

Technical Appendix 6.1: Historic Environment Assessment

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Project Background

1.1 LUC was commissioned by Force 9 Energy to prepare a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Glenouther Wind Farm project (hereafter the 'Proposed Development').

1.2 The Proposed Development Site (defined as the area within the planning redline boundary as shown in **Figure 1.1: Site Location** of the EIA Report) is located to the south of Corsehouse reservoir and the west of the M77/A77 within an area of commercial forestry. The Site is wholly within the East Ayrshire Council (EAC) administrative area.

1.3 As the Proposed Development will exceed the thresholds for wind farms set out in Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations') and is a scheme that could potentially result in significant environmental effects, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. This HEA forms a technical appendix to **Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage** of the EIA Report to fulfil the requirements of the National Planning Framework (NPF) 4 and the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) at national level and the East Ayrshire Local Development Plan (LDP) (see **Annex A: Legislation and Policy Context** of this report for more detail).

1.4 This technical appendix relates to the Proposed Development as defined in **Chapter 4: Development Description** of the EIA Report. The baseline conditions (drawn from desk-based sources only) and the effects of the Likely Grid Connection Route (as defined in **Chapter 4**) on cultural heritage is assessed in **Chapter 6**.

Proposed Development

1.5 Full details of the Proposed Development are provided in **Chapter 4: Development Description** of the EIA Report.

Description

1.6 The Proposed Development comprises up to five turbines, each with a maximum blade tip height of 200m, and associated infrastructure.

1.7 Permanent foundations to support each wind turbine will be created alongside associated permanent and temporary crane hardstandings at each turbine location. A network of new onsite access tracks and associated watercourse crossings alongside a network of underground cables will be required as well as areas of tree felling during construction. Other key elements of the Proposed Development include a substation and temporary construction compound.

Access

1.8 The Site will be accessed via the existing M77 service road to the east of the Site boundary. It is anticipated that general construction vehicles (Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and staff vehicles) will travel from the north and south (i.e. from Glasgow and Ayrshire) and will enter the Site via the existing junction off the A77 to the west of North Drumboy Quarry. These vehicles will then use the minor road (Floak Road) and existing bridge (Floak Farm Bridge) crossing the M77 which provides access to nearby farms (Floak, Mid Floak and Townhead of Floak), as well as Floak Quarry. From there, vehicles will use the existing M77 service road to travel south-west into the Site.

Construction

1.9 It is estimated that it will take up to approximately 20 months to construct the Proposed Development. Construction works will include the following main activities:

- Erection of up to five wind turbines, each with a maximum tip height of 200 m;
- Foundations supporting each turbine;
- Associated permanent and temporary crane hardstandings at each turbine location;
- Approximately 4.1 kilometres (km) of new access track comprising approximately 1.3 km of excavated track and approximately 2.8 km of floated track. A network of underground cables to connect the turbines to an onsite substation;
- An onsite substation comprising electrical equipment and a control building;
- A temporary construction compound;
- Up to 12 new crossings, which include five minor watercourses and five artificial drains not shown on the OS 1:25K mapping but mapped in the field and two watercourses shown on OS 1:25K mapping data;
- The removal of forestry to physically construct the Proposed Development, support wider woodland management and enable forest-to-bog restoration.

Operation

1.10 The expected operational life of the Proposed Development is 30 years from the date of commissioning. The main components of the Proposed Development during operation will comprise:

- Five turbines each with a maximum tip height of 200 m;
- Foundations supporting each turbine;
- All permanent crane hardstandings;
- Approximately 4.1 kilometres (km) of new access track comprising approximately 1.3 km of excavated track and approximately 2.8 km of floated track;
- 12 watercourse crossings (of which two are mapped watercourses and five are unmapped minor watercourses, and five artificial drains);
- A network of underground cables to connect the turbines to an onsite substation;
- An onsite substation comprising electrical equipment and a control building; and
- A Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP).

Decommissioning

1.11 Decommissioning is anticipated to involve the following activities:

- Dismantling and removal of turbines and electrical equipment;
- Restoration of the turbine areas, hardstanding and tracks; and
- Demolition and removal of the substation compound.

1.12 Full details of the Proposed Development are provided in **Chapter 4** of the EIA Report.

Aims and Objectives

1.13 The aims of this HEA are to identify the baseline conditions for the historic environment and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development. This will be achieved by:

- Identifying heritage assets within the Site, and those within the Inner and Outer Study Areas, with the potential to experience effects, including as a consequence of setting change.
- Outlining the cultural significance of those heritage assets identified as susceptible to change, including any contribution made by their setting.
- Assessing the value (importance) of those heritage assets included in the baseline.
- Identifying the potential for change to those heritage assets and assess impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.

1.14 The HEA includes consideration of known heritage assets and the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, and therefore fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage statement as required by the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

Chapter 2

Methodology

Introduction

2.1 This chapter sets out the approach to the HEA, and the sources consulted in compiling and understanding the baseline data to undertake the assessment. For the purposes of the assessment, the historic environment is held to be “*the physical evidence for past human activity. It connects people with place, and with the traditions, stories, and memories associated with places and landscapes.*”¹ Its constituent parts are known as ‘heritage assets’ which are synonymous with ‘cultural heritage assets’, ‘historic assets’, ‘sites’ or ‘monuments’. These can be tangible features, buildings, or places or intangible stories, traditions and concepts² that provide physical evidence of past human activity and hold sufficient value (i.e. cultural significance) to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system.³ This assessment therefore focuses on if, and how, the Proposed Development will change the cultural significance of heritage assets within and around the Site.

Guidance

2.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the principles contained in the following guidance:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014; updated 2022);⁴
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014; updated 2020);⁵
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – setting (hereafter referred to as the HES setting guidance) (Historic Environment Scotland (HES), 2020);⁶
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – gardens and designed landscapes (HES, 2020);⁷
- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES, 2019);⁸
- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (particularly the framework for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment provided in Appendix 1; hereafter this guidance is referred to as the EIA Handbook) (HES and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2018);⁹ and

¹ Scottish Government (2023) Our Past, Our Future. Edinburgh: The Scottish Government. p.8. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=79204155-9eb2-4d29-ab14-aff200ec2801> [Accessed March 2026]

² HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed March 2026]

³ Ibid, p.175.

⁴ CIfA, 2022. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Available online at: <https://archaeologists.net/work/standards> [Accessed March 2026].

⁵ CIfA, 2020. Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Available online at: <https://archaeologists.net/work/standards> [Accessed March 2026].

⁶ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed March 2026]

⁷ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=83214207-c4e7-4f80-af87-a678009820b9> [Accessed March 2026]

⁸ HES, 2019. Designation Policy and Selection Guidance. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> [Accessed March 2026]

⁹ HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed March 2026]

- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (PCHIA) in the UK (ClfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (now Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals) (ISEP), 2021).¹⁰

Study Areas and Data Gathering

Study Areas

2.3 Physical effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets are assessed within the Site only. Effects arising from setting change are assessed across three study areas, which have been defined in response to the bare earth modelling of the Proposed Development's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and an understanding of the distance over which significant effects arising from setting change are considered likely. The three study areas are the:

- The Site: All heritage assets located within the Site have been considered for the potential for physical and setting effects to alter their cultural significance.
- 5 km Inner Study Area: All the land beyond the Site to a distance of 5 km. All heritage assets located within the 5 km Inner Study Area have been considered for the potential for effects arising from setting change.
- 5-10 km Outer Study Area: All the land between 5 km (Inner Study Area) and 10 km. Designated heritage assets lying within this area have been considered for the potential for effects due to setting change.

2.4 Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to designated heritage assets within the ZTV beyond 10 km (assets of sensitivity out to 15km have also been considered).

2.5 The Site boundary as well as the extent of the 5 km Inner and 5-10 km Outer Study Areas are identified on **Figures 6.1-6.4** in **Volume 3a** of the EIA Report.

Sources

2.6 In line with best practice, the following publicly accessible sources of primary and secondary information were used in preparation of the baseline and inform the assessment:

- HES spatial datasets and database for designated heritage assets comprising:
 - scheduled monuments;
 - listed buildings;
 - conservation areas; and
 - Inventory-listed Gardens and Designed Landscapes¹¹
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (WoSAS HER) data (received 12/03/2026);
- EAC and East Renfrewshire Council (ERC) conservation area information, including conservation area appraisals where available;
- HES Canmore database;¹²
- Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) data;
- The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)¹³

¹⁰ClfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021. Available online at: <https://www.ihbc.org.uk/brighton2021/resources/Principles-of-CHIA-V2%5B4%5D.pdf> [Accessed March 2026].

¹¹ Inventory-listed Historic Battlefields or World Heritage Sites have not been identified within the baseline.

¹² National Record of the Historic Environment

¹³ ScARF is an evolving research resource for Scottish archaeology which provides a national overview of the subject by period and identifies relevant national research questions. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/> [Accessed March 2026]

- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (principally First and Second Edition 25-inch and 6-inch to a mile mapping where available for the Site) and other published historic mapping held in the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and available online;
- Aerial photographs (oblique and vertical) held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) available online;
- Available reports from recent archaeological work undertaken in the area ('grey literature');
- Publicly accessible LiDAR data; and
- Findings of other relevant topics identified in **Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**; **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat** and **Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration** of the EIA Report for the Proposed Development.

Field Survey

2.7 A targeted walkover survey of the Site, and visits to selected heritage assets with the potential to experience setting change were undertaken on 23/07/2025 to inform the assessment.

2.8 The extent of the walkover survey was informed by the construction footprint and the known distribution of heritage assets.

2.9 Where undertaken, the targeted walkover survey focused on the proposed construction locations, likely access tracks during construction and decommissioning and the micro-siting 50 m buffer. It allowed for the verification of known heritage assets, their extents, location, and likely sensitivity to change, and informed the assessment of potential effects on those assets.

2.10 The selection of heritage assets with the potential to experience setting change was informed by the ZTV for the Proposed Development. Professional judgement was used to assess the likely sensitivity of assets within the ZTV to setting change. The presence of the Proposed Development within in-combination views that contribute to the cultural significance of assets which are not themselves present within the ZTV, has also been considered.

2.11 Selected photographs from the walkover survey and site visits are included within this HEA.

Assumptions and Limitations

2.12 Given their locations, some heritage assets with intervisibility with the Proposed Development were not the subject of a site visit due to limited access, ground conditions and the extent of the commercial rotational forestry, however, desk-based sources and visualisations were sufficient to identify potential effects due to setting change.

2.13 The potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known heritage assets (drawn from the WoSAS HER data and a review of historic mapping and available digital aerial imagery) within the vicinity of the Site and land use history within it to understand the archaeological potential.

2.14 While no non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken to inform the historic environment baseline, the sources identified above are sufficient to identify the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site and the assessment of any likely significant effects.

2.15 The results of the Phase 1 and 2 peat surveys reported in **Chapter 9** of the EIA Report provide a detailed understanding of the presence of peat within the Site. These results are sufficient to identify the palaeoenvironmental potential for the Site and inform the assessment of likelihood of significant effects resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development on the palaeoenvironmental record.

2.16 Whilst some information gaps are inevitable, given the buried nature of archaeological remains, it is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects on cultural heritage. A precautionary

approach has been applied, based on the available information and the professional experience and judgement of the project team, to ensure that all likely significant effects have been assessed and reported. For the avoidance of doubt, when any asset is identified as being of 'uncertain' importance, a precautionary approach will be applied, and the effect reported as potentially significant.

Approach to Assessment

2.17 The heritage assets forming the baseline were subject to a high-level analysis to identify those that are sensitive to the Proposed Development and required detailed assessment. Those heritage assets identified as being likely to experience effects have been subject to a full assessment undertaken in line with the six steps set out in PCHIA:

- Understanding heritage assets:
 - a. describe the heritage asset;
 - b. ascribe heritage (cultural) significance; and
 - c. attribute importance.
- Evaluating the consequences of change:
 - a. understand change;
 - b. assess impact; and
 - c. weigh the effect.

Description

2.18 A factual description of each heritage asset identified as being subject to change is provided including, where relevant, their location, form, fabric, condition, etc. As proportionality is key, the information presented is focused on that which is relevant to understanding the cultural significance of the heritage asset, especially those elements that might be affected by the Proposed Development.

Ascribing Cultural Significance

2.19 This assessment seeks to identify the cultural significance of the heritage assets within the historic environment baseline to assess the likely impact of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage and the recommendations for any appropriate mitigation to reduce effects.

2.20 The cultural significance that makes heritage assets important can be articulated in various ways. The HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance¹⁴ sets out how Scotland's historic sites and places are assessed to determine whether their cultural significance is of national importance. One approach to assessing cultural significance in any circumstance (designated or non-designated) is to adjust these criteria to reflect the relative importance of the heritage asset, from national to local. However, as each heritage asset type (monument, historic building etc) is assessed against different designation criteria this approach is not consistent, which can make it difficult for the reader to follow.

2.21 A more consistent and easily understandable approach draws upon the heritage values referenced by the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland¹⁵, which are drawn from The Burra Charter¹⁶. These values are

¹⁴ HES 2020. Designation Policy and Selection Criteria. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> [Accessed March 2026]

¹⁵ HES 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> [Accessed March 2026]

¹⁶ Australia ICOMOS, 2013. The Burra Charter. Available online at: <https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/#bc> [Accessed March 2026]

detailed in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance Practice Note¹⁷ and comprise:

- **Evidential value:** This refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
- **Historical value:** This is typically either illustrative or associative. It is intended to encompass all aspects of history; for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality, and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place, the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.
- **Aesthetic value:** This refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place; that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
- **Social / Spiritual value:** This refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them. Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.

The Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

2.22 The ICOMOS heritage values are a way of transparently and consistently articulating the cultural significance of any heritage asset, including any contribution made by setting to that cultural significance. The HES setting guidance identifies that setting is the way the surroundings of a heritage asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced in the present landscape.¹⁸ All heritage assets have a setting, but the contribution that this makes to their cultural significance varies in line with the location, form, function and preservation of the asset and its surroundings. Setting can be integral to the cultural significance of a heritage asset (contributing to one or more of its heritage values or their appreciation), therefore a change in an important element of an asset's setting can equate to a direct impact to its cultural significance. Equally, where setting does not contribute to a heritage asset's cultural significance, no effect can result from setting change.

2.23 Where relevant the contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance is set out discursively.

Ascribing Importance

2.24 Heritage assets may derive their cultural significance from one or more of the above heritage values, but a lack of interest in one or more of these values does not indicate a lower level of importance, just that

¹⁷ Australia ICOMOS, 2013. Understanding and assessing cultural significance practice note. Available online at: https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf [Accessed March 2026]

¹⁸ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting, p.5.

their interest lies elsewhere. The above heritage values help in understanding cultural significance of a heritage asset, but do not determine the level of that significance (i.e. 'importance').

2.25 The ICOMOS heritage values (discussed above) can help explain a heritage asset's cultural significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of a heritage asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for heritage assets. The criteria used to inform the assessment of importance of heritage assets are identified in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Heritage Asset Importance Criteria

Importance	Criteria
High	Designated heritage assets of national value. Non-designated heritage assets that meet the criteria for statutory designation, or an equivalent level of cultural significance.
Medium	Non-designated heritage assets of regional or regional/local value.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of local value.
None	Features contained within datasets with no value as heritage assets (i.e. are not heritage assets).
Uncertain	The heritage value of the heritage asset could not be fully ascertained.

Evaluating the Consequences of Change

2.26 A heritage asset's sensitivity to change does not automatically equate to its importance. It varies depending on the nature of a heritage asset's cultural significance, the contribution that setting makes to that cultural significance, and the character of the proposed development and the way in which it interacts with that cultural significance.

2.27 Unless otherwise stated, all heritage assets within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development have been assumed to be of high sensitivity to physical change as their cultural significance is derived primarily from their evidential and historic value (form and fabric) which will be diminished or lost if physically changed.

2.28 Sensitivity to setting change is variable and has been established based on an understanding of the contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance and the likely interaction of the Proposed Development with that contribution. Sensitivity to setting change has been articulated by describing the way a heritage asset's setting contributes (or not) to its cultural significance (or understanding that significance), with reference to HES setting guidance, and how that contribution may be changed by the Proposed Development.

Assessment of Potential Effects

Types of Effects

2.29 This assessment considers the potential effects associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development as detailed below. Effects to heritage assets are described

in terms of the extent to which the Proposed Development will degrade or enhance the heritage assets' cultural significance using professional judgement.

2.30 Impacts can be adverse or beneficial, temporary or permanent, avoidable or unavoidable, individual or cumulative, amongst many factors. The following effects have been assessed in full:

- Direct effects resulting from physical change to heritage assets within the Site. Heritage assets beyond the Site are not at risk of physical change as a result of the Proposed Development.
- Direct effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets that are identified as being sensitive to setting change. These effects are considered in relation to different study areas identified above.
- Cumulative operational effects as a result of setting change
- Cumulative physical effects have been considered; however, they are not considered likely given the nature of the Proposed Development.

Physical Effects

2.31 Direct physical effects to heritage assets occur when, as a result of a proposed development, the fabric of a heritage asset is removed or damaged; this will be permanent and generally occurs during the construction phase. This risk exists in relation to recorded heritage assets as well as previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

2.32 Indirect physical effects can also occur at any stage of a development to heritage assets which lie beyond a proposed development. For instance, adverse indirect impacts can include changes in groundwater levels which can affect the preservation of waterlogged archaeological remains, or damage to buildings and structures from vibration arising from construction plant and machinery. Such adverse effects are likely to be permanent.

2.33 To identify heritage assets sensitive to physical change an intersection analysis was run between known heritage assets and the development footprint, including temporary works areas and access tracks. Consideration has also been given to the potential to encounter further hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

Setting Change

2.34 Effects related to setting change are direct and result from how a development proposal alters a heritage asset's setting in a way which affects its cultural significance or how it is perceived. Such changes are often visual, but can also relate to disruptions of historical, functional or symbolic relationships (including intervisibility between heritage assets or historic patterns of land use) or sensory factors such as noise, odour or emissions.

2.35 Indirect impacts on setting can also occur away from the proposal, such as changes in traffic volumes around a heritage asset, resulting in changes to relative levels of tranquillity, where this forms an important part of the design intention and setting of the asset (e.g. contemplative monastic sites). This type of impact can occur at any stage of development and may be temporary, permanent or reversible.

2.36 To identify heritage assets whose cultural significance is potentially sensitive to setting change a high-level assessment of all known heritage assets that intersected with the ZTV was undertaken. Heritage assets outside of the ZTV were also reviewed to see if in-combination views that could affect their cultural significance were considered possible.

2.37 A list of designated heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area and within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area whose setting may experience change, can be found in **Tables B.1 and B.2 in Annex B: Heritage Asset Assessment Tables**. This list has been used to establish the baseline to inform the scope of the assessment of potential effects to heritage assets due to setting change.

2.38 In addition, **Table B.1 in Annex B** identifies non-designated heritage assets of high (national) and medium (regional) importance that have been included in the assessment where there is a potential for them to experience setting change likely to affect their cultural significance.

Cumulative Effects

2.39 Impacts of a cumulative nature can relate to the physical fabric or setting of heritage assets. This can be a result of impact interactions between different impacts of a proposed development or in-combination with impacts of other schemes. Alternatively, they may be additive impacts from incremental changes caused by a proposed development together with other extant schemes or those already in the planning system.

2.40 This assessment considers the potential effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets against a baseline that includes existing wind farms or wind farms under construction, in line with the schemes agreed for inclusion in the cumulative assessment. (See **Table 5.1** below for a list of cumulative schemes considered within the assessment.)

Understanding Change

2.41 In line with the PCHIA guidance and EIA Handbook, the way in which the Proposed Development may change the cultural significance of a heritage asset, and whether that change is temporary or permanent, has been clearly articulated with explicit reference to the heritage value(s) affected.

Assessing Impact (Magnitude of Change)

2.42 Assessment of the impact to a heritage asset's cultural significance as a result of the Proposed Development has been undertaken using professional judgement and an understanding of how the heritage values of that asset that contribute to its cultural significance will be affected. It is not a measure of the reach or extent of the proposal or the importance of the heritage asset. As per the PCHIA guidance a simple scale is used for assessing an impact and, for transparency, the criteria for this are set out below in **Table 2.2**

Table 2.2 Level of Impact / Magnitude of Change Criteria

Magnitude of Change	Description
Large	Substantial, near total, or total loss of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Substantial level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Medium	Medium loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Medium level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Small	Slight loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Small changes to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
None	No change to the cultural significance of the heritage asset, or how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.

Level of Effect (Significance of Effect)¹⁹

2.43 The level of the effect has been determined using professional judgement to reflect the importance of the heritage asset using the scaled criteria in **Table 2.3** below. The justification for the significance of effect has been reported clearly. This approach accords with the guidelines for assessment set out in the PCHIA guidance (termed 'weighting the effect') and the EIA Handbook.

¹⁹ In EIA terms the level of effect is typically referred to as the significance of effect. This terminology has deliberately been avoided to prevent confusion with the discussion of cultural significance. Similarly, the PCHIA term of 'weighting the effect' has been avoided to remove any sense of conflation with weighing of effects in the planning balance – a matter solely for the decision-maker.

2.44 In accordance with the approach outlined in **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA**, embedded mitigation and good practice measures are assumed to be in place prior to the assessment of likely effects.

2.45 A clear statement has been made as to whether an effect is a significant effect in terms of the EIA Regulations based on professional judgement of the available evidence and guided by the description of significance of effect identified in **Table 2.3**. **Major** and **moderate** effects are considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Table 2.3 Level of Effect Criteria

Level of Effect	Description
Major	A large magnitude of change (e.g. total or near total loss) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance.
Moderate	A medium magnitude of change (e.g. medium loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; or a large magnitude of change (total or near total loss) to a heritage asset of low importance.
Minor	A small magnitude of change (slight loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; a medium or small (slight to substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of low importance; or any change to a heritage asset of very low importance.
None	No change to the cultural significance of a heritage asset.

Integrity of Setting

2.46 NPF4 Policy 7h (ii) states that development proposals affecting the setting of scheduled monuments will only be supported where “*significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting...are avoided; or exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify [a different conclusion]*”. Drawing on the Rigghill Wind Farm appeal decision (PPA-310-2034), ‘integrity of setting’ in a policy context can be said to depend on the retention of an ability to understand, appreciate and experience the factors of an asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance. ‘Significant adverse impacts’ on the integrity of setting would therefore only be judged to occur when the level of change is such that the ability to understand, appreciate and experience said factors are not ‘adequately retained’.

2.47 ‘Significant effects’ for the purposes of the EIA Regulations and ‘significant adverse impacts on the integrity of setting’ for the purposes of NPF4 Policy 7h are different concepts. The former is an EIA metric while the latter is a policy test which addresses planning harm. A significant adverse EIA impact may or may not breach the policy test, as has been recognised by HES in numerous consultation responses to applications for consent. The fact of an effect judged to be significant for EIA purposes is, however, a trigger to be aware of the potential for “significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting” of an asset. The approach taken in this assessment is that an effect which is not significant in EIA terms will not be considered further for the purposes of the Policy 7h(ii) integrity test.

Visualisations

2.48 A range of visualisations were used to inform the assessment of setting change. Visualisation location and type have been identified. The initial locations for visualisations were identified with the Scoping Report and were chosen through professional judgement based on advice on previous applications, understanding of the site and the extent of the ZTV. The locations and types of visualisations produced were subsequently informed through consultation with HES, with photomontages produced for assets where requested. Further details on regarding this consultation can be found in **Table 6.1** of EIA Report **Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage**.

2.49 These visualisations are detailed in **Table 2.4** and presented in **EIA Report Volume 3c: Landscape and Visual Amenity Visualisations (Part 2) and Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The locations of visualisations used to support this assessment are shown on **Figure 6.4** in **EIA Report Volume 3a: Figures**.

Table 2.4 Heritage Asset Visualisation Locations

Wireline/ photomontage location Ref	Heritage asset name and Ref	Co-ordinates	Visualisation type
CHVP1	Moyne, cairn (SM12856)	247982, 653242	Wireline and Photomontage (Figures 6.5.a-d)
CHVP2	Dunwan Hill, fort (SM12882)	254689, 648952	Wireline and Photomontage (Figures 6.6a-d)
CHVP3	Harelaw (LB13823)	248912, 647048	Wireline (Figures 6.7a-b)
CHVP4	King's well (LB12508)	250011, 647745	Wireline (Figures 6.8.a-b)
CHVP5	Lockgoyn Monument (LB12509)	252824, 646950	Wireline (Figures 6.9a-b)
CHVP6	Rowallan Castle (LB12524)/ Rowallan GDL (GDL00333)	243496, 642418	Wireline (Figures 6.10a-b)
CHVP7	Rowallan Castle (LB12524)/ Rowallan GDL (GDL00333)	243298, 642705	Wireline and Baseline Photograph (Figures 6.11a-c)
CHVP8	Black Law (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572)	246420, 650150	Wireline (Figures 6.12a-b)

Chapter 3

Site Context and Conditions

Introduction

3.1 This chapter provides a summary of the site context and conditions for the Site.

Topography and Land Use

3.2 The Site occupies an area of c.205 hectares (ha) (OS grid reference NS 48337 48922) within commercial rotational forestry on Glenouther Moor, south of Corsehouse reservoir and west of the M77 motorway and A77. The Site broadly slopes from north to south from approximately 230 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 210 m AOD. The Site is within an area of privately owned commercial coniferous forest, with some small areas of open moorland and bog. The closest settlement is Stewarton, which is located approximately 4.5 km to the south-west.

3.3 The northern part of the Site drains towards the Annick Water and Corsehouse Reservoir. The southern part of the Site drains towards the Swinzie Burn, a tributary of the Annick Water. The Site is surrounded by scattered residential properties and farmsteads which flank the B769 to the north/north-west, Clunch Road (minor road) to the south/south-west and the A77 to the east/south-east; however, all are at least c.1.1 km from the turbines. The operational Whitelee Wind Farm and its Extensions, and Middleton and Neilston Community Wind Farms all lie within c. 5 km of the Site.

3.4 The Site is almost entirely used for commercial forestry with an area of blanket bog its north-western extent (Figure 3.1). Beyond the Site, the landscape is characterised by enclosed fields to the north and east of the Site while further commercial forestry dots the moorland to its south and west.

Figure 3.1 Typical character of the Site



View through the Site between two blocks of forestry, looking west.



View over cleared area in north-east of the Site, looking west.

Geology

3.5 Detailed information on the geology of the Site and its environs is presented in **Chapter 9** of the EIA Report. A summary is provided below.

3.6 The bedrock geology across the Site is largely characterised by igneous formations with Harelaw Lava Member (trachyte) covering much of the Site and Flow Moss Lava Member (basalt and olivine-macrophyrlic) extending across the north-east of the Site. Such bedrock forms part of the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation which covers much of northern East Ayrshire and its surrounds. In the far south-west of the Site, there are comparatively small areas of Kirkwood volcanoclastic sedimentary rock as well as Lower Limestone sedimentary rock. All of these bedrock types formed during the Carboniferous period between 347.6 and 328 million years ago.²⁰

3.7 Superficial deposits of peat cover nearly the entire Site.²¹ This peat formed during the last 10,000 years but is likely to have gained pace following climatic deterioration evident around 6,000 years ago. Such deposits can provide important information about climatic and environmental change since the early Holocene, which can include evidence of human activities that interacted with the upland landscape. Therefore, palaeoenvironmental evidence (i.e. evidence of past environments and climate such as seeds, pollen, etc.) from peat deposits can help to reconstruct the environment in which human activities took place.

3.8 Also present are small areas of superficial deposits of Quaternary diamicton sedimentary Devensian till in the south-west near the Swinzie Burn and the north-east towards the Corsehouse Reservoir. Owing to its poorly sorted nature, archaeological preservation within such deposits can vary due to its inconsistent drainage characteristics which can be waterlogged (generally good for archaeological preservation) or permeable with little water inundation.

3.9 However, areas containing superficial deposits, such as peat or till deposits, within the Site have been significantly disturbed by afforestation and subsequent forestry operations. This has likely negatively affected the preservation of any potential archaeological remains or palaeoenvironmental evidence within these deposits.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.10 Although no below-ground investigations have taken place within the Site or 5 km Inner Study Area, CFA produced a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the consented Glenouther Renewable Energy Park in 2015, which included the land comprising the Site for this Proposed Development.²² In addition, CFA conducted a reconnaissance field survey within accessible portions of the Site in 2006.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.11 This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background for the Site to inform the historic environment baseline for the assessment.

3.12 There are no heritage assets definitively dated to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods within the wider landscape, with the earliest archaeological remains recorded in the historic environment baseline dating to the Neolithic period.

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period (12700 BC – 4100 BC)

3.13 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods are generally characterised by nomadic hunter gatherer societies. No evidence for Palaeolithic occupation or activity has been recorded within the Study Areas, largely due to the assessed extent of ice sheets during the terminal Pleistocene. However, in recent years some Upper Palaeolithic stone implements (lithics) have been identified amongst Mesolithic assemblages within the wider South West Scotland region, attesting to at least a transitory human presence during the Late Glacial period. There is greater evidence for Mesolithic activity in the wider region, although known sites are generally confined to coastal locations and major river valleys.²³ This distribution partly reflects the nature of evidence for Mesolithic activity, which is mainly confined to buried remains and scatters of worked stone

²⁰ British Geological Survey. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> [Accessed March 2026]

²¹ British Geological Survey. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> [Accessed March 2026]

²² CFA Archaeology 2015 Glenouther Renewable Energy Park, East Ayrshire Cultural Heritage Assessment

²³ South West Scotland Archaeological Research Framework (in prep.) Chapter 4: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (draft). Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/regional/swsarf/swsarf-chapters/4-palaeolithic-and-mesolithic/> [Accessed March 2026]

that tend to be found through the inspection of ploughed fields or where archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance is undertaken. As a result, understanding of the distribution of Mesolithic activity within the surroundings of the Study Areas is poor.

3.14 Within the 5 km Inner Study Area the recovery of two undated worked flints at Moyne Moor has been recorded, both found beneath a layer of peat on top of glacial brash (WoSAS HER PIN: 7575), which could indicate the presence of early prehistoric activity c.3.6 km north of the Site.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4100 BC – 800 BC)

3.15 The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods within Scotland are characterised by the development of agriculture, the settlement of upland sites and monumental funerary architecture, such as cairns and barrows, as well as other ritual monuments such as standing stones and stone circles.^{24 25} Due to the positioning of these monuments in association with watery places, along with the later Bronze Age deposition of metalwork within such places, it has been suggested that rivers/watersheds were important within prehistoric belief systems.^{26 27}

3.16 An early example of Neolithic architecture is located c.10.6 km north-west of the Site and takes the form of a chambered long cairn at Cuff Hill Plantation (HES Ref. SM303). Later Neolithic / early Bronze Age examples of funerary architecture within the wider landscape of the Site include Moyne cairn (SM12856), North Kirktonmoor cairn (SM5645) and East Revoch cairn (SM12804) located c.3.5km north, c.6.4km north-east, and c.7.6km north-east of the Site respectively.

3.17 The Bronze Age saw considerable changes to Scottish landscapes and ecosystems. These changes were both anthropogenic, such as through the pursuit of agricultural expansion,²⁸ and natural as a climatic downturn in the later Bronze Age resulted in a colder and wetter environment.²⁹ Part of these changes included the adoption of metalworking and the establishment of more permanent settlement on upland sites, often seen as hut circles.³⁰

3.18 Examples of Bronze Age (or possibly early Iron Age) settlement were present within the south-west quadrant of the Site where three roundhouses were recorded as earthworks during a walkover survey in 1976 (WoSAS HER PIN: 7439). A site visit in 1982 indicated that the features had since been destroyed by forestry activity and no above ground evidence of the roundhouses was observed during the site walkover conducted as part of this assessment. The lack of archaeological investigation of these features means that their interpretation is based on comparative examples. The Middleton hut circle and enclosure (SM12816) and the Bannerbank hut circle (SM12815), located c.4.4 km and c.3.2 km north of the Site respectively, provide better preserved examples of such settlement activity.

²⁴ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Neolithic: 6.2.3 The chronological framework and overview of monuments. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-Neolithic-panel-report/6-identity-society-belief-systems/6-3-2-Neolithic-cosmology/6-2-3-the-chronological-framework-and-overview-of-monuments/> [Accessed March 2026]

²⁵ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 5.4.2 Cosmology and Bronze Age monuments. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/5-identity-society-belief-systems/5-4-belief-systems-and-ceremony-in-bronze-scotland/5-4-2-cosmology-and-bronze-age-monuments/> [Accessed March 2026]

²⁶ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Neolithic: 6.2.1 The natural world and landscape. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-neolithic-panel-report/6-identity-society-belief-systems/6-3-2-neolithic-cosmology/6-2-1-the-natural-world-and-landscape/> [Accessed March 2026]

²⁷ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 5.4.1 Natural places. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/5-identity-society-belief-systems/5-4-belief-systems-and-ceremony-in-bronze-age-scotland/5-4-1-natural-places/> [Accessed March 2026]

²⁸ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.4 Agriculture. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-4-agriculture/> [Accessed March 2026]

²⁹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2026]

³⁰ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.3 Settlement, Landuse and Resources. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-3-settlement-landuse-and-resources/> [Accessed March 2026]

3.19 This change in the agricultural landscape is thought to have introduced more competition for resources and was likely a catalyst for social and political change, ultimately resulting in the early emergence of hillforts, which are often attributed to the Iron Age.³¹

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 400)

3.20 The Iron Age saw intensive woodland clearance and agricultural intensification, likely to support a mixture of demographic expansion, the reorganisation of settlements and wealth, and a focus on agricultural surpluses, as well as possibly in reaction to the aforementioned climatic downturn towards the end of the Bronze Age period.³² In contrast to earlier prehistory, monumental architecture appears focused on domestic or defensive activity rather than funerary or ritual monuments, with high status roundhouses and hillforts characterising much of our understanding of the Iron Age landscape.³³

3.21 The most widespread evidence for Iron Age occupation in Scotland takes the form of hilltop enclosures, which have been interpreted as fortified settlements. Examples of such settlements within the landscape surrounding the Site can be found at Dunwan Hill (SM12882) and Duncarnock (SM4339), located c.5.4 km east and c.6.1 km north of the Site respectively. These have been interpreted as a form of high-status settlement, the development of which may have been a product of an increased competition for resources, although neither site has been excavated and the evidence for settlement activity within them is uncertain. Another example of Iron Age fortified settlement activity is found at Black Law (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572), c.1.4 km north of the Site, which appears to also feature a galleried structure,³⁴ which was possibly a form of complex Atlantic roundhouse.

Figure 3.2 Dunwan Hill fort (SM12882)



View towards Dunwan Hill fort (SM12882) from within Whitelee Wind Farm, looking east

3.22 Other potential evidence for Iron Age activity can be found at the aforementioned possible roundhouses within the south-west of the Site, which have since been destroyed by forestry activity (WoSAS HER PIN:

³¹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2026]

³² Tipping, R., Davies, A., McCulloch, R., and Tisdall, E. (2008) 'Response to late Bronze Age climate change of farming communities in north east Scotland. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 35(8), 2379-86

³³ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework: Iron Age: 7.3 Settlement Available [online] from: <https://scarf.scot/national/iron-age-panel-report/1-introduction-4/> [Accessed March 2026]

³⁴ A drystone structure with thick walls and intramural features.

7439), and within the 5km Inner Study Area at the Middleton hut circle and enclosure site (SM12816) and the Bannerbank hut circle site (SM12815). The exact dating for these three assets remains somewhat uncertain and they could be of an earlier Bronze Age date.

Roman (AD 77 – AD 211)

3.23 The Roman period in Scotland was characterised by a series of military operations, the first major examples of which began in AD 77 during the Flavian Dynasty and ended in AD 86-90 with a staged withdrawal. Either as a means of bettering his military experience or in response to genuine local political developments, Antoninus Pius led a new military campaign to regain southern Scotland from AD 139 to 165, culminating in the construction of the Antonine Wall. The last major example of Roman military activity in Scotland was that of Septimius Severus' campaign dating to AD 208-211, after which point the role of Rome in Scotland is poorly understood. What is evident, however, is that the political relevance of the Roman Empire would wane in the face of emerging local polities.³⁵

3.24 There is no known evidence of Roman occupation within the Site or the associated Study Areas. This is likely due to the focus of the Roman occupation being in the east of Scotland, as can be seen in the known distribution of Flavian, Antonine, and Severan forts, camps and roads. The nearest, substantial, evidence of Roman activity include the possible Roman forts at Loudoun Hill (Canmore ID: 44771), Irvine (Canmore ID: 41953) and Bothwellhaugh (SM1140) located c.16.1 km south-east, c.18.6 km south-west and c.25.1 km north-east of the Site respectively, suggesting that the Site lay beyond the core area of the Roman occupation.

Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500)

3.25 The beginning of the medieval period is characterised by early state formation. The Site was located within The Kingdom of Strathclyde, formally *Alt Clut*, which dominated the south-west of Scotland. The Kingdom of Strathclyde/Alt Clut was potentially the main military power in Atlantic Scotland at points throughout the 7th century, rivalling the neighbouring Kingdoms of Pictland, Dál Riata and Northumbria.³⁶ Despite this, the Kingdom would eventually weaken and become trapped between the dominant Pictland and Northumbrian Kingdoms, likely accepting a client status.³⁷

3.26 As a result of the turbulent nature of politics and society in medieval Scotland some Iron Age fortifications, such as Duncarnock (SM4339), appear to have been reused throughout the early medieval period. Some of the most common, and often best-preserved, monuments from the medieval period more generally are also defensive in nature and include castles and later tower houses. These structures, especially castles, often became elite residences by combining a military function with the administrative centre for large agricultural estates, while also acting as powerful status symbol for their occupants. The earliest example of a medieval fortification within the Site or Study Areas is the Law Mount motte and bailey (SM3381), located c.7.2 km to the Site's south-west. Robertland Castle (SM3380) and Polnoon Castle (SM5259), located c.3.4 km south-west and c.9.4 km north-east of the Site respectively, provide examples of the later development of such fortifications. The need for such defensive structures within the area is perhaps evidenced by the slaying of Thomas Boyd, lord of Kilmarnock, after he stole, or stole back, cattle, with the site of the conflict recorded c.4 km north-west of the Site (WoSAS HER PIN: 7609).

3.27 The spread and adoption of Christianity was also an important process that characterised the medieval period in Scotland. As such, impressive ecclesiastical structures reflecting the power and wealth of the church typically heavily influence our understanding of medieval landscapes. The c.10th / 11th century Arthur's Cross (SM1654) serves as an example of a medieval religious monument c.8.4 km north of the Site. This asset was subsequently used as a bridge and relocated during the post-medieval period and potentially

³⁵ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Roman 3.10 Late Roman activity. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/3-the-time-and-place-of-roman-scotland/3-10-late-roman-activity/> [Accessed March 2026]

³⁶ Fraser, J. E. (2009) *From Caledonia to Pictland: Scotland to 795*. Edinburgh: University Press. pp.207

³⁷ Fraser, J. E. (2009) *From Caledonia to Pictland: Scotland to 795*. Edinburgh: University Press. pp.317

re-used as a gate pier in the early 20th century. In addition, the site of a possible medieval church Black Loch (WoSAS PIN: 7580) was recorded in 1939, c.1.7 km north-east of the Site.

3.28 Generally, the nature of medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still not well understood. While there were nucleated medieval village settlements in rural Scotland, smaller townships (or clachans) were more common, with families working the land in joint tenancies using the runrig system. Under this system an area of land was divided into irregular strips, each of which was then allocated by lot to a tenant on a rotation system. It is likely that the continual use and adaption of farming settlements from this period until the Improvement era and the largely ephemeral nature of their construction could account for this lack of archaeological evidence for the vernacular architecture of this period.³⁸ However, around 49 examples of medieval, or medieval to post-medieval, rig and furrow cultivation have been recorded within 5 km of the Site, the closest of which is located during an archaeological evaluation c.250 m to the east of the Site (WoSAS PIN: 46731).

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

3.29 Post-medieval Scotland saw a shift away from the overtly defensive nature of elite residences to more artistic- and leisure-focused designs. As early as the 16th century it had become fashionable for landowners and entrepreneurs to develop the grounds or ‘policies’ immediately around their residences for pleasure. These employed the creation of parklands, water features, formal avenues and paths in ways that reflected popular and contemporary artistic styles and movements, for example ‘style Anglais’ in the mid-18th century and the Picturesque and Romantic movements in the later 18th to early 19th centuries. An example of such a designed garden and landscape is located c.6.6 km south-west of the Site at Rowallan (GDL00333; LB12523; LB12524) where the careful plantation of trees, including tree lined avenues, identifiable in the mid-18th-century mapping of Roy’s Military Survey, are still visible.

3.30 The period between the late 17th century and early 19th century is often referred to as the ‘Improvement era’. Changes in agricultural practices, innovations in farming technology and new forms of land tenure resulted in a significant reorganisation of the rural economy and landscape. Perhaps most famously, this period witnessed the decline and abandonment of some upland farming settlements. However, the lowlands parish of Stewarton in which the Site is located appears to have avoided such a decline, with its population increasing from 2657 to 4654 between 1801 and 1841³⁹.

3.31 Arable land, including cultivated grass lands, amounted to nearly three quarters of the land use within Stewarton Parish by the mid-19th century. Although oats and sometimes wheat were grown, much of the agricultural outputs of Stewarton were potatoes and turnips. Dairy farming was also a major part of the local economy with cows forming 60% of the domesticated farm animals in the area. Glenouther Moor itself belonged, in common, to both Pollock of Broom and Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw and was considered to only be suitable for pasturing sheep.⁴⁰

3.32 As a result of the strongly agricultural nature of Stewarton Parish, the vast majority of the 714 non-designated heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area broadly relate to post-medieval agricultural practices, including a corn mill (WoSAS HER PIN: 69369), lime kilns (such as WoSAS HER PIN: 69369), areas of lazy bed cultivation (such as WoSAS HER PIN: 55437) and farmsteads. Some of these features are identifiable in Roy’s mid-18th-century military mapping of the lowlands, such as Hairshaws (WoSAS HER PIN: 51287), Langlee (WoSAS HER PIN: 53007), and Crofthead (WoSAS HER PIN: 67280).

3.33 The First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey did not record any features within the Site.⁴¹ This suggests that the dam and water mill (WoSAS HER PIN: 7435), located in the south-west of the Site may have been in such a dilapidated state as to be missed by the Ordnance Survey (or that its location was inaccurately recorded Newall’s 1970 survey)⁴². The condition or location of the dam and watermill could not

³⁸ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Medieval. Settlement Evidence. Landscape Patterns. Available online at <https://scarf.scot/regional/higharf/medieval/9-3-settlement-evidence/9-3-1-landscape-patterns/> [Accessed March 2026]

³⁹ NSA (1845) Stewarton, County of Ayrshire, NSA, Vol. V. pp. 734-736

⁴⁰ OS (1855-1857) Ayrshire OS Name Books, volume 58, OS1/3/58/73

⁴¹ OS 6 inch to a mile Ayrshire, XIII, revised 1856, published 1858; OS 25 inch to a mile Ayrshire, XIII.3, revised 1895, published 1896

⁴² Only a six-digit grid reference is provided giving an accuracy of 100m.

be confirmed during the Site visit due to a lack of safe access to this area, but a visit in 1982 indicated that this area had been impacted by forestry ploughing. Similarly, Newall's 1970 identification of an undated sub-rectangular hut with an associated curvilinear enclosure (WoSAS HER PIN: 7434), c.76 m south-west of the Site, does not correlate with any features on historic OS mapping, nor could it be identified by the Ordnance Survey in aerial photographs. If this feature is of a post-medieval date, it is likely to have been in a similarly dilapidated state to the dam and water mill (WoSAS HER PIN: 7435) by the time of the Ordnance Surveys or may also have been plotted inaccurately.

Modern (AD 1901 – Present Day)

3.34 In the 1970s, the northernmost part of Glenouther Moor was lost due to the creation of the Corsehouse Reservoir. The Site was still shown as moorland on the 1969 OS map but has since been converted into commercial forestry.⁴³ As such, the land use within the Site is almost entirely that of commercial forestry, except for an area of blanket bog in the north-western extents.

3.35 Owing to the increasing domestic and commercial demands for power, there has been a proliferation of energy generation, transmission and distribution schemes across Scotland. One of the largest such schemes within proximity to the Site is that of Whitlee Wind Farm, which is located c.2.8 km to the east of the Site and comprises 140 turbines.

⁴³ OS 1:10,560 NS44NE, surveyed/revised 1965-1969, published 1969.

Chapter 4

Historic Environment Baseline

Introduction

4.1 This chapter sets out the historic environment baseline conditions for the Proposed Development. It discusses the heritage assets within the Site and in the 5km Inner and 5-10 km Outer study areas with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It describes their cultural significance, including any contribution made by their setting, and assesses their importance. Heritage assets discussed in this chapter are shown on **Figures 6.1-6.4** in EIA Report Volume 3a.

The Site

4.2 The location of heritage assets identified within the Site are depicted on **Figure 6.1** in EIA Report Volume 3a.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.3 No designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

4.4 Two known non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the south-west part of the Site, near the Swinzie Burn.

4.5 The earliest evidence within the Site comprises the group of three possible Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, roundhouses, located c.35 m east of an unnamed tributary of the Swinzie Burn (WoSAS HER PIN 7439). The WoSAS HER records these roundhouses as circular banks measuring between c.12 m and c.19 m in diameter with walls between c.2 m and c.3 m in thickness. During the 1976 survey, Newall noted the possibility of a fourth, smaller, circular structure to the east, however the Ordnance Survey could only identify two of these hut circles in historic aerial photography and noted that subsequent forestry ploughing has destroyed any above-ground remains of these structures. No archaeological features were identified in the area during the walkover survey of the Site conducted as part of this HEA (Figure 4.1). As this asset appears to have been destroyed, it is of **no** importance. However, should it be proved that below ground remains of this heritage asset have survived the forestry ploughing, they are likely to be of **medium** importance owing to the potential of these physical remains to better our understanding of later prehistoric settlement distribution, construction and occupation (evidential and historical value) at a regional level.

Figure 4.1 Swinzie Burn prehistoric settlement activity (WoSAS PIN: 7439)



View of general location where the Swinzie Burn prehistoric settlement activity (WoSAS HER PIN: 7439) had previously been mapped.

4.6 A dam and water mill located c.13 m west of the Swinzie Burn (WoSAS HER PIN: 7435) provides possible evidence of medieval / post-medieval activity within the Site. The mill has been recorded as having c.1.2 m thick walls enclosing an area of approximately 6.2 m by 4.6 m. A dam and lade, likely to assist with the provision of water for the mill, were created through the construction of walling and turf dykes. Ordnance Survey research conducted in 1982 could not identify any remains of this asset and noted that it has been destroyed by forestry ploughing. This asset could not be accessed during the Site walkover which has informed this HEA owing to the woodland and Swinzie Burn preventing safe access but based on the previous surveys conducted by Ordnance Survey this asset appears to have been destroyed, and as such is of **no** importance.

4.7 Should it be proved that remains of this heritage asset have survived the forestry ploughing, due to the widespread distribution of such assets within the local landscape and across Scotland more generally any surviving physical remains (evidential and historical value) have limited potential to better our understanding of post-medieval farming practices and the rural economy. Therefore, any surviving remains associated with this asset are assessed likely to be of **low** importance.

Potential for Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets Including Buried Archaeological Remains

4.8 Following a review of historic mapping and the WoSAS HER database, it appears that past human activity within the Site is concentrated in its south-west, near the Swinzie Burn at around 210 m AOD. This is outside the construction footprint of the Proposed Development. As such, there is a **low** potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be identified during the construction of the Proposed Development.

4.9 In addition to there being a low likelihood of hitherto unrecorded heritage assets being present within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development, the surviving fabric of any potential unrecorded heritage assets is likely to be poorly preserved. This is due to the Site's function as commercial forestry, and as such the historic operation and movement of forestry plant and machinery is likely to have removed or significantly truncated any potential buried archaeological remains, thus reducing the evidential value of any surviving remains.

4.10 Considering the pattern of distribution of known heritage assets within the Site, and their date, form and function, as well as the receiving environment (i.e. densely commercially forested moorland), the potential for hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, and their preservation, has been assessed to be **low**.

Palaeoenvironmental Potential

4.11 Areas of peat have been recorded across the Site. Generally, there is potential for peat to retain palaeoenvironmental evidence and provide important information about climatic and environmental change since the early Holocene, which can include evidence of human activity. Within the Site, however, the commercial forestry activity has significantly disturbed such deposits which is likely to have negatively affected the preservation of any potential archaeological remains or palaeoenvironmental evidence. Any areas of undisturbed peat found within the Site would have a higher potential for the preservation of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains.

4.12 Due to the significant disturbance caused by forestry activities across the majority of the Site, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains has been assessed to be **low**. Further information on the peat coverage, depths and how areas of peat were identified and avoided through the iterative design process is provided in **Chapter 9** of the EIA Report.

5 km Inner Study Area

4.13 The location of heritage assets identified within the 5 km Inner Study Area is shown on **Figure 6.2** in EIA Report Volume 3a.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.14 35 designated heritage assets have been identified within the 5 km Inner Study Area, these comprise:

- Four Scheduled Monuments;
 - The Moyne prehistoric funerary cairn (SM12856);
 - The Middleton and Bannerbank prehistoric settlements (SM12815; SM12816)
 - The medieval Robertland Castle (SM3380)
- 30 Listed Buildings (two category A, nine category B, and 19 category C); and
- High Fenwick Conservation Area (CA52).

4.15 Of these designated heritage assets, two scheduled monuments (SM12816 and SM3380) and two listed buildings (LB12511 and LB5187) do not have theoretical visibility with, or important in-combination views of, the Proposed Development, and the elements of their settings which contribute most to their cultural significance and how they are understood, appreciated and experienced will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

4.16 A further 28 designated heritage assets in the 5 km Inner Study Area (including a scheduled monument, 26 listed buildings and a conservation area) that have been identified as having theoretical visibility have been screened out of requiring further assessment. The Proposed Development will not affect their cultural significance or the way their current setting contributes to how they are understood, appreciated and experienced. They are also screened by intervening woodland and existing buildings. Three designated heritage assets are considered to require detailed assessment, comprising of a scheduled monument and two listed buildings. Further information as to why designated heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study

Area have been included/excluded for detailed assessment is detailed in the Heritage Assessment **Table B.1** in **Annex B**.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

4.17 Within the 5 km Inner Study Area there are 714 known non-designated heritage assets, excluding those directly related to designated heritage assets. The majority of these assets relate to post-medieval rural settlement and agricultural practices, but a large number also relate to prehistoric occupation of the landscape. Most non-designated assets recorded within the 5 km Inner Study Area are found within areas that have previously been subject to archaeological investigation, most of which have been conducted as part of the planning application process for modern development. As such, the distribution of known heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area may not be representative of the distribution of past populations, but a bias created by the location of previous archaeological investigations.

4.18 Within the 5km Inner Study Area there are seven non-designated heritage assets which WoSAS HER have identified as being of national significance. These assets are assessed to be of **high** importance. The remaining non-designated heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area have been assessed to be of very **low to medium** importance.

4.19 One non-designated heritage of national importance is considered to require detailed assessment (Black Law, fort: WoSAS HER PIN: 7572). Further information as to why non-designated heritage assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area have been included/excluded for detailed assessment is detailed in the Heritage Assessment Table B.1 in Annex B.

Heritage Assets Screened in for Detailed Assessment

4.20 The following assets within the 5 km Inner Study Area have been identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the presence of which during operation has the potential to change their setting.

Moyne, cairn (SM12856; CHVP1)

4.21 Moyne cairn (SM12856) comprises a late Neolithic or Bronze Age cairn situated c.4.1 km north of the nearest turbine near the summit of Lochend Hill at c.260 m AOD (Figure 4.2). This funerary monument measures c.11.5 m in diameter and stands to a height of c.0.9 m and has been disturbed by either an antiquarian excavation or robbing in the north-eastern portion of the mound. The asset is further obscured by the construction of a small, modern stone cairn on top of its south-west extent. There is no obvious indication of a cist or kerb.

4.22 Located c.263 m south of the artificial body of water known as Harelaw Dam and c.213 m north-west of the natural Long Loch near the summit of Lochend Hill, the cairn is afforded distant views across the lower lying ground to the south, west, north and north-east. It is possible that this location also facilitated distant views towards the cairn, allowing it to function as a key landmark in the prehistoric landscape. This asset may be contemporary with the hut circles at Bannerbank (SM12815) and Middleton (SM12816) c.720 m east and c.1.6 km north-east of the asset respectively.

Cultural Significance

4.23 The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from the evidential (scientific) value of its physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that have the potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric burial practices. There is also the potential for environmental evidence preserved in the soils beneath the cairns that may inform the understanding of climate, local conditions and land cover when the cairn was constructed. The asset also has historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential to further our understanding of social and religious practices during the prehistoric period within Scotland.

Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

4.24 The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its position on top of Lochend Hill, which, while not the highest point in the surrounding landscape, is a prominent point that enables expansive views. This hilltop position was likely intentionally chosen to facilitate these long-distance views both from and towards the cairn which, in turn, would have allowed the monument to function as a notable landmark in the local landscape. The asset is located slightly to the north of the summit of this hilltop, which allows for more expansive views northwards across the lower lying land in this direction and the asset's positioning suggests it may have been intentionally sited to exploit these views. Views westwards and southwards are also far ranging, although to a lesser extent than the northwards views and it is likely this was also a consideration in the siting of the asset. Views eastwards are more obscured by intervening topography, suggesting views in this direction were not the main focus of the asset's siting at this location. These eastward facing views from the asset also feature the operational Middleton Wind Farm, with the closest turbines located c.650m from the asset. This operational wind farm within close proximity to the asset, plus a series of wind farms in place in the wider surroundings, provide some disruption to the experience of the relationship between the asset and its surrounding landscape. However, these developments do not completely remove the ability to understand the importance of views from the cairn.

4.25 Also of importance is the spatial and visual relationship between the asset and the natural Long Loch, owing to the putative importance of such bodies of water to prehistoric belief systems. With the asset's location on the hilltop to the north-west of the loch, there are views across the majority of this water body and it is possible this was also a consideration in the original siting of the asset.

4.26 In addition, the spatial relationship with the potentially broadly contemporary hut circles of Bannerbank (SM12815) and Middleton (SM12816) may have been an important consideration in the siting of the asset. While these hut circles are not visible from the cairn due to their low-lying form and the distance between the assets, it is likely they formed part of the same wider prehistoric landscape. The proximity of the cairn to these assets of a domestic / settlement character indicates a possible relationship between the funerary monument and the community it may have served.

4.27 Another broadly contemporary asset recorded within close proximity to the cairn comprises a former stone circle located c.250 m west of the asset. The stone circle is known locally as "The Covenanter's Stone" due to a local legend linking the asset to the Covenanting movement of the 17th century, although it is likely the asset was of an originally prehistoric date. Stone circles typically are ritual monuments and are often found in association with cairns, and the roughly east to west aligned avenue recorded during 1994 within the WoSAS description for the stone circle further supports this potential relationship between the two ritual and funerary monuments. While the location of the stones has been recorded by WoSAS and the asset is visible on historic satellite imagery, the stones could not be identified during the field survey conducted as part of this assessment and are not visible on recent satellite imagery of the area. It is therefore likely these stones have been relocated and as such the functional and spatial relationship between the stones and the cairn has been severed and is no longer legible within the current landscape.

4.28 The setting of the cairn therefore exhibits a degree of integrity through the continued ability to understand, appreciate and experience its spatial relationships with topographical and broadly contemporary cultural features. Aspects of its integrity have been somewhat eroded through the introduction of nearby windfarms, including one in close proximity, and the probable removal of the related nearby stone circle. The Site does not intervene between any of these putative relationships.

Importance

4.29 In consideration of this asset's designation, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction, this asset is of **high** importance.

Figure 4.2 Moyne, cairn (HES Ref. SM12856)



View eastwards towards Moyne, cairn (HES Ref. SM12856) showing raised area upon which a modern stone pile is located.

Harelaw (HES Ref. LB13823; CHVP3)

4.30 Harelaw (LB13823) is a category C listed post-medieval courtyard farm, c.1.4 km south of the nearest turbine, situated between 210 m and 220 m AOD (Figure 4.3).

4.31 The farmstead at Harelaw may be attested to as early as the mid-18th century during which time a farmstead labelled as 'Hairlaw' appears in Roy's military mapping of the lowlands. The asset features a south-facing U-shaped courtyard created by a dwelling to its north and, formerly limewashed, byres to its east and west. Based on the absence of the west byre on first edition OS mapping,⁴⁴ it would appear that this byre was the latest addition to the asset and would ultimately create the characteristic courtyard of Harelaw. The byres are one storey in height while the central dwelling features two storeys with dormers and a rounded attic window in its principal elevation, facing south. In addition to the west byre, second edition OS mapping depicts the expansion of the wider agricultural complex to Harelaw's immediate east,⁴⁵ which in modern times has continued to expand to the north-east of the asset.

4.32 Mid-18th century military mapping depicts the farmstead of 'Hairlaw' within an arable landscape and publicly available LiDAR data of the surrounding area has revealed potential areas of rig and furrow. Within this mapping the farmstead is depicted as two buildings and there is insufficient detail in the mapping to determine which structure relates to the extant building. This demonstrates that the Harelaw farmstead likely engaged in some arable endeavours. However, by the early 20th century, the Rowallan estate exchange documents indicate much of the land associated with the farmstead was used for pasture. This is supported

⁴⁴ 25inch to a mile OS Mapping, Ayrshire XIII.8 (Fenwick) Survey date: 1856, published 1857.

⁴⁵ 25inch to a mile OS Mapping, Ayrshire XIII.8 (Fenwick) Revised: 1895, published 1896.

by evidence in modern soil capability data which suggests that the surrounding grassland can only support a limited range of crops, including forage crops.⁴⁶ Agricultural endeavours, of any sort, are likely to have been supported by the fresh water provided by the Kingswell Burn c.230 m to the asset's south-east and its tributary c.65 m to its north.

Cultural Significance

4.33 The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural) value as an example of a post-medieval farmstead.

Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

4.34 The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute most to its cultural significance are its immediate surroundings. This includes the courtyard onto which the asset looks, as this demonstrates the historic development of the agricultural complex of buildings which make up the asset. These areas immediately surrounding the asset have the most direct functional and historic relationship with the farmhouse and therefore contribute most to its cultural significance. It is also from this location that the historic form and fabric of the building that contribute to its historic and architectural value can be best experienced, understood and appreciated, with many views of the asset from its wider surroundings obscured by intervening vegetation.

4.35 Other important elements of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial and visual relationship with the active farmland which surrounds the building, as this reflects the original, agricultural, function of the building. Also of importance is the availability of nearby sources of fresh water which would have supported agricultural endeavours at this site.

4.36 The A77 and M77 are main roads located within close proximity to the asset, c.190 m and c.340 m from the asset respectively and form part of its current setting. The A77 road is a more historic route and is visible on historic Ordnance Survey mapping from the mid-19th century.⁴⁷ This road has therefore formed part of the asset's setting for much of its existence although it does not have any specific historical functional relationship with the farmstead and therefore does not contribute to its significance, especially due to the subsequent modernisation of the road. The M77, where it passes the asset, was constructed much later, between 1996 and 2005 and has provided a further urbanising development to the historically agricultural landscape.

Importance

4.37 In consideration of this asset's designation, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of the construction and distribution of post-medieval farming settlements, this asset is of **high** importance.

⁴⁶ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (1981). Land Capability for Agriculture maps of Scotland at a scale of 1:250 000. Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6322683

⁴⁷ Ordnance Survey 1858 Ayrshire, Sheet XIII Available online at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/228776575>

Figure 4.3 Harelaw (HES Ref. LB13823)



View northwards towards Harelaw (HES Ref. LB13823) from southern drive.

King's Well (LB12508; CHVP4)

4.38 King's Well (LB12508) is a category B listed example of a post-medieval inn located c.1.8 km south-east of the nearest turbine at c.230 m AOD (Figure 4.4).

4.39 This listed building is the former principal inn between Glasgow and Kilmarnock and stands to two storeys with a one storey byre located to its east and features plain gables and a grey cement rendering. As visible on the 2nd edition OS mapping,⁴⁸ the inn was originally situated along a north-east/south-west aligned turnpike road. Although this road has since been diverted and split into the B746 and Kingswell Road to the east and north of the asset respectively, the avenue of trees to the immediate south-west of the asset clearly denotes the alignment of the former road. An extension to the inn has been constructed over part of the former road which, in effect, creates a north-east facing U shaped courtyard.

Cultural Significance

4.40 The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural) value as an example of a post-medieval principal inn.

Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

4.41 A key element of the asset's setting which contributes to its significance comprises its immediate surroundings. This includes the grounds of the asset, which are defined by a subcircular boundary that is visible within historic mapping and still perceptible to the east of the B764 road. It is from this location that the asset's historical and aesthetic value can be best understood, appreciated and experienced. Another element of the asset's setting within its immediate surroundings that reflects its historic function are the outbuildings such as a former coach house or stable building that was likely associated with the asset's function as a principal inn. These outbuildings have a historic functional relationship with the asset and therefore contribute to its cultural significance .

4.42 Other aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial and visual relationship with the avenue of trees marking the former toll road along which the inn was positioned. As a principal inn, the asset was intended as a stopping place for travellers, therefore its easily accessible

⁴⁸ 25inch to a mile OS Mapping, Ayrshire XIII.8 (Fenwick) Revised: 1895, published 1896.

location along a former road has a historical, functional relationship with the asset. In addition, the asset's spatial relationship with post-medieval settlements in the wider landscape also contributes to its significance. Although there may be no visual relationship, the wider pattern of settlement would have substantially influenced the viability and need for this inn and the road along which it was intentionally located.

Importance

4.43 In consideration of this asset's designation, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of the construction and distribution of post-medieval inns and road networks, this asset is of **high** importance.

Figure 4.4 King's Well (LB12508)



View south-west towards King's Well (LB12508) from public road along trajectory of former road.



View north-east towards King's Well (LB12508) from public road along trajectory of former road which can be clearly traced by the tree lined avenue.

Black Law, fort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572; CVHP8)

4.44 Black Law (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572) is an example of an Iron Age fort, featuring a later galleried structure, c.1.7 km north of the nearest turbine at c.240 m AOD (Figure 4.5).

4.45 Although subject to later extensive quarrying, this fortified settlement measures up to 111 m by 64 m and would have been enclosed by at least one rampart and ditch, of which only a low mound survives to its south. The most prominent internal feature within the fort is a circular structure measuring approximately 13.4 m in diameter with walls between 4.3 m and 4.6 m in thickness. This structure was initially interpreted as a cairn but has since been re-evaluated and referred to as a galleried structure that likely falls within the broad category of complex Atlantic roundhouses. Such structures, as the name suggests, are primarily distributed along the west and north coast of Scotland and represent the emphasis on monumental domestic architecture in the Iron Age.

4.46 Located on Black Law, the elevated position of this fort affords extensive panoramic views of surrounding lower-lying land, including that along Annick Water c.725 m to its south-west which may have been particularly fertile. This location was likely intentionally chosen to facilitate the projection of power and

authority across the lower, fertile ground. Given the increased competition for resources encountered throughout the Iron Age, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the fort sought to control the resources of, and movement of people through, the landscape.

Cultural Significance

4.47 The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric fort and galleried structure. It illustrates the Iron Age desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such sites were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

4.48 The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its elevated position on Black Law and the resulting panoramic views of the surrounding lower lying ground. The prominent hilltop position was likely chosen to allow the fort to act as a notable landmark within the landscape, which would have facilitated the projection of power across the local area, establishing the asset's sphere of influence. The areas of increased soil capability for agriculture to its south-east and south-west⁴⁹ also contribute to its significance owing to the fact that these areas are likely to have been key strategic areas to control. The expansive views across the surrounding landscape allow for an understanding of the asset's defensive character.

4.49 There are further Iron Age defensive features within the surrounding landscape, and the asset may have formed part of a wider network of broadly contemporary forts and features, which provide further evidence of late prehistoric occupation and activity within the landscape surrounding Black Law. It is possible that the asset may have had spatial or visual relationships with other broadly contemporary assets within the wider landscape, however the ability to understand or experience such relationships has been significantly limited due to existing forestry and development surrounding the asset.

Importance

4.50 In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices and construction techniques, this asset is of **high** importance.

⁴⁹ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (1981). Land Capability for Agriculture maps of Scotland at a scale of 1:250 000. Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6322683

Figure 4.5 Black Law, fort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572)



View of Black Law, fort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572), from B769 looking north-west towards the asset

5-10 km Outer Study Area

4.51 The location of designated heritage assets identified within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area and those beyond the 5-10 km Outer Study Area that may experience setting change are depicted on **Figures 6.3a-e** in EIA Report Volume 3a.

4.52 The following designated heritage assets of **high** importance are located within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area:

- Eight scheduled monuments;
- 268 listed buildings (15 category A, 119 category B, and 134 category C);
- Four gardens and designed landscapes; and
- Six conservation areas.

4.53 Of the eight scheduled monuments, three are characterised by Neolithic/Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments, two are Iron Age hillforts, two are medieval defensive structures and one comprises a medieval cross shaft.

Designated Heritage Assets Screened in for Detailed Assessment

4.54 Baseline analysis has been undertaken to identify which designated heritage assets within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area have potential for their cultural significance to be affected by setting change as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

4.55 Of the 286 designated heritage assets within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area, 151 have theoretical intervisibility with the Proposed Development. While the presence of turbines in the landscape will be

noticeable in views from these assets, the elements of their setting which contribute most to how they are understood, appreciated and experienced will not be affected. This is not predicted to result in a change to how their settings contribute to their cultural significance. As a result, no designated heritage assets within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area have been included for further assessment. Further information as to why designated heritage assets identified within the 5-10 km Outer Study Area have been screened out of the assessment of effects is presented in **Table B.2 in Annex B**.

4.56 The assets of Dunwan Hillfort (SM12882) and Rowallan Garden and Designed Landscape and listed buildings (GDL00333; LB12523; LB12524) were initially identified by HES as having the potential to be sensitive to the changes within their setting as a result of the Proposed Development. However, on completing Stage 1 of the setting assessment (as laid out in the HES setting guidance) these assets were not identified as having potential to experience effects as a result of changes to their setting. A more detailed reasoning for scoping out these assets, supported with visualisations, has been provided below to demonstrate why they have not been progressed further.

4.57 Designated heritage assets beyond the 5-10 km Outer Study Area with the potential to be affected by setting change as a result of the Proposed Development in the landscape were also considered. The assessment has not identified any designated heritage assets beyond the 5-10 km Outer Study Area whose cultural significance may be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Dunwan Hillfort (SM12882, CHVP2)

4.58 While the ZTV shows theoretical intervisibility between Dunwan Hillfort (SM12882) and the Proposed Development, the asset has not been identified as having the potential to experience effects as a result of the Proposed Development. In the Scoping Report response, HES noted that the asset has the potential to be affected as a result of the Proposed Development, visualisations produced as part of this assessment have indicated that the Proposed Development will not result in effects to the asset as a result of changes to its setting.

4.59 The key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a late prehistoric fortified settlement include its elevated position and prominence within the landscape. Additionally, the asset's location on the north-eastern slopes of Dunwan Hill suggests an intentional siting to overlook the lower land to its north and the minor valley to its east/south-east and it is therefore these views which contribute most to its significance.

4.60 The Proposed Development will be seen in views to the west of the asset behind the turbines of Whitelee Wind Farm, which forms the current setting of the asset (CHVP 2). Consequently, the ability to appreciate the asset's relationship with the surrounding landscape has already been significantly disrupted and the defining characteristic of the hillfort's current setting is that of an existing windfarm development. The asset's relationship with the landscape to its west has already been largely severed by this existing wind farm development, with up to 20 turbines within c.2.5 km of the asset visible within west facing views from the asset's summit. As such the addition of five further wind turbines between c.6.3 km and c.7 km to the west of the asset will not result in any further effect to the cultural significance of the asset and the asset has been **scoped out** of further assessment.

Figure 4.6 Dunwan Hillfort (HES Ref. SM12882)



View looking westwards towards the Site from Dunwan Hillfort (HES Ref. SM12882)

Rowallan Garden and Designed Landscape and listed buildings (GDL00333; LB12523; LB12524)

4.61 While the ZTV suggests that there will be theoretical intervisibility between the Rowallan Garden and Designed Landscape and (GDL00333), associated Category A listed Rowallan Castle (LB12523) and Rowallan House (LB12524) and the Proposed Development, the asset has not been identified as having the potential to experience effects to its significance through changes to its setting as a result of the Proposed Development.

4.62 Wireline visualisations have also been produced for the Rowallan Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) (GDL00333) and the associated Category A listed Rowallan Castle (HES Ref. LB12523) and Rowallan House (HES Ref. LB12524). These visualisations indicate that there will be very limited intervisibility between Rowallan Castle and the Proposed Development, with only the tips of turbines visible due to intervening topography (CHVP 6). From Rowallan House, the wireline visualisations suggest a greater degree of intervisibility (CHVP 7). HES commented that there may be potential for views from the main entrance of Rowallan House across the forecourt and along the axial avenue. However, when the asset was visited as part of this assessment, views out of the designed landscape were found to be very restricted due to the trees surrounding the building and along the northern boundary of the GDL. Therefore, despite visualisations produced using a bare earth model, it is unlikely that the turbines of the Proposed Development will be visible from the asset. **Figure 6.11b** depicts the baseline conditions of the landscape and demonstrates the lack of visibility of the wider landscape from Rowallan House. As such the Rowallan Garden and Design Landscape and the listed buildings within it have been **scoped out** of further assessment.

Chapter 5

Assessment

Introduction

5.1 This chapter considers potential effects from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in relation to the cultural significance of the heritage assets within the Site and the 5 km Inner Study Area that have been screened-in for assessment, as outlined in the previous chapter.

5.2 A summary of the Proposed Development is provided above. Further detailed information in relation to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development can be found in **Chapter 4** of the EIA report.

Embedded Mitigation

5.3 Chapter 3: Site Selection and Design Strategy outlines the site selection process that was undertaken by the Applicant for the Proposed Development, the approach taken to design and how, and why, the turbine layout and associated infrastructure has been modified during the iterative EIA process.

5.4 The Proposed Development has evolved considerably from the 'maximum development scenario' initially established at scoping. Following initial consultation, site specific design principles for cultural heritage were applied as part of the iterative design process. These comprised seeking to avoid physical interaction with heritage assets and to limit the intervisibility between key heritage assets.

5.5 Chapter 3: Site Selection and Design Strategy sets out the site-specific design principles that were adopted and considered throughout the iterative design process, of relevance to this assessment is the principle to "Consider the impacts on the setting of key designated heritage assets where setting forms a key component of their cultural significance".

5.6 Desk-based surveys and a site walkover have been conducted to identify and record heritage assets within the Site. While no turbines have been relocated due to the potential for direct physical impacts to known archaeological features, the presence and sensitivity of heritage assets have influenced turbine siting decisions to avoid potential impacts arising as a consequence of setting change.

Good Practice Measures

5.7 The outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will set out the potential for mitigation work, including fencing off archaeological sites where required and the supervision of construction works in the vicinity of known assets by an archaeological clerk of works in the form of a watching brief. The precise scope of work would be agreed upon with EAC. A CEMP will be prepared prior to construction, and an overview of its contents has been included in **Technical Appendix 4.2**.

5.8 Good practice measures to prevent, reduce, and/or where possible offset potential physical effects to historic assets, including previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains, are proposed. Measures which will be adopted include:

- Implementation of a working protocol should previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains (e.g. archaeological deposits and features) be discovered.
- The use of a CEMP, supplemented by toolbox talks as appropriate, to highlight the historic environment sensitivities of areas of the Site to those working on the Proposed Development. A CEMP will be

prepared prior to construction, and an overview of its contents has been included in **Technical Appendix 4.2**.

5.9 It is anticipated that these measures will be secured by standard planning conditions.

Potential Effects on Assets

Direct Effects Resulting from Physical Change

Designated Heritage Assets

5.10 No designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site, therefore no direct physical effects to designated heritage assets resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.11 No direct physical effects to non-designated heritage assets resulting from the construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development have been identified.

5.12 During construction, micro-siting may take place to allow adjustment within a defined radius of the proposed turbine locations, and a similar tolerance either side of the access track locations and other infrastructure. The micro-siting allowance for turbines and associated infrastructure is up to 50 m, as set out in Chapter 4: Development Description. A review of these areas indicates that there are also no potential direct physical effects due to accidental damage resulting from the operation of machinery and plant and micro-siting during the construction of the Proposed Development, with all known locations of non-designated heritage assets within the Site being located outside the 50 m micro-siting allowance buffer.

Previously Unrecorded Buried Archaeological Remains

5.13 The potential for hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, and their preservation, has been assessed to be **low**. In addition, the surviving fabric of any potential unrecorded heritage assets within the Site is likely to be poorly preserved due to the Site's function as commercial forestry, with any surviving archaeological remains likely to have been significantly truncated or entirely removed by such activity. This would reduce the evidential value of any surviving remains and it is likely that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site would be of **low** importance.

Palaeoenvironmental Potential

5.14 The commercial forestry which occupies the majority of the Site has resulted in a significant disturbance to peat deposits within the footprint of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the potential for the construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains has been assessed to be low, resulting in a maximum case **minor** level of effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. Further information on the peat coverage, depths and how areas of peat were identified and avoided through the iterative design process is provided in **Chapter 9** of the EIA Report.

Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Change

5.15 This section identifies changes to the setting of heritage assets resulting from the presence of the Proposed Development during operation, and the potential effects of such changes on the cultural significance of heritage assets identified in the baseline, including how these will affect the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated or experienced. This includes all assets screened in for assessment within the 5 km Inner Study Area, as noted in **Table B.1** of **Annex B**. No heritage assets beyond the 5 km Inner Study Area have been considered as discussed in the previous chapter and detailed in **Table B.2** of **Annex B**.

Moyne, cairn (SM12856, CHVP1))

5.16 This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

5.17 Visualisations from the asset indicate that during operation of the Proposed Development all five turbines will be visible (CHVP1). The closest turbine (T3) is located c.4.1 km to the south of the asset, with the remaining four turbines located between c.4.4 km and c.4.9 km from the asset. The turbines will be a noticeable but not dominant change to the landscape, with the intervening distance somewhat lessening the perception of the turbines within the asset's setting.

5.18 The key setting elements that contribute to the asset's significance include its location on Lochend Hill, and the expansive views which this location allows. The views to the north of the asset are the most expansive, and the asset's location slightly to the north of the summit suggest these northwards views are the key views which the asset was intended to exploit. Located to the south of the asset, the Proposed Development will have no impact on these views northwards from the asset.

5.19 The Proposed Development will be noticeable in views to the south of the asset, however due to the distance between the asset and the Site, any views of the Proposed Development will be long distance views. While long distance views do contribute to the significance of the asset, it is the far ranging, general outlook which the asset has been sited to exploit which contributes to the significance of the asset, rather than the specific content of such views. This far-ranging outlook southwards will remain unchanged. Additionally, the Proposed Development is located at a considerable distance from the asset, reducing the extent to which it can be perceived within the landscape, and it does not fall within the landscape unit which the cairn is intentionally placed to overlook. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the asset's relationship with the surrounding landscape and landscape features, such as Long Loch. As such the presence of the Proposed Development within views from and towards the asset will not impact on the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the asset and its relationship with the surrounding environment.

5.20 Another key part of the asset's setting is its relationship with other nearby, broadly contemporary prehistoric remains. These are largely located across the Moyne Moor landscape, which forms a separate landscape unit to that within which the Site is located. Therefore, the Proposed Development will have no impact on the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the possible functional and spatial relationship between the asset and other nearby surviving prehistoric assets.

5.21 Taking into account the current ability to understand, appreciate and experience its spatial relationships with topographical and broadly contemporary cultural features, the integrity of its setting will not change.

5.22 Furthermore, the cultural significance of this heritage asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the surviving archaeological remains and the potential these remains have to further our understanding of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices. This will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development within the setting of the asset.

5.23 The presence of the Proposed Development in the setting of the cairn will not affect this heritage asset's key setting relationships, however it will slightly alter how these relationships are experienced within the landscape to the south of the asset. This will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a **minor** level of effect which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Harelaw (LB13823, CHVP3)

5.24 This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

5.25 Visualisations from the asset indicate that during operation of the Proposed Development all five turbines will be visible from the asset (CHVP 3). The closest turbine (T5) is located c.1.4 km to the north of the asset, with the remaining four turbines located between c.1.7 km and c.2.2 km from the asset. The turbines will be a noticeable change to the landscape to the north of the asset and will create some visual intrusion in views looking northwards from the asset.

5.26 As a farmhouse, the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance include those aspects which relate to its agricultural function. This includes the active farmland which surrounds the

building and has a direct functional and historic relationship with the asset. Also of importance to the significance is the courtyard around which the U-shaped building is centred, due to its direct functional and historic relationship with the asset. The Proposed Development is located within commercial forestry c.1.4km from the asset and as such will result in no change to these elements of the asset's setting.

5.27 The Proposed Development will, however, result in change within views looking northwards from the asset. The change within these views will affect the way in which the asset is experienced within its agricultural surroundings. While the turbines will be a noticeable intrusion within the landscape, the prevailing character of the asset's setting will remain agricultural. As a farmhouse and steading, outlook over the related farmland is the principal contributor to significance. The farmhouse's principal elevation is to the south, facing its courtyard. There are no formal, axial or intentional views apart from those over the immediate farmland and longer views northwards are not therefore a major contributor to significance. Therefore, while the experience of the asset will be altered this will not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the asset as a historic farmhouse within an agricultural landscape.

5.28 The key elements of Harelaw's setting which contribute most to its significance will not be impacted by the Proposed Development, however the Proposed Development will slightly alter how the asset's rural surroundings are experienced. This slight change to the way the asset's setting contributes to its cultural significance will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a **minor** level of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

King's Well (LB12508, CHVP4)

5.29 This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

5.30 Visualisations from the asset indicate that during operation of the Proposed Development all five turbines will be visible (CHVP 4). The closest turbine (T5) is located c.1.8 km to the south of the asset, with the remaining four turbines located between c.2.2 km and c.2.7 km from the asset.

5.31 The key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its significance include those which have a direct historical functional and spatial relationship with the former principal inn. These include the asset's immediate surroundings and its grounds, which are distinctly defined by walls, fences and hedgerows and from which its historical and architectural value can be best experienced, understood and appreciated. Other key elements of the asset's setting that reflect its historic function include the outbuildings, such as a former coach house or stable that was likely associated with the asset's function as a principal inn. Additionally, the former toll road along which the inn was intentionally located contributes to significance of the asset through its ability to enhance our understanding of the asset's historic function. Located in commercial forestry a minimum of c.1.8 km from the asset, the Proposed Development will have no impact on these elements of the asset's setting.

5.32 Additionally, the Proposed Development will also have no impact on the ability to experience, appreciate or understand the relationships between the asset and these aspects of its setting. The Proposed Development will introduce a noticeable change within the landscape to the north-west of the asset and will be conspicuous within views in this direction. However, these are not considered key views of or from the asset as these views do not contribute to the ability to understand, appreciate or experience its cultural significance as a former principal inn. As such, **no effects** on the cultural significance of this asset have been identified as a result of the Proposed Development.

Black Law, fort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572, CHVP8)

5.33 This non-designated heritage asset is considered to be of National significance by WoSAS and is therefore of **high** importance.

5.34 Visualisations from the asset indicate that during operation of the Proposed Development all five turbines will be visible (CHVP8). The closest turbine (T1) is located c.1.7 km to the south of the asset, with the remaining four turbines located between c.2.1 km and c.2.6 km from the asset.

5.35 The key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its significance include its prominent location within the landscape, the expansive views which this location allows and the asset's relationship with

other Iron Age defensive remains within the wider surrounding landscape. Due to the proximity of the turbines and the relatively flat landscape separating the asset from the Proposed Development, the Proposed Development will be a notable change within the landscape. The tall height of the turbines may introduce some competition between the Proposed Development and the asset for prominence within views of the landscape which they will both occupy, especially on approach to the asset from the north or south along the B769, where both the Proposed Development and the asset will be visible within the same view.

5.36 The Proposed Development will also be present in views from the asset to the east. However, while the turbines will introduce change into these views, they will not affect the ability to experience the panoramic character of these views and it is this character, rather than the specific content of the views, which contributes to the significance of the asset.

5.37 The Proposed Development's location to the east of the asset means it will introduce some disruption into views from the asset towards the broadly contemporary Dunwan hillfort. However, the Dunwan hillfort is currently located within the Whitelee Wind Farm development, with several turbines already located to the west of the asset, disrupting this line of sight between the two hillforts. Therefore, the relationship between the assets has already been significantly disrupted by modern wind farm development and the addition of the Proposed Development within these views will cause no further harm to the asset.

5.38 The presence of the Proposed Development in the setting of the hillfort will not affect this heritage asset's key setting relationships, however it will slightly alter the experience of the asset as a prominent point within the landscape. This slight change to the way asset's setting contributes to its cultural significance will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a **minor** level of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Non-designated heritage assets located within the Site

5.39 Two non-designated heritage assets have been recorded in the south-west of the Site. Should buried remains of these assets survive, there is the potential for some changes to their setting due to the presence of the Proposed Development during operation. If these non-designated heritage assets survive as buried remains, they would be assessed to be of low-medium importance:

- Swinzie Burn Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, roundhouses (WoSAS PIN: 7439), **medium** importance
- Swinzie Burn dam and water mill (WoSAS PIN: 7435), **low** importance

5.40 While there is no above ground evidence of these assets, it is possible that below ground remains may survive, although such remains have likely been significantly truncated by activity associated with the Site's current use as commercial forestry. If these assets survive as below ground remains, their significance would derive from the evidential value of any surviving physical remains, and the Proposed Development would have no impact on this aspect of the asset's significance. Due to the buried nature of these possible surviving remains, they cannot currently be experienced or appreciated from within the Site and as such the introduction of the Proposed Development would have no impact on the ability to appreciate, experience or understand these assets. Therefore, the Proposed Development will have no impact on the assets' cultural significance and therefore **no effects** have been identified on these assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

Decommissioning

5.41 At the end of the Proposed Development's operational life (30 years), an application could be submitted to retain or replace the turbines, or they could be decommissioned. Decommissioning effects are expected to be similar to those resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development but are assumed to be of a shorter duration and lesser magnitude when compared to those arising from the construction phase, provided the appropriate environmental controls are in place. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be carried out in line with the legislation and guidance current at the time of decommissioning.

Cumulative Effects

5.42 A full list of operational and consented developments, as well as those which have submitted applications, is identified in **Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**.

5.43 While the potential for cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered, given that the potential for setting change to significantly affect a heritage asset diminishes with distance, significant cumulative effects, including those resulting from in-combination views beyond the 5-10 km Outer Study Area are not predicted.

5.44 Cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered in relation to the wind farm developments identified in **Table 5.1**. These developments all fall within the 5 km Inner Study Area

Table 5.1 : Wind Farms Considered in Cumulative Assessment

Name	Planning application ref.	Status	Number of turbines	Tip height (m)	Distance from nearest turbine of Proposed Development (km)
Blacklaw Hill	12/0895/PP	Consented	1	67	c.2 km
Moorshield	2023/0542/TP	Consented	3	149.9	c.3.5 km
Nether Carswell III	2024/0213/TP	Consented	1	124.75	c.4.5 km

5.45 The turbines of Moorshield and Nether Carswell III are located within close proximity to existing, operational wind farm developments which have formed part of the baseline environment, For Moorshield, this is Whitelee Wind Farm, for Nether Carswell III this is Neilston Community, Dareduff Hill and Carswell Hill. Therefore, while these developments will introduce further changes within views of the landscape from several assets (including Moyne Cairn, SM12856) , such views have already been disrupted due to the existing operational wind farms at these locations. Due to the small number of turbines within the Moorshield and Nether Carswell III developments, it is unlikely they will result in further disruption to any key in-combination views with the Proposed Development or any effects on the integrity of the asset's setting. As such there will be no cumulative effects as a result of these developments and the Proposed Development.

5.46 The Blacklaw Hill development will introduce one additional turbine within close proximity to the Black Law hillfort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572). There is potential for in-combination views of the Blacklaw Hill turbine and the Proposed Development to introduce some visual intrusion looking south and south-east from the north of the asset. However, with the Blacklaw Hill development consisting of only one turbine of 67 m tip height, these in-combination views of the developments will not change the way in which the Black Law hillfort is understood or appreciated within the landscape and as such there will be no cumulative effects.

5.47 Although these potential developments will be visible from many of the assets within the 5 km Inner and 5-10 km Outer Study Areas (see **Figures 6.1 – 6.4; CHVP 1 – 8**), this will not change the way in which their cultural significance is appreciated, experienced or understood. As such, no cumulative effects have been identified from the operation of the Proposed Development in-combination with the developments identified in Table 5.1.

5.48 The consented Kingswell Whisky Maturation Warehouses development also has potential for cumulative effects with the Proposed Development. This 34-ha development is located between the A77 and Kingswell Road, with the Category B listed building Kingswell (HES Ref. LB12508) located c.400 m from nearest proposed building. While this development and the Proposed Development will introduce visual intrusion to the north of this asset, it is the asset's immediate surroundings which contribute most to its significance and such views are not considered key views which contribute to the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the heritage asset. As such there will be no cumulative effects as a result of the Kingswell Whisky Maturation Warehouses development and the Proposed Development.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Potential Direct Effects Resulting from Physical Change

6.1 No direct physical effects to heritage assets within the Site have been identified, including when considering the proposed 50 m micro-siting allowance.

6.2 Construction activities for the Proposed Development have the potential to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development. However, the potential for hitherto unrecorded heritage assets within the Site has been assessed to be **low**. In addition, the surviving fabric of any potential unrecorded heritage assets within the Site is likely to be poorly preserved due to the Site's function as commercial forestry, and any surviving archaeological remains are likely to have been significantly truncated or entirely removed by such activity.

6.3 While there is potential for areas of peat to retain paleoenvironmental information, due to the disturbance to such deposits resulting from forestry activities, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of this record has been assessed to be **low**.

Potential Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Change

6.4 Potential direct effects resulting from setting change to two designated heritage assets (SM12856; LB13823) and one non-designated heritage asset of national significance (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572) have been identified as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development in their setting during operation. The Proposed Development will slightly affect the way these heritage assets are experienced in the landscape but will not affect the ability to understand or appreciate their cultural significance. The slight loss to their cultural significance could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a **minor** level of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

6.5 Table 6.1 provides a further summary of effects to heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting.

Potential Cumulative Effects

6.6 No potential cumulative effects on heritage assets have been identified.

Mitigation

Direct Physical Effects

6.7 The CEMP for the Proposed Development will identify construction best practice measures for protecting the historic environment. Measures which may be adopted include the implementation of a working protocol should previously unrecorded archaeological features be discovered, including the appointment of an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW), and the use of a CEMP, supplemented by toolbox talks as appropriate, to highlight the historic environment sensitivities of areas of the Site to those working on the Proposed Development.

6.8 Should previously unrecorded archaeological remains be identified within the Site, measures for protection of heritage assets during construction, the role of the ACoW, the areas to be subject to monitoring during construction, and archaeological monitoring and recording of individual assets should be undertaken

in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with WoSAS and other relevant parties following consent.

Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Change

6.9 For developments of this sort, it is difficult to fully mitigate impacts to heritage assets resulting from setting change during operation beyond those measures which have already been integrated into the design. Therefore, no additional mitigation to reduce the potential effects to screened-in heritage assets due to setting change resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Table 6.1 Summary of Effects to Heritage Assets

Heritage Asset Name	Ref.	Importance	Level of Effect	Mitigation	Residual Level of Effect
Direct Effects Due to Setting Change					
Moyne cairn	SM12856	High	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)	None proposed	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)
Harelaw	LB13823	High	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)		Minor (not significant in EIA terms)
Black law fort	7572	High	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)		Minor (not significant in EIA terms)

Annex A

Legislation and Policy

Legislation

A.1 Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

A.2 Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997, Section 14(2)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building. Section 64 states that, in considering applications affecting Conservation Areas, “special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area”.

National policy

A.3 The following national policy is relevant to this assessment.

- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4);⁵⁰
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland;⁵¹ and
- HES Historic Environment Circular.⁵²

Policy 7 of NPF4 concerns various aspects of the historic environment. Those relevant to this assessment include:

- Policy 7(a) states that “development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.”
- Policy 7(d) – (g) relate to conservation areas including the protection for the setting of conservations areas.

⁵⁰ Scottish Government, 2023. National Planning Framework 4. Available online at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/> [Accessed March 2026].

⁵¹ Historic Environment Scotland, 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/> [Accessed March 2026].

⁵² Historic Environment Scotland, 2019. Historic Environment Circular. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=a768f3cb-eb44-4473-be7b-aa2500e4892b> [Accessed March 2026].

- Policy 7(h) states that "development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:
 - direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
 - significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
 - exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised."
- Policy 7(i) deals with Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Policy 7(o) states that "non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."

A.4 The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland sets out the six principles of how the historic environment should be managed and looked after, and forms part of a range of documents that inform decisionmakers in the Scottish planning system.

A.5 The Historic Environment Circular describes the requirements of secondary legislation relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 and HES's role in relation to listing and scheduling, consents and appeals.

Local Policy

East Ayrshire

A.6 The East Ayrshire Local Development Plan 2⁵³ was adopted in April 2024 and sets out the policies on development and land use within East Ayrshire. The key, relevant, historic environment policies include:

- Policy HE1: Listed Buildings;
- Policy HE2: Conservation Areas;
- Policy HE3: Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields and other Archaeological and Historic Environment assets;
- Policy HE4: Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and

A.7 Policy HE1 (Listed Buildings) relates to the preservation, re-use, adaptation and demolition of listed buildings. It also covers new developments which will affect a listed building, its curtilage or its setting. Such developments will only be supported by EAC where it can be demonstrated that the Proposed Development is sensitive to the character, appearance and architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting. It also references the council's Listed Buildings and Buildings within Conservation Areas Supplementary Guidance Proposals which proposals must also follow.

A.8 Policy HE2 (Conservation Areas) relates to developments within conservation areas or affecting their setting. Such developments should preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the relevant conservation area and be consistent with any related conservation areas appraisals or management plans. Proposed Developments should also seek to retain any natural and built features which contribute to the character of the conservation area and/or its setting. It also references the council's Listed Buildings and Buildings within Conservation Areas Supplementary Guidance Proposals which proposals must also follow.

A.9 Policy HE3 (Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields and other Archaeological and Historic Environment assets) states that developments which would have an adverse effect on scheduled

⁵³ East Ayrshire Council, 2024. Local Development Plan 2. Available online at: <https://www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/PlanningAndTheEnvironment/development-plans-and-policies/ldp2/ldp2-information.aspx> [Accessed March 2026].

monuments through physical or setting change, will not be supported unless the proposal can demonstrate exceptional overriding circumstances. In such exceptional circumstances, the proposals must seek to minimise and mitigate any such impacts to scheduled monuments. With regard to sites included in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, it states the EAC's desire to protect, conserve and enhance their key landscape characteristics and special qualities. This policy also states that where heritage assets have been identified as being at risk, EAC will support developments that propose their repair, enhancement and/or bring them back into beneficial use.

A.10 Policy HE3 also states that physical impacts to non-designated heritage assets should be avoided and minimised where this is not possible. Archaeological remains should be preserved in situ wherever possible, and the developer may be required to supply an archaeological evaluation report prior to the determination of a planning application. Where preservation in situ is not possible, the developer will need to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication in advance of development. In addition, if archaeological remains are encountered during construction, this policy states that they should be reported to EAC to enable discussion on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.

A.11 Policy HE4 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) states that EAC will not support development where it will have significant adverse impacts upon the special historical, architectural and landscape interest of both Inventory and Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes. This includes important views towards and from the landscape, features which contribute to its designation or special interest, and wider setting. Where impacts on Garden and Designed Landscapes arising from a Proposed Development have been identified, applicants will be expected to provide a landscape conservation and management plan, commensurate to the scale of the development. This plan should be accompanied by a suitably detailed heritage impact assessment and is to be supported, in part, by the East Ayrshire's Gardens and Designed Landscapes Non-Statutory Planning Guidance.⁵⁴

A.12 Key, relevant, paragraphs in the Local Development Plan 2: Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Supplementary Guidance⁵⁵ include:

- Paragraph 2.1.3 which states that the EAC will only support applications which have identified physical or setting change to listed buildings when the level of detail submitted in respect of the historic environment aspects of the proposal is commensurate with an application for Listed Building consent;
- Paragraph 3.1.1 which states that development must not result in the loss of the historical relationship between the main property, any ancillary buildings and its setting;
- Paragraph 3.1.2 which states new development should conserve or enhance the setting of a listed building;
- Paragraph 3.2.1 which states that proposals for new development should be supported by a detailed appraisal of potential impacts on key historical features, sense of place and any visual impacts on setting including the historic setting.
- Paragraph 3.3 which states that development outwith but affecting the setting of a conservation area will require to be sympathetic to the conservation area in terms of design, scale, materials and character; and
- Paragraph 3.4 which states that significant views of any listed buildings and their historical context in the landscape and surrounding area should not be compromised by any development, even if the development falls out with the property boundary of the buildings themselves.

⁵⁴ East Ayrshire Council, 2024. Planning Guidance consultation. Available online at: <https://engagementtea.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/planning-guidance-consultation> [Accessed March 2026]

⁵⁵ East Ayrshire Council, 2024. Local Development Plan 2: Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Supplementary Guidance. Available online at: <https://www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/PlanningAndTheEnvironment/development-plans-and-policies/supplementary-planning-guidance.aspx> [Accessed March 2026]

East Renfrewshire

A.13 The East Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2⁵⁶ was adopted in March 2022 and sets out the policies on development and land use within East Renfrewshire. The Proposed Development is not located within the East Renfrewshire local authority; however, the Site borders the local authority to the north-west and some historic environment policies within the East Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2 are material to this assessment, these include:

- Policy D18: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites;
- Policy E2: Renewable Energy

A.14 Policy D18 (Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites) states that developments which will result in an adverse effect to one or more of the 11 scheduled monuments within Schedule 12⁵⁷, which includes Moyne cairn (SM12856), or any other nationally important archaeological resources through physical or setting change, will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. Other, non-nationally important archaeological resources, will have their significance, and the anticipated physical and setting effects upon them, weighed against the merits of the Proposed Development. Where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving, in advance of development.

A.15 Policy E2 (Renewable Energy) state that all renewable energy developments will be assessed against a range of criteria including the impacts on the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings.

⁵⁶ East Renfrewshire Council, 2022. Local Development Plan 2. Available online at: <https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/ldp2> [Accessed March 2026].

⁵⁷ East Ayrshire Council, 2024. Local Development Plan 2. Available online at: <https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/ldp2> [Accessed March 2026]

Annex B

Heritage Asset Assessment Tables

Table A.1 Assessment table for assets within the 5km Inner Study Area

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
SM12815	Bannerbank, hut circle 965m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	Previously known as Laggan Hill Hut Circle (WoSAS HER PIN. 7602). The remains of a Bronze Age/Iron Age hut circle, visible as turf and stones located c.3.9 km north of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development c.3.9 km to the south, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric settlement, including its upland location and spatial relationship with other broadly contemporary prehistoric remains, will not be affected by the Proposed Development. While the presence of turbines in the landscape and in views from the asset to the south, will affect the way the asset is experienced, this setting change will not affect its overall cultural significance.
SM12856	Moyne, cairn 930m E of	Scheduled Monument	Previously known as Lochend Hill / Moyne Moor Cairn (WoSAS HER PIN 7582). The remains of a cairn of Neolithic/Bronze Age date located on Lochend Hill, located c.4.1 km north of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	In	There is potential for the Proposed Development to affect the cultural significance of this heritage asset as a result of changes to its setting.
SM12816	Middleton, hut circle and	Scheduled Monument	Previously known as Middleton Homestead (possible)	No	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical visibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. The

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
	enclosure 540m WSW of		(WoSAS HER PIN 7587). The remains of a hut circle of probable Bronze Age/Iron Age date, located within an oval enclosure on a south-east facing slope c.5.2 km north of the nearest turbine.			asset derives its significance primarily from the evidential (scientific) and historic illustrative value of its physical remains which have the potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric domestic settlement activity on a national level. The key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance comprise its upland location and its relationship with other broadly contemporary prehistoric remains, such as Bannerbank hut circle (SM12815). Located in area of commercial forestry c.5.2 km from the asset, the Proposed Development will have no impact on these elements of the asset's setting or the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the asset's relationship with these key elements of its setting.
SM3380	Robertland Castle	Scheduled Monument	The remains of a medieval castle that was a stronghold for the Cuninghames, located c.3.8 km south-west of the nearest turbine and bounded to the east, south and west by steep scarp and to the north by the Swinzie Burn.	No	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. The asset derives its significance primarily from the evidential (scientific) and historic illustrative value of its physical remains which have the potential to enhance our understanding of medieval defensive activity both locally and nationally. The key elements of its setting include its location along the steep, natural S bank of the Swinzie Burn which likely had far ranging views across the flat valley to the south, serving the asset's defensive function as a castle. Located c.3.8 km to the north-east of the asset, the Proposed Development will have no impact on these elements of the asset's setting or the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the asset's relationship with these key elements of its setting.
CA52	High Fenwick Conservation Area	Conservation Area	The historic core of the village of Fenwick located c.4.8 km to the south of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, which is located c. 4.8 km to the south of the asset. In-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance, and its architectural

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
						and historical interest will not be affected, and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB13823	Harelaw	Listed Building	A Category C listed farmhouse located c.1.4 km to the south of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	In	There is potential for the Proposed Development to affect the cultural significance of this heritage asset as a result of changes to its setting.
LB12508	King's Well	Listed Building	A Category B listed former principal inn located c.1.8 km to the south-east of the nearest turbine	5 turbines	In	There is potential for the Proposed Development to affect the cultural significance of this heritage asset as a result of changes to its setting.
LB18496	Old Glasgow Road, High Williamshaw, Including Outbuilding	Listed Building	A Category A listed house located c.3.6 km to the west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development c. 3.6 km to the west, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced will not be affected by the Proposed Development. The asset derives significance primarily from its historical and architectural interest as a c.18th century house. The elements of its setting which contribute most to its significance are therefore its immediate surroundings which allow for the appreciation and experience the asset's architectural qualities. Additionally, from outside these immediate surroundings there are few opportunities which allow for an appreciation of these qualities due to the trees which largely surround the structure preventing clear long-distance views of the house. As such, while there will be intervisibility between the asset and the Proposed Development, these views have not been assessed to contribute to the asset's cultural significance, and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected by the Proposed Development being present within these views.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB12509	Lochgoin Monument	Listed Building	A Category B listed monument located c.4.7 km to the south-east of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development c.4.7 km to the south the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced will not be affected by the Proposed Development (CHVP5). The key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance include its relationship with the Lochgoin farmhouse to the south-east as this was the home of John Howie to whom the monument is dedicated. The proximity of the asset to this farmhouse and its highly visible location within the open land to the south-west of Lochgoin Reservoir, allowing the monument to be a focal point within the landscape, were the primary reasons for the asset's siting at this location. While the presence of turbines in the landscape and in views from the asset to the west, will affect the way the asset is experienced, this change will be in addition to the currently operational Whitelee Wind Farm which surrounds the asset. Therefore, this setting change will not affect the asset's overall cultural significance.
LB18495	Old Glasgow Road, Fulshaw Farm	Listed Building	A Category C listed farmhouse located c.4.1 km to the south of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18498	Robertland, Including Outbuildings, Cottage And Walled Garden	Listed Building	A Category B listed house located c.3.9 km to the west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
						appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18499	2 Robertland, The Gatehouse, Including Gate Piers	Listed Building	A Category C listed former lodge located c.4 km to the west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB19884	Robertland Bridge Over Annick Water	Listed Building	A Category C listed bridge located c.4.3 km to the west of the nearest turbine.	1 turbine	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18505	Merryhill Farm And Ancillary Buildings	Listed Building	A Category C listed farmhouse located c.4. 2km to the west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB19889	Robert Pollock Monument, At Junction Of Old Mearns Road With Ayr Road Near Loganswell	Listed Building	A Category C listed monument located c.4.8 km to the north-east of the nearest turbine.	4 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB51553	Auchentiber House, Including Outbuildings And Boundary Walls And Gatepiers	Listed Building	A Category C listed former farmhouse located c.3.5 km to the west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5180	Muirshiel With Ancillary Buildings	Listed Building	A Category C listed farmhouse located c.4.8 km to the north-west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5181	Craignaught With Flanking Byres And Former Threshing Barn	Listed Building	A Category B listed farmhouse located c.4 km to the north-west of the Site	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5187	Dunlop House With Bridge	Listed Building	A Category A listed house located c.4.9 km to the north-west of the Site	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. Additionally, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12476 LB12510	Listed Buildings at Waterside	3 x Listed Buildings	A Category B listed former mill, a Category C listed bridge and a Category C listed school located at Waterside, with the	0 – 5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB12511			closest building c.4.8 km to the south of the nearest turbine			combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12492 LB12493 LB12494 LB12495 LB12496 LB12497 LB12498 LB13048	Listed Buildings within High Fenwick Conservation Area	8 x Listed Buildings	One Category B listed house (No. Main Road, LB12492) and seven Category C listed rows of houses located in the village Fenwick, with the closest building c.4.9 km to the south of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12490 LB12491 LB12499 LB12500 LB12501	Listed Buildings within Fenwick (outside Conservation Area)	5 x Listed Buildings	Three Category B listed buildings including a church and houses and two Category C listed houses located in the village of Fenwick, with the closest building c.5 km south of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
7572	Black Law Hillfort	WoSAS Nationally Significance Monument	A non-designated Iron Age hill fort, which is recognised as nationally significant by WoSAS, located c.1.7 km to the north-west of the nearest turbine	5 turbines	In	There is potential for the Proposed Development to affect the cultural significance of this heritage asset as a result of changes to its setting.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
8471	Ballagioch / Ballageich Hill Cairn	WoSAS Nationally Significance Monument	A non-designated cairn, which is recognised as nationally significant by WoSAS, located on Ballageich Hill c.5.5 km to the north-west of the nearest turbine.	5 Turbines	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development c.5.5 km to the west, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a former prehistoric monument, including its upland location and spatial relationship with other broadly contemporary prehistoric remains, will not be affected by the Proposed Development. While the presence of turbines in the landscape and in views from the asset to the south, will affect the way the asset is experienced, this setting change will not affect its overall cultural significance.
7593	Moyne Moor / Covenanters' Stones, Stone Circle (possible)	WoSAS Nationally Significance Monument	A non-designated fallen stone circle located on Moyne Moor c. 4.2 km to the north-west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, no above ground evidence of the asset was observed during the site visit undertaken as part of the assessment. Additionally, while the asset is visible on historic satellite imagery it is not visible on recent satellite imagery of the area. It is therefore likely these stones have been relocated and as such the functional and spatial relationship between the stones and the surrounding landscape has been lost. The ability to experience, understand or appreciate the asset and its relationship with its surrounding landscape have already been lost and as such the addition of the Proposed Development within views to the south will have no effect on the asset's cultural significance.
12787	Picketlaw Hut Circle	WoSAS Nationally Significance Monument	A former cairn or hut circle located on Moyne Moor, located c.3.4 km to the north-west of the nearest turbine.	5 turbines	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development c.3.4 km to the south, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a former prehistoric monument, including its upland location and spatial relationship with other broadly contemporary prehistoric remains, will not be affected by the Proposed Development. While the presence of turbines in the landscape and in views from the asset to the south,

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Type	Description	Theoretical Visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
						will affect the way the asset is experienced, this setting change will not affect its overall cultural significance.

Table A.2 Assessment table for assets within 5-10km Outer Study Area

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
SM12882	Dunwan Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	5 Turbines	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. The ZTV suggests that there will be theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development from the settlement, which is c. 6.3 km east of the nearest turbine. The key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a late prehistoric fortified settlement, include its elevated position and prominence within the landscape. Additionally, the asset's location on the north-eastern slopes of Dunwan Hill suggests an intentional siting to overlook the lower land to its north and the minor valley to its east/south-east and it is these views which contribute to its significance. The Proposed Development will be seen behind the turbines of Whitelee Wind Farm to the west of the asset and, therefore will be experienced within the context of an existing wind farm (CHVP2). Consequently, the ability to appreciate this prominence within the landscape has already been significantly disrupted. The asset's relationship with the landscape to its west has already been largely severed by this existing wind farm development, with up to 20 turbines within c.2.5 km of the asset visible within west facing views from the asset's summit. As such the asset's current setting is one of an active wind farm and the addition of five further wind

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					turbines c.6.3 km to the west of the asset will not result in any further effect to the cultural significance of the asset.
SM4339	Duncarnock, fort	Scheduled Monument	4 Turbines	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. The ZTV suggests that there will be theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development from the settlement, which is approximately 6.9 km north of the nearest turbine. While the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape will be noticeable from this asset, it will not undermine the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a late prehistoric fortified settlement. These include its elevated position overlooking lower land to its north and potential intervisibility with Black Law fort (WoSAS HER PIN: 7572), which will not be altered by the Proposed Development.
SM5645	North Kirktonmoor, cairn 330m SW of	Scheduled Monument	5 Turbines	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. The ZTV suggests that there will be theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development from the settlement, which is approximately 7.4 km north of the nearest turbine. While the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape will be noticeable from this asset, it will not undermine the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced as prehistoric funerary monument. These include its somewhat elevated position on a slight north-facing slope, near minor watercourses. In addition, the Proposed Development will not alter any intervisibility, or the spatial relationship, with other contemporary heritage assets located in the

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					landscape, such as the East Revoch cairns (SM12804) to its south-east.
SM3381	Law Mount, motte & bailey 250m SW of High Castleton	Scheduled Monument	5 Turbines	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. The ZTV suggests that there will be theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development from the settlement, which is approximately 7.6 km south-west of the nearest turbine. While the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape will be noticeable from this asset, it will not undermine the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a medieval fortification. These include its somewhat elevated position overlooking the strategically important Annick Water, as well as its location within agriculturally productive land.
SM12804	East Revoch, cairn 420m N of and cup-marked stone 485m N of	Scheduled Monument	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
SM12805	Deils Wood, cairn 350m E of Bonnyton	Scheduled Monument	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
SM1654	Arthur's Cross, cross shaft, Springhill Road, Arthurlie	Scheduled Monument	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
SM5259	Polnoon Castle	Scheduled Monument	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
CA53	Laigh Fenwick	Conservation Area	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
CA63	Avenue St, Stewarton	Conservation Area	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
CA51	Main Street, Dunlop	Conservation Area	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
CA306	Eaglesham Conservation Village	Conservation Area	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
CA60	Kilmaurs	Conservation Area	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
CA408	Upper Whitecraigs Conservation Area	Conservation Area	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
GDL00333	Rowallan	Garden and Designed Landscape	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development (CH VP6), the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
GDL00269	Loudoun Castle	Garden and Designed Landscape	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
GDL00332	Rouken Glen Park	Garden and Designed Landscape	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
GDL00203	Greenbank Garden	Garden and Designed Landscape	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12502 LB12503 LB12504 LB12505 LB12506 LB13822	Listed Buildings within Laigh Fenwick	6 x Listed Buildings (5 x Category B listed buildings, 1 x Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB41063 LB41065 LB41066 LB41067 LB41068 LB41069 LB41070 LB41071 LB41072 LB41074 LB41081 LB41082 LB45920 LB49114 LB49115 LB51371 LB51372 LB51373 LB51374 LB51375 LB51376 LB51377 LB51389	Listed Buildings within Stewarton	24 x Listed Buildings (5 x Category B listed buildings, 19 x Category C listed buildings)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB51552					
LB50082 LB50083 LB50084 LB50085 LB50087 LB50089 LB50092 LB50094 LB50095 LB50096 LB50097 LB50098 LB50099 LB50100 LB50101 LB50102 LB50103 LB50104 LB50105 LB50106 LB50107 LB50108	Listed Buildings within Dunlop	37 x Listed Buildings (3 x Category A listed buildings, 1 x Category B listed building, 33 x Category C listed building)	0-5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB50109 LB50110 LB5190 LB5191 LB5192 LB5193 LB5194 LB5195 LB5196 LB5197 LB5198 LB5199 LB5200 LB5201 LB5202					
LB5205 LB5206 LB5207 LB5208 LB5214 LB5215 LB5216 LB5217	Listed Buildings within Eaglesham	64 x Listed Buildings (49x Category B listed buildings, 15 x Category C listed buildings)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from these heritage assets. In addition, the setting of these assets does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to their cultural significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB5218					
LB5219					
LB5220					
LB5221					
LB5222					
LB5223					
LB5224					
LB5225					
LB5226					
LB5227					
LB5228					
LB5229					
LB5230					
LB5231					
LB5232					
LB5233					
LB5234					
LB5235					
LB5236					
LB5237					
LB5238					
LB5239					
LB5240					
LB5241					

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB5242					
LB5243					
LB5244					
LB5245					
LB5246					
LB5247					
LB5248					
LB5249					
LB5250					
LB5251					
LB5252					
LB5253					
LB5254					
LB5255					
LB5256					
LB5257					
LB5258					
LB5259					
LB5260					
LB5261					
LB5262					
LB5263					
LB5264					
LB5265					

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB5266 LB5267 LB5268 LB5269 LB5270 LB56 LB57 LB58					
LB12557 LB12558 LB12559 LB12560 LB12561 LB12583 LB12584 LB12585 LB12587 LB12588 LB12589 LB12590 LB12591 LB12592 LB12593	Listed Buildings within Kilmaurs	22 x Listed Buildings (1 x Category A listed building, 4 x Category B listed buildings, 17 x Category C listed buildings)	0 – 5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between these heritage assets and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of these heritage assets. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the assets do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of their significance. Their architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
LB12594 LB12595 LB12596 LB12597 LB12598 LB13830 LB13831					
LB12523	Rowallan Castle, Including Access Bridge To East	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12524	Rowallan -	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12525	Lodge, Rowallan.	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12526	Gardener's Cottage, Rowallan	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12527	Summerhouse And Walled Garden, Rowallan	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12528	Stables, Rowallan	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12529	Assloss	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12530	Crawfurdland Castle	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12531	Crawfurdland Mains	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12534	Newhouse	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12577	Parish Church And Graveyard	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12579	Tour	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12580	Bridge In Policies Of Tour	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12581	Ice House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12582	North Lodge, Tour	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB12599	Kirkland	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB14255	Gleniffer Road, Caldwell House	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18491	Kilwinning Road, Dovecot At Deersland Farm	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18500	Old Kilmarnock Road, High Peacockbank House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18523	Capelrig, Capelrig Road, By Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18525	Ayr Road, Gates And Gatepiers At No 71. Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18526	Ayr Road, No 71 Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18528	Belmont House School, Formerly "Broom House", Sandringham Avenue, Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18529	Holytree (Formerly "Todhill"), Capelrig Road By Newton Mearns.	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	3 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18683	Lyoncross By Auchenback, Barrhead	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18684	Tower Of The Place Of Caldwell, By Old Barn Farm, Caldwell	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	1 Turbine	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB18685	Hall Of Caldwell Uplawmoor	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB19885	Little Cutstraw House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines		While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB35884	Dean Road, Dean Castle And Gatehouse	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB41075	16, 18 And 20 Standalane, Standalane House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB41076	Lainshaw House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB41078	Lainshaw Stables	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB41079	Kilwinning Road, Lainshaw Mains Farm	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB41080	Corsehill Castle	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB48712	Dean Road, Dean Bridge At Dean Castle	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB48723	Glasgow Road, Milestone (Opposite End Of Arran Avenue)	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB49695	Gleniffer Road, Caldwell Estate, Former Keeper'S House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB49696	Gleniffer Road, Caldwell Estate, Ram'S Head Cottage Walled Garden	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	4 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB49697	Gleniffer Road, Caldwell Estate, Water Pump	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB50080	Dunlop House, West Lodge With Boundary Walls, Gatepiers And Railings	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines		While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB50088	Mains Of Aiket With Flanking Byres, Ancillary Buildings, Treetops Cottage, Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB50090	North Borland With Gates And Gatepiers And North Borland Cottage	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB50093	Stewarton Road, Windyridge	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB51186	Waulkmill Glen Reservoir Including Draw-Off Tower, Self-Activating Sluice And Regulating House	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	3 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB51370	Dalry Road, Cemetery House And Offices, Including Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB51379	Chapeltoun House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5179	East Halket With Ancillary Buildings, Boundary Wall, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5184	The Hill With Ancillary Buildings, Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB5189	Braehead With Former Threshing Barn, Boundary Wall, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	3 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB838	West Lambroughton	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB846	Mid-Buiston	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB847	Buistonhead	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB848	Townhead Of Lambroughton	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB905	Hazelhead	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB906	Hessilhead	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB958	Easter Highgate Including Boundary Walls, Railings And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB959	High Orchard	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB960	Middleton	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB962	Wester Highgate Farm And Highgate House, Including Original Outbuildings And Walled Garden	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	5 Turbines	Out	While there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the Site does not contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. Views containing the Proposed Development in combination with the asset do not affect the understanding, experience or appreciation

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					of its significance. Its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB1010	Kirkland Bridge	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB1012	Dripps Mill House	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB1013	Dripps Mill	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB1014	Waterfoot Bridge	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12507	Dalmusternock	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12512	Bruntland Bridge	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12532	Crawfurdland.	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12533	Crawfurdland Bridge	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12538	West Newton	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12539	East Newton	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB12578	Dovecote, Tour Garden	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18490	Kennox House, Including Gatepiers And Gates And Boundary Walls	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18493	Kilwinning Road, Kennox Cottage	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18524	Newton Mearns Broom Road East Kirkhill House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18527	Ayr Road, Fa'Side House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18531	Croyland, No. 202 Ayr Road, Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18532	Mearns Kirk, Mearns Kirk Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18533	Balgray House, Off Stewarton Road (B769)	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18534	Humbie Road, Kirkhouse Newton Mearns	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18536	Church Of Maxwell, Mearns Castle, Broom Road, By Newton Mearns.	Listed Building (Category A listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18538	Dovecot, On Deaconsbank Golf Course Thornliebank	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18682	Snypes, By Snypes Dam, Neilston	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18699	Neilston Parish Church, Main Street, Neilston	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB18959	Crofthead Mill, Neilston	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB19215	Mearnskirk Hospital, Former Nurses' Home Administration Block Former Domestic Residence General Store House Lodge And Southfield House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB19899	Wraes Mill	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22114	Barrhead South Parish Church Main Street	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22115	128 Main Street, Burgh Court Hall	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22116	Bourock Parish Church, Main Street.	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22117	Masonic Temple, Cochrane Street	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22119	Arthurlie House Community Centre, Springhill Road	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22120	Chapell House, Gateside Road.	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22121	Stable-Block Of Chapell House, Gateside Road.	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB22122	Fereneze Avenue, Fereneze Golf Clubhouse, (Formerly The Trees)	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB41077	2 And 7 David Dale Avenue, (Former East Gate To Lainshaw House)	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB48118	Uplawmoor, Neilston Road, Old School Hall Including Boundary Walls And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB48713	Dean Road, Dean Castle Dower House	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB48714	Dean Road, Dean Castle Lodge And Boundary Walls	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB49538	Darnley Road, Montford House, Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers And Railings	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB49833	124 Main Street, Burgh Chambers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB50079	Aiket Castle With Adjoining Cottage, Barmkin Wall, Aiket Mill, And Former Mill Lades	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB50081	Leahead With Byres, Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB50091	Pollick	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB51184	Aurs Road, Main House Including Workshops And Former Water Testing Tower	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB51185	Aurs Road, Balgray Reservoir Draw-Off Tower	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB51578	Barrhead, 5 Arthurlie Avenue, Ferndean Including Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5185	Low Borland With Byres, Former Threshing Barn And Other Ancillary Buildings	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5186	Over Borland With Byres, Walled Garden, Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5188	Loanhead Including Byres, Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5204	Bourock With Ancillary Buildings	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5209	Humbie Bridge Over Earn Water	Listed Building (Category B listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5210	Millhall: House, Cottages And Stable	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5211	Polnoon Bridge Over Polnoon Water At Millhall	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB5213	Toft Kennels	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB55	Low Borland	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views

Asset Ref.	Asset name	Asset type	Theoretical visibility	Screened In/Out	Reasoning
					have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.
LB839	Chapeltoun Bridge	Listed Building (Category C listed building)	None	Out	There is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the cultural significance.