

P22-029



## VALE OF LEVEN WIND FARM

*Cultural Heritage Baseline  
and Stage 1 Setting Assessment*

*for Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited*

02/05/2023

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*May 2023*

*Ver 1.4*

HA Job no.: P22-029  
NGR: 243680, 680011 (centred)  
Parishes: Dumbarton, Kilmaronock  
Council: West Dunbartonshire

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# CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited (the applicant) and presents the results of a combined archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and Stage 1 setting assessment which will contribute to the cultural heritage elements of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). The EIAR will be produced in support of an application under s36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and a deemed planning consent under s57(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 to construct a wind farm on a c.1483-hectare site located at NGR 243680, 680011 (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the cultural heritage significance and importance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the site (the land within the application boundary and proposed access route referred to in this report as the 'inner study area', or ISA). This will inform a Cultural Heritage EIAR chapter which aims to identify likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural significance of heritage assets. A Stage 1 setting assessment provides an assessment of the contribution to significance made by the setting of heritage assets in the ISA and wider study area in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This report is suitable for submission in support of an EIAR, identifying potential heritage constraints for the scheme in accordance with the requirements of national and local planning policies with respect to consideration of the likely significant effects on the historic environment (see Section 2).

### 1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The irregularly shaped c.304 ha ISA currently comprising open moor and rough grazing (Illus 1), at NGR 243559, 679785 is located approximately 4 km east of Alexandria and 4 km north of Dumbarton, in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Dumbarton in West Dunbartonshire.
- 1.2.2. The ISA is bound to the north, south and east by rough pasture, and to the west by Nobleston Wood and an active quarry to the north-west.
- 1.2.3. The ISA is drained by a watershed to the south by the Murroch, Overtoun and Black Burns, and to the north by Gallangad and Finland Burns.
- 1.2.4. The topography of the ISA varies from its high points in the south east corner (Meikle White Hill, 310m AOD and White Hill, 353m AOD), with a plateau in the south-west (Auchenreoch Muir, 270m AOD), and otherwise generally dropping in elevation towards the ISA boundaries, with steeper slopes comprising the channels of the various burns.
- 1.2.5. Access is proposed from the A813, approximately 3.3 km south-west of the ISA. From the A813, the proposed access track passes through improved agricultural fields (Illus 2) and a small area (approximately 0.1ha) of woodland which is part of Barr Wood and is categorised as an Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) area. A band of trees south of Murroch Burn marks the beginning of rough pasture which the proposed access track runs through until reaching the south-west extent of the ISA.

Illus 1. View west over central area of ISA showing upland moor



Illus 2. View north-east of improved fields at south-west of proposed access track



### 1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The bedrock geology within the ISA is banded north to south, including: Stratheden Group - Sandstone And Conglomerate, Interbedded (sedimentary); Inverclyde Group - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone (sedimentary); and Unnamed Extrusive Rocks, Dinantian - Mafic Lava And Mafic Tuff (igneous).
- 1.3.2. Till – Diamicton is recorded along the ISA northern and western boundaries, no superficial deposits are recorded in the central and southern parts of the ISA and peat is recorded in the east. The National Soils map of Scotland records the peat as 'peaty gleys with dystrophic blanket peat' (<https://map.environment.gov.scot>).

## 2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

### 2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described for Scotland in Table 1.

*Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation (Scotland)*

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	The Act defines the role of the public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Provides for statutory protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. No physical works can be carried out in relation to a listed building and its curtilage without listed building consent. It introduces a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting in considering any Development which may affect these. In conservation areas, the designation introduces general controls to conserve character and appearance within the conservation area.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	Outlines the criteria for designating a military crash site. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Scots Common Law	The movement or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority is illegal. Any human remains should be reported to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office. Further disturbance must cease until permission to continue has been granted by the legal authorities.

### 2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. The historic environment is defined as “the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand” and includes “individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape” (“Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland’ (2015)). This document presents the Scottish Government’s strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment.
- 2.2.2. NPF4 Part 1 A National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045 describes how the future spatial development of Scotland can contribute to planning outcomes. It shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement, and improved connections across the country.
- 2.2.3. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland’s historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic



battlefields and consents and advice. HEPS provides further policy direction to NPF4 and sets out high level policies and core principles for decision-making affecting the historic environment.

2.2.4. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in NPF4 Part 2 National Planning Policy (The Scottish Government, February 2023) Policy 7: Historic assets and places:

*"Policy Principles*

- *Policy Intent: To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.*
- *Policy Outcomes: The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change; Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses; Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity.*
- *Local Development Plans: LDPs, including through their spatial strategies, should support the sustainable management of the historic environment. They should identify, protect and enhance valued historic assets and places."*

2.2.5. NPF4 Policy 7 applies these principles to designated and non-designated assets. Those relevant to the current assessment are as follows:

NPF4 – Part 2: Historic Assets and Places Policy 7

*"a) 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.*

*c) Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.*

*d) Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced. Relevant considerations include the:*

- i. architectural and historic character of the area;*
- ii. existing density, built form and layout; and*
- iii. context and siting, quality of design and suitable materials.*

*h) Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:*

- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;*
- ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or*
- iii. 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.*

*i) Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting.*

*l) Development proposals affecting a World Heritage Site or its setting will only be supported where their Outstanding Universal Value is protected and preserved.*

*o) 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. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.*

*Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.*

*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."*

## 2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. There are currently two local development plans covering the West Dunbartonshire Planning Authority area. These are the West Dunbartonshire Local Plan (Adopted 2010) and the West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan (LDP2, modified 2020). The Council has confirmed through Scoping that West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) is the Council's most up to date policy position and should be afforded significant weight in the assessment and determination of planning applications.

2.3.2. West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC) approved the Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) in 2020 however on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2023, the Planning Committee took a decision to not adopt the plan. The West Dunbartonshire Local Plan adopted in 2010 therefore remains the adopted plan. This sets out land use proposals and planning policies which are intended to guide development and inform planning decisions within the West Dunbartonshire Planning Authority area.

### *WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE LOCAL PLAN 1 (2010)*

2.3.3. Policies in LDP1 relevant to this assessment are Policy BE1 – Conservation Areas; Policy BE2 – Listed Buildings; Policy BE5 – Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Other Archaeological Sites; Policy BE6A & BE6B – Antonine Wall and Buffer Zones; Policy BE7 – Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

### *LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2 (LDP2) (2020)*

2.3.4. Policies in LDP2 relevant to this assessment are:

- **Policy AW1** Antonine Wall

*Development that would have an adverse impact on the Antonine Wall or its setting will not be permitted. Proposals affecting the Wall will be considered in relation to the information and guidance contained in the Supplementary Guidance.*

- **Policy BE1** Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites

*Where development would adversely affect a scheduled monument or the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument, permission would only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. All other archaeological sites should be preserved in situ where possible. Where not possible, provision should be made by the developer to undertake the excavation, recording analysis, publication and archiving of the archaeological remains.*

- **Policy BE2** Listed Buildings

*Demolition or development that would adversely affect the special interest, character or setting of a listed building will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated and justified that:*

- *The building is no longer of special interest, or*
- *The building is incapable of meaningful repair, or*

- *Demolition of the building is essential to the delivery of significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community.*
- **Policy BE3 Conservation Areas**  
*Development that would harm the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, including the demolition of buildings or structures which contribute to the character of the area, will not be permitted. New development within or affecting a Conservation Area should be of a high standard of design and enhance the character of the area, and should have regard to the Conservation Area Appraisal for that area.*
- **Policy BE4 Gardens and Designed Landscapes**  
*Development that would affect historic estates, gardens or landscapes should seek to protect and appropriately enhance its important features. The Council will not accept development which would negatively affect gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.*

*LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2 FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE (ANTONINE WALL)  
WORLD HERITAGE SITE SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE (CONSULTATION DRAFT , WDC JUNE  
2022)*

2.3.5. Development affecting the wider landscape setting of the World Heritage Site:

*In addition to the defined Buffer Zone it may be necessary to consider potential impacts of new development outside the Buffer Zone on longer distance views to and from significant landscape features – notably the upland edge of the Campsie Fells and Kilpatrick Hills – which play an important part in the appreciation and significance of the WHS. Most development beyond the Buffer Zone will not have an adverse effect on the setting of the WHS or its setting, however, major development in particular has the potential to detract from or damage longer distance views to and from the [World Heritage] Site. The criteria for judging whether impacts on wider setting can be considered 'adverse' are broadly:*

*a) The authenticity and integrity of the setting, e.g.:*

- *Changes to the prominence/dominance of the WHS in the landscape;*
- *Obstruction of views to and from the WHS;*
- *Changes in the overall preservation of the landscape setting.*

*b) The significance of the setting, e.g.:*

- *How the function and meaning of the WHS relates to the landscape;*
- *How the WHS is understood and can be appreciated in the landscape;*
- *Relationships between components of the WHS and related sites.*

*c) The character of the landscape in which the WHS sits, including the contribution the WHS makes to wider landscape character.*

*d) The quality of the wider landscape.*

## 2.4. GUIDANCE

2.4.1. The methodology for cultural heritage impact assessment in the EIAR is consistent with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (v5 NatureScot & HES 2018), guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, Appendix 1.

2.4.2. HES also provides guidance in a series of documents entitled 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment' (MCHE). These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key

issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant to this assessment are the guidance notes covering Setting (June 2016 updated 2020). The HES guidance remains relevant as to how to apply NPF4 Policy 7.

- 2.4.3. HES published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) to accompany HEPS. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.
- 2.4.4. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides local government officers with technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation in situ of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; setting; the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.
- 2.4.5. Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this assessment, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment' (2014, updated 2020) and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (2014, updated 2017 & 2020).
- 2.4.6. This assessment has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's July 2021 publication 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'<sup>1</sup>. This document presents good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets which is consistent with the Principles.

## 2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.
- 2.5.5. Scotland LIDAR Phase 4; 50cm DTM data is available online:  
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361\\_iema\\_principlesofchia\\_v8.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf)

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA and Stage 1 Setting Assessment is to inform an EIA Report chapter in relation to likely significant environmental effects, specifically those upon the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the ISA.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the ISA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. NPF4 Policy 7(a) requires 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." This report, therefore, will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The specific objectives of this DBA are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the ISA, proposed access track and relevant study area;
  - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
  - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains; and
  - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific or social, and may be inherent in the monument itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related monuments and related objects.
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (Naturescot & HES 2018, Appendix 1 page 175) relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public; it may derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations.
- 4.1.4. Cultural significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in DPSG Annexes 1-6, which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPF4 Policy Principles. DPSG Annex 1 is widely applicable in assessing the cultural significance of archaeological sites and monuments, for instance, while the criteria in Annex 2 can be used in defining the architectural or historic interest of buildings, whether listed or not. Cultural significance of assets is considered in terms described in DPSG Annex 1:
- Intrinsic Characteristics- those inherent in the monument i.e., “how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past”;
  - Contextual Characteristics – those relating to the monument’s place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge i.e., “how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past”; and
  - Associative Characteristics – subjective associations, including those with current or past aesthetic preferences i.e., “how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements”.
- 4.1.5. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset in cultural heritage terms, is distinguished from a finding of significance in EIA Regulation terms.
- 4.1.6. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected (directly, indirectly or through changes in setting) by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

### 4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

#### *STUDY AREA*

- 4.2.1. Overlapping study areas have been used for this assessment.
- 4.2.2. The Inner Study Area (ISA) corresponds with the land within the application boundary, comprising the turbine area and proposed access track, and has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource of the site. A 50 m Study Area from the proposed access track has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource of this area.

- 4.2.3. All heritage assets within 5 km of the ISA centre point have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential of the ISA.
- 4.2.4. Outer study areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 Setting Assessment which extends to 20 km from the ISA boundary. All known heritage assets (as recorded by the WoSAS and Stirling Council Historic Environment Records, the National Record of the Historic Environment and Historic Environment Scotland) have been included in the assessment for according to overlapping Outer Study Areas (OSA) based on their level of importance to ensure that likely significant effects are recognised. The OSAs reflect that the more important the asset, the more likely significant effects could be generated over further distances. As such, assets of lower importance (such as non-designated heritage assets of local or regional importance) are considered out to a lesser distance than those of higher importance (such as Scheduled Monuments), as it is considered that a significant effect on the setting of an asset of low importance is unlikely to occur over a long distance.
- 4.2.5. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Beyond 20 km from proposed turbines, based on the ZTV: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.
  - Up to 20 km from the proposed turbines: Category A Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
  - Up to 10 km from the proposed turbines: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and non-designated heritage assets of national importance (with reference to West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS's) non statutory register (NSR)).
  - Up to 5 km from the proposed turbines: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets of national importance (with reference to West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS's) non statutory register (NSR)).
  - Up to 2 km from the proposed turbines: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category C Listed Buildings, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and all non-designated heritage assets.
- 4.2.6. Criteria for the identification of assets of particular sensitivity or importance is based on the approach set out in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020) that sets out a range of factors which might form part of the setting of a heritage asset as follows:
- *“Current landscape or townscape context;*
  - *Views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;*
  - *Key vistas: for instance, a ‘frame’ of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);*
  - *The prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;*
  - *Aesthetic qualities;*
  - *Character of the surrounding landscape;*
  - *General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
  - *Views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;*
  - *Relationships with other features, both built and natural;*

- *Non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan, or design), or sensory factors; and*
- *A 'sense of place': the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors."*

## BASELINE ASSESSMENT

### DATA SOURCES

- 4.2.7. The assessment is based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website in March 2023;
  - The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
  - Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from WoSAS in January 2022;
  - Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from Stirling Council in May 2022;
  - The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
  - Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
  - Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
  - Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLAMap website;
  - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
  - LIDAR data from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal;
  - Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
  - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.2.8. All heritage assets within the ISA and OSA are compiled in a gazetteer (Technical Appendix 10.2). Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by their Historic Environment Scotland list entry number. Non-designated assets are referenced by their HER Reference or the NRHE ('Canmore') reference. Any newly discovered assets have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset'. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

### SITE VISIT

- 4.2.9. A site visit of the ISA including the proposed access route was undertaken on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2023 in clear and sunny conditions. Notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.10. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

### LIDAR



- 4.2.11. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.12. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 0.5m resolution for the ISA. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 0.5m resolution tile may contain decimated 0.25m data as well as native captured 0.5m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.13. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

### HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.14. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the ISA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

### *LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA*

- 4.2.15. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the volume and frequency of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
  - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
  - Wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation;
  - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation;
  - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
  - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites; and
  - Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

### 4.3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.3.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.3.2. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its cultural significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor. Heritage assets of national importance and international importance are assigned a high and very high level respectively. Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Historic Marine Protected Areas are, by definition, of national importance.
- 4.3.3. The criterion for Listing is that a building is of 'special architectural or historic interest'; following DPSG Annex 2.19, Category A refers to 'outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type',

Category B to 'major examples of a particular period, style or building type', and Category C to 'representative examples of a particular period, style or building type'.

- 4.3.4. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (HES, 2018, Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment), '*Heritage Assets are features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system*'. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the ISA that are considered to be of negligible importance, which may be taken as justification for no further assessment or mitigation works on the feature.
- 4.3.5. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the EIA chapter's impact assessment.
- 4.3.6. WoSAS maintain a non-statutory register (NSR) of heritage assets considered of National importance, which are possible candidates for scheduling.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Category A Listed Buildings, Historic Marine Protected Areas, and other assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Category B Listed Buildings, non-designated assets of regional importance except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, and other assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Category C Listed Buildings and locally listed (non-designated) heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance. Non-designated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged

### POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.3.7. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different areas of the ISA while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the HER and other data sources such as HES and Canmore;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

4.3.8. In the Archaeological Potential section of this report, the likelihood that the ISA may contain undiscovered heritage assets, their likely location and potential density, and their likely level of importance is assessed, described, and justified.

## 4.4. STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

4.4.1. In the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**) the results of a screening exercise are presented in full to consider whether further detailed assessment in the EIA Report chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Summary results are presented in Part 6.2.

4.4.2. The stage 1 setting assessment methodology considers each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify those assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the Proposed Development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, third-party viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the Proposed Development are considered.

4.4.3. Further, beyond the defined OSAs, the screening assessment methodology considers all heritage assets in the ZTV to identify any assets of particular importance and/or sensitivity to visual change, based on the approach set out in *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020). This is a rapid screening exercise, supplemented through scoping and further consultation with statutory consultees, and only those monuments identified beyond the OSA requiring detailed assessment are added to the Gazetteer. In the case of this proposed development, there are no heritage assets that have been identified beyond the defined OSAs and in the ZTV that require detailed consideration in the Stage 1 Setting Assessment.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the ISA and OSA is presented in the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**).

5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.

### *INNER STUDY AREA*

- 5.1.3. There are no designated heritage assets within the ISA or within a 50 m Study Area for the proposed access track.
- 5.1.4. There are 22 non-designated features recorded on the WoSAS HER and two recorded on the NRHE which are within the turbine area of the ISA. These comprise:
- One natural feature
  - One prehistoric cairn
  - Three marker cairns and boundary markers of later historic date
  - Four tracks (one of which continues into the proposed access track area 50 m Study Area), a drove road and the site of a cattle tryst relating to later historic transport/meeting points
  - Two enclosures, a millstone/deserted farmstead, a mound, two shieling huts and a shieling ground relating to later historic agriculture
  - Three quarries relating to later historic industry
  - One area of peat cutting
  - A bomb crater
- 5.1.5. In addition, within a Study Area 50 m either side of the proposed access route there are two non-designated features recorded on the WoSAS HER and NRHE:
- One military decoy and one bomb crater relating to modern military activity
  - An area comprising eight lime kilns relating to later historic industry
- 5.1.6. There are a further 16 features identified during research for this assessment located within the 50 m Study Area for the proposed access track and the turbine area. These comprise:
- One possible bomb crater identified on freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data
  - Eight field boundaries and one track identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map;
  - Six turf banks identified during the walkover survey of the ISA

### *OUTER STUDY AREA*

- 5.1.7. Within 2 km from the proposed turbines there are two scheduled monuments, and 112 further non-designated heritage assets of which two are recorded on the WoSAS non-statutory register (NSR) as probably of national importance.
- 5.1.8. Of these heritage assets, 29 have been added through research for this assessment. The general location of two settlements shown on Bleu's Atlas (1654) have been added to the gazetteer, along with features shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1860), the modern OS map and through analysis of freely available LiDAR data:
- One farm which remains extant, and two further settlements shown on Bleu's Atlas (1654), with possible medieval origins, of which nothing remains at these locations today
  - Two farmsteads shown on the First Edition OS map (1860), currently extant
  - One bridge shown on the First Edition OS map (1860), currently extant
  - One 'pile of stones' shown on the First Edition OS map (1860), possible clearance cairns
  - Three quarries shown on the First Edition OS map (1860)
  - Three sheepfolds shown on the First Edition OS map (1860)
  - Grouse butts on modern OS mapping

- One enclosure in LIDAR data
- One area of peat cutting in LIDAR data
- Eight possible mounds in LIDAR data- possible prehistoric mounds, or lime kilns (uncertain)
- One possible building in LIDAR data
- Six further bomb craters in LIDAR data

- 5.1.9. Within 2-5 km from the proposed turbines there is one World Heritage Site, two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, three scheduled monuments, two conservation areas, 19 Cat A listed buildings, 72 Cat B listed buildings, and 286 non-designated heritage assets of which five are recorded on the WoSAS NSR as probably of national importance.
- 5.1.10. Within 5-10 km from the proposed turbines there are five Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, 44 scheduled monuments, 16 Cat A listed buildings, 72 Cat B listed buildings, and 1037 non-designated heritage assets of which 25 are recorded on the WoSAS NSR as probably of national importance, and three are recorded as certainly of national importance.
- 5.1.11. Within 10-20 km from the proposed turbines there are seven Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and 654 Cat A listed buildings.
- 5.1.12. No scheduled monuments have been identified beyond the defined 10 km OSA, and no heritage assets have been identified within the ZTV beyond 20 km requiring detailed assessment, for which setting contributes to cultural significance such that a significant impact is anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development over this distance.

## 5.2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.2.1. One previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the ISA: Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Merkins Wind Farm (CFA Archaeology, 2011). The site comprised a 240ha area contained within the central part of the ISA for the current assessment. The previous assessment concluded:

*"Given the known cultural heritage baseline of the site and taking into consideration the topography of the study area, it is considered that there is some, limited, potential for as yet undetected remains to survive as buried remains. The archaeological potential of the moorland is considered to be moderate on the basis of the presence of nearby prehistoric burial cairns of Neolithic and Bronze Age date."*

## 5.3. SITE VISIT

- 5.3.1. A total of seven new features were noted within the ISA during the site visit (HA46-HA52), all turf banks averaging approximately 1.2 m in width and between 0.3 m - 0.5 m in height. None of these features are recorded on historic or modern mapping. It is likely that four of the features (HA46, HA47, HA48 and HA52) are modern in date given their absence from historic mapping, their form and lack of association with any known heritage assets.
- 5.3.2. Three of the features (HA49, HA50 and HA51) may be of post-medieval date. HA49 and HA50 comprise turf banks running south-east to north-west before turning south-west. In both cases, there is a gap in the banks at the asset's north-western area which may be an entrance. The assets may be temporary or ad-hoc livestock pens. Their form and the presence of nearby post-medieval assets such as HA1 Auchenreoch Farmstead suggests the features may be post-medieval in date. In the case of HA51, the asset comprises a south-west to north-east running bank located close to and running on a similar alignment to a post-medieval trackway (68088). It is possible the bank may relate to the trackway.
- 5.3.3. The following known features within the ISA were inspected during the site visit:

7802 Deserted farmstead

- 5.3.4. The asset is located at the south-west of the ISA and comprises the footings of a stone built rectangular structure sub-divided into chambers. It measures approximately 30 m in length and 6 m in width (Illus 3).

Illus 3. View south-east of 7802 deserted farmstead



#### 7981 Cairn

- 5.3.5. The site of the cairn is located at the north-west of the ISA but no appreciable remains of the asset were noted during the site visit.

#### 7982 Marker cairns

- 5.3.6. The asset comprises one upstanding stone built cairn measuring up to 1 m in height, 1 m in length and 0.8 m in width (Illus 4). The cairn is situated on a grassy outcrop overlooking the moorland. The site of what appeared to be a demolished cairn, located 30 m east, situated similarly to the extant cairn was noted. A third cairn is recorded on the HER in this area but no remains of the feature were noted during the site visit.

Illus 4. View north-west of 7982 marker cairn



#### 51213 Area of bomb craters

- 5.3.7. Several bomb craters were noted in this area, the largest of which measured up to 10 m in diameter (Illus 5).

Illus 5. View north-west of bomb crater



#### 68086 Drove road

- 5.3.8. No clearly discernible physical above ground remains of the asset were noted during the site visit.

#### 68088 Trackway

- 5.3.9. The asset is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1860 as running south-west to north-east, terminating at the north-east of the ISA. Elements of the track may survive at its south-western extent, adjacent to the proposed access track (EIA Figure 9.1), where a possible incised trackway

was noted (Illus 6). Turf banks measuring up to 1.5 m in width and up to 0.6 m in height were present either side of the incised route. It is unclear whether these remains relate to the historic trackway or are more modern routes, however, the alignment of the remains is similar to the historic trackway as shown on the First Edition OS map.

Illus 6. View south-west of banks and possible incised part of trackway 68088



#### 68091 Enclosures

- 5.3.10. The asset was located at the north-west of the ISA and comprises a sub-rectangular stone-built livestock enclosure measuring approximately 2 m in length, 2 m in width and up to 1 m in height (Illus 7). The enclosure is situated at the corner of a roughly 'L' shaped drystone wall which presumably defines a larger livestock enclosure.

Illus 7. View south-west of 68091 enclosure



#### 68092 Quarry

- 5.3.11. There were no discernible remains of this asset noted during the site visit and is presumed infilled.

#### 68094/68095 Possible shieling huts



- 5.3.12. These assets were located at roughly the central north-western area of the ISA and comprised low, turf banks up to 0.3 m in height defining roughly sub-rectangular structures measuring approximately 2 m in length and width. It is likely they relate to the shieling ground (68099) located approximately 80 m to the south.

68099 shieling ground

- 5.3.13. The site of a shieling ground (68099) located at roughly the west of the ISA was visited. No clear structural remains were noted, although several low mounds and possible rectangular structure were noted in the vicinity (Illus 8).

Illus 8. View south-east of possible rectangular structure



HA14 Possible animal pen identified on historic mapping

- 5.3.14. The location of this asset was visited but no above ground remains were discernible.

HA15 Enclosure identified on LiDAR

- 5.3.15. This asset was located adjacent to the proposed access track and comprised a low bank measuring approximately 1.8 m wide and up to 0.4 m in height defining a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 27 m in length and 14 m in width.

HA25 Turf structure identified on LiDAR

- 5.3.16. This asset was located at roughly the central area of the ISA comprised a sub-circular turf wall measuring up to 0.5 m in width and 0.4 m in height. The wall defines a well-like structure (Illus 9) which was approximately 0.6 m in depth. The function of the feature is unclear; its well-like appearance suggests it may have been used as temporary water trough for livestock although it is also possible that it may have functioned as a grouse butt.

Illus 9. View north-west of turf structure HA25



HA26-27 Bomb craters identified on LiDAR

- 5.3.17. Two bomb craters located adjacent to the proposed access track similar in appearance to 51213 were noted.

HA34-35 and 68089 boundary markers

- 5.3.18. Both features were located at the north-west of the ISA and are shown on the First Edition OS map. There was no evidence of a specific boundary marker at the location of HA34, with this area defined by a disused post and wire fence line. Any historic elements of HA35 and 68089 appeared to have been removed and replaced with a metal post (Illus 10).

Illus 10. View west of HA35 location



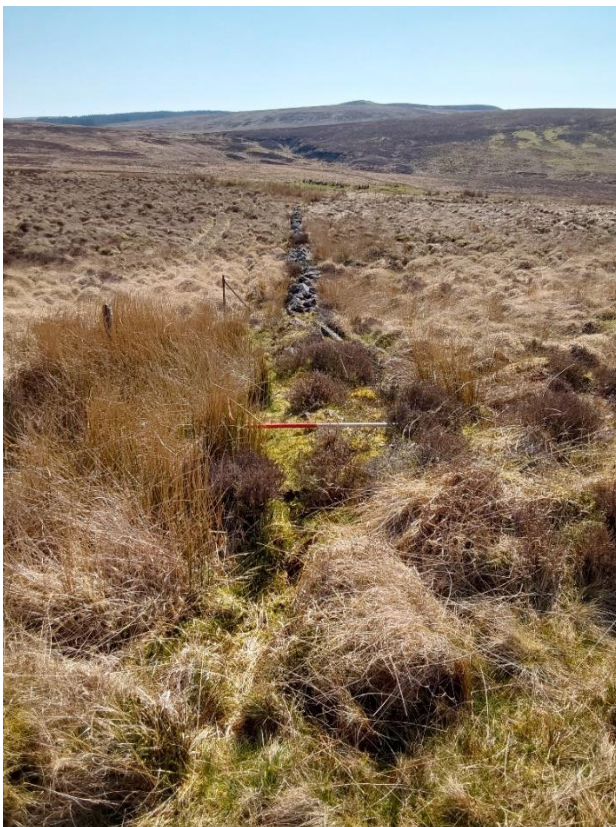
HA37-45, HA53, HA54 Trackway and field boundaries

- 5.3.19. A number of field boundaries and a trackway are identified on the First Edition OS map. HA37 comprises the trackway which leads from the A813 to Murrochs Farm and is still in use. No evidence of HA38 as shown on the First Edition OS map was noted on the ground. HA39-42 survive as hedgerows (Illus 11), HA42 as a stone dyke and turf bank whilst HA44 and HA45 comprise turf banks measuring between 1.1 m and 1.8 m in width, 0.2 m and 0.8 m in height. HA53 and HA54 comprise well preserved stone dykes (Illus 12) which measure approximately 0.7 m in width and survive to a height of up to 0.8 m.

Illus 11. View north-east of HA41 in foreground and HA42 in background



Illus 12. View south-east of HA53



## 5.4. LIDAR DATA REVIEW

- 5.4.1. High resolution LIDAR data is freely available through the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal for the majority of the ISA. A proportion of the known heritage assets within the ISA are visible in the LIDAR data.

- 5.4.2. In addition, assessment for this report has identified extensive areas of rig, field banks, and drainage associated with recent agricultural land use. Given their importance and significance these have not been mapped for this assessment; however, where field banks or ditches form enclosures, these have been added to the gazetteer (HA15), along with one possible building (HA25).
- 5.4.3. A number of bomb craters in the vicinity of the military decoy site and not already mapped by the HER from aerial photos have been added to the gazetteer (HA26-33), along with a number of suspected mounds of possible archaeological origin (HA17-24), and one area of possible peat cutting (HA16). In total, 18 features have been added to the gazetteer.

## 5.5. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

- 5.5.1. Aerial images covering the ISA have been analysed by RCAHMS in 2002, resulting in the locations of the known heritage assets being mapped within the HER data.
- 5.5.2. Dunbarton Muir [*Dun-brettan moore*] comprising the eastern part of the ISA is depicted on Bleu's Atlas (1654). Within the central part of the ISA, which is depicted as hills, the only annotation is *Standingstoppe*, likely relating to the modern name 'Hill of Standing Stones'. The name refers to a number of parish boundary/tryst marker cairns at this location (7982). To the north of the ISA the farm of Merkins [*Merknisk*] is depicted (HA7), indicating a Medieval origin. In the south of the ISA, the relative locations of Highdykes [*Dyks*] and Overtoun House [*Ouertoun*] suggests further Medieval settlement was located south of the ISA: *Glendiskan b* (HA5) and *Colhauns b* (HA4), neither of which have an obvious modern counterpart on modern mapping (unless Auchenreoch HA1 changed its name, although LIDAR anomalies in the vicinity of HA5 are indicative of archaeological potential in the area to the east of Auchenreoch). South-east of the ISA, Bleu's Atlas shows White Hill [*Whyst hills*] and Doughnot Hill [*Douennet hil*].
- 5.5.3. Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55) shows the ISA as a number of unforested hills. Features pertaining to settlement is a location labelled 'Spouts' on the west side of Spouts Burn (126181), and the location of the extant farm Auchenreoch, labelled '*Black ????*' on Roy's Map (HA1). A large outline, enclosing Auchenreoch in red ink (a later addition?) on Roy's Map may be an embankment visible in LIDAR data, however, this is speculative and there was no clear evidence of such an enclosure noted during the site visit. A number of farmsteads are shown in the vicinity of the proposed access track; named examples include 'Glare(?)' at the south-west, 'Astantree' and 'Breadfield(?)'.
- 5.5.4. James Dorret's Map (1750) and Aaron Arrowsmith's Map (1807) are not at a scale useful to identify archaeological potential, only naming nearby settlements.
- 5.5.5. Droveroads are depicted on Thompson's Map (1832), one running E-W across the Hill of Standing Stones (68086), and the other running roughly N-S (14720, 358810, 68088, 68097), roughly shown on the First Edition OS map, disparate sections have been mapped for this assessment. The crossroads of these roads is the purported location of a cattle fair (tryst) (68100) within the ISA.
- 5.5.6. From the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS mapping (1860), analysis for this assessment has added 31 further features to the gazetteer, comprising a farm, Croftfoot (HA3) located near to Merkins, a bridge taking the Auchincarroch Road at the northern boundary of the ISA over the Glallangad Burn (HA2), three 'old quarries' (HA8-10), three sheepfolds/pens/rees (HA11, 12 & 14), two boundary markers (HA24 & 35) and an area labelled 'pile of stones' (HA13), possible clearance cairns associated with the enclosure 'Red Brae' (66092), or a parish boundary marker. A trackway also runs roughly from Red Brae to the site of an old lime kiln (59691) and quarry. Two field boundaries (HA53 and HA54) are shown at the north-west of the ISA and remain extant. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map shows eight field boundaries (HA38-45) and an access track (HA37) within 50 m of the proposed access route.
- 5.5.7. Landscape features within the ISA shown on modern OS mapping include a row of grouse butts (HA6).
- 5.5.8. Only two digitised images pertaining to the ISA were available for consultation on the NCAP website. Both relate to Sortie MER/080/70 flown in October 1970. Neither are at a suitable scale to be able to identify potential additional heritage assets.

## 5.6. HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT (HLA)

- 5.6.1. The majority of the ISA is recorded by HLA as **Rough Grazing** (Late 20<sup>th</sup> century – present). There are also discrete areas of historic land use recorded within the ISA: **Managed Woodland** (18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century); and **Plantation** (20<sup>th</sup> century – present).

## 5.7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

### *PREHISTORIC –ROMAN PERIODS (12,700 BC-AD400)*

- 5.7.1. Despite extensive known heritage assets within the ISA, only one of these dates to the prehistoric period: a robbed out burial cairn (7981), which has likely been heavily robbed in order to construct a directly adjacent drystone wall. The remains of the cairn comprise roofless cist, measuring 1 m by 0.6 m internally, and two possible kerb-stones, located 400m WSW of the summit of the Hill of Standing Stones.
- 5.7.2. Uncertain prehistoric remains within the 2 km OSA comprise possible cup markings (7810) which were identified from aerial photos but upon a site visit were interpreted as natural rock markings. In addition are two cairns, one a possible cist and the other a possible kerbed cairn or chambered cairn (19036).
- 5.7.3. From a distribution perspective, the cairns are located in close proximity, on the northern slope of Auchenreoch Muir within the watershed of Murroch Burn, and there is a potential for hitherto unknown associated prehistoric settlement remains in this vicinity.
- 5.7.4. The placename evidence ‘the Hill of Standing Stones’ is not believed to relate to prehistoric monuments (see below), despite the presence of the cairn (7981) at this location, the ‘standing stones’ referred to are understood to be landscape marker stones relating to parish boundaries or cattle stances.
- 5.7.5. Eight mounds of unknown origin within the 2 km OSA identified on LIDAR data are of uncertain significance without intrusive investigation. Any of these may be prehistoric monuments.
- 5.7.6. Beyond the ISA to the east are a number of scheduled prehistoric funerary monuments including ‘the long cairn’ chambered cairn, (SM2329), Knockupple long cairn (SM2911), and Stockie Muir chambered cairn (SM2281), suggesting a particular prehistoric archaeological potential in the Gallangad Burn valley.
- 5.7.7. There is one feature of possible Roman origin within the 2 km OSA, east of the ISA. Here, an ‘old road’ is recorded by NRHE (84460) and the HER (14721) by the Roman Road survey (Holt et al. 1974.). The road runs for a distance of only c.700m, and terminates at no obvious destination. It runs roughly northwards, over ‘Common Ford’ through Gallangad Burn, and deflects north-east, headed on the right flank of Knockinhaglish as it passes east of ‘the long cairn’ (SM2329). Beyond the Cameron Burn, where the cobbled base survives, the road gradually fades in rough moorland.

### *MEDIEVAL – HISTORIC PERIODS (AD400-AD1900)*

- 5.7.8. There are no known heritage assets of Medieval date within the ISA.
- 5.7.9. In the wider 2 km OSA, possible Medieval activity is postulated through the presence of buildings (farms, or larger settlements) shown in the vicinity of the ISA on Bleu’s Atlas (1654). To the north of the ISA *Merknisk* clearly depicts the farm Merkins (HA7). South of the ISA, further possible Medieval settlement is located at *Glendiskan b* (HA5) and *Colhauns b* (HA4), however neither of which have an obvious modern counterpart on modern mapping (unless Auchenreoch HA1 changed its name, although LIDAR anomalies in the vicinity of HA5 are indicative of archaeological potential in the area to the east of Auchenreoch).
- 5.7.10. From a distribution perspective, these known settlement remains of potential Medieval origin are located to the north and south of the ISA, nearer to existing roads and away from the moorland centre.
- 5.7.11. There are numerous boundary markers, including ‘standing stones’, piles of stones and marker cairns within the ISA and 2 km OSA. These are most densely located at the confluence of the parish

boundaries of Bonhill, Kilmarnock and Dumbarton on the 'Hill of Standing Stones', and likely leading to the placename. In addition to those recorded on the HER (7982, 68089), boundary markers labelled 'BM' (HA34 & HA35) or 'pile of stones' (HA13) on the First Edition OS map have been added to the gazetteer. These parish boundaries and thus the markers may date to the Medieval period or earlier, indeed the area is annotated '*Standingstoppe*' on Bleu's Atlas (1654), indicating the stones were present at this time. However, the stones have also been described as cattle stances, relating to the tryst (cattle fair) which was held at this location from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.7.12. The (site of) the cattle fair known as a tryst (68100) is known from documentary sources. Cattle and sheep were brought to the market annually at springtime (usually June) for up to four days for sale, often to be taken down to England for resale. The animals would be gathered together by their drovers, possibly requiring the raising of stones, or possibly making use of the existing boundary marker stones at this location as 'stances'. There is unlikely to be much in the way of physical remains of the annual trysts at the ISA, despite their frequency, other than perhaps related findspots of detritus.
- 5.7.13. Mitchell (2004) records that the cattle fair was held on Dumbarton Muir, in the vicinity of the Hill of Standing Stones and the Lang Dyke from 1762 until around 1772/3 when its location moved across the parish boundary onto Pappert Hill before relocating to some other part of the Levenside Estate and finally to Carman Hill. The original location of the tryst, on the Hill of Standing Stones suggests convenience due to the location at the confluence of trackways leading north-south and east-west across the hills here respectively, or else the repeated trysts actually formed these hollow trackways themselves.
- 5.7.14. A total of five trackways have been mapped from the First Edition OS for this assessment. These are fragmentary but can be loosely identified as following north-south from Merkins to Barnhill ('Common Loan', 14720, 68088, 68097, 358810) and east-west (68086) orientations, thus possibly relate to those depicted on Thompson's Map (1832), their intersection marking the location of the tryst. A Historic Scotland Monument Warden reportedly found an alignment of the east-west drove road on a broad terrace along the north side of Lang Dyke. The tracks are visible in LIDAR data as widely abraided, indicating their locations may not have been fixed, and this would accord with the following of vague markers across the landscape, however this may also be the result of modern use and erosion.
- 5.7.15. The majority of the known remains within the ISA relate to upland pastoral agriculture in the later historic period and comprise five buildings/farmsteads/shielings (7802, 68094, 68095, 68099 and HA25), an enclosure (68091), and one cattle tryst (68100). Two field boundaries (HA53 and HA54) are shown at the north-west of the ISA. There are also eight field boundaries (HA38-45) and an access track (HA37) within 50 m of the proposed access route. HA39-42 survive as hedgerows which define the boundaries shown on the First Edition map.
- 5.7.16. The structures and enclosures of likely 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date within the ISA are distributed predominantly avoiding the highest points and more commonly on the slopes near to watercourses. The field boundaries and access track are located in the vicinity of Murroch farmstead, Murroch Burn and along Auchenreoch Glen.
- 5.7.17. Industrial activity is represented by quarries, with four located within the ISA (68090, 68092, 68098 and HA8). It is possible that limestone was quarried from these locations in order to be used in the lime kilns which are present along the Murroch Burn, approximately 1 km to the south-west, or used as building materials, such as the sandstone quarries. In addition, some of the mounds identified in the LIDAR analysis for this assessment look similar to the LIDAR anomalies of lime kilns and may represent further hitherto unknown examples within the 2 km OSA.
- 5.7.18. Peat cutting in the ISA is identified on the HER (68096). Such a small area within the ISA suggests individual workings rather than more organised turbary.
- 5.7.19. Within the 2 km study area surrounding the ISA the character of the known heritage assets and archaeological potential reflects that described above. Immediately adjacent to the ISA within the 2 km OSA, there is further evidence of later historic upland pastoral agriculture, with buildings/farmsteads/shielings all present, along with areas of rig and furrow and sheepfolds. Millstones

are also present in the 2 km OSA are interpreted in the HER as possible evidence for deserted farmsteads.

- 5.7.20. The limekilns within the 2 km OSA likely date to the 18th or 19th century and are located predominantly within the Murroch Burn valley, but with disparate examples at Auchenreoch and White Hill, as well as at Blairquhomrie Muir and Finland Burn. Mitchell (1995) cites that lime working declined in the area after 1815.
- 5.7.21. Volume IV of the Old Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1792 for the Parish of Dumbarton identifies the derivation of the name *Dun-britton*, signifying the 'fortification of the Britons', relating to Dumbarton Castle in the south west of the parish. The parish is noted as adapted to arable agriculture (wheat, oats, barley and flax) which has likely resulted in the various areas of rig identified in LIDAR data nearer to the town. The roads are described as 'excellent' by virtue of having been made by the military; there were no toll roads. The tryst is described as one of three annual fairs in the parish. Quarries of sandstone and limestone are noted.
- 5.7.22. Volume VIII of the New Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1845 for the parish of Dumbarton repeats the description of the parish as given in the Old Statistical Account, but also mentions the moor belonging to the burgh of Dumbarton (presumably the ISA) which is described as 'quite uninhabited except by a single family'. This description may relate to Herds House, shown on Thompson's Map (1832), south east of Knockupple in the proximity of Thief's Hill on the modern OS, and thus outwith the ISA. The 'Antiquities' section of the NSA is taken up with description and development of the castle, although of note is the Roman occupation of the same site.
- 5.7.23. Volume XI of the Old Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1794 for the Parish of Kilmarnock identifies the derivation of the name signifying the cell, chapel or burial place of St Marnoch. Farms are noted to be small, and agriculture is recorded to concentrate on pasture due to poor soil fertility and the high price of lime or manure. There is a military road and a turnpike and a bridge described as 'excellent' and (in 1794) 'modern' (presumably HA2).
- 5.7.24. The OS Name Books for Dunbartonshire (1860, Vols 7-9) reference the following names within the ISA:
- [HA1] Auchenreoch:** *A shepherd's house in Auchenreoch Muir the property of the heirs of the late James Ewing Esqr. of Strathleven.*
- [7981] Common Kist:** *This name applies to an angle of the parish boundary, and where 3 lairds lands meet.*
- Doughnot Hill:** *A considerable high hill on "Dumbarton Muir" its surface is good pasture land.*
- Dumbarton Muir:** *A very extensive muir comprising of about ½ of the parish of Dumbarton, the property of the heirs of the late James Ewing Esqr. of Strathleven. This muir is bounded on all sides by the Ph. By. [Parish Boundary] except the east which is bounded by the Muir of Auchinreoch.*
- [66092] Red Brae:** *A small but steep brae on the margin of Merkins Burn, its surface is bare and of a very red appearance, with some red sandstone rock pointing out. Hence the name.*
- Gallangad Burn:** *A considerable Stream or burn ha[ving] its rise on "Dumbarton Muir" and [running] northerly into the parish of Kilm[aronock].*
- Lang Dyke:** *A long elevated ridge the surface of which is Rocky H. [Heathy] Pasture. It is an outcrop or dike.*
- Hill of Standing Stones:** *A small eminence on the summit of which are many large loose Stones marking the Boundary point.*
- [21630] Spouts (Ruin):** *The ruins of an old Shepherds house on the southwest corner of "Dumbarton Muir".*
- Gallangad Muir:** *A considerable tract of Rough Heathy pasture extending from the Parish boundary adjoining Dumbarton Parish to the Cultivated lands of Gallangad it is bounded by the Cameron Burn on the East & Gallangad Burn on the West.*



*[HA7] Merkins: A dwellinghouse with offices the property of Mrs. Ewing now occupied by Robert McIndoe.*

### *MODERN PERIOD (1900-PRESENT)*

- 5.7.25. WWII 'starfish' military decoy site SF 13h is recorded along the proposed access route at one location point and one immediately outside the ISA within the 2 km OSA. The site within the ISA is recorded on the HER data (50509) and the other in NRHE data (229065). The points for these features are 230m apart and these locations represent the extent of the monument, over the area south-west of the ISA, north of Maryland. The remains are visible on RAF air photographs (58/A/419: 5199, 5200) taken on 19 June 1949 and All Scotland Survey air photographs (51588: 021, 022) taken on 10 June 1988. The control bunker is situated 400m to the south (see NS47NW 68.01). The decoy site consists of least fourteen small concrete platforms situated immediately to the W of the access track running NE-SW, which would have supported various types of oil burning trays and structures for pyrotechnic effects. The control bunker is about 540m to the south between Square Wood and the Garshake Burn. This decoy clearly worked as there are also 41 bomb craters recorded in the HER, NRHE, and through LIDAR assessment for this report within the ISA and 2 km OSA.

## 6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

### 6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

#### *KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE INNER STUDY AREA*

- 6.1.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the ISA.
- 6.1.2. There are 24 known features recorded on the HER/NRHE within the ISA and a further 16 features have been added to the gazetteer, identified on historic mapping, freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data and during the walkover survey as part of the research for this assessment.
- 6.1.3. Heritage assets within the ISA, other than the numerous bomb craters and field boundaries, are of intrinsic significance, as they have the potential through excavation to provide physical evidence of the societies that built and used them.
- 6.1.4. These are included in the gazetteer in **Technical Appendix 10.2** and listed with an assessment of importance:
- Designated heritage assets and non-designated assets of equivalent importance are of High (National) importance. There are no assets of High (National) importance in the ISA.
  - Non-designated assets with the potential to contribute to Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks are considered of Medium (Regional) importance. There are six assets considered of Medium (Regional) importance in the ISA.
  - More commonly known non-designated remains that provide direct evidence of local habitation or agricultural practices are considered of Low (Local) importance. There are 13 assets considered of Low (Local) importance in the ISA.
  - Features with negligible intrinsic interest, as well as any modern or natural features are considered of Negligible importance. There are 30 features considered of Negligible importance in the ISA.

#### *ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE INNER STUDY AREA*

- 6.1.5. The topography of the ISA is varied, with differing exploitation of varying resources geographically through time.
- 6.1.6. There are relatively few known prehistoric heritage assets within the ISA, however this may be a reflection of a lack of systematic previous research. At present, however, there is a general negligible potential for hitherto unknown prehistoric remains to be identified within the ISA during the course of works for the Proposed Development. This potential is increased to 'low' in the watershed of the Murroch Burn, in the vicinity of Bronze Age cairn (7981), west of the Hill of Standing Stones. Potential is also 'low' in the eastern part of the ISA, in closer proximity to the high importance funerary monuments of 'the long cairn' chambered cairn, (SM2329), Knockupple long cairn (SM2911), Stockie Muir chambered cairn (SM2281), suggesting a particular archaeological potential in the Gallangad Burn valley. Hitherto unknown prehistoric remains may be of up to High (National) importance, given their relative rarity in this study area.
- 6.1.7. Medieval settlement and exploitation is understood through documentary and cartographic sources which places this activity outwith the turbine area to the north and south. The proposed access track passes to the south-east of the rough location of HA5 Glendiskan, a Medieval settlement, suggesting a medium potential for hitherto unknown medieval remains in this area. The remainder of the turbine area of the ISA is considered to be of negligible potential for Medieval remains. Hitherto unknown Medieval period remains may be of up to High (National) importance.

- 6.1.8. The improved agricultural fields through which the proposed access route is located, leading north-east, may be of up to low potential for prehistoric and medieval remains due to the lower lying, presumably better draining land in this area possibly making it attractive for settlement historically.
- 6.1.9. Later historic period agricultural activity is distributed predominantly in the central and northern parts of the ISA, generally avoiding physical remains on its highest points which are more suited to grazing, but more commonly establishing structures on the slopes near to watercourses. In these areas there is a high potential for remains associated with agricultural activity, such as hitherto unknown enclosures and shielings which would be of Low (Local) importance, and findspots, including those relating to the annual tryst held on the Hill of Standing Stones, which would be of negligible importance. The improved agricultural fields through which the proposed access is routed, leading north-east, may be of medium potential for later historic remains due to the known presence of such assets in this area and suitability of this area for settlement in the later historic period. The vicinity of Auchenreoch farm (HA1) and the potentially extant remains of trackway (358810) in this area may also be of up to medium potential for later historic assets.
- 6.1.10. Industrial activity is predominantly located outwith the ISA to the west within the Murroch Burn valley although lime kilns appear to be commonly but not exclusively associated with watercourses. There is a low potential for hitherto unknown remains associated with this activity to be encountered within the Murroch Burn valley specifically, and a low potential for such remains in river valleys generally. Hitherto unknown remains associated with industrial activity within the ISA would be of Low (Local) importance.
- 6.1.11. There is a high potential for findspots of historic date relating to both agriculture and industrial activity to exist within the ISA. Any such remains would be of negligible importance.
- 6.1.12. The majority of the ISA can therefore be considered to be of generally negligible archaeological potential with the following exceptions:
- Up to low potential in the Murroch Burn and Gallangad Burn valleys and the improved fields at the south-west of the ISA for prehistoric remains.
  - Up to medium potential for medieval remains in the vicinity of HA5 Glendiskan, a Medieval settlement and low potential in the improved fields at the south-west of the ISA.
  - Up to high potential for later historic agricultural remains on the slopes near to watercourses in the central and northern part of the ISA for later historic remains. The improved agricultural fields through which the proposed access route would run, leading north-east, may be of medium potential for later historic agricultural remains due to the known presence of such assets in this area. The vicinity of Auchenreoch farm (HA1) and the potentially extant remains of trackway (358810) in this area may also be of up to medium potential for later historic assets relating to agriculture. There is a low potential for industrial remains to exist along the Murroch Burn valley specifically, and a low potential for such remains in river valleys generally.
- 6.1.13. Archaeological potential of the ISA is summarised in Table 4.

*Table 3 Archaeological Potential of the ISA*

Period	Potential	Importance
Prehistoric	Negligible in general. Low in east closer to the Gallangad Burn valleys, along Murroch Burn and in improved fields at south-west of ISA	Up to High
Medieval	Up to medium potential in the vicinity of HA5, Glendiskan, a Medieval settlement and low potential in the improved fields at the south-west of the ISA. Negligible elsewhere.	Up to High
	High for findspots of historic date	Negligible

Period	Potential	Importance
Later Historic	High on slopes alongside watercourses in central and northern areas of turbine area of ISA, medium in improved fields at south-west of ISA and in vicinity of Auchenreoch farm (HA1) and the potentially extant remains of trackway (358810)	Low
	Low for industrial activity along Murroch Burn valley and river valleys generally	Low

## 6.2. HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

- 6.2.1. All heritage assets in the outer study area are listed in the gazetteer within the following distances:
- Up to 2 km from the proposed turbines: Category C Listed Buildings.
  - Up to 5 km from the proposed turbines: Category B Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
  - Up to 10 km from the proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Historic Battlefields, and non-designated heritage assets (identifying those on WoSAS's NSR as of national importance).
  - Up to 20 km from the proposed turbines: Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Category A Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites and any Scheduled Monument or other asset that is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or relevant consultees.
- 6.2.2. Based on the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), heritage assets have been considered for further detailed assessment in the EIA Report chapter based on whether it is considered likely that its cultural significance could be harmed through development within its setting.

### *WORLD HERITAGE SITES*

- 6.2.3. The Antonine Wall World Heritage Site (WHS) lies 5.7 km south of the nearest proposed turbine and runs eastwards. The nearest sections of the WHS lie outwith the ZTV for the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.4. The nearest location within the WHS or its buffer zone with theoretical visibility lies over 13 km from the proposed turbines. At this distance blades tips of up to five turbines may be visible. At a distance of 20 km up to 13 turbines may be visible.
- 6.2.5. These parts of the monument were visited to inform the Stage 1 setting assessment.
- 6.2.6. At the closest distances (Milngavie), the WHS is located in a built up area, where current buildings likely screen any longer distance views. At >17 km distance (Balmore Haughs), the setting of the wall is more open, focussing over the floodplains of the River Kelvin. It is considered that views of turbines on hills 17 km distant would not interfere with an understanding, appreciation and experience of the wall and its relationship with the river at this location, and more generally the setting of the wall as a defensive feature intended to control the surrounding area from attacking forces.
- 6.2.7. It is proposed to scope out any further detailed assessment of the Antonine Wall WHS in the EIAR as no effect upon the monument's significance is anticipated.

### *INVENTORY GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES*

- 6.2.8. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in **Technical Appendix 10.2**), the following Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscape (GDL) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR supported with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:
- GDL00042: Balloch Castle, located 4 km WNW of the nearest proposed turbine
  - GDL00306 Overtoun House, located 2.5 km south of the nearest proposed turbine
  - GDL00180 Finlaystone House, located 8.5 km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine
  - GDL00330 Rossdhu, located 9.5 km north-west of the nearest proposed turbine
- 6.2.9. Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) derive cultural significance through designed views and vistas, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary.

- 6.2.10. A further three GDL within the 10 km OSA, and seven GDL within the 20 km OSA are discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIAR, with justification for each provided in the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**).

### *SCHEDULED MONUMENTS*

- 6.2.11. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in **Technical Appendix 10.2**), the following Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR supported with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:
- SM2911 Knockupple, long cairn 1460m N of, located 1.2 km east of the nearest proposed turbine
  - SM2329 Lang Cairn, chambered cairn and cairn, Gallangad Muir, located 1.2 km east of the nearest proposed turbine
  - SM2281 Stockie Muir, long cairn 2000m NNW of Burncrooks Reservoir, located 3.2 km east of the nearest proposed turbine
  - SM90107 Dumbarton Castle, located 5.3 km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine
- 6.2.12. Scheduled Monuments typically derive cultural significance from their intrinsic value as they often contain buried archaeological remains that would provide information about the date of construction and the uses of the monument in each case. Settlement sites have evidential value as they provide physical evidence of the former settlement patterns, whilst religious and funerary sites hold intrinsic value of ritual practices.
- 6.2.13. In terms of contextual value, prehistoric funerary monuments and Medieval castles were likely intentionally placed in the landscape to be prominently visible in their immediate vicinity. Long range views are likely to contribute to the significance of the defensive sites, and possibly to some of the religious, ritual and funerary sites as well as to the settlement sites (in particular intervisibility with contemporary monuments).
- 6.2.14. Both SMs within the 2 km OSA are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.15. In addition, there are:
- 2 SMs within 5 km, of which one lies partially outwith the ZTV
  - 43 SMs within 10 km, of which 21 are outwith the ZTV
- 6.2.16. Many SMs within the OSA are designated primarily for their intrinsic archaeological remains with the potential to provide unique information regarding past societies who built and used them. All monuments have a setting which contributes to their significance, being informative about intentional site selection and how the site functioned in relation to the landscape and other contemporary monuments. Monuments whose landscape context that contributes to significance does not extend beyond their immediate vicinity and does not include views to or from, or a significant historical relationship with the ISA, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.17. Of the SMs within the ZTV (and for those outwith the ZTV where third party views have been identified as contributory to significance), for a majority of monuments the general presence of the proposed development may constitute a visual change within the setting but this has not been identified as a likely impact on significance.
- 6.2.18. SMs representing settlement or agriculture are often set within fertile land, close to a water source, and may include defences. The cultural significance of such monuments is commonly experienced within their local vicinity only, and therefore those whose setting does not include significant views to or from, or holds a historical relationship with the ISA, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR. In these cases, the Proposed Development site is considered geographically separate and does not contribute to how these monuments are understood or appreciated, intrinsically or contextually.

- 6.2.19. Certain monuments such as bridges benefit contextually through their association with their local communications network/associated settlements and the relevant watercourse over which it crosses. The wider landscape is not relevant and monuments such as this are excluded from detailed assessment.
- 6.2.20. Scheduled Monuments that are discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIAR are presented with justification in the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**).

### *LISTED BUILDINGS*

- 6.2.21. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in **Technical Appendix 10.2**), the following Listed Buildings (LBs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR supported with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:
- Category A LB123: Balloch Castle, located 4 km WNW of the nearest proposed turbine
  - Category A LB24907: Overtoun House, located 2.5 km south of the nearest proposed turbine
  - Category A LB13641: Finlaystone House, located 8.5 km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine
  - Category A LB14469: Rossdhu House, located 10.7 km north-west of the nearest proposed turbine
  - Category B LB42920: Renton, Alexander Street, Trinity Parish Church, located 4 km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine
  - Category B LB3911: Auchenlarich with Stables and Gatepiers, located 2.2 km north of the nearest proposed turbine
- 6.2.22. In addition, identified as potentially impacted by the Proposed development and requiring further detailed assessment are: LB3911, Auchenlarich is set within gardens with a channelled view from its main façade in the direction of the ISA; and LB42920, Trinity Parish Church Church is positioned forming the focal point of the view looking east, along Leven Street in Renton, and the orientation of this view suggests the proposed turbines might be visible in this view.
- 6.2.23. Listed Buildings derive significance from their wider landscape setting in a vast array of ways. Most notable is where they have evidently been constructed with an aspect or orientation to enjoy views over designed or manipulated landscapes or aesthetics of the natural landform. Other considerations include the visual prominence of the building in views towards it as a status display or as an aesthetic eyecatcher across the landscape. Often, the context of the surrounding landscape informs the experiential understanding of a building on the journey to, from and around it, regardless of intervisibility.
- 6.2.24. Many LBs within the OSA are designated primarily for their architectural significance, physical remains of societies who built and used them, providing information on construction techniques, fashion and style. All buildings have a setting which contributes to their significance, being informative about how the building functioned in relation to its surrounding environment, often in relation to and with a group value with other buildings. Listed Buildings that are designated for the architectural value, with no contribution made by their wider landscape setting beyond their local setting, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR. Listed Buildings that have been identified in the Stage 1 Setting Assessment whose elements of their wider landscape setting does contribute to significance, but these areas do not include the ISA, are also excluded from further consideration.
- 6.2.25. In addition to the above, the following LBs were visited to inform the Stage 1 setting assessment:
- Category A LB1125 Woodbank House
  - Category A LB115 Strathleven House
  - Category B LB1127 Westerton House
  - Category B LB1137 Jamestown Parish Church

- Category B LB1095 Bonhill Parish Church

6.2.26. Listed Buildings that are discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIAR are presented with justification in the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**).

### *CONSERVATION AREAS*

6.2.27. Following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in **Technical Appendix 10.2**), no conservation areas are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

6.2.28. There are two conservation areas located within the 5 km OSA: CA407 Knoxland Square and CA674 Dumbarton Town Centre, both within Dumbarton. These are both confined urban environments, with only potential glimpsed open views looking southwards i.e. away from the ISA. Distant hills do not contribute significantly to the character of either conservation area. Views towards the proposed turbines would be impeded by intervening buildings.

6.2.29. It is proposed to scope out any further detailed assessment of conservation areas in the EIAR as no change to their character is anticipated.

### *INVENTORY BATTLEFIELDS*

6.2.30. There are no Inventory Battlefields within the OSA.

### *NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS*

6.2.31. Following Stage 1 Assessment, no non-designated assets (NDAs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR. 7979 Blairbeich Plantation cairn was visited to inform the Stage 1 setting assessment. NDAs that are discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIAR are presented with justification in the gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 10.2**).



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

### *POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS*

- 7.1.1. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid known heritage assets within the ISA as far as possible.
- 7.1.2. There are 19 known heritage assets located within the ISA. The heritage assets identified in Table 5 are of Low or higher importance and therefore considered heritage assets for planning purposes.

*Table 4. Known Heritage Assets within the ISA*

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Status	Period	Importance
7802	Auchenreoch Muir	Millstone; Deserted Farmstead (possible)	242710	679270	Non-designated	Historic	Low
7981	Auchenreoch Mains	Cairn	243180	680345	Non-designated	Prehistoric	Medium
7982	Hill of Standing Stones, Merkin Muir	Marker Cairn; Cairn (possible); Mound; Shooting Butt (possible)	243640	680420	Non-designated	Historic	Low
7982	Hill of Standing Stones, Merkin Muir	Marker Cairn; Cairn (possible); Mound; Shooting Butt (possible)	243640	680460	Non-designated	Historic	Low
7982	Hill of Standing Stones, Merkin Muir	Marker Cairn; Cairn (possible); Mound; Shooting Butt (possible)	243600	680460	Non-designated	Historic	Low
50509	Auchenreoch / Clyde Aa Defences; Square Wood; Starfish	Military; Decoy Site; Bunker	242100	678100	Non-designated	Modern	Low
68091	Auchenreoch Muir	Enclosures	243163	680365	Non-designated	Historic	Low
68091	Auchenreoch Muir	Enclosures	243174	680352	Non-designated	Historic	Low
68093	Pappert Hill	Mound	242796	680172	Non-designated	Historic	Low
68094	Auchenreoch Muir	Shieling Hut (Possible)	242900	680002	Non-designated	Historic	Low
68095	Murroch Burn	Shieling Hut (Possible)	243198	679989	Non-designated	Historic	Low

68099	Knockshanoch	Shieling Ground	243155	679920	Non-designated	Historic	Low
68100	Dumbarton Muir	Cattle Tryst (Site Of)	244000	680400	Non-designated	Historic	Low
358810	AUCHENREOCH MUIR	Track	243250	679250	Non-designated	Historic	Low
HA25	Circular turf structure	LIDAR anomaly- possible trough or grouse butt	243709	679920	Non-designated	Uncertain	Low
HA49	Turf banks	Turf banks running south-east to north-west before turning south-west. Approximately 1.2 m in width and up to 0.4 m in height. There is a gap in the banks at the asset's north-western area which may be an entrance. The banks may be temporary or adhoc livestock pen. Form and presence of nearby post-medieval assets suggests the feature may be post-medieval in date.	242744	678582	Non-designated	Historic	Low
HA50	Turf banks	Turf banks running south-east to north-west before turning south-west. Approximately 1.2 m in width and up to 0.4 m in height. As seen in HA49, there is a gap in the banks at the asset's north-western area which may be an entrance. The banks may be temporary or ad hoc livestock pen. Form and presence of nearby post-medieval assets suggests the feature may be post-medieval in date.	242926	678767	Non-designated	Historic	Low

HA51	Turf bank	South-west to north-east running bank approximately 1.2 m in width and up to 0.2 m in height. The bank runs on a similar alignment to trackway (68088) and may be related to it.	242854	678714	Non-designated	Historic	Low
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### POTENTIAL SETTING EFFECTS

- 7.1.3. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment has found that there may be impacts through changes within their setting on the significance of four Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, four Scheduled Monuments, four Category A Listed Buildings, and two Category B Listed Buildings (Table 6).

Table 5. Stage 1 Setting Assessment Results

Ref	Name	Status
<b>2 km OSA</b>		
SM2911	Knockupple, long cairn 1460m N of	Scheduled Monument
SM2329	Lang Cairn, chambered cairn and cairn, Gallangad Muir	Scheduled Monument
<b>5 km OSA</b>		
GDL42 / LB123	Balloch Castle	Garden and Designed Landscape / Category A Listed Building
GDL306 / LB24907	Overtoun House	Garden and Designed Landscape / Category A Listed Building
SM2281	Stockie Muir, long cairn 2000m NNW of Burncrooks Reservoir	Scheduled Monument
LB2920	RENTON, ALEXANDER STREET, TRINITY PARISH CHURCH, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND WITH BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS	Category B Listed Building
LB3911	AUCHENLARICH WITH STABLES AND GATEPIERS	Category B Listed Building
<b>10 km OSA</b>		
GDL180 / LB13641	Finlaystone House	Garden and Designed Landscape / Category A Listed Building
SM90107	Dumbarton Castle	Scheduled Monument
<b>20 km OSA</b>		
GDL330 / LB14469	Rhossdhu	Garden and Designed Landscape / Category A Listed Buildings

- 7.1.4. The heritage assets identified in Tables 5 & 6 will be considered and assessed in detail in the EIAR Cultural Heritage chapter.

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