

Appendix 10.3 Setting Discussion and Impact Assessment

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Section 10.7 of the Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIA Report identifies potential impacts on the setting of heritage assets arising from the Proposed Development during its operational phase. In line with the methodology for the chapter, a number of assets have been scoped out of the assessment leaving 38 heritage assets in the Middle Study Area and one heritage asset in the Outer Study Area having been identified as requiring further assessment.
- 1.1.2 The determination of magnitudes of impact and significance of effects for heritage assets identified in Section 10.7 of Chapter 10 was the result of detailed consideration of the setting of each heritage asset and analysis of how the Proposed Development would, or would not, affect important aspects of their setting. In Section 10.7, the results of these setting assessments are presented in a succinct summary, primarily in Table 10.6 for the Middle Study Area and paragraph 10.7.23 for the Outer Study Area.
- 1.1.3 This Appendix presents the results of the detailed setting assessments for each of the 39 heritage assets noted above. This Appendix should be read in conjunction with the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report and Appendix 10.2, the Gazetteer.

2 Assessment

2.1 Middle Study Area

- 2.1.1 The setting, magnitude of change and significance of effect assessed for each of the sites in Table 10.7 of the EIA Report is discussed below:

HH101 Glenbuck Ironworks

- 2.1.2 HH101 comprises the remains of a late 18th and early 19th century ironworks. As an industrial site, visual considerations were irrelevant to the setting of the site, with this located primarily in relation to the location of resources and topographical considerations.

- 2.1.3 The area around the Glenbuck Ironworks is now occupied by an extensive mineral extraction site. This both dominates and compromises the immediate setting of the monument. The Proposed Development would see a slight alteration to the existing turbine array visible to the north-east of Glenbuck. The ZTV indicates turbines are not visible from most of the site, with only one-three turbines theoretically visible from the western perimeter of the Scheduled Area. The nearest turbine is 3.71 km from the Scheduled Area.

- 2.1.4 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Glenbuck Ironworks (HH101) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH102 HH103, St Bride's Church and Chapel, Douglas

- 2.1.5 St Bride's Chapel is protected as both a Scheduled Monument (HH102) and a Category A Listed Building (HH103). While the designations refer to different parts of the site and offer different levels of protection, for the case of this study the two can be considered together and considered to be of high sensitivity.

- 2.1.6 The church is on a slight prominence, surrounded by an historic graveyard. Much of the view to the west and towards the Proposed Development is screened by housing, managed trees and foliage growing within the cemetery itself and directly adjacent.

- 2.1.7 Whilst St Bride's in its earliest form predates the present surrounding village, the medieval character of Douglas provides the context for the site. Whereas it once stood in a rural setting, historic structures now tightly delineate the cemetery to the west, south and east. The views to and from

the Church were likely to have been important when the site was chosen as a place of worship. However, as the village has developed around the church boundaries, this setting has changed to an urban one, providing an important contribution to the medieval character of the village. The general character of the site is introspective and reflective, rather than focused on a wider landscape association. It is no longer possible to view the church on approach unless in close proximity.

- 2.1.8 It is the immediate setting of St. Bride's Chapel, or the link between the building and graveyard that is important in understanding and appreciating the site, not the wider landscape. Although the ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible to the west, in reality not many of these will share intervisibility given the tree cover, vegetation and buildings around the monument.
- 2.1.9 The wireframe shows that 11 turbines will be theoretically visible. The turbines are visible on the skyline to the west, but set behind the existing turbines of the Hagshaw Hill Extension, the Proposed Development is not overly prominent, only slightly extending the existing turbine array to the south.
- 2.1.10 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity St Bride's Church (HH10 & HH03) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH104 Earl of Angus Monument

- 2.1.11 The Earl of Angus Monument was erected in 1892 and commemorates the raising of the Cameronian Regiment. The setting of the statue on the edge of Douglas was an important factor in the decision to place it there. The Earl of Angus is portrayed overlooking the low ground and rolling hills from which the Cameronian regiment was mustered. His finger points down the valley to the north from which many recruits came. This important view northwards will remain unaffected by the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.12 When erected the statue would have sat, as today, on the periphery of Douglas. However, the immediate setting or curtilage of the monument was originally much larger, with the statue standing in greater isolation, accessed by a sweeping path from Crabtree Street to the north-east.
- 2.1.13 Subsequently the immediate landscape around the monument has become more formalised, with structures built close on the southern side, encroaching upon the original curtilage of the monument. To the west, a large industrial building has been constructed infringing further upon the site. Subsequently the immediate landscape around the monument has become more formalised, with structures built very close on the southern side, encroaching upon the original curtilage of the monument. To the west, a large industrial building has been constructed infringing further upon the site. The immediate landscape to the north and north-east of the monument remains essentially unchanged since the late 19th century.
- 2.1.14 The developments around the monument mean that it is now not possible to view the statue from any distance, apart from views across the playing fields and Douglas Water Valley to the north. The turbines of the Proposed Development will lie to the west of the monument and thus not impinge upon this sole surviving viewshed of the statue.
- 2.1.15 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible. The wireframe shows this to be 11 turbines, but in reality there is much vegetation in the foreground of the statue that will substantially screen views of the Proposed Development from the statue itself. Where visible, these turbines will be seen against the skyline to the west, set within the existing turbine array of the Hagshaw Hill Extension, extending this array slightly to the south. The site is 3.53 km from the nearest turbine.
- 2.1.16 Despite the initial isolated setting of the statue, the formalised curtilage and encroachment of Douglas has made the immediate setting of the monument more important. The open views to the north remain significant in the setting of the statue.
- 2.1.17 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Earl of Angus Monument (HH104) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH105 Douglas Conservation Area

- 2.1.18 The Douglas Conservation Area encompasses seven Category B Listed Buildings that for the purposes of this assessment are considered with the Conservation Area HH105.
- 2.1.19 The Conservation Area covers the heart of medieval Douglas, and each of the heritage assets within this area lie within a concentrated urban setting. This urban setting is the primary factor for understanding these buildings and in many cases, the physical fabric of the area has changed very little from when they were constructed. Predominantly dateable to the mid-19th century, these buildings were constructed to look inwards, into an urban environment as opposed to outwards into the landscape.
- 2.1.20 While the ZTV mapping identifies that between 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible with the closest 3.69 km away, this does not account for the reality of intervisibility being disrupted by neighbouring buildings, infrastructure, trees and vegetation in most parts of the Conservation Area.
- 2.1.21 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitive Douglas Conservation area (HH105) has therefore been assessed as negligible, resulting in a **negligible** significance of effect.

HH106 Mansfield, Douglas

- 2.1.22 The former Free Church Manse, now known as Mansefield is a two storey, three bay Category B Listed building within the village of Douglas. South-west facing, the manse was originally built in fields to the south of the village, but the setting of the building is now the large open avenue and villas of Addison Drive.
- 2.1.23 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines would be theoretically visible from Mansefield, with the nearest turbine 3.63 km away. However, given the orientation of the building, the mature trees and bulk of houses to the south and west, any intervisibility from the property itself seems unlikely.
- 2.1.24 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitive Mansefield (HH106) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH107 Springhill, Douglas

- 2.1.25 Springhill is a 19th century, WNW facing two storey house on the southern edge of Douglas. The building is set within semi-formal gardens, with mature deciduous trees lining the A70 on the western side. The 1st edition shows Springhill sitting in isolation on the outskirts of Douglas, surrounded by gardens. The primary orientation of Springhill would have been the open views to the north-west towards Arkney Hill, but it was also placed in relation to the Ayr Road, or modern A70. However, the setting today feels urban rather than rural and the views are not as significant as they would once have been.
- 2.1.26 The ZTV mapping indicates 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible from Springhill, with the nearest turbine 3.46 km distant. The area immediately in front of Springhill is screened by a band of mature trees, while a modern school building is located in the lower ground immediately east of Springhill. However, it is likely that the Proposed Development would remain visible, particularly given the increase in turbine height from the Existing Development.
- 2.1.27 The overall impact on the setting of the medium sensitive Springhill (HH107) has however been assessed as negligible, resulting in a **negligible** significance of effect.

HH108 New Mains, Douglas

- 2.1.28 New Mains steading was constructed on the edge of the wider Douglas designed landscape in 1838. It comprises an enclosed courtyard formed by stables, barns and workshops and sits within a copse of woodland trees, facing to the north-east with primary views towards Douglas Castle. The immediate setting of the monument is formed by the buildings around the Steading.
- 2.1.29 While ZTV mapping indicates 11-14 turbines would be theoretically visible, with the nearest 4.97 km away, there is not anticipated to be any direct visual link with the Proposed Development due to the proximity and scale of trees within the site's curtilage and the presence of the Long Plantation

on the higher ground to the west. Intervisibility with the Proposed Development would not impact upon the setting of New Mains.

- 2.1.30 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitive New Mains (HH108) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH109 Statue of a Highlander, West Toun, Coalburn

- 2.1.31 The Statue of a Highlander was first erected at Hallcraig in 1815. It was subsequently moved to Ayrshire in 1861, and to the present location in 1929. The statue is important as a historical work of art but is no longer in its original setting, located in enclosed private land which is incidental to its importance.

- 2.1.32 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible from the monument, with the closest located 4.09 km away. However, in reality intervisibility is limited by the mature trees located around West Toun House.

- 2.1.33 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitive Statue of a Highlander (HH109) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a neutral significance of effect.

HH112 Wildshaw Hill Cairn

- 2.1.34 Wildshaw Hill Cairn is positioned in a prominent location, with commanding views over the surrounding landscape. The monument lies 9.31 km from the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development, with the M74 motorway and the Hagshaw Hill Extension located between the site and the cairn.

- 2.1.35 The prominent location is important to the setting of the Wildshaw Hill Cairn, as is intervisibility with similar funerary monuments such as Auchensaugh Hill Cairn (HH114) 4.48 km to the south-west. This intervisibility will remain unaffected by the Proposed Development. The ZTV anticipates that 11-14 turbines will be visible, with the wireframe revealing this to actually be 13 turbines, of which 12 are visible at hub height. The Proposed Development will be visible on the skyline to the north-west, but will be seen against a backdrop of the existing turbine array which extends beyond the Proposed Development to the south-west and north-east.

- 2.1.36 The impact on the setting of the high sensitive Wildshaw Hill Cairn (HH112) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH113 Thirstone, Stone Circle

- 2.1.37 The ZTV shows that between 8 and 14 turbines will be visible from the Thirstone Stone Circle, with the Proposed Development lying 8.73 km from the nearest turbine. The wireframe reveals there to be 13 turbines visible, although for three of these this is only the extreme tip of the blade and of the remainder only five hubs are visible. Those three turbines whose blade tip is depicted are unlikely to be visible above even the shortest vegetation. The turbines will be visible on the skyline to the north-west, in a location where no turbines were previously visible. As such this is a new turbine array, but on the whole the turbines of the Proposed Development are distant and unobtrusive.

- 2.1.38 The function of a prehistoric stone circle is not certain, but it seems clear that this was a place of ritual and the location may have been specifically chosen in the landscape based on astronomical observations. Sightlines and viewpoints from the monument are potentially important to appreciating and understanding the setting of the site. It is noted that a sand and gravel quarry now operates in the vicinity of this monument at Thirstone.

- 2.1.39 The impact on the setting of the high sensitive Thirstone Stone Circle (HH113) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH114 Auchensaugh Hill Cairn

- 2.1.40 The Auchensaugh Hill cairn is a Scheduled Monument located on the summit of the 392 m Auchensaugh Hill, c.6.10 km to the south-west of the nearest proposed turbine. It is a prehistoric funerary monument of unknown date. The Cairn is in a topographically prominent location, with extensive views, clearly sited for this particular reason. Inter-visibility between Auchensaugh Cairn and other broadly contemporary monuments of similar function at Mosscastle Hill (HH141); Cairn Table (HH115); Cairn Kinny (HH116); and possibly Wildshaw Hill (HH112), is important and makes a high contribution to the appreciation and understanding of the setting of the monument. These views will remain unaffected by the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.41 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines would be visible, with the closest falling 6.10 km from HH114. The wireframe reveals all 14 turbines are visible. These turbines will be seen against the skyline, but will form part of an existing turbine array (including Galawhistle and the Hagshaw Hill Extension) and will not impinge upon any of the key views or relationships from Auchensaugh Cairn.
- 2.1.42 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Auchensaugh Hill Cairn (HH114) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH115 Cairn Kinny, Cairn

- 2.1.43 Cairn Kinny is a Scheduled prehistoric burial cairn located on the 392 m Cairn Kinney Hill, 8.15 km from the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development. The views from the summit are concentrated in an arc from the west, through the north to the east with views to the south limited by the rise of Cairn Kinney Hill. The setting of the monument is open, with topography clearly important to the location of the heritage asset. However, intervisibility with similar monuments such as Cairn Table to the north-west (HH16) is equally important to understanding the setting, as is the relationship to Mosscastle Hill Cairn and Auchensaugh Hill Cairn to the north-east.
- 2.1.44 The ZTV mapping reveals 11-14 turbines theoretically visible, shown in the wireframe to be all 14 turbines visible. All of these are set against the skyline to a degree.
- 2.1.45 The Proposed Development would be visible in the far distance, set amongst the existing turbine array including the Hagshaw Hill Extension and Galawhistle Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would have no impact on the intervisibility of the similar monuments which are important to the setting of Cairn Kinny. The Proposed Development would be part of an existing turbine cluster, possibly filling the gap created by the removal of the Existing Development.
- 2.1.46 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Cairn Kinny (HH115) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH116 Cairn Table, Cairns

- 2.1.47 The Scheduled Monument on the 593 m Cairn Table comprises two prehistoric burial cairns of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The setting of the monument is defined by its prominent position on the highest hill in the immediate area, overlooking the surrounding landscape. There is clear intervisibility between Cairn Table and a broadly contemporary possible funerary monument at Wardlaw Hill (outwith the Study Area - SMR9112) to the south-west and Cairn Kinny (HH115) to the south-east. This intervisibility is important to understand and appreciate the setting of HH16 and will remain unaffected by the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.48 ZTV mapping shows that 11-14 turbines will be visible from the monument over a distance of 8.21 km. The wireframe shows all 14 turbines to be visible. The turbines on the upland part of the site to the north-west will be set against the skyline but the Proposed Development will appear as an embedded part of an existing turbine array.
- 2.1.49 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Cairn Table (HH116) has been assessed as minor, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH117 Muirkirk, tar works, mines

- 2.1.50 The HH17 Muirkirk Scheduled Monument encompasses the remains of a late 18th and early 19th century tar works; a dense concentration of bell pits related to coal mining; and a limestone quarry with connection to a network of tram and trackways. This is an important, well preserved group of early industrial remains. The setting of the monument is defined by its physical extent and exploitation of resources, as well as the immediate industrial landscape. This landscape contains monuments related to the industrial exploitation of Muirkirk such as various miner's cottages, shafts and quarries in the immediate landscape.
- 2.1.51 The ZTV indicates that the majority of the site will have no intervisibility with the Proposed Development, although 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible from a large area along the south of the Scheduled Area. However, landscape views form no part of the monuments setting. The nearest turbine lies 9.80 km from HH117.
- 2.1.52 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Muirkirk Tar Works (HH117) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH118 Lesmahagow

- 2.1.53 The Lesmahagow Conservation Area encompasses two Category B Listed Buildings that for the purposes of this assessment are considered with the Conservation Area HH118.
- 2.1.54 The heritage assets within this area lie in a concentrated urban setting. The urban setting is the primary factor for understanding these buildings. Predominantly dateable to the mid-19th century, these buildings were constructed to look inwards, into an urban environment as opposed to outwards into the landscape.
- 2.1.55 While the ZTV mapping identifies that between 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible across most of the Conservation Area west of the River Nethan, this does not account for the reality of intervisibility being disrupted by neighbouring buildings, infrastructure, trees and vegetation, particularly given the distance of 8.78 km from the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development
- 2.1.56 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Lesmahagow Conservation Area (HH118) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH119 Birkhill including stable wing

- 2.1.57 Birkhill House retains many elements of the original setting from when it was constructed in the 18th-19th centuries. The OS 1st edition 6 inches to the mile map shows Birkhill set within mature woodland. This woodland survives and has enlarged considerably since the 19th century, wrapping around the building.
- 2.1.58 The primary views from Birkhill House are to the north west to south east, with the alignment of the building running south-west to north-east. Were the mature woodland not in place, the main views to and from the House would not be compromised by the presence of the turbines to the south-west.
- 2.1.59 While the ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines, the nearest being 7.67 km distant, will be theoretically visible from Birkhill, these will be masked by thick vegetation and would not impact upon the primary views to and from the site, or the immediate setting of the monument.
- 2.1.60 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkhill (HH119) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH120 Old Poniel Bridge

- 2.1.61 Constructed in the early 19th century, Old Poniel Bridge is located on agricultural land along the route of what was once the Edinburgh to Carlisle Coach Road. The setting of Old Poniel Bridge has changed significantly since it was constructed. What was once an important thoroughfare is now little more than a seldom used farm track, and the bridge appears out of place in its current setting. Views from the bridge were never important to its setting, while its alignment to the north-east and

south-west means that the Proposed Development to the west would not be visible from the principal views as the bridge is crossed.

- 2.1.62 ZTV mapping indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible over a distance of 6.93 km.
- 2.1.63 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Old Poniel Bridge (HH120) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH121 Folkerton Mill

- 2.1.64 Folkerton Mill is located in a quiet rural location on the north bank of the Douglas Water. The original setting of the monument is preserved in its relationship with the Douglas Water and the open agricultural land in the immediate landscape. The setting of the mill is compromised to a degree by the presence of a busy road to the west, electricity cables overhead and a line of pylons nearby.
- 2.1.65 While the ZTV mapping anticipates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible, Folkerton Mill is located nearly 7.67 km from the nearest turbine. It is difficult at present to perceive the existing turbine array around Hagshaw Hill and the nature of the landscape and vegetation makes intervisibility unlikely.
- 2.1.66 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Folkerton Mill (HH121) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH123 Happendon Lodge

- 2.1.67 Happendon Lodge was constructed in 1851 as a Gatehouse to the nearby Douglas Castle. Situated at a meeting of roads, Happendon Lodge was once surrounded by woodland, with the link to the Castle an important part of its setting.
- 2.1.68 The setting of Happendon Lodge is entirely compromised. There is no link to the now ruinous Douglas Castle, while the M74 motorway lies immediately to the west and the old A74 to the east. The view to the west towards the Proposed Development is screened by the banking and vegetation of the motorway. Very little of Happendon Lodge's original setting survives.
- 2.1.69 The ZTV anticipates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible from Happendon Lodge, with the nearest 6.25 km away. However, given the vegetation, tree cover and buildings located between the Lodge and the Proposed Development, the erection of the turbines will have no effect on the setting of the monument.
- 2.1.70 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Happendon Lodge (HH123) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH124 Uddington Village, Konisberg

- 2.1.71 The B Listed Konisberg is a cottage located in the village of Uddington, 7.01 km from the nearest turbine. The ZTV indicates 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible from Konisberg.
- 2.1.72 Dated to the mid-19th century, the cottage is part of small village with a copse of mature woodland and an agricultural setting, close to major roads and the Douglas Water. The infrastructure of the M74 and Junction 12 lies to the west, with a series of large electricity pylons to the east. The main elevation of the cottage faces east, away from the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.73 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Konisberg (HH124) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH125 Castle Mains

- 2.1.74 Castle Mains is a four-storey building set in a prominent location on the edge of a south-east facing slope. The orientation of the house towards the south-east indicates that this location was important to the setting of the monument. The immediate setting of Castle Mains has changed little since the production of the 1st edition OS map in the mid-19th century. The surrounding parkland, dotted with mature trees still survives along with considerable screening by deciduous trees.

2.1.75 The construction of the M74 to the west has largely compromised the wider landscape setting of the building in this direction. While ZTV mapping indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible, with the nearest 6.52 km away, in reality not many will actually share intervisibility over the motorway with the existing buildings, foreground vegetation and existing woodland in place.

2.1.76 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Castle Mains (HH125) has been assessed negligible, resulting in a **negligible** significance of effect.

HH127 Muirkirk Institute, Furnace

2.1.77 The Kames Ironworks Institute is an important relic of the industrial landscape and infrastructure which once surrounded it. The immediate setting of the asset is provided by the cottages immediately adjacent on Furnace Road and the expansive views to the west and south-west across the former industrial landscape.

2.1.78 The ZTV indicates that 4-7 turbines will be theoretically visible, but these will not impinge upon primary views from the Institute and given the distance of 9.69 km from the nearest turbine and intervening landscape features, the Proposed Development would not be prominent in the backdrop to the building if viewed from the south-west.

2.1.79 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Muirkirk Institute (HH127) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH128 Muirkirk Old Parish Church

2.1.80 Category B Listed Muirkirk Old Parish Church was constructed in 1812. While the church services the town of Muirkirk, the town has an open feel, with wide views of Wardlaw Hill to the south. The focus of the church itself is the town, while its setting is created by the conjoined cemetery. A wide band of mature deciduous trees lie immediately east of the church.

2.1.81 While the ZTV indicates that 8-10 turbines from the Proposed Development will be theoretically visible, the distance of 8.89 km and intervening vegetation cover makes extensive intervisibility unlikely. Muirkirk Old Parish Church has no primary views to the north-east.

2.1.82 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Muirkirk Old Parish Church (HH128) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH130 Auchlochan Bridge

2.1.83 The setting of Auchlochan Bridge has altered little since it was constructed in the 1790s. The bridge remains in use by modern traffic and lies within deep, mature tree cover in a similar manner to that shown on the 1st edition OS maps. The setting of the monument is the water course, the immediate tree cover and the road itself.

2.1.84 While the ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines are theoretically visible from Auchlochan Bridge, the extent of vegetation cover; distance between the monument and the nearest turbine (c. 6.58 km); and the low-lying nature of HH128 make it unlikely that the Proposed Development will be visible.

2.1.85 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Auchlochan Bridge (HH130) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH131 South Lodge, Birkwood House

2.1.86 HH131 is the southern access to the former Birkwood estate, with the Category B Listed South Lodge forming the gateway on the road to Birkwood House HH133. The relationship with Birkwood House and the rest of the estate to the north and east is the main focus to the setting of the monument.

2.1.87 ZTV indicates 11-14 turbines are theoretically visible. The nature of the landscape, mature deciduous woodland lining New Trows Road to the south coupled with the focus and orientation of the building means there are no clear views over the 7.74 km to the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development.

- 2.1.88 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkwood South Lodge (HH131) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH132 West Gate Lodge, Birkwood

- 2.1.89 The West Lodge to Birkwood House is set within areas of mature deciduous woodland which line both New Trows Road and the access to Birkwood House. There is rising ground to the south and west occupied by pasture. The setting of the West Gate Lodge is quiet and rural, with the important aspect to understanding the setting of the asset being its function at the end of the access road and its relationship with other elements of the former Birkwood Estate. Key views are past the site along the access road.

- 2.1.90 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible but given the distance of 8.24 km from the Proposed Development, the landscape, and the mature trees within the former Birkwood Estate, it is unlikely that there will be intervisibility with the turbines.

- 2.1.91 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkwood West Lodge (HH132) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH133 Birkwood House

- 2.1.92 Birkwood House is a large castellated Gothic mansion with towers and turrets. The main body of the building is built over two to three storeys. Birkwood House is the focal point of the former Birkwood Estate but is now in a dilapidated condition and under threat of demolition due to safety concerns. Set within a designed landscape of specifically planted mature deciduous trees and bands of woodland, the setting of the monument is the estate itself and the relationship with other estate features.

- 2.1.93 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will theoretically be visible, but it is unclear how many of these will actually be visible through the woodland of the former estate and intervening 8.20km to the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development. The relationship with the former estate will remain unchanged.

- 2.1.94 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkwood House (HH131) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH134 Birkwood Walled Garden

- 2.1.95 Birkwood Walled Garden lies on the eastern bank of the River Nethan. The nature of a walled garden makes this an inward looking and introspective site. The wider setting is linked to the Birkwood Estate and the relationship with other estate features.

- 2.1.96 It is unlikely that any turbines will be visible from Birkwood Walled Garden, particularly the interior given the height of the walls and intervening vegetation along the banks of the River Nethan.

- 2.1.97 The ZTV mapping indicates that 4-7 turbines will be theoretically visible, with the nearest turbine located 8.27 km away.

- 2.1.98 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkwood Walled Garden (HH134) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH135 Birkwood, Bridge over the River Nethan

- 2.1.99 The Birkwood Bridge over the River Nethan (HH135) carries the driveway to Birkwood House (HH133) from Lesmahagow. The bridge dates to the early-mid 19th century and is in a quiet, unassuming setting closely surrounded by thick tree cover and the modern Abbeygreen Road.

- 2.1.100 Despite the ZTV indicating that 8-10 turbines would be theoretically visible, the nature of the landscape and the Birkwood Estate means that no turbines would share inter-visibility with Birkwood Bridge. The nearest turbine will be 8.38 km away.

- 2.1.101 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Birkwood Bridge over the River Nethan (HH135) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH136 Bank, 8 Abbeygreen, Lesmahagow

- 2.1.102 HH136 is a mid-19th century Category B Listed building built specifically as a bank, a function the building still fulfils. The setting of the building is urban, with open views across the recreation grounds to the east. The Proposed Development lies 9.01 km from the bank, with the mature deciduous trees of the curtilage and the bulk of Lesmahagow masking any view towards Hagshaw Hill.
- 2.1.103 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity 8 Abbeygreen (HH136) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH137 Abbeygreen Church and Manse, Lesmahagow

- 2.1.104 Both the Abbeygreen Church and Manse are two storeys high, located adjacent to one another within a boundary wall. Constructed in the mid-19th century, these monuments are important to one another with regards to setting.
- 2.1.105 While the ZTV indicates 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible. However, this is considered unlikely over 9.06 km and the intervening buildings of Lesmahagow.
- 2.1.106 The impact to the setting of the medium sensitivity Abbeygreen Church (HH137) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH138 Old Road Bridge, River Nethan, Lesmahagow

- 2.1.107 The Old Road Bridge over the River Nethan likely dates to the first half of the 18th century, when it would have been one of the primary crossings of the Nethan. The bridge was obviously positioned at a favourable location for crossing the Nethan and views to and from the bridge would have been inconsequential to its positioning.
- 2.1.108 Today the bridge is unused by traffic and is located in a quiet, heavily overgrown location. It is unlikely that any of the 11-14 turbines indicated by the ZTV would be visible from H138. The nearest turbine is 9.09 km distant.
- 2.1.109 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Old Road Bridge (HH138) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH139 Old Road Bridge, River Nethan, Lesmahagow

- 2.1.110 HH139 is an Old Road Bridge over the River Nethan, dated to the early 19th century. Today the bridge is much neglected and the vicinity heavily overgrown with deciduous woodland. The siting of the bridge was functional, of which views to and from are incidental.
- 2.1.111 ZTV mapping indicates 11-14 turbines theoretically visible, with the nearest being 9.35 km distant. It is unlikely that there will be any intervisibility with the Proposed Development given the intervening distance, structures and level of vegetation coverage.
- 2.1.112 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Old Road Bridge (HH139) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH140 Milton Bridge, Lesmahagow

- 2.1.113 The Milton Bridge was built in 1938 and carries modern traffic across the River Nethan. The setting is functional.
- 2.1.114 ZTV mapping indicates that between 11-14 turbines from the Proposed Development will be theoretically visible from HH140. Given the distance of 9.51 km from the nearest turbine and the tree cover, vegetation and buildings across the intervening landscape, it is highly unlikely there will be any intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the monument.
- 2.1.115 The impact on the setting of the medium sensitivity Milton Bridge (HH140) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH141 Mosscastle Hill Cairn

- 2.1.116 Mosscastle Hill cairn is a site that was identified as potentially schedulable by the WoSAS SMR. Lying at 414m AOD to the south-west of the site 7.65 km from the nearest turbine, HH141 can be considered part of the wider group of broadly contemporary similar funerary monuments including Wildhsaw Hill Cairn HH112, Auchensaugh Hill Cairn HH114, Cairn Kinny (HH115) and Cairn Table (HH116). Intervisibility between these monuments is important to their setting. The Proposed Development will not impinge upon these relationships and will not be visible in the background of views from monument to monument.
- 2.1.117 Cairns such as Mosscastle Hill were specifically placed in the landscape both for their prominent views, and to be visible from the surrounding landscape. While it is important to note that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible, the presence of a large commercial forestry plantation to the immediate north-west screens this.
- 2.1.118 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Mosscastle Hill Cairn (HH141) has been assessed as negligible, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

HH142 Andershaw Chapel, Burial Ground, Well

- 2.1.119 There is a record of a chapel and burial ground at this site, although there is little physical evidence remaining for this. The site lies on a slope above the Glespin Burn. It is surrounded by forestry, resulting in a very compromised, restrictive appreciation of setting. An earthen bank has been interpreted as the boundary of the burial ground and the chapel well is recorded nearby. There are no surviving features in the landscape which contribute to the setting of the monument.
- 2.1.120 The ZTV indicates that 11-14 turbines will be theoretically visible, with the nearest turbine located 5.98 km away.
- 2.1.121 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Andershaw Chapel, Burial Ground and Well (HH142) has been assessed as having no change, resulting in a **neutral** significance of effect.

HH144 Lightshaw Standing Stone

- 2.1.122 The Lightshaw Standing stone is a megalith first recorded in the late 19th century. Accepted as prehistoric in date, the standing stone would have been specifically placed in the landscape as some form of marker, perhaps to line up with specific points on the landscape.
- 2.1.123 The setting of the monument is provided by the open landscape around it. Situated on a gentle south facing slope, the views to the south are particularly important to this. The immediate setting is somewhat compromised by the presence of the A70.
- 2.1.124 The ZTV mapping indicates that 8-10 turbines will be theoretically visible, with the closest being 7.25 km distant.
- 2.1.125 The impact on the setting of the high sensitivity Lightshaw Standing Stone (HH144) has been assessed as negligible, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.

2.2 Outer Study Area

- 2.2.1 As noted in Chapter 10 of the EIA Report, all but one of the assets identified in the Outer Study Area have been scoped out of detailed assessment due to a combination of distance from the Proposed Development and intervening topography, tree cover and built form. The one asset identified for detailed assessment is the New Lanark World Heritage Site. Given the importance of the asset, any impact on the setting of the World Heritage Site, as outlined in paragraph 10.7.24 of the EIA Report, merits closer inspection as discussed below.

HH201 New Lanark World Heritage Site

- 2.2.2 New Lanark is an 18th century cotton mill village close to the Falls of Clyde. The village and mill were transformed by Robert Owen, who greatly improved conditions for the families and instituted improvements. The site has very high sensitivity to change.
- 2.2.3 The setting of New Lanark is focussed on the mill, domestic buildings and other structures which line the River Clyde. The setting feels functional and is created by the proximity of similar, sympathetically managed buildings and their relationship with one another. This insular feeling is further propagated by the location of the buildings in a steeply sided, wooded valley. Views across the wider landscape are not possible from the village itself, nor are views of New Lanark village possible from the wider landscape. Views of the wider landscape, beyond the wooded valley within which the village sits, are incidental to the site's significance.
- 2.2.4 The western edge of the World Heritage Site (WHS) is located around 13.24 km from the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development. The ZTV mapping indicates that no turbines will be visible across the bulk of the site, and none of the Category A Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments will share intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.5 However, there are areas within the wider WHS boundary (but importantly not from the village of New Lanark itself), along the south-west and eastern edges where up to 14 turbines will theoretically be visible. The south-western area is currently used for agricultural purposes. The eastern perimeter of the WHS boundary is a mixture of farmland, bands of woodland and 20th century housing. Whilst views of the Proposed Development will be possible from parts of the agricultural land on the south-western periphery of the WHS boundary, these views will often be filtered by intervening vegetation, woodland, buildings and infrastructure and will be at some distance (13.24km).
- 2.2.6 The lack of intervisibility between the Proposed Development and key parts of the WHS, including the nationally important designated assets within the WHS, mean that the magnitude of impact is negligible. The visual impacts will be limited to the fringes of the wider WHS boundary and there will be no impact on the core area. Intervisibility from these peripheral areas will not impact upon the setting of the WHS.
- 2.2.7 The impact on the setting of the very high sensitivity New Lanark WHS (HH201) has been assessed as negligible, resulting in a **minor** significance of effect.