

Appendix 9.1

Setting Assessment

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Application Site Boundary	The red line boundary that encompasses the whole of the Proposed Development.
Study Area	The Study Areas which extend outwith the Proposed Development Area. See Section 9.4.26 of Volume 1, Chapter 9: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage for spatial definitions of each Study Area.
The Applicant	The Applicant is “RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Limited”.
Natural Power	The lead consultant EIA co-ordinator is Natural Power Consultants Limited.
Proposed Development	The Proposed Development refers to all components of the Deucheran Hill 2 Repowering and Extension. The Proposed Development, up to 14 wind turbines, 3 with a maximum tip height of 220 m, 4 with a maximum tip height of 200 m and 7 with a maximum tip height of 180 m, with associated ancillary infrastructure.
Proposed Wind Farm Development Area	The area within which the proposed wind farm will be located.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AD	Anno Domini
Cm	Centimetre
E	East
ENE	East-Northeast
GDL	Garden and Designed Landscape
HER	Historic Environment Record
Km	Kilometre
LB	Listed Building
M	metre
N	North
NE	North-east
NNE	North-Northeast
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
RAF	Royal Air Force
S	South
SE	South-east
SM	Scheduled Monument
SW	Southwest
WNW	West-Northwest

Abbreviation	Description
WSW	West-Southwest
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A9.1.1. Introduction

- A9.1. Designated assets and selected non-designated assets which are located within the Proposed Development Area and the Study Areas and within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) have been subject to setting assessment. Assets within the Study Areas but outwith the ZTV were also reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development in views towards the asset may significantly impact on their settings.
- A9.2. The method of assessing potential impacts upon the setting of heritage assets is outlined in **Section 9.4 of Volume 1, Chapter 9: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of this EIAR. This section outlines and describes the Study Areas used for identification of assets which require setting assessment and the criteria used for undertaking the assessment.
- A9.3. Cup marked stones, boulders and outcrops have been grouped where appropriate, within their geographical area. These cup marked stones, boulders and outcrops will be listed towards the end of the appropriate section and organised by the starting asset number of the group.
- A9.4. A summary of the findings of the detailed setting assessment is presented in **Table 9.1.1**.

Table A9.1.1: Heritage Assets Considered for Settings Assessment

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
3	Killean, Fort NE of; Scheduled Monument, SM3179	0	4.79, east	Assessed in main chapter in Volume 1, Chapter 9 . The assessment of Killean, Fort NE of (Asset 3, Scheduled Monument, SM3179) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 7 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	None	None
4	Low Clachaig, Cup Marked Boulders 915 m E of; Scheduled Monument, SM4352	4-5	5.15, north-east	The Scheduled cup marked stone at Low Clachaig has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, and with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
5	Garvalt, Dun 500 m SW of; Scheduled Monument, SM3740	0	5.32, north-east	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Garvalt, Dun 500 m SW of (Asset 5, Scheduled Monument, SM3740) is supported by Baseline Visualisations 9-10 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
6	Carragh an Talaidh, Chambered Cairn, Brackley; Scheduled Monument, SM189	13	3.17, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Carragh an Talaidh, Chambered Cairn, Brackley (Asset 6, Scheduled Monument, SM189) is supported by Photomontages and Wirelines Viewpoint 1-3 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Low	Minor Adverse
7	Grogport Old Manse, Dun 180 m ENE of;	0	4.19, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Grogport Old Manse, Dun 180 m ENE of (Asset 7, Scheduled Monument, SM3649) is supported by Baseline	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument, SM3649			Visualisation 4 and Baseline Visualisation 6 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.			
8	Sunadale, Dun 275 m NE of; Scheduled Monument, SM3643	0	4.06, west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Sunadale, Dun 275 m NE of (Asset 8, Scheduled Monument, SM3643) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 5 and Baseline Visualisation 6 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
12	Carragh Muasdale, Standing Stone 225 m N of South Muasdale; Scheduled Monument, SM188	1	7.92, north-east	The landscape setting of Carragh Muasdale standing stone relates to the agricultural lands in its immediate vicinity and the sea to its west and away from the Proposed Development to the northwest. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
15	An Dunan, dun, WSW of Auchadaduie; Scheduled Monument, SM3111	1	9.07, north-east	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of An Dunan, dun, WSW of Auchadaduie (Asset 15, Scheduled Monument, SM3111) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 10 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
16	Dunan Muasdale, dun; Scheduled Monument, SM3223	7	6.42, north-east	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Dunan Muasdale, dun (Asset 16, Scheduled Monument, SM3223) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 8 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Low	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
20	Blary, dun ENE of; Scheduled Monument, SM3077)	0	6.95, north-east	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Blary, dun ENE of (Asset 20, Scheduled Monument, SM3077) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 10 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
25	Dun Ronachain, dun 400 m NE of Ronachan House; Scheduled Monument, SM3673	1-2	10.11, south	The location of the dun at Dun Ronachain, situated on its rocky knoll provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
29	Talatoll, shielings 1400 m SE of, Kintyre; Scheduled Monument, SM3817	1-13	7.27, south	As shielings the elements of Talatoll's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their value relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the shieling huts and the immediately proximate grazing lands and communication routes which they would have been sited to exploit.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
30	Loch Ciaran, standing stone 1430 m SW of Achaglass; Scheduled Monument, SM212	14	9.20, south	The location of the standing stone overlooking Loch Ciaran to its south suggests that this relationship forms the key characteristic of the asset's setting. The proposed development would not interfere in this relationship. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
35	Carradale, fort, Kilbrannan Sound;	3-5	8.35, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Carradale, fort, Kilbrannan Sound (Asset 35, Scheduled Monument,	High	Low	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument, SM2180			SM2180) is supported by Baseline Visualisations 13-14 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.			
36	Airds Castle, 235 m SE of Barncluith, Carradale, Scheduled Monument, SM3177	0	7.48, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Airds Castle, 235m SE of Barncluith, Carradale (Asset 36, Scheduled Monument, SM3177) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 12 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Low	Minor Averse
44	Saddell Parish Church, Dippen; Category C Listed Building, LB18392	5	6.33, north-west	Churches serve as a prominent visual and social gathering spot for the community they served. As an intact and in use example, Saddell Parish Church can be considered to have a setting which is related to the secluded valley of the Carradale Water and the local settlements which it served.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
58	Rhondale Wood; HER National Heritage Asset, 3426	2	5.74, north-west	As charcoal burning platforms the elements of the setting of Rhondale Wood which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to its relationship with nearby wooded areas which it would have been sited to exploit.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
59	Church Wood; HER National Heritage Asset, 3427	2	6.06, north-west	As a charcoal burning platform the elements of the setting of Church Wood which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to its relationship with nearby wooded areas which it would have been sited to exploit.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
126	Dun, Dunan Buidhe; Scheduled Monument, SM3228	3-13	10.99, south-east	The location of the dun at Dun Buidhe provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The dun would also have had a setting relationship with the island of Gigha itself, the bay to its north and the Sound of Gigha to its east.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
129	Auchencar, hut circle and field system 700 m NE of; Scheduled Monument, SM4648	1-14	14.82, north-west	As a prehistoric hut circle and associated field system the elements of Auchencar's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field system and the communication routes on the Isle of Arran which it would have been sited to exploit.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
130	Auchencar, hut circle 450 m NNE of; Scheduled Monument, SM4649	11-12	14.27, north-west	As a prehistoric hut circle the elements of Auchencar's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field systems and the communication routes on the Isle of Arran which it would have been sited to exploit.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
132	Auchengallon, cairn 150 m WSW of; Scheduled Monument, SM90023	14	15.39, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Auchengallon, cairn 150 m WSW of (Asset 132, Scheduled Monument, SM90023) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 11 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Low	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
134	Standing stones, 170 m NW of Druid Barn; Scheduled Monument, SM393	10-11	14.32, north-west	The standing stones at Druid Barn can be considered to have a setting relationship with Machrie Bay and Kilbrannan Sound immediately to its west. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
139	Drumnamucklach; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3514	3	4.35, west	Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with its local landscape particularly the east to west aligned Abhainn Bheag burn.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
152	Blary; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3056	7-9	7.76, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the Allt a' Mhuilinn burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
159	Low Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3155	8	5.93, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
160	South Crubasdale; HER National Heritage Asset,	6	6.72, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	HER Number 3162						
161	High Crubasdale; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3163	7	5.32, east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
168	Low Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3182	6	5.65, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
173	High Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3447	9	5.57, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
174	High Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3449	9	5.54, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
175	Low Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset,	8	5.74, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	HER Number 3451						
176	Blary; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3452	9	7.29, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the Allt a' Mhuilinn burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
178	Killmaluag; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3454	1	6.06, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
180	Lagloskine; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3473	1	3.35, south-east	This cup marked boulder has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
181	Lagloskine; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3473	1	3.28, south-east	The four deep cup marks on this largely turf covered, rock outcrop have a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
185	Lagloskine; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3480	4	3.34, south-east	This cup marked boulder has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
187	Lagloskine; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3484	2	3.39, south-east	This cup marked boulder has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
188	Lagloskine; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3485	2	3.39, south-east	This cup marked boulder has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
193	Achaglas; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3513	6	2.78, east	These two cup marked boulders have settings that are associated with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
199	Ballochroy; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3554	4	7.44, south	This cup marked flat slab has a setting relationship with the lands around the Allt an Sgornain burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
200	Auchencar, Arran; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3809	11	13.78, north-west	The location of this enclosure on its rocky spur provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the enclosure. Sources of water and agricultural land are situated in relative proximity to this enclosure, and it is likely that the	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				occupants of the enclosure would have exploited these nearby resources.			
202	Killmaluag; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3045	1	6.23, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
205	Carn Ruairidh; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3104	10	10.16, south-east	Carn Ruairidh would have had a setting relationship with the island of Gigha itself, the bay to its north and the Sound of Gigha to its east. Carn Ruairidh would have also had a setting relationship with the lands on the Kintyre peninsula around and immediately to the east of the coastal promontory of Rhunahaorine Point. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Low	Minor Adverse
206	North Druimachro; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3113	9	10.72, east	The of the dun within the lower lying agricultural lands in its vicinity this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The slightly elevated position of the knoll would have given the dun a limited defensive capability but only within its immediately proximate landscape.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
207	Low Clachaig; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3154	3	6.01, north-east	This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
212	Achaglas; HER National	4	3.86, east	As an enclosure and possible homestead, the elements of Achaglas' settings which contribute to an ability to	Low	Low	Negligible

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Heritage Asset, HER Number 3497			understand and appreciate their value relate to the inter-relationship between the enclosure and the immediately proximate agricultural fields and communication routes which they would have been sited to exploit.			
213	Achaglas; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3505	1	4.05, east	The well-defined cup mark on the rock outcrop at Achaglas has a setting that is associated with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
214	Loch Ciaran; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3542	9	8.42, south	The primary setting of this possible crannog is related to Loch Ciaran and the land around the eastern extent of loch with which it would have been associated.	Low	Low	Negligible
215	Talatoll; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3544	2	8.30, south	As a prehistoric hut circle the elements of Talatoll's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their value relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field systems and the communication routes which it would have been sited to exploit.	Low	Low	Negligible
217	Auchengallon, Arran; HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3805	14	14.76, north-west	Auchengallon chapel and burial ground on the Isle of Arran would have been built as a prominent visual and social gathering spot for the community they served. The remains of the chapel and burial ground are barely legible.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
303	Torr Righ Mor, hut circles and cultivation remains S of, Scheduled Monument, SM4414	1-14	17.48, south-east	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Torr Righ Mor, hut circles and cultivation remains S of (Asset 303, Scheduled Monument, SM4414) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 15 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
304	Moss Farm, Machrie Moor, stone circles, cairns, hut-circles and fields' Scheduled Monument. SM90207	1-14	17.41, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Moss Farm, Machrie Moor, stone circles, cairns, hut-circles and fields (Asset 304, Scheduled Monument, SM90207) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 18 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
305	The Doon, fort and standing stones' Scheduled Monument, SM4415	1-14	18.37, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of The Doon, fort and standing stones (Asset 305, Scheduled Monument, SM4415) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 17 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
306	Moss Farm, cairn 870 m WNW of Scheduled	14	17.17, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Moss Farm, cairn 870 m WSW of (Asset 306, Scheduled Monument, SM90222) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 19 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Low	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Monument, SM90222						
307	Machrie Farm, cairn, hut circles and cultivation remains 800m S of	0	17.06, north-west	Assessed in main chapter. Machrie Farm, cairn, hut circles and cultivation remains 800 m S of (Asset 307, Baseline Visualisation 16 in Volume 2b of this EIAR).	High	None	None
308	Skipness Castle and Kilbrannan Chapel; Scheduled Monument. SM13225	14	18.34, south-west	Assessed in main chapter. The assessment of Skipness Castle and Kilbrannan Chapel (Asset 308, Scheduled Monument, SM13225) is supported by Baseline Visualisation 20 in Volume 2b of this EIAR.	High	Negligible	Minor Adverse
309	Achamore House; Garden and Designed Landscape, GDL00005	1-12	10.93, south-east	Achamore House hosts a 20 th century garden described as remarkable and a renowned plant collection. The woodland planting was established in the early 1800s and this shelters a woodland garden that was started in 1944. The garden has been increasingly developed since 1944 and has been assessed as having little historical or archaeological value. Achamore House GDL is designed to be understood, appreciated or experienced within its boundary and the removal of the tree belts and gardens from the GDL would decrease its overall value.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
310	Carn Ban, cairn Gigha; Scheduled	14	12.32, south-east	The cairn at Carn Ban can be considered to have a setting relationship with the lands in its vicinity and the Sound of Gigha to its east.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Monument, SM3182						
311	Carragh an Tarbert, standing stone 550 m NNE of Tarbert, Gigha; Scheduled Monument, SM190	12	12.19, south-east	Carragh an Tarbert would have had a setting relationship with the local landscape of the Isle of Gigha.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
315	Dunan an t-Seasgain, dun 465 m WNW of Drumyeonmore Farm, Gigha; Scheduled Monument, SM3227	1-14	11.73, south-east	The location of the dun provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over the Kilbrannan Sound and any watercraft that may have used the sound in prehistoric time, and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Low	Minor Adverse
316	Dun Chibhich, fort 400 m NW of Druimyeonbeg, Gigha; Scheduled Monument, SM3230	1-13	11.81, south-east	The location of the fort at Dun Chibhich provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over the Kilbrannan Sound and any watercraft that may have used the sound in prehistoric time, and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the fort. Cumulative Setting is assessed in main chapter.	High	Low	Minor Adverse

Asset No	Name and designation	No of turbines visible from the asset	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
317	Cnoc na Carraigh, inscribed stone NE of; Scheduled Monument, SM259	12	11.32, south-east	Cnoc na Carraigh is situated close to the later Achamore House, old parish church 230m N of (Asset 318, Scheduled Monument, SM3307). This probably indicates a landscape within the vicinity of this standing stone that was used for religious purposes and the burial and memorialisation of people.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
318	Achamore House, old parish church 230 m N of; Scheduled Monument, SM3307	12	11.25, east	As a ruined but still understandable church the old parish church at Achamore House, old parish church would have functioned as a prominent visual and social gathering spot for the community it served.	Low	Low	Negligible
319	Ardlamey, cairn 800 m SW of; Scheduled Monument. SM3397	13	12.46, south-east	The cairn at Ardlamey would have had its setting relationship with the waters to the east of the Isle of Gigha.	Medium	Negligible	Negligible Adverse

Source: AOC, 2026

A9.1.2. Minor Effects

- A9.5. Minor effects are predicted upon the settings of 21 Scheduled Monuments (Assets 5-8, 12, 15-16, 20, 25, 30, 35-36, 132, 134, 303-306, 308 and 315-316 and 319) and one HER National Heritage Asset (Asset 205).

Carragh Muasdale, Standing Stone 225 m N of South Muasdale (Asset 12, Scheduled Monument, SM188)

- A9.6. The standing stone at Carragh Muasdale sits on a ridge of arable ground overlooking the sea to its west. The stone measures 1.0 m by 0.5 m at its base and is 3.0 m in height with its long axis aligned north to south.
- A9.7. Individual standing stones can have a high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. The location of the standing stone set slightly back from the western edge of the ridgeline would have inhibited its visibility from the direction of the sea. Therefore, the setting of Carragh Muasdale would have been to the agricultural land in its immediate vicinity and the sea to the west of these lands.
- A9.8. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.7: Designated and Selected National Heritage Assets, the 1 km Study Area and the ZTV**) suggests that one turbine of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the standing stone with the closest turbine situated 7.92 km to the northeast.
- A9.9. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the agricultural lands in its vicinity or views out to the sea to the west. Furthermore, distance and intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.10. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible and given its High relative sensitivity the effect on the standing stone at Carragh Muasdale would be **Minor** adverse and is not considered significant. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Dun Ronachain, dun 400 m NE of Ronachan House (Asset 25, Scheduled Monument, SM3673)

- A9.11. The dun at Dun Ronachain is situated on its summit. The wall has been much reduced by stone robbing and quarrying with the wall enclosing an area measuring 18.5 m by 10.5 m. It has been assessed that the entrance was probably on the northeast side.
- A9.12. The location of the dun on its rocky knoll provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The setting of the dun makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the dun is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- A9.13. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9: Nationally Important Designated and Selected Non designated Assets, the 10 km Study Area and the ZTV**) suggests that one to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the dun at Dun Ronachain.
- A9.14. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, distance and intervening topography and

vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.

- A9.15. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low, and given its High relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the dun at Dun Ronachain would be **Minor** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Loch Ciaran, standing stone 1430 m SW of Achaglass (Asset 30, Scheduled Monument, SM212)

- A9.16. The standing stone at Loch Ciaran has been assessed as probably dating to the third or second millennium BC. The stand, which tapers to its top, stands roughly 2 m in height and has a slight lean. The standing stone overlooks Loch Ciaran to its south.
- A9.17. Individual standing stones can have a high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. The location of the standing stone overlooking Loch Ciaran to its south suggests that this is its primary setting. This setting relationship with Loch Ciaran is away from the Proposed Development.
- A9.18. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 14 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the standing stone with the closest turbine situated 9.20 km to the south.
- A9.19. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the Loch Ciaran. Furthermore, distance and intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.20. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its High relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the standing stone at Loch Ciaran would be **Minor** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Carn Ruairidh (Asset 205, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 205)

- A9.21. The cairn at Carn Ruairidh on the Isle of Gigha measures 7.5 m in diameter and has a height of 1.0 m and it is covered in heather and bracken. The kerb of the cairn is ill defined overall with the exception of a well preserved area in its southeastern quarter.
- A9.22. Prehistoric cairns and burial mounds are considered to have a high relative sensitivity to changes to their settings as they were placed purposefully within the landscape, often in relation to topographical features such as ridgelines, watercourses and coastlines or in relation to other monuments. Carn Ruairidh would have had a setting relationship with the island of Gigha itself, the bay to its north and the Sound of Gigha to its east. Carn Ruairidh would have also had a setting with the lands on the Kintyre peninsula around and immediately to the east of the coastal promontory of Rhunahaorine Point. The setting of the cairn makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the cairn is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- A9.23. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to nine turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the cairn with the closest turbine situated 10.16 km to the southeast.

- A9.24. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the island of Gigha itself, the bay to its north, the Sound of Gigha to its east and the lands on the Kintyre peninsula around and immediately to the else of the coastal promontory of Rhunahaorine Point. The Proposed Development is situated away from any discernible visual alignments that Auchencar would have had with other prehistoric assets on the Kintyre peninsula. Furthermore, the distance from Carn Ruairidh on the Isle of Gigha, intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.25. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low. Given its High relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on the cairn at Carn Ruairidh would be **Minor** adverse and **Not Significant**.

Dunan an t-Seasgain, dun 465 m WNW of Drumyeonmore Farm, Gigha (Asset 315, Scheduled Monument, SM3227)

- A9.26. The dun at Dunan an t-Seasgain on the Isle of Gigha probably dates to the Iron Age. It is situated on the summit of an isolated rocky knoll. The dun measures approximately 35 m by 24 m. Although located inland near the centre of the Isle of Gigha it has extensive views over Kilbrannan Sound to its east and the Kintyre peninsula. Overall, the enclosing wall has been reduced to a band of stony debris measuring up to 2.7 m wide. This band encloses a space measuring 29 m north to south by 18 m east to west. An entrance has been identified in the southwest quadrant where the wall is better preserved and stands to a height of over 1 m.
- A9.27. The location of the dun provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over the Kilbrannan Sound and any watercraft that may have used the sound in prehistoric time, and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The setting of the dun makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the dun is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- A9.28. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 14 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the dun at Dunan an t-Seasgain on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 11.73 km to the southeast
- A9.29. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the Isle of Gigha and Kilbrannan Sound to its east.
- A9.30. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low. Given its High relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on dun at Dunan an t-Seasgain on the Isle of Gigha would be **Minor** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Dun Chibhich, fort 400 m NW of Druimyeonbeg, Gigha (Asset 316, Scheduled Monument, SM3230)

- A9.31. The fort at Dun Chibhich on the Isle of Gigha is situated in an area of rough grazing. Natural defensive features include a near vertical rock face on its northern side with very steep slopes to the west and east. An approach from the southwest offers access which can be described as relatively easy in comparison. The enclosing wall survives in good condition standing more than 1 m in height and over 3 m wide in some places. A well-

defined entrance, measuring 1.5 m in width, is present in the southeastern portion of the wall circuit. The dun has commanding views over Kilbrannan Sound to its east and towards the Kintyre peninsula and the immediate proximate low lying lands on the western side of the Kintyre peninsula.

- A9.32. The location of the fort provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over the Kilbrannan Sound and any watercraft that may have used the sound in prehistoric time, and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The setting of the dun makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the dun is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- A9.33. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 13 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the fort at Dun Chibhich on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 11.81 km to the southeast.
- A9.34. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the Isle of Gigha and Kilbrannan Sound to its east.
- A9.35. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low. Given its High relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on the fort at Dun Chibhich on the Isle of Gigha be **Minor** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

A9.1.2. Negligible Effects

- A9.36. Negligible effects are predicted upon the settings of three Scheduled Monuments (Assets 134 and 318-319), one Category C Listed Building (Asset 44), and three HER National Heritage Assets (Assets 212 and 214-215).

Standing stones, 170 m NW of Druid Barn (Asset 134, Scheduled Monument, SM393)

- A9.37. The Standing Stones at Druid Barn is comprised of two prehistoric standing stones, one is which is fallen. These stones are likely to date from the late Neolithic or the Bronze Age periods. The erect stone at Asset 332 measures 5 m in height, 0.3 m in thickness and is 1.8 m wide. The fallen stone is lying nearby and is broken into three pieces which measure roughly 5 m in length and 1.5 m in width. The two stones are located on a flat, agricultural, coastal plain and are situated around 400 m from the coastline. Although it cannot be ruled out, there is no current indication that more standing stones were present at Asset 332.
- A9.38. Individual standing stones or pairs of standing stones can have a high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. The standing stones at Druid Barn can be considered to have a setting relationship with Machrie Bay and Kilbrannan Sound immediately to their west. On this basis the standing stones at Druid Barn are judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to their setting.
- A9.39. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between 10 to 11 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the standing stones at Druid Barn. The nearest turbine would be situated 14.32 km to the northwest.
- A9.40. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience the standing stones at Druid Barn as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of

the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to Machrie Bay. The Proposed Development is situated away from any discernible visual alignments that Druid Barn would have had with other prehistoric assets on the Kintyre peninsula. Furthermore, the distance from Druid Barn on the Isle of Arran, intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.

- A9.41. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its High relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the standing stones at Druid Barn would be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Achaglas (Asset 212, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3497)

- A9.42. Achaglas is an old enclosure of unknown date situated on a gentle south facing slope. The enclosure may be a homestead and is rectangular in plan measuring 8.9 m north to south by 5.3 m east to west. The enclosure is divided into two equal compartments and probably had its entrance in the south wall. Rig and furrow in its vicinity is probably associated with the abandoned Achaglass farm 450 m to its southwest.
- A9.43. As an enclosure and possible homestead, the elements of Achaglas' settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to the inter-relationship between the enclosure and the immediately proximate agricultural fields and communication routes which they would have been sited to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the farmhouses are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.44. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.7**) suggests that up to four turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the enclosure at Achaglas with the closest turbine situated 3.86 km to the east.
- A9.45. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, intervening topography and areas of forestry would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.46. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the Dun enclosure at Achaglas would be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**.

Loch Ciaran (Asset 214, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3542)

- A9.47. Asset 214 marks the location of a possible crannog of unknown date recorded roughly 65 m from the east shore of Loch Ciaran. A submerged mass of stones measuring roughly 36.5 m by 18.5 m has been recorded. The crannog has been recorded as being connected to the shore on its north and southeastern sides by two lines of flat boulders measuring around 230 m and 90 m in length respectively.
- A9.48. The primary setting of this possible crannog is related to Loch Ciaran and the land around the eastern extent of loch with which it would have been associated. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the remains are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.49. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to nine turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the possible crannog in Loch Ciaran with the closest turbine situated 8.42 km to the south.

- A9.50. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Intervening, steep topography and areas of forestry to the south would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.51. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the possible crannog in Loch Ciaran would be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**.

Talatoll (Asset 215, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3544)

- A9.52. Talatoll is an oval platform that has been levelled into an east facing slope. It has been assessed as the possible remains of a prehistoric hut circle. The heather covered remains measure 10 m northwest to southeast and 9 m northeast to southwest with a height of 0.4 m. Some stone has been noted in its periphery, and a modern ditch skirts its western side.
- A9.53. As a prehistoric hut circle the elements of Talatoll's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field systems and the communication routes which it would have been sited to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the possible prehistoric hut circle at Talatoll is judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.54. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Talatoll with the closest turbine situated 8.30 km to the south.
- A9.55. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Intervening, steep topography and areas of forestry to the south would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.56. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Low, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the prehistoric hut circle at Talatoll would be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**.

Achamore House, old parish church 230 m N of (Asset 318, Scheduled Monument, SM3307)

- A9.57. The remains of the old parish church at Achamore House on the Isle of Gigha probably dates to the 13th century. The church appears to have still been in use about 1695, however sometime in the early 18th century it was replaced by a new church situated on a different site. The roofless remains of the church are fairly well preserved and stand within a burial ground. The church measures 11.6 m east to west by 6.1 m north to south.
- A9.58. Churches serve as a prominent visual and social gathering spot for the community they served. As a ruined but still understandable church the old parish church at Achamore House on the Isle of Gigha can be considered to have a relative sensitivity of Low.
- A9.59. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 12 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the old parish church at Achamore House on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 11.25 km to the east.

- A9.60. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the local community on the Isle of Gigha.
- A9.61. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on the old parish church at Achamore House on the Isle of Gigha be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Ardlamey, cairn 800 m SW of (Asset 319, Scheduled Monument, SM3397)

- A9.62. The cairn at Ardlamey on the Isle of Gigha is situated on a heather covered rocky ridge. It has been heavily robbed and measures 14 m in diameter and has a maximum height of 1.1 m. Four kerb stones and the side and end slab of a central cist are still in situ. The rocky ridge on which it is situated overlooks waters to the east of the Isle of Gigha.
- A9.63. Prehistoric cairns and burial mounds are considered to have a high relative sensitivity to changes to their settings as they were placed purposefully within the landscape, often in relation to topographical features such as ridgelines, watercourses and coastlines or in relation to other monuments. The cairn at Ardlamey would have had its setting with the waters to the east of the Isle of Gigha. Therefore, as a heavily robbed but still understandable cairn Ardlamey on the Isle of Gigha in AOC Archaeology Group's professional opinion, has a relative sensitivity of Medium.
- A9.64. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 13 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Ardlamey cairn on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 12.46 km to the southeast.
- A9.65. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the local landscape of the Isle of Gigha and the waters to the west of the island. This this setting is away from the Kintyre peninsula and the Proposed Development to the east. Furthermore, intervening topography, vegetation and distance would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.66. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Medium relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on Ardlamey cairn on the Isle of Gigha would be **Negligible** adverse and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

A9.1.4. Neutral Effects

- A9.67. Neutral effects are predicted upon the settings of nine Scheduled Monuments (Assets 4, 29, 126, 129-130, 303, 310, 311 and 217), one GDL (Asset 309), 22 HER National Heritage Asset (Assets 59-59, 139, 152, 159-161, 168, 173-176, 178, 180-181, 185, 187-188, 193, 199-200, 202, 206-207, 213 and 217).

Talatoll, shielings 1400 m SE of, Kintyre (Asset 29, Scheduled Monument, SM3817)

- A9.68. The remains at Talatoll are comprised of two groups of shieling huts that date to the mid 18th century pre-improvement agricultural era. The western group at Talatoll is comprised of an extensive cluster of at least

42 small foundations. In the southwestern section of this grouping are the remains of a probable prehistoric roundhouse which measures about 12 m in diameter within which a later shieling has been constructed. The majority of the western group is focussed around two small hills near an unnamed stream. The eastern group at Talatoll is comprised of at least 25 shieling huts on a small hill. Half of these huts are built on the locations of small mounds which may represent the remains of successive earlier huts.

- A9.69. As shielings, the elements of Talatoll's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the shieling huts and the immediately proximate grazing lands and communication routes which they would have been sited to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the shielings are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.70. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 13 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the shielings at Talatoll. The closest turbine would be situated at a distance of 7.27 km to the south.
- A9.71. Due to its distance from the Proposed Development and the fact that Talatoll's relationship with the agricultural land in its vicinity would not be disrupted by the Proposed Development; it is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting would not be adversely affected. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the shielings at Talatoll would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Saddell Parish Church, Dippen (Asset 44, Category C Listed Building, LB18392)

- A9.72. The Category C Listed church of Saddell in Dippen is a plain gothic revival church that dates to around 1900. A small spire is present at its eastern end and the church is approached by an access road from its eastern side.
- A9.73. Churches serve as a prominent visual and social gathering spots for the communities they served. The church is situated within the secluded valley of the Carradale Water which flows to the north of it on a west to east alignment. The church itself sits on relatively flat land with steep, wooded areas to its southwest. Saddell Parish Church can be considered to have a setting relationship with the secluded valley of the Carradale Water and the local settlements which it served. As an intact and in use example, Saddell Parish Church can be considered to have a relative sensitivity of Medium.
- A9.74. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.7**) suggests that up to five turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Saddell Parish Church with the closest turbine situated 6.33 km to the northwest.
- A9.75. The Proposed Development would not intervene in Saddell Parish Church's setting with the secluded valley of the Carradale Water and the local settlements which it served. Furthermore, intervening topography, including the steep wooded areas immediately to its southwest and forestry areas further towards the centre of the Kintyre peninsula to its west would limit intervisibility with the Proposed Development; the church itself is not readily visible on approach via the road from the east. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Medium relative sensitivity and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, it is considered that the resulting effect on the Parish Church & Churchyard would be **Neutral**. There would be **no significant** adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Rhondale Wood (HER National Heritage Asset 58, HER Number 3426) and Church Wood (HER National Heritage Asset 59, HER Number 3427)

- A9.76. The HER National Heritage Asset at Rhondale Wood is a possible charcoal burner's platform of unspecified date recorded in 1986. A survey conducted three years later recorded two platforms at the location of Rhondale Wood. Further to the southeast, at a distance of 539 m, another possible charcoal burning platform is recorded at Church Wood; the date of this platform is also unspecified.
- A9.77. Charcoal burning platforms would have been located in close proximity to supplies of raw material for use in the production of charcoal utilising nearby sources of wood.
- A9.78. As charcoal burning platforms the elements of the settings of Rhondale Wood and Church Woods which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their value relate to their relationship with nearby wooded areas which they would have been sited to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the charcoal burning platforms are judged to be of Negligible relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.79. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.7**) suggests that up to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Rhondale Wood at a distance of 5.74 km to the northwest. ZTV analysis also suggests that two turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Church Wood at a distance of 6.06 km to the northwest.
- A9.80. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Negligible relative sensitivity and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the charcoal burning platforms at Rhondale Wood and Church Wood would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Dun, Dunan Buidhe (Asset 126, Scheduled Monument, SM3228)

- A9.81. Dunan Buidhe is the heavily robbed remains of a dun which measures 13.5 m by 6 m internally. The stone wall is reduced to a ragged stony bank with a height of 0.6 m above the interior and measuring 4.5 m thick in places. A large boulder protruding from the wall debris on the northeast side probably marks the entrance to the dun.
- A9.82. The location of the dun provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The dun would also have had a setting with the island of Gigha itself, the bay to its north and the Sound of Gigha to its east. The setting of the dun makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the dun is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting in its immediate vicinity but of Medium relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.83. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between three to 13 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the Dun at Dun Dunan Buidhe with the nearest turbine situated 10.99 km to the southeast.
- A9.84. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, distance and intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.

- A9.85. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Medium relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the Dun at Dunan Buidhe would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Auchencar, hut circle and field system 700 m NE of (Asset 129, Scheduled Monument, SM4648)

- A9.86. The prehistoric hut and its associated field system at Auchencar is described as very well preserved and situated on the north bank of the Auchencar burn. This is a relatively steep valley aligned east to west on the Isle of Arran. The hut circle is comprised of an earth and stone bank that spreads up to 3 m in width and 0.6 m in height which encloses a level, featureless area measuring 6.5 m in diameter. An entrance is present on the southeast side and measures 1.5 m in width.
- A9.87. To the north and east sides of the hut circle form an enclosed area measuring roughly 130 m east to west by 80 m north to south. There are slight traces of subdivision and field clearance within this area.
- A9.88. As a prehistoric hut circle and associated field system the elements of Auchencar's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate their significance relates to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field system and the communication routes on the Isle of Arran which they would have been sited to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the prehistoric hut circle and associated field system at Auchencar are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.89. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 14 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Auchencar with the closest turbine situated 14.82 km to the northwest.
- A9.90. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, the distance from Auchencar on the Isle of Arran, intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.91. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the prehistoric hut circle and associated field system at Auchencar would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Auchencar, hut circle 450 m NNE of (Asset 130, Scheduled Monument, SM4649)

- A9.92. The isolated prehistoric hut circle at Auchencar is built on a levelled platform on a southwest facing slope in open moorland. The hut circle is comprised of an earth and stone bank that spreads up to 4 m in width and 0.5 m and 1.4 m in height on the uphill and downhill sides respectively. The interior is featureless and measures 8 m in diameter. A gap measuring 1.5 m in width is present on its southeast side and has been assessed as the probable entrance.
- A9.93. As a prehistoric hut circle the elements of Auchencar's settings which contribute to an ability to understand and appreciate its significance relate to the inter-relationship between the remains of the hut circle its associated field systems and the communication routes on the Isle of Arran which it would have been sited

to exploit. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, the prehistoric hut circle at Auchencar is judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.

- A9.94. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 12 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Auchencar with the closest turbine situated 14.27 km to the northwest.
- A9.95. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity.
- A9.96. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the prehistoric hut circle at Auchencar would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Drumnamucklach (Asset 139, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3514)

- A9.97. This cup and ring marked stone is situated in open moorland a few metres south of a rough track on the southern side of the Abhainn Bheag burn. Forty two well marked cups are presented on this stone.
- A9.98. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. This cup marked stone has a setting relationship with its local landscape particularly the east to west aligned Abhainn Bheag burn. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, this cup marked stone is judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.99. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.7**) reveals that up to three turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from this cup marked stone. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.100. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the valley of the Abhainn Bheag burn. These setting relationships are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.
- A9.101. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these assets is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on this cup marked stone would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Auchencar, Arran (Asset 200, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3809)

- A9.102. Asset 200 marks the location of an enclosure visible on RAF aerial photograph sortie 58/980 flown in 1952. The enclosure is situated on the level top of steeply sided west facing spur. A length of ruined stone wall with two parallel silted up ditches crosses this spur and encloses an area that measures 40 m long by 25 m wide. The wall is extant as a rubble spread measuring 23 m in length, 2.5 m in width and 0.2 m in height. There is a gap near its east end which has been assessed as the probable entrance. It is not known if the wall encircled the promontory. The enclosure has been assessed as a probable small fort or defended settlement.
- A9.103. The location of this enclosure on its rocky spur provides a defensive position with a clear vantage point over agricultural lands in its vicinity and this can be considered to be the principal setting of the enclosure. Sources

of water and agricultural land are situated in relative proximity to this enclosure, and it is likely that the occupants of the enclosure would have exploited these nearby resources. The setting of the enclosure makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis the enclosure is judged to be of High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting in its local landscape on the Isle of Arran but of Medium relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.

- A9.104. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 11 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the enclosure at Auchencar on the Isle of Arran. The closest turbine would be situated 13.78 km northwest of the enclosure.
- A9.105. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, the distance from Auchencar on the Isle of Arran, intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.106. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Medium relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the enclosure at Auchencar on the Isle of Arran would be **Neutral and Not Significant**.

North Druimachro (Asset 206, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3113)

- A9.107. North Druimachro represents the vestigial, surviving remains of a dun situated on top of an isolated knoll. The dun was probably oval in plan measuring roughly 13.5 m by 9 m internally. The remains of the wall can now only be traced around the northern half of the dun and appears as a very low stone bank around 3 m wide. A short section of the outer face of the wall survives on the western side of the dun and it is believed that the entrance may have been on the southeastern side of the dun.
- A9.108. The location of the dun within the lower lying agricultural lands in its vicinity this can be considered to be the principal setting of the dun. The slightly elevated position of the knoll would have given the dun a limited defensive capability but only within its immediately proximate landscape. The setting of the dun makes a major contribution to an ability to understand the asset and contributes directly to its cultural significance. On this basis North Druimachro dun can be considered to have High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting in its local landscape on the Isle of Arran, but it is considered to have Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.109. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to nine turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the Dun at North Druimachro with the closest turbine situated 10.72 km to the east.
- A9.110. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity. Furthermore, the distance from the Dun at North Druimachro and its surrounding landscape on the Isle of Gigha along with intervening topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.111. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the Dun at North Druimachro would be **Neutral and Not Significant**.

Auchengallon, Arran (Asset 217, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3805)

- A9.112. Asset 217 marks a chapel and burial ground recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1856. The remains of two drystone buildings were recorded along with a few gravestones in 1910. A further survey in 1977 recorded the sub rectangular enclosure as measuring 55.0 m north to south by 32 m east to west that forms the former burial ground; a cliff overlooking the eastern side forms the eastern boundary of this enclosure. No structural remains were recorded in the dense undergrowth although several broken and recumbent gravestones with no legible inscriptions were recorded.
- A9.113. Churches serve as a prominent visual and social gathering spot for the community they served. However, as a barely legible church and burial ground Auchengallon on Arran can be considered to have a relative sensitivity of Negligible.
- A9.114. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 14 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the possible church and burial ground at Auchengallon on the Isle of Arran with the closest turbine situated 14.76 km to the northwest.
- A9.115. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the land in its vicinity.
- A9.116. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible, and given its Negligible relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on the possible church and burial ground at Auchengallon on the Isle of Arran would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Achamore House (Asset 309, Garden and Designed Landscape, GDL00005)

- A9.117. The Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) at Achamore House on the Isle of Gigha is a late 19th century designed landscape that hosts a 20th century garden described as remarkable and a renowned plant collection. The woodland planting was established in the early 1800s and this shelters a woodland garden that was started in 1944. The garden has been increasingly developed since 1944 and has been assessed as having little historical or archaeological value.
- A9.118. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that between one to 12 turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Achamore House GDL with the nearest turbine situated 10.93 km to the southeast.
- A9.119. The removal of the tree belts and gardens from the GDL would increase intervisibility with the Proposed Development. However, such removal of the 20th century woodland garden would remove a major aspect of the GDL that forms the basis of its designation. Therefore, such a removal of the woodland would decrease the overall value of Achamore House GDL.
- A9.120. Therefore, although Achamore House GDL has a High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting within its immediate landscape, within the wider landscape the relative sensitivity to change can be considered to be Medium.
- A9.121. As Achamore House GDL is designed to be understood, appreciated or experienced within its boundary it is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect this setting. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Medium relative sensitivity, and

based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on Achamore House GDL would be **Neutral and Not Significant**.

Carn Ban, cairn Gigha (Asset 310, Scheduled Monument, SM3182)

- A9.122. The cairn at Carn Ban on the Isle of Gigha is situated near the east end of a low promontory within 90 m of the shore. The cairn is heavily overgrown with heather, bracken and shrub and was quarried for construction stones at the end of the 18th century. During this quarrying four short cists and several smaller ones were uncovered. The present remains of the cairn cover a roughly circular area measuring between 17 m and 18 m in diameter and standing to a height of 1 m.
- A9.123. Prehistoric cairns and burial mounds are considered to have a high relative sensitivity to changes to their settings as they were placed purposefully within the landscape, often in relation to topographical features such as ridgelines, watercourses and coastlines or in relation to other monuments. The cairn at Carn Ban can be considered to have a setting relationship with the lands in its vicinity and the Sound of Gigha to its east. Therefore as a partially robbed but still understandable cairn Carn Ban on the Isle of Gigha, in AOC Archaeology Group's professional opinion, has a relative sensitivity of Medium.
- A9.124. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 14 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from Carn Ban cairn on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 12.32 km to the southeast.
- A9.125. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the Sound of Gigha to its east. Furthermore, intervening distance, topography and vegetation in the form of forestry areas on the Kintyre peninsula would severely inhibit any intervisibility with the Proposed Development to the southeast across the Sound of Gigha.
- A9.126. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Medium relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on Carn Ban cairn on the Isle of Gigha would be **Neutral and Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Carragh an Tarbert, standing stone 550 m NNE of Tarbert, Gigha (Asset 311, Scheduled Monument, SM190)

- A9.127. The prominent standing stone at Carragh an Tarbert on the Isle of Gigha is situated to the east side of Gigha's main north to south aligned road. Standing to a height of 2.34 m it now leans out of the vertical towards the east. It is situated in close proximity to east Tarbert Bay and the Sound of Gigha.
- A9.128. Individual standing stones can have a high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. Carragh an Tarbert would have had a setting with the local landscape of the Isle of Gigha. Therefore, it can be considered to have High relative sensitivity to changes to its setting within its immediate landscape, within the wider landscape beyond the Isle of Gigha the relative sensitivity to change can be considered to be Medium.
- A9.129. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 12 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the standing stone at Carragh an Tarbert on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 12.19 km to the southeast.

- A9.130. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the local landscape of the Isle of Gigha, east Tarbert Bay immediately to its east and the Sound of Gigha.
- A9.131. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Medium relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on Carragh an Tarbert on the Isle of Gigha would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**. There would be no significant adverse impact upon the integrity of the asset's setting.

Cnoc na Carraigh, inscribed stone NE of (Asset 317, Scheduled Monument, SM3230)

- A9.132. The inscribed stone at Cnoc na Carraigh on the Isle of Gigha is a four sided granite pillar measuring 1.7 m in height. An Ogam inscription is present on its northwest edge which probably dates to no earlier than the 7th century AD.
- A9.133. Individual standing stones can have a high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other earlier assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. Cnoc na Carraigh is situated close to the later Achamore House, old parish church 230m N of (Asset 318, Scheduled Monument, SM3307). This probably indicates a landscape within the vicinity of this standing stone that was used for religious purposes and the burial and memorialisation of people.
- A9.134. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.9**) suggests that up to 12 turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the inscribed stone at Cnoc na Carraigh on the Isle of Gigha with the closest turbine situated 11.32 km to the southeast
- A9.135. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the asset's setting, primarily its relationship to the local religious area of the Isle of Gigha from the 7th century onwards.
- A9.136. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, and based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the effect on the fort the inscribed stone at Cnoc na Carraigh on the Isle of Gigha be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Low Clachaig, Cup Marked Boulders 915m E of (Asset 4, Scheduled Monument, SM4352); Low Clachaig (Asset 159, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3155); South Crubasdale (Asset 160, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3162); High Crubasdale (Asset 161, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3163); Low Clachaig (Asset 168, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3182); High Clachaig (Asset 173, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3447); High Clachaig (Asset 174, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3449); Low Clachaig (Asset 175, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3451); Killmaluag (Asset 178, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3454); Killmaluag (Asset 202, HER National Heritage Asset, HER

Number 3045); and Low Clachaig (Asset 207, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3154)

- A9.137. The Scheduled cup marked stone at Low Clachaig (Asset 4) and the National Heritage Assets cupmarks (Assets 159-161, 168, 173-175, 178, 202 and 207) are situated in proximity of the valley of the Clachaig water on slopes that predominantly face west and away from the Proposed Development.
- A9.138. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. These enigmatic markings have settings that are associated with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, these cup marked stones are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.139. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.8: Designated and Selected Non Designated Heritage Assets, the 5 km Study Area and the ZTV**) reveals that between one to nine turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from these cup marked stones and boulders. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.140. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.
- A9.141. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these assets is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on these cup marked stones and boulders would be **Neutral and Not Significant**.

Blary (Asset 152, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3056); and Blary (Asset 176, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3452)

- A9.142. These two National Heritage Assets are associated with the Allt a' Mhuilinn burn. The cup marked stone at Blary (Asset 152) is perched on the brink of the gorge of the burn while its namesake (Asset 176) is situated in open moorland to the east of the burn.
- A9.143. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. These cup marked stones have settings that are associated with the lands around the Allt a' Mhuilinn burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself.
- A9.144. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.8**) reveals that up to three turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from this cup marked stone. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.145. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the valley of the Allt a' Mhuilinn burn. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.

- A9.146. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these two cup marked stones is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on this cup marked stone would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Lagloskine (Asset 180, HER National Heritage Asset, 3473); Lagloskine (Asset 181, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3473); Lagloskine (Asset 185, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3480); Lagloskine (Asset 187, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3484); and Lagloskine (Asset 188, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 4585)

- A9.147. These National Heritage Assets are cup marked stones and boulders recorded on the lower slopes of the northeast to southwest valley of the Taylinloan burn.
- A9.148. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. However, it is considered that these cupmark stones and boulders have settings that are associated with the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, these cup marked stones are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.149. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.8**) reveals that between one to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from these cup marked stones and boulders. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.150. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the valley of the Taylinloan burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.
- A9.151. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these assets is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on these cup marked stones and boulders would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Achaglas (Asset 193, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3513); and Achaglas (Asset 213, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3505)

- A9.152. Achaglas (Asset 193) marks the recorded location of two cup marked boulders situated on east side of a stream gully which heads south and feeds into the Clachaig Water.
- A9.153. Achaglas (Asset 213) marks a rock outcrop on the east side of the Allt Achadah a' Choirce which heads southwest and feeds into the Clachaig Water. It has a well-defined cup mark on its top surface and four or five shallow depressions that may represent further much weathered examples.
- A9.154. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. It is considered that these cup marked boulder and cup marked rock outcrop have settings that are associated with the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is

situated further inland to the east. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, these cup marked stones are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.

- A9.155. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.8**) reveals that between one to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from these cup marked stones and boulders. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.156. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the valley of the Clachaig Water with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.
- A9.157. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these assets is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on these cup marked boulder and cup marked rock outcrop would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

Ballochroy of (Asset 199, HER National Heritage Asset, HER Number 3554)

- A9.158. Ballochroy marks the location of a cup marked flat slab in a cultivated field and bears at least 11 plain cupmarks.
- A9.159. Prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic features, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. It is considered that these cup marked flat slab has a setting relationship with the lands around the Allt an Sgornain burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east. While sensitive to changes which would affect these relationships, these cup marked stones are judged to be of Low relative sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- A9.160. ZTV analysis (**Volume 2b, Figure 9.8**) reveals that up to four turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from these cup marked stones and boulders. Intervening topography which increases to the west and large areas of forestry on the Kintyre peninsula would also severely inhibit any potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
- A9.161. It is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect an ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments as it would not intervene in or obscure key characteristics of the setting of these assets which are primarily to the lands around the Allt an Sgornain burn, with the hill slopes and agricultural lands that descend towards the sea to the west and to the sea itself. These settings are away from the Proposed Development which is situated further inland to the east.
- A9.162. Based on AOC's professional opinion and evidence gathered, the magnitude of impact upon the setting of these assets is predicted to be Negligible. Given its Low relative sensitivity, it is considered that the resulting level of effect on this cup marked flat slab would be **Neutral** and **Not Significant**.

A9.1.5. No Effects

- A9.163. No effects are predicted upon the setting of one Scheduled Monument (Assets 3) as the Proposed Development would not be visible from the fort at Killeen or in key views of the fort.