

APPENDIX 13.3: SETTING ASSESSMENT

Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
3	Allt Nan Creamh Hut Circle	16	100 m	Dominated by commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Medium	Minor
7	Killocraw Cup Marked Stone Non-Statutory Designation- V	16	340 m	Set within felled plantation. Setting dominated by brash and surrounding commercial forestry.	Low	Medium	Minor
10	Allt Nan Creamh. 15 Shieling Huts Non-Statutory Designation- V (includes Sites 46-60)	16	60 m	Adjacent to burn. Surrounded by commercial forestry.	Low	Medium	Minor
13	Tangymoil Cup Marked Stone Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	560 m	Set at edge of forestry plantation setting dominated by trees and post and wire fence.	Low	Medium	Minor
21	Killocraw, cairn 450m ESE of Scheduled Monument	16	1.2 km	Set upon low ridge overlooking a burn to north and the coast to west with open vistas in all directions.	High	Medium	Moderate*
22	Killocraw, cup marked stone 800m E of Scheduled Monument	16	1.1 km	Set on open moorland overlooking east to west aligned burn. Modern fence and forestry plantation in close proximity. Visual links to nearby contemporary monuments.	Medium	Medium	Minor-Moderate*
23	Killocraw, fort NW of Scheduled Monument	15	2 km	Set on plateau on eastern edge of escarpment overlooking west coast. Land rises to east.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate

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Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
24	Bellochantuy Dun Scheduled Monument	6	2.75 km	Set on north facing plateau on edge of escarpment overlooking coast. Land rises steeply to south east.	High	Marginal	Minor
25	Westport Fort Scheduled Monument	9	1.2 km	Set within flat ground west of A83 trunk road. Overlooking coast. Proposed development seen beyond A83.	High	Marginal	Minor
26	Largiemore Fort Scheduled Monument	16	2.3 km	Set on edge of south west facing slope with open views in that direction. Commercial forestry set on rising ground to north-east.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate
27	Tangy Loch Fortified Dwelling Scheduled Monument	16	947 m	Set within loch with views of existing turbines and commercial forestry.	High	Medium	Moderate*
28	Skeroblin Hill Cairn Scheduled Monument	16	1.47 km	Set within clearing within forestry plantation	Low	Medium	Minor
29	Ranachan Hill Fort Scheduled Monument	1	3.4 km	Panoramic views across landscape featuring coast, exiting wind farm development and commercial forestry.	High	Low	Minor
33	MacAlister of Glenbarr Burial Enclosure Category C Listed Building	11	4.9 km	Low-lying coastal location adjacent to A83 trunk road.	Low	Low	Negligible
34	Tangy Mill Category B Listed Building	4-5	1.1km	Set within secluded east to west aligned valley of Tangy Burn which forms immediate setting.	Low	Low	Negligible
39/ 101	Kilkivan, old parish church 150m W of High Kilkivan Listed Building/	16	8.3 km	Set on elevated plateau above road overlooking Macrihanish dunes and airport to north.	Medium	Low	Minor

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	Scheduled Monument						
43	Killocrow, cairn 640m E of Scheduled Monument	16	1.1 km	Set in rough grazing on the north side of a small burn. Post-medieval buildings to north and overlooking burn and cairn to west. Commercial forestry to east dominates setting and would partially block views of turbines.	Medium	Medium	Minor-Moderate
45	Kilchenzie Church, church & tombstones	3	3.25 km	Discrete church and church yard relating to Kilchenzie village, it once served and surrounding settled valley. A83 road to north.	Low	Low	Negligible
61	Dun Mhic Choigil Non-Statutory Designation- V	3-4	1.93 km	Coastal setting west of A83. Ground rises steeply to east.	High	Marginal	Minor
62	Killocrow Cup-and-ring-markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.13 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Low	Negligible
63-66	Killocrow Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.06 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation in shallow valley of unnamed burn.	Low	Low	Negligible
67	Killocrow Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.16 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation in shallow valley of unnamed burn.	Low	Low	Negligible
68	Killocrow Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.3 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation in shallow valley of unnamed burn.	Low	Low	Negligible
69	Killocrow Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.29 km	Set within rough ground. Forestry plantation to east dominates setting with open views west towards coast	Medium	Medium	Minor-Moderate

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70	Killocraw Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.29 km	Set within rough ground. Forestry plantation to east dominates setting with open views west towards coast.	Medium	Medium	Minor-Moderate
71	Killocraw Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	16	1.4 km	Set upon low ridge overlooking burn to north and coast to west with open vistas in all directions.	Medium	Medium	Minor-Moderate
73	Killocraw Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C (includes Site 73)	16	439 m	Set within felled plantation. Setting dominated by brash and surrounding commercial forestry.	Low	Medium	Minor
74	Gort na h-Ulaidhe, long cairn 900m NE of Gartgreillan Scheduled Monument	13	5.9 km	Set within a clearing surrounded by commercial forestry plantation.	High	Marginal	Minor
75	Cleongart, dun SE of Scheduled Monument	15	3.6 km	Set on south-west facing slope overlooking Drumore Burn. Forestry to south would block views of some of the proposed development.	Medium	Low	Minor
76	Dun Sheallaidh, dun Scheduled Monument	16	4.9 km	Set on edge of west facing escarpment. Wide views across coast with views east to hills.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate
78	Balnagleck, dun 350m NE of Scheduled Monument	13-14	2.9 km	Set on edge of west facing slope with open views in that direction to coast. Commercial forestry set on rising ground to north.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate
79	Corputechan, hut circles E of, Kintyre Scheduled Monument	14	3.5 km	Set on south-west facing slope overlooking Drumore Burn. Forestry to south would block some views of the proposed development.	Medium	Low	Minor

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80	Clochkeil, standing stones NW of Scheduled Monument	16	3.9 km	Set within flat low-lying ground on coastal plain of Macrihanish and overlooking coastal dunes and Campbeltown airport with views to Northern Ireland beyond. Open views to hills of site to north.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate
81	Ballywilline Hill, fort Scheduled Monument	16	5.8 km	Open panoramic views across landscape.	High	Low	Minor-Moderate
82	Dun Putechantuy, dun Scheduled Monument	6	2.4 km	Set on west facing cliff overlooking coast and west of A83.	High	Marginal	Minor
83	Clochkeil, Crannog Non-Statutory Designation-V	3	4.4 km	Not readily apparent in modern landscape. Set within pasture field on edge of modern housing estate. Ground rises north blocking views of site.	Low	Low	Negligible
84	Clochkeil, Crannog Non-Statutory Designation-V	10	4.4 km	Not readily apparent in modern landscape. Set within pasture field on edge of modern housing estate. Ground rises north blocking views of site.	Low	Low	Negligible
85	Durry Loch, Crannog Non-Statutory Designation-V	16	5.9 km	Not readily apparent in modern landscape. Set within rough scrub landscape north of airport.	Low	Low	Negligible
86	Cleongart, Cup-Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	15	4 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
87	Cleongart, Cup-Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	15	4.1 km	Set within commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Marginal	Neutral

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88	Cleongart, Cup-Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	15	4.5 km	Set on south facing slope overlooking valley of Allt a Glaidh. Forestry plantation on steeply sloping ground to north would block some views of the proposed development.	Low	Low	Negligible
89	High Park Cup-Markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	7-10	3.4 km	Set on edge of track on south facing slope.	Low	Low	Negligible
90	Culliburn, Dun Non-Statutory Designation-V	16	4.3 km	Set on low-lying ground between two quarries.	Low	Low	Negligible
91-94	Drumgarve Settlement Non-Statutory Designation-V	2-3	3.9 km	Set on south-west facing slope overlooking Glen Lussa.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
95	Ranachan Cup Markings Non-Statutory Designation-V	9	4.15 km	Set in open pasture on undulating ground on south-facing slope. Marks are very indistinct.	Low	Low	Negligible
96	Knock Scalbart, fort NNE of Leckavroan Scheduled Monument	16	7.9 km	Open panoramic views.	High	Low	Minor-moderate
98	Dun Ach'na h-Atha, dun Scheduled Monument	1-2	8.7 km	Set on north facing escarpment overlooking coast.	High	Marginal	Minor
100	Trench Knowe, dun, Glen Lussa Scheduled Monument	16	5.9 km	Set on steep north facing slope overlooking Glen Lussa. Rising ground directly behind dun prevents visibility towards the site.	High	Marginal	Minor
102	Kilchrist, dun 450m ESE of Scheduled Monument	16	10.7 km	Set on north facing slope overlooking valley of Killeonan Burn.	Medium	Low	Minor

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Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
103	Glenlussa Lodge, standing stone Scheduled Monument	13	8.3 km	Set on B842 overlooking Ardnacross Bay to east and mouth of Glenlussa Water to north.	Medium	Low	Minor
104	Crois Mhic Aoidh, standing stone Scheduled Monument	13-14	7.1 km	Set within Beinn an Tuirc Wind farm overlooking a shallow east to west aligned valley of a tributary of the Allt nan Caltu in Burn.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
105	Kilkerran Cemetery, Cristin's Cross and MacEachern's Cross Scheduled Monument	6	10.1 km	Set on north-east facing hill overlooking Campbeltown Loch.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
106	Cnocan Sithean, cairn, Macrihanish Scheduled Monument	16	8.05 km	Set on road overlooking Macrihanish dunes and airport to north.	Medium	Low	Minor
107	Torchoillean, standing stone and cairn 850m NW of Scheduled Monument	16	8.9 km	Set on open north facing slope overlooking Macrihanish dunes and airport to north.	Medium	Low	Minor
108	Cullan Doon, fort & dun 450m ENE of Uigle Scheduled Monument	16	11.4 km	Set on south facing spur of a hill overlooking the Chiskan Water. Panoramic views across landscape.	High	Marginal	Minor
109	Killeonan, chapel & burial a ground 300m SW of Scheduled Monument	16	10.1 km	Set on west edge of B842 overlooking wide flat Macrihanish Links. The proposed development would be seen on distant hills.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
110	Bealloch Hill, forts Scheduled Monument	16	10.5 km	Set on east facing spur of hill overlooking Campbeltown to east and wide flat Macrihanish Links to west. The proposed	High	Marginal	Minor

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Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				development would be seen on distant hills.			
112	Cnocan a'Chluig, cairn & barrow 135m SSW of Kilkivan Quarry Scheduled Monument	16	8.5 km	Set on elevated plateau above road overlooking Macrihanish dunes and airport to north.	Medium	Low	Minor
113	Cnoc Sabhail, dun Scheduled Monument	16	8.5 km	Set on summit of small steep hill overlooking Macrihanish Bay to north.	High	Marginal	Minor
114	Ballygroggan, dun 640m SSW of Scheduled Monument	16	10.9 km	Set on summit of low hill in undulating landscape overlooking Craigaig Water to south and Ballygroggan dun (Site 116) to north. Elevated position affords it open views across the landscape.	High	Marginal	Minor
115	Glenacardoch, dun 730m WNW of Scheduled Monument	5-6	8.7 km	Set on the summit of an isolated rock, on the seashore overlooking the coast.	High	Marginal	Minor
116	Ballygroggan, dun 175m SW of Scheduled Monument	16	10.4 km	Set on north facing break of slope north. Elevated position affords it open views across the landscape and in particular to Macrihanish Bay.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
117	Low Glenramskill, dun 600m ENE of Scheduled Monument	8	11.2 km	Set on a rocky knoll at 85m above sea level, within the landscaped grounds of a modern fuel storage facility. Dun has commanding views over Campbeltown Loch and the surrounding area, and over Kilbrannan Sound and Arran to the north-east.	High	Marginal	Minor

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Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
118	Achnaclach, fort 680m NW of Scheduled Monument	16	12.7 km	Occupies the narrow top of an elongated ridge running north-west to south-east. The fort has a predominantly southerly aspect.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
119	Uisaed, cairn 330m NW of Fisherman's Cottage Scheduled Monument	16	8.6 km	Set on north facing promontory overlooking Macrihanish Bay.	Medium	Low	Minor
120	Kilkerran Road Listed Building Category A	2	9.5 km	Set on the edge of a row overlooking Campbeltown Loch	Low	Marginal	Neutral
121	High Tirfergus Hut Circle Non-Statutory Designation- V	16	9.7 km	Set on top of a low plateau in rough pasture. Open views across landscape and along valley of Tierfergus Burn to east.	Low	Low	Negligible
122	Killmaluag Cup-markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	4	8.6 km	Set on south-east facing slope overlooking Barr Water.	Low	Low	Negligible
123-126	Killmaluag, Kintyre Hut-circles; Field-system Non-Statutory Designation- C	4	8.7 km	Set on south-east facing slope overlooking valley of Barr Water.	Low	Low	Negligible
127	Kilkeddan Cup-markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	5	6 km	Set on track on edge of commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
128	Kilkeddan Hut circle Non-Statutory Designation- C	2-3	6km	Set within commercial forestry plantation.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
129	Killmaluag cup markings Non-Statutory Designation- C	11	10.5 km	Set in rough pasture on east facing slope with forestry to east. Views south-east to contemporary Killmaluag hut circles and south to valley of Barr Water.	Low	Low	Negligible

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Site No	Name	No of WTGs Visible	Distance to Nearest WTG	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Operational Effect
130	Corputechan, hut circles E of, Scheduled Monument	15	3.7 km	Set on south-west facing slope overlooking Drumore Burn. Forestry to south would block some views of the proposed development.	Medium	Low	Minor

*Detailed assessment of these assets is contained within Chapter 13

1.1 Minor-Moderate and Cumulative Effects

- 1.1.1 Killocrow, fort NW of (Site 23) is a Scheduled Monument set on a promontory overlooking the narrow coastal plain. The fort is bound on three sides by cliffs with a presumed entrance on its east landward side. As a defensive monument its cliff edge location and views of the coastal plain and surrounding sea contribute to an understanding of its function and placement within the landscape. It is judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. The proposed development would be located east of the fort with the nearest turbine located at a distance of 2 km. As the appended visualisation (Figure 13.3.5.3) shows, 15 of the proposed development turbines would be seen in views south-east from the fort, six of which would be seen to hub height. The lower portions of all turbines would be hidden behind the intervening landform and would be seen beyond commercial forestry plantation. The turbines would change the setting of the fort to the south-east, but this change would be seen beyond the defensive coastal setting to which an understanding of the setting of this fort relates. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.
- 1.1.2 As the appended photomontages (Figures 13.3.5.1-3) show, Killocrow fort has existing theoretical visibility with operational cumulative developments at Gigha and Gigha extension, located over 17 km to the north. The consented development at Auchadadie and the application development at Clachaig Glen and Killean Estate would also be theoretically visible to the north, although intervening forestry north-east of the monument would likely block any visibility of these cumulative developments. Where visible, the cumulative developments would be seen north of the monument and not in the same view as the proposed development. The proposed development would increase the arc of view in which wind farm development would be visible from the fort. However, neither the proposed development nor the cumulative developments would be visible in key views out from the fort along the coast and its function as a defensive prehistoric settlement would remain legible. The magnitude of cumulative impact would be Low. The level of cumulative effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.1.3 The Scheduled Monuments of Largiemore Fort (Site 26), Ranachan Hill (Site 29), Ballywillnie Hill (Site 81) and Knock Scalbart (Site 96) and Non-Statutory Register asset of Balnagleck, dun (Site 78), comprise prehistoric defensive monuments located south-east of the site. The monuments at Largiemore and Balnagleck are set on south and west facing slopes respectively and command extensive views across the low-lying landscape of Macrihanish Links and the coast to the south and west. The forts at Ranachan Hill, Ballywillnie Hill and Knock Scalbart are set upon hill summits and command panoramic views across the landscape, including across the width of the Kintyre Peninsula and out across Macrihanish Bay to the west and Kilbranan Sound to the east. Land north of the forts features gently rolling moorland with frequent commercial forestry plantation. All five assets are defensive monuments that are clearly intervisible with one another, taking advantage of five areas of high ground that overlook the low-lying ground of Machrihanish Links to the west and, in the case of Ballywillnie Hill and Knock Scalbart, Campbeltown Loch, the settlement of Campbeltown to the south. It is likely that, as broadly contemporary monuments of similar type, the views out across the landscape and between the forts is important in understanding the function and broader value of the monuments. Certainly, the proximity of the forts and their clear visibility one from another contributes to contemporary appreciation of them. They are of High sensitivity to changes in their settings. The five monuments are aligned roughly north-west to south-east with one another, and the turbines would appear offset from this sightline when viewed from Ballywilline, Ranachan Hill and Balnagleck.
- 1.1.4 As the appended wirelines show, all 16 turbines of the proposed development would be visible from Largiemore (Figure 13.3.12.3) and Ranachan Hill (Figure 13.3.14.3), with 13-14 turbines theoretically visible from Balnagleck and 16 turbines visible from Ballywilline Hill as indicated on the ZTV (Figure 13.3). The proposed development would be seen beyond forestry plantation and

across undulating hillslopes to the north. The proposed development would not affect key views to the coast to the west and south-west and would not interrupt views between the monuments. The proposed development would be visible in views to Largiemore from both Ballywilline Hill, Ranachan Hill and Balnagleck but would be seen offset from the sightline between the forts. The proposed development would thus form an alteration to the wider setting of these monuments beyond those elements that contribute to an understanding of their cultural value. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant in each case.

- 1.1.5 Visibility of cumulative developments varies between the forts according to their location and height. As shown on Figures 13.3.12.2-3 the operational turbines at Beinn an Tuirc Phase 1 and 2 are currently visible from Largiemore Fort and the consented Beinn an Tuirc Phase 3 development will also be visible from the fort. In view of its similar elevation and situation within the landscape it is likely that these cumulative developments would also be visible from Balnagleck. Ranachan Hill, Ballywilline Hill and Knock Scalbert are set at higher elevations and consequently have visibility of a greater number of cumulative developments. As shown on Figures 13.3.14, Ranachan Hill has visibility with operational turbines at Beinn an Tuirc Phase 1 and 2, Deucheran and Kildaloig as well as consented developments at Beinn an Tuirc Phase 3, Blary Hill and Balsalloch Farm. The proposed cumulative development at Killean Estate would also be visible from Ranachan Hill fort. The proposed development would be located closer to each of these monuments than the cumulative developments and thus the turbines would appear as larger and more prominent features. However, the proposed development would be located within a view previously occupied by the Tangy I and II Wind Farms and as such the overall increase in the proportion of the view occupied by turbines would be limited. All cumulative developments would be located outwith the key north-west to south-east alignment of these defensive monuments and in each case the elevated prominent and defensive locations of the monuments would remain legible. The magnitude of cumulative change would be Low. The level of cumulative effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant in each case.
- 1.1.6 Kilocraw, cairn 640m E of (Site 43) is set in rough grazing on the north side of a small burn. The Scheduled Monument is a typical early prehistoric burial cairn and is part of a wider group of monuments, including another Scheduled Monument, Kilocraw cairn (Site 21), 275m to the south-west, and a cup-marked boulder (Site 22) 170m to the north-east. There are also numerous cup-marked stones in the vicinity (Sites 62-71). The current setting of this asset is dominated by adjacent commercial forestry plantation, set on rising ground immediately to its east. Key attributes of the setting that contribute to its cultural value are related to the expansive views west across the coast and the relationship with other important prehistoric heritage assets locally. The cairn is of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The boundary of the forestry plantation is aligned north to south, due east of the monument, and currently restricts views into the site. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines of the proposed development would be theoretically visible from this monument. All turbines would theoretically be visible to hub height, the nearest of which would be located at a distance of 1.1 km and would thus appear as a prominent feature in views from the monument and on approach to it from the north and west. Actual visibility of the proposed development would be blocked in part by the intervening forest plantation, which would continue to dominate the setting of the cairn; although turbines in the south-east of the site (Turbines 1-4) would likely be visible beyond the forestry with glimpses of all turbines possible on approach to the stone from the west. It is acknowledged that future felling of the plantation would result in visibility of all turbines. However, on the basis of the current setting of the monument, the proposed development would be located out with the key elements of the setting of the cairn and would not feature in key views south-west towards Kilocraw Cairn (Site 21) and the coast. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.

- 1.1.7 Kilocraw cairn has theoretical visibility with operational cumulative developments at Gigha and Gigha extension located over 17 km to the north. The consented developments at Auchadaduie and Blary Hill would also be theoretically visible beyond commercial forestry to the north of the cairn, as would the application developments at Killean Estate and Clachaig Glen. All of these turbines would be seen north of the cairn and not in the same view as the proposed development. The proposed development would thus increase the arc of view in which wind farm development would be visible from the cairn and would also, owing to its greater proximity, appear much larger and more prominent in scale in comparison to the more distant cumulative developments. The interrelationship between Kilocraw cairn and other contemporary monuments within the landscape to the south-west would not be affected by the wider increase in surrounding wind farm development. The magnitude of cumulative impact would be Low. The level of cumulative effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.
- 1.1.8 The cup-marked rocks at Kilocraw are part of a group of 14 cup-marked rocks one of which, a large hog-backed boulder, is designated as a Scheduled Monument (Site 22) and discussed within Chapter 13 of the main EIA report. The remaining 13 rocks are identified as of almost certain importance on the Non-Statutory Register. The majority of these are located within forestry plantation and their settings are discussed in Section 13.4. Three of the rocks (Sites 69-71) are set within rough pasture with open views west toward the coast. The cup-marks on each of these rocks are faint but discernible. As part of a wider group of ritual monuments with open views across the coast, these cup-marked rocks are judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 14 turbines of the proposed development would be visible from each of the monuments. Figure 13.3.15.1-3 indicates views from Site 71 and shows all turbines visible to hub height. The turbines would be seen beyond the area of relatively low-lying pasture and farmland within which these cup-marked outcrops are clearly discernible and would not materially alter appreciation or understanding of the monuments. As such, a Medium magnitude impact is predicted. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant in each case.
- 1.1.9 As the appended photomontages (Figures 13.3.15.1-3) show, Kilocraw cup-marked stone (Site 71) has existing theoretical visibility with operational cumulative developments at Gigha and Gigha extension located over 17 km to the north. The consented development at Auchadaduie and the application development at Clachaig Glen and Killean Estate would also be theoretically visible to the north, although intervening forestry north-east of the cup-marked stones would likely block any visibility of these cumulative developments. Where visible, the cumulative developments would be seen north of the cup-marked stone cluster and not in the same view as the proposed development. The proposed development would increase the arc of view in which wind farm development would be visible from each cup-marked stone and would also, owing to its greater proximity, appear much larger and more prominent in scale in comparison to the more distant developments. The interrelationship between the cup-marked stones and other prehistoric monuments within the local landscape would not be affected by the wider increase in surrounding wind farm development. The magnitude of cumulative impact would be Low. The level of cumulative effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.1.10 Dun Sheallaidh, dun Scheduled Monument (Site 76) is set on the flat summit of a hill above a steep escarpment on its coastal (western) side. As a defensive monument its cliff edge location and views of the coastal plain and surrounding sea contribute to an understanding of its function and placement within the landscape. It is judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. The proposed development would be located south-east of the dun with the nearest turbine located at a distance of 4.9 km. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines would be visible although it is likely that the lower portions of the turbines would be hidden by the intervening afforested hills to the south. The proposed development would change the setting of the fort to the south-east, but this change would be seen beyond the defensive coastal setting to which an

understanding of the setting of this dun relates. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.

- 1.1.11 Dun Sheallaidh has existing theoretical visibility with operational cumulative developments at Gigha and Gigha extension located over 17 km to the north. The tips of application developments at Clachaig Glen and Killean Estate also to the north would be visible from the Dun. In each case the cumulative developments would not be seen in the same view as the proposed development and would appear as distant features seen beyond the coast to which the setting of the monument relates. The magnitude of cumulative impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.1.12 Clochkeil standing stones Scheduled Monument (Site 80) originally consisted of three standing stones set in a line. The northernmost stone has fallen and become buried in the sand. The other two stones, measuring 1.9m and 1.2m high respectively, are aligned north-east to south west and are set within rough grassland within the Macrihanish Dunes golf course sand dunes. Owing to the relatively small size of the stones and their location within an undulating landscape they are not visible until within a close distance. Views south from the stones are across the links to the golf club and the airport, with extensive and open views west out to the coast and south-west to the coast of Ireland. Views north are of open sand dunes with rising hills including the operational Tangy I and II turbines and extensive forest plantation. The midsummer sun rises above the hills north-east of the stone alignment and thus the alignment may have been intended to delineate this relationship, although others have suggested that the stone may have originally formed a stone circle. As ritual monuments with a potential key sightline to the north-east, these monuments are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines would be seen north of the monument, the nearest of which would be located at a distance of 3.9 km. The proposed development would be sited north of the standing stones and thus offset from the key north-east to south-west alignment. The proposed development would be seen beyond the open undulating landscape of the links and would not affect the ability to understand the setting of this ritual monument overlooking the coast. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.
- 1.1.13 Operational cumulative developments at Gigha and Gigha extension would be seen from the standing stones at a distance of over 20 km. The operational Beinn an Tuirc Phases 1 and 2, and consented developments at Beinn an Tuirc Phase 3 would also be visible from the standing stone and would be seen in the same view as the proposed development, though offset slightly to the north-east. The increase in spread and height of turbines when compared to Tangy I and II, currently seen cumulatively alongside Beinn an Tuirc Phases 1 and 2, would create a slight overall increase in the proportion of the view north-east from the standing stone occupied by wind farm development. The key relationship between the standing stone and the coast and a possible north-east to south-west alignment of the stone would not be affected by this increase in wind farm development, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be Low. The level of cumulative effect would be Minor-Moderate and not significant.

1.2 Minor Effects¹

- 1.2.1 Allt Nan Creamh hut circle (Site 3) is set within forestry plantation within the site. The hut circle is set into a gentle north-facing slope and has been largely obscured by forestry ploughing and planting which has also obscured any signed of related land use. The remains are not prominent, and their placement and an understanding of their cultural value relates to settlement and small-scale farming activity, rather than visual setting. Thus, the hut circle is judged to be of Low relative

¹ As per section 13.4.25, of the Main Report, cumulative effects have only been considered for those assets where the effects upon the setting from the Development, alone, have been judged to be an effect of Minor-Moderate level or greater. The setting of assets which would have an effect of less than Minor-Moderate significance are unlikely to reach the threshold of significance as defined in Table 13.7 of the Main Report

sensitivity to changes in its setting. The proposed development would involve the removal of the forestry surrounding the hut-circle followed by subsequent replanting. The nearest turbine of the proposed development would be located at a distance of 100 m from this asset and it would thus appear as a dominant feature when viewed from the hut circle following felling and prior to forestry regrowth. The hut-circle will be protected from replanting with a buffer and as such it is likely that the proposed development would still be seen even when the re-planted forestry reaches maturity. However, the removal of tress from the immediate vicinity of the hut-circle would potentially allow for better understanding of this monument within its local landscape setting. On balance the overall magnitude of impact is judged to be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.

- 1.2.2 Three cup marked stones (Sites 7, 13 and 73) on the Non-Statutory Register are located within the site. Two of the stones (Sites 7 and 73) are located within an area of recently cleared forestry plantation. The stones are set on a south-west facing slope overlooking the Allt Nan Creamh Burn. The immediate setting of the stones has been compromised by brash and forestry drains. The wider setting is formed of forestry plantation to the north, east and south with wider views afforded along the burn and out to the coast to the west. The third stone, Tangymoil (Site 13), is set at the edge of a forestry plantation, behind a wire and post fence with views of the operational Tangy I and II turbines. There is no visibility of contemporary monuments at Killocrow from any of the cup marked stones within the site. All of three cup-marked stones are discrete monuments with cup markings only visible when in close proximity. As discrete monuments set within a forested or former afforested landscape they are judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 of the proposed development turbines would be visible from these stones, the nearest of which would be located 340 m from Site 7; 439 m from Site 73; and 560 m from Site 13. At this distance, the turbines would appear as prominent, potentially dominant, features. However, the proposed development would not feature in views west to the coast which contribute to an understanding of their landscape placement and would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the subtle prehistoric ritual marks on the stones themselves. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.3 Within the site, in forestry plantation on the south bank of the Allt Nan Creamh Burn, is a group of 15 turf mounds with dimensions ranging between 3.0 m by 2.0 m and 4.0 m by 2.5 m and up to 1.3m high (Site 10 and Sites 46-60). The mounds have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. These remains are not prominent, and their placement relates to settlement, the proximity of a water supply and transhumance activity, rather than their visual setting. Thus, they are judged to be of Low sensitivity to alterations to their settings. All 16 turbines of the proposed development would be visible in views south from these remains. The nearest turbine would be located at a distance of 60 m and thus would appear as dominant feature in views from the shielings. However, the turbines would be seen beyond the immediate valley of the Allt Nan Creamh Burn, to which these remains relate. Additionally, the setting of the shielings is currently dominated by commercial forestry plantation and is thus much changed from the open landscape that would have been exploited for seasonal grazing when the shielings were in use. Removal of the forestry would create a more open landscape which would allow for the topography of the Allt Nan Creamh Burn valley to be more readily understood. Views of the proposed development would change the setting of the remains but would not materially alter the ability of an observer to appreciate the remains. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.4 Bellochantuy Dun (Site 24) is set on a north-east facing spur of level ground above a steep escarpment overlooking Bellochantuy Bay. The ground rises steeply south-east of the dun, restricting views in this direction and channelling views north and west along the coast. The prominent defensive coastal location contributes to an understanding of the function and cultural value of this monument and it is of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. As the appended

wireline (Figure 13.3.8.1) shows, six turbines would be theoretically visible from the dun, one of which would be seen to hub height. Steeply rising micro-topography immediately east would likely further limit visibility of the proposed development. There would be no impact upon key views out from the dun towards the coast and views to the dun from along the coast would also be unaffected. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.

- 1.2.5 The Scheduled Monuments of Westport Fort (Site 25) and Dun Putechantuy (Site 82) and Non-Statutory Register Dun Mhic Choigoil (Site 61) are defensive monuments located west of the A83 trunk road which, along with the coast to the west, form the immediate setting of each monument. Researchers have suggested that the visibility of duns from the sea, and the inter-visibility between duns and other broadly contemporary sites, were important factors in the choice of location and the intervisibility of these monuments contributes to their cultural value. The setting of the monuments, and in particular their wide-ranging views along the Kintyre coast, contribute to an understanding of their cultural value and all are of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. As the appended wirelines (Figure 13.3.11.1-3) show there would be no visibility of turbines from within the centre of Westport Fort. The ZTV indicates that up to nine turbines would be theoretically visible from the northern edge of the fort. However, only tips of turbines would be seen beyond the intervening road and behind the steeply rising hills to the east. The appended wireframe (Figure 13.3.7.1-3) shows that eight turbines would be visible from Dun Putechantuy although only three would be seen to hub height. The ZTV indicates that up to four turbine tips would be visible from Dun Mhic Choigoil, behind the steeply rising hills to the east. In each case, the proposed development would not be seen in key views to other forts along the coast nor would it interrupt the key views to the coast from the monuments or be seen in views to each monument from other landscape locations. Consequently, the magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant in each case.
- 1.2.6 Skeroblin cairn (Site 28) is set on a hill summit and as a ritual funerary cairn was likely sited to be a prominent landscape feature and to command extensive views across the landscape. The current setting of the monument is dominated by forestry plantation which limits open views and prevents visibility of it from across the landscape. Forestry operations are ongoing in the area around the cairn and it is recognised that clearance in the future may allow for re-establishment of its open views and relative prominence in the landscape. The cairn is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in its current setting. As the appended wireline (Figure 13.3.13.1-3) shows all 16 turbines would be theoretically visible from the cairn. However, forestry plantation would block views of these turbines. Removal of the forest plantation at a future date would allow for visibility of the turbines as part of what would be a panoramic view from the cairn. The turbines would be prominent features but would occupy only part of the overall view from the cairn and would not affect the ability to understand its placement within the landscape. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.7 Gort na h-Ulaidhe, long cairn comprises the remains of a chambered cairn set within a clearing north of an area of forestry plantation and south of an area of brash. The cairn survives as a prominent feature within the local landscape with the edges of the cairn demarcated by rubble spread. At the west end of the cairn a short length of low coursed walling, probably the original kerb, is visible. Rubble mounds surround the cairn on the north and south sides and possibly represent collapse or debris from stone robbing. A small ruinous farmstead and enclosure is located 100 m to the west and may account for much of the stone robbing of the cairn. The cairn is set on a south facing slope which affords it open views south across the Glen Lussa Valley and east towards Campbeltown Loch. As a prehistoric ritual and funerary monument sited in a prominent location, the cairn is judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that 13 turbines would be visible from this monument, the nearest of which would be located 5.9 km to the north-west. Views north and west from the cairn are currently terminated by forestry plantation which would block views of the proposed development. Removal of this

forestry in the future would allow for some visibility of the proposed development however it would be seen behind intervening rising ground to the east and across a complex landscape featuring other forestry plantations. The proposed development would not impact upon views to and from the Glen Lussa Valley or towards the coast and would not affect the ability to understand the cairn as a ritual burial monument. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.

- 1.2.8 A cluster of Scheduled Monuments comprising a dun at Cleongart (Site 75) and three hut circles at Corputechan (Sites 79 and 130) are set in rough pasture on a southwest facing slope overlooking the Drumore Burn valley with open views out across the Kintyre coast to the west. The proximity of the hut circles to the (probably) later dun, less than 100m to the north-east, is indicative of a multi-period aspect to this landscape. An understanding of the setting of these prehistoric settlement and defensive assets is gained from their elevated position overlooking the fertile valley below and its strategic connection to the coast. The assets are judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV indicates (Figure 13.3) that 14-15 turbines would be seen from these assets at a distance of over 3.5 km. The proposed development would be seen beyond commercial forestry plantation which occupies the rising ground on the south side of the Drumore Burn. The ability to appreciate these assets in an elevated location overlooking a strategic valley and with visual connections to one another would not be affected. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant in each case.
- 1.2.9 The Scheduled Monument Dun Ach'na h-Atha, dun (Site 98) is a defensive prehistoric dun set on a north facing escarpment overlooking the coast on the east side of the A83. The steep escarpment on its western (coastal) side contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the setting of the monument in a strategic defensive coastal location and it is of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. The ground rises steeply on the landward side to the east, blocking views towards the proposed development, and as indicated on the ZTV only the tips of two turbines would be visible at a distance of over 8.7 km. The ability to appreciate the strategic coastal setting of this monument would not be affected by the proposed development and the magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.10 Trench Knowe, dun, Glen Lussa (Site 100) is a Scheduled defensive prehistoric monument set on a steep north facing slope overlooking Glen Lussa. As a defensive monument sited in a prominent location overlooking a strategic valley and communication route to the coast, it is judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. All 16 turbines of the proposed development would be theoretically visible from this monument although a site visit revealed that the land rises very steeply immediately behind the dun and thus prevents any long-distance views west towards the site. Visibility of turbines would be possible on approach to the dun from along the valley but would be seen at a distance of over 5km and beyond the valley setting which contributes to an understanding of its defensive function. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.11 Glenlussa Lodge standing stone Scheduled Monument (Site 83) is set in improved pasture adjacent to the B842 overlooking Ardnacross Bay to the east and the mouth of Glenlussa Water to the north. The setting of the stone is somewhat compromised by the proximity of the adjacent road, but it is still understandable as a ritual monument sited at a key entry point into the Kintyre peninsula from Ardnacross Bay. It is of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that 13 turbines of the proposed development would be seen from the standing stone at a distance of 8.3 km. The turbines would not interrupt or be seen in the key views to the coast or the mouth of the valley and would constitute a change to the setting of the monument beyond those elements of setting that contribute to its cultural value. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.12 Kilkivan, old parish church (Site 101) is a Scheduled Monument set on an elevated plateau above the road leading west to Machrihanish. The monument comprises the fragmentary remains of a medieval church set within a burial ground. The elevated location indicates that the church was

sited to be visible across the landscape and it commands open views north across the low-lying undulating Machrihanish Links to the airport with the hills of the proposed development seen in the distance. The church is judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be visible from this monument at a distance of 8.3 km. The proposed development would be seen beyond the area of settlement around Machrihanish, the population of which the church would have served, and which contributes to an understanding of it as a former place of worship. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.

- 1.2.13 The Scheduled Monuments of Kilchrist dun (Site 102) Cullan Doon, fort and dun (Site 108) Bealloch Hill forts (Site 110) and Cnoc Sabhail, dun (Site 113) are defensive monuments set in elevated prominent locations overlooking low lying ground to the north and north-east around Machrihanish Water. As defensive monuments they are judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines would be visible from each of these monuments. In each case they would be seen at a distance of over 8 km and beyond the immediate fertile land and coastal setting which contributes to an understanding of the defensive function of these monuments. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant in each case.
- 1.2.14 The Scheduled Monument of Achnaclach fort (Site 118) occupies the narrow top of an elongated ridge running north-west to south-east. The fort is a prominent feature in the landscape and as a defensive monument is of High sensitivity to changes in its setting. The fort has a predominantly southerly aspect and views in this direction contribute to an understanding of its defensive function. All 16 turbines of the proposed development would be seen in views north from the fort. The turbines would be seen at a distance of 12.7 km and would not feature in the key views south from the monument. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.15 Cnocan Sithean, cairn, Machrihanish (Site 106) is a Scheduled Monument set within improved pasture south of the road at the eastern end of Machrihanish. The cairn survives as a prominent grass-grown mound measuring 24 m in diameter and 3.5 m in height. A large quarry-scoop has been driven into the centre of the cairn leaving a depression in the top 1.2 m deep. Although subject to later disturbance and dominated by the adjacent road, the cairn remains legible as a ritual funerary monument overlooking the expanse of Machrihanish dunes and is judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be seen in views north from the cairn. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 8 km and beyond the intervening Campbeltown airport development. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.
- 1.2.16 Torchoillean standing stone and cairn (Site 107) and Cnocn a'Chluig cairn and barrow (Site 112) are Scheduled Monuments set on a north facing slope overlooking the flat expanse of Machrihanish Links and Campbeltown airport. The Scheduled Monuments incorporate both ritual and funerary monuments and are of high sensitivity within their immediate settings. The relatively small size and lack of prominence of these monuments within the landscape more generally, indicates that in the wider area, they are of Medium sensitivity. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be seen in views north from the monuments. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 8 km in each case and beyond the intervening Campbeltown airport development. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant in each case.
- 1.2.17 The remains of three prehistoric defended settlements or duns, likely to date from the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500) and which command extensive views across the landscape but in particular west across the coast, are located at Ballygroggan (Sites 114 and 116) and Glenacardoch (Site 115). The duns at Ballygroggan have a commanding view over lower land to the north, and across the neck of land between Machrihanish Bay to the west and Campbeltown Loch to the east. The dun at Glenacardoch occupies the summit of an isolated rock and commands extensive views

along the Kinytre coast. All three are Scheduled Monuments and are judged to be of High sensitivity to changes in their settings. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be visible from the two duns at Ballygroggan from where they would be seen at a distance of over 10 km and across a complex landscape beyond Campbeltown airport. Six turbines would be visible from Glenacardoch at a distance of 8.7 km and beyond steeply rising ground to the east. In each case the proposed development would be seen beyond the coastal setting which contributes to an understanding of these defended settlements. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant in each case.

- 1.2.18 Uisaed, cairn 330m NW of Fisherman's Cottage (Site 119) Scheduled Monument is a prehistoric round cairn of the Neolithic or Bronze Age. It comprises a substantial, circular turf-covered mound of stones, approximately 14m in diameter and 0.8m high. It is set at the south end of Machrihanish Bay above the shoreline within grazing land, between 5m and 10m above sea level. The low-lying location means that it is not a prominent feature in the wider landscape but its position on the edge of a north facing promontory affords it extensive views out across the bay and along the coast to the south-west and north-east. It is judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be seen in views north-east from the cairn. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 8.6 km and beyond Machrihanish Bay. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Minor and not significant.

1.3 Negligible Effects

- 1.3.1 The Category C Listed MacAlister of Glenbarr Burial Enclosure (Site 33) is a 19th century rubble-built enclosure with a pointed arched entrance. The enclosure is set within improved pasture west of the A83. The setting of this low-lying burial place is primarily associated with the adjacent coastline. It is judged to be of Low sensitivity to alterations beyond its immediate coastal setting. The ground rises steeply due east of the A83 and would block the majority of the Development from view. Up to 11 turbine tips would be theoretically visible from the burial enclosure, the closest of which would be located at a distance of 4.9 km. Views of turbine tips at this distance would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the burial enclosure and its coastal and roadside setting. The magnitude of impact would be Low, and the level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.
- 1.3.2 Tangy Mill (Site 34) is a Category B Listed former mill set within the secluded east to west aligned valley of the Tangy Burn. An understanding and appreciation of the setting of the mill is gained from its location in relation to the Tangy Burn which flows downhill towards the coast and provided the water source and power for the mill. Tangy Mill is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate valley setting. The hills of the site form part of the wider setting of the mill and operational turbines of Tangy I and II can currently be seen on approach to the mill from the road to the north and south. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that 4-5 turbine tips would be visible from the mill. The proposed development would be seen beyond the valley setting to which the mill relates and the magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.
- 1.3.3 Kilchenzie Church and burial ground (Site 45) is a Scheduled Monument south of the site which comprises a single-chambered oblong structure, the remains of Kilchenzie Old Parish Church and an associated burial ground. The setting of the burial monuments and churchyard is focussed on the church with which they are associated and the settlement of Kilchenzie within which they are located. In spite of the presence of both the church and burial ground on a relatively high point within the village, the Scheduled Monument is mainly sensitive to alterations to its village setting. It is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond the village of Kilchenzie. The proposed development would be visible behind the hills north of the village and the ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that three turbine tips would be seen. Views of the proposed development would not materially alter the appreciation and understanding of the remains and their association with the

church and village. A Low magnitude of impact is predicted. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.

- 1.3.4 Kilocraw cup-and ring markings (Sites 62-68) comprise a group of ritual prehistoric cup-and ring marked stones set within forestry plantation north of the site. The stones are located within the shallow valley of an unnamed burn but were not visited during the settings assessment site visits as they are located within a dense forestry plantation. The forestry plantation prevents visibility of the stones from across the landscape and will block views out to the landscape from each stone. The cup-and ring markings are considered to be of Low sensitivity to changes in their current settings. The ZTV indicates that up to 16 turbines of the proposed development would be visible from each stone if the surrounding forestry were removed. The turbines would be located over 1 km south of each stone and would be seen beyond the shallow valley to which their setting perhaps originally related. The proposed development would thus cause perceptible alterations to the wider settings of these monuments but would not materially alter the ability of an observer to appreciate the monuments. The predicted impact would be of Low magnitude. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant in each case.
- 1.3.5 The Non-Statutory Register sites of three former crannogs (Sites 83-85) are set within pasture in the vicinity of the settlement of Clochkeil and the airport south of the site. The dynamic nature of the Links landscape has changed the setting of these assets and they are no longer understandable as crannogs within the modern landscape. They are judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in their settings. The proposed development would be seen at a distance of over 4.4 km and beyond the setting of Machrihanish Dunes to which the current setting of these assets relates. The proposed development would not affect the ability to understand these assets as former wetland defensive settlement sites and the magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant in each case.
- 1.3.6 Cleongart cup-markings (Site 88) are a Non-Statutory Register asset set within rough pasture on a south facing slope overlooking the valley of the Allt a Glaidh. The small boulder upon which six shallow cup marks are incised is partially buried and level with the ground and as such is not visible until one is within 10 m of it. It is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate pasture setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that 15 turbines of the proposed development would be seen in views south from this asset at a distance of over 4.5 km. The turbines would be seen beyond the valley of the Allt a Glaidh to which the wider setting of this boulder relates. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.
- 1.3.7 The Non-Statutory Register cup-marked rock at High Park (Site 89) and cup markings at Ranachan can only be appreciated on close examination and are similarly judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in their settings. Up to 10 turbines of the proposed development would be theoretically visible from the High Park at a distance of 3.4 km and nine turbines would be seen from Ranachan at a distance of 4.15 km. Intervening forestry to the north-east would block views of the lower portions of the turbines in each case. The proposed development would be seen beyond the immediate setting of the stones and valleys to the south and east which comprise the wider setting of each stone. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant in each case.
- 1.3.8 The Non-Statutory Register site of Culliburn Dun (Site 90) is situated on the summit of a low ridge, overlooking undulating ground to the south-west, south and south-east. It is situated between two quarries and survives as partially buried turf remains of a sub-rectangular dun and is no longer clearly discernible as a prominent feature. Culliburn Dun is judged to be of Low sensitivity to alterations to its setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines of the proposed development would be visible from the dun at a distance of 4.3 km. However, intervening forestry would obscure the lower portions of the turbines. While the proposed development would form a perceptible alteration to the wider setting of the dun it would not materially alter the understanding of this monument. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.

- 1.3.9 Crois Mhic Aoidh standing stone (Site 104) is a Scheduled Monument located within rough pasture overlooking a shallow east to west aligned tributary of the Allt nan Caltu Burn, between two clusters of operational wind turbines at Beinn an Tuirc Wind Farm. The setting of the standing stone has been changed by the construction of turbines in its immediate vicinity, but it remains legible as a ritual prehistoric monument. The landscape surrounding Crois Mhic Aoidh contains a wide range of remains of prehistoric domestic settlement in the form of hut circles and field systems, as well as funerary and ritual monuments such as cairns, stone circles, standing stones and cup-marked and cup-and-ring marked rock outcrops. Although not all contemporary, this distribution of prehistoric monuments highlights the considerable time-depth of the surrounding landscape and the standing stone is of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that 13-14 of the proposed Development turbines would be seen from this monument. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 7 km and would thus appear much smaller than those which form part of its current setting and would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the standing stone as a ritual prehistoric monument. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.
- 1.3.10 Low Glenramskill, dun 600m ENE of (Site 117) is a Scheduled Monument comprising the remains of a prehistoric defended settlement. The monument is located above the south-east shore of Campbeltown Loch, on a rocky knoll at 85m above sea level within the landscaped grounds of a modern fuel storage facility. Although the fuel storage facility has compromised the immediate setting of the dun it retains commanding views over the loch and the surrounding area, and over Kilbrannan Sound and Arran to the north-east. The wide-ranging views contribute to an understanding of the monument as a defended settlement and it is judged to be of Medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. Eight of the proposed development turbines would be visible from the dun. The proposed development would be seen beyond the settlement of Campbeltown at a distance of 11.2 km. Key views east across Campbeltown Loch and Kilbrannan Sound would not be affected. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.
- 1.3.11 High Tirfergus Hut Circle (Site 121) comprises the turf-covered remains of an enclosure, likely to be an Iron Age hut circle and included on Non-Statutory Register. The hut circle is set on top of a low plateau in rough grazing land from where it has open views across the landscape and along the valley of the Tirfergus Burn to the east. As a prehistoric domestic settlement, understanding of its setting relates primarily to the availability of nearby resources including a water source and fertile land and as such the valley contributes to its cultural value. It is of Low sensitivity to changes beyond the valley setting. All 16 of the proposed development turbines would be seen in views north from the hut circle. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 9.7 km and beyond the intervening Campbeltown airport development. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Negligible and not significant.

1.4 Neutral Effects

- 1.4.1 A cluster of Non-Statutory Register sites including two cup markings (Sites 122 and 129), a field system and hut circles (Sites 123-126) at Killmaluag are set on a south-east facing slope overlooking the valley of the Barr Water north of the site. The elevated location of these assets allows for extensive views south and west along the valley and out towards the coast. As discreet cup markings and settlement sites these assets are only visible in close proximity and were not designed to be prominent within the landscape. These assets are judged to be of Low sensitivity beyond the valley to which their settings relate. The ZTV indicates that four turbines would be visible from Sites 122-126, with 11 turbines visible from the more elevated Site 129. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 8 km (Over 10km in the case of 129) beyond intervening forestry plantation and beyond the valley to which their settings relate. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Neutral in each case—that is while the proposed

development may be distinguishable it would not reduce the ability of the setting of the assets to contribute to an understanding, appreciation and experience of them.

- 1.4.2 The Non-Statutory Register cup markings at Kilkeddan (Site 127) are set on the south side of the road between Kilkeddan and Gartgreillan and the boulder is only visible on close approach. The setting of the boulder is dominated by forest plantation to the north, with more open views afforded south and west along the Glen Lussa Valley. The position of the boulder on a slope overlooking the valley indicates that setting may have been a factor in its original siting and contributes to an understanding of it as a ritual monument. It is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate valley setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that five turbine tips would be visible over 6 km north-west of this asset. Forestry to the north would likely block any visibility of the turbines, although some visibility would be possible if the forestry were removed at a future date. The turbines would be seen beyond the valley to which an understanding of the setting of this monument relates. The magnitude of impact would be Low. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant.
- 1.4.3 The Non-Statutory Register hut circle (Site 128) at Kilkeddan is located within dense forest plantation on a south facing slope, west of the site. As a settlement site it is likely that proximity to locally available resources such as water and fertile land were of greater importance than its visual setting and its elevated location overlooking the fertile land of the Glen Lussa valley contributes to an understanding of its placement in the landscape, albeit that this relationship is currently obscured by forest. The hut circle is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in its setting. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that up to three turbine tips would be visible from the hut circle. The proposed development would only be seen following removal of the plantation that currently surrounds this asset and would be seen at a distance of 6 km beyond intervening hill slopes to the west. The proposed development would be located beyond the valley to which the setting of the hut circle relates. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal, and level of effect would thus be Neutral and not significant
- 1.4.4 The Non-Statutory Register cup markings at Cleongart (Sites 86 and 87) are set on a west facing slope within forestry plantation. Their current setting prevents an understanding of their placement in the landscape and relationship to the coast to the west and other potentially contemporary sites in the Dunmore Burn valley and they are judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ZTV indicates that 15 turbines of the proposed development would be visible from these assets. The forestry which currently dominates the setting of these assets would block views of the proposed development. Removal of the forestry at a future date would allow for visibility of the proposed development at a distance of over 4 km to the south and outwith the coastal setting to which these cup markings potentially relate. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant.
- 1.4.5 Settlement remains at Drumgarve (Sites 91-94) recorded on the Non-Statutory Register are set on a south-west facing slope overlooking Glen Lussa. Understanding of the setting of these remains relates to their relationship with the fertile valley of Glen Lussa and they are of Low sensitivity to changes beyond the valley. The ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that up to three turbine tips would be seen at a distance of 3.9 km from the settlement. This partial visibility of the proposed development would be beyond the valley setting to which an understanding and appreciation of the settlement relates and the magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant in each case.
- 1.4.6 Kilkerran Cemetery, Cristin's Cross and MacEachern's Cross (Site 105) is a Scheduled Monument comprising group of memorial stones of early Christian and medieval date surviving within Kilkerran churchyard and cemetery on the south-east edge of Campbeltown. Few of the stones are in their original location and they are set within the wider churchyard which is dominated by later and larger funerary monuments. The stones are judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond the churchyard boundary. The ZTV indicates that six turbine tips would be visible from within the more elevated part of the churchyard. Glimpses of the proposed development would be seen

beyond the intervening settlement of Campbeltown and beyond those elements of setting that contribute to an appreciation of these stones in association with the site of a medieval church, within this discrete location. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant.

- 1.4.7 Killeonan chapel and burial ground (Site 109) is a Scheduled Monument comprising turf-covered foundations of a sub-rectangular building measuring about 16 m east to west by 6 m transversely. The remains are set west of the B842 road overlooking Campbeltown to the east and Machrihanish Links to the west. The immediate setting of the remains relates to the road and to the settlement of Killeonan within which they are located. In spite of the presence of the remains within a relatively high point within the landscape, the Scheduled Monument is mainly sensitive to alterations to its village setting. It is judged to be of Low sensitivity to changes beyond the village of Killeonan. The proposed development would be visible at a distance of over 10 km north of the village and the ZTV (Figure 13.3) indicates that all 16 turbines would be seen. Views of the proposed development would not materially alter the appreciation and understanding of the remains and their association with the village. A Low magnitude of impact is predicted. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant.
- 1.4.8 The Category A Listed Building on Kilkerran Road (Site 120) is set on the western edge of the road leading south out of Campbeltown. Its principal elevation faces east and commands extensive views out across Campbeltown Loch. The building is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting to the east and of Low sensitivity to changes in other directions. Two turbines of the proposed development would be visible from Kilkerran Road and on approach to it from the south. The turbines would be seen beyond the intervening town of Campbeltown and at a distance of over 9.5 km. The magnitude of impact would be Marginal. The level of effect would be Neutral and not significant.

