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ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT EFFECTS BETWEEN 5 AND 15 KM

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As per Chapter 1 of the EIA, the Proposed Development comprises four wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a generation capacity of up to 26.4 megawatts (MW).

This Technical Appendix considers changes to setting to selected heritage assets within the 5 and 15 km Study Area, as detailed in the Setting Sieving Exercise in Technical Appendix TA12.2. This follows the methodology presented in Section 12.3 of the EIA Chapter, with consideration for guidance provided by Historic Environment Scotland^{1,2}.

Within the 5-15 km Study Area, there are 654 designated assets, including: two World Heritage Sites; two Registered Battlefields; two Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs); 77 Scheduled Monuments; 561 Listed Buildings (including 28 Category A, 282 Category B, and 251 Category C); and ten regionally designated Conservation Areas.

The final selection of heritage assets included in the assessment is based on their location within the ZTV, or where views across an asset may include the Proposed Development, with consideration for the contribution of long-distance views and distant landscape context to cultural significance. With 496 heritage assets scoped out of consideration, all remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area have been included for the setting appraisal. The final selection is detailed in Table 12.4.1 and includes 158 designated heritage assets comprising two World Heritage Sites, one Battlefield Site, one GDL, 33 Scheduled Monuments, 118 Listed Buildings (six Category A, 55 Category B, and 58 Category C), and three regionally designated Conservation Areas (Table 12.4.1).

These assets have been assessed in groups based upon locational proximity as detailed in the relevant sections below and in Technical Appendix TA12.2. All plates are taken from Figure 12.4.1 in the EIA Report Volume 2 with references to specific visualisations cited within the assessment text. All visualisations can be found in Volume 3.

¹ Historic Environment Scotland (2020) *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> (Accessed 17/11/2022)

² Historic Environment Scotland (2018) *Environment Impact Assessment Handbook*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> (Accessed 17/11/2022)

Table 12.4.1: Final Selection of Designated Assets within 5-15 km

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Antonine Wall	World Heritage Site	WH1	n/a	Antonine Wall World Heritage Site Boundary	Very High	Negligible	Minor
	World Heritage Site	WHB1	n/a	Antonine Wall World Heritage Site Buffer Zone	Very High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM3210	n/a	Antonine Wall, Inveravon, Roman camps 420m & 730m SE of	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM3211	n/a	Antonine Wall, Nether Kinneil-Inveravon, rampart & ditch	High	Negligible	Minor
Battle of Linlithgow Bridge	Battlefield Site	BTL25	n/a	Battle of Linlithgow Bridge	High	Negligible	Minor
Harburn House	Gardens & Designed Landscapes	GDL00208	n/a	Harburn House	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB14216	B	Charles X Monument, Harburn Policies	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Drumgelloch Conservation Area and Airdrie suburbs	Conservation Area	CA382	n/a	Drumgelloch	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB20928	B	Arran drive, Commonhead, Street, Arranview including gatepiers	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB20933	C	Motherwell Street, Rawyards House	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Livingston Village	Conservation Area	CA371	-	Livingston Village Conservation Area	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7405	C	Morven and Adjoining Heather Cottage 19 And 21 Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7406	C	Almond Bank (J H Shields) With Sub Post Office, Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7407	C	Bezu 11 Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7408	C	Alderston Cottage or Bloom Cottage Nos 2, 7 And 9 Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	LB7411	C	5 Houses. Known as The Old School House and The Danders, 1 Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7412	C	Bloom Cottage 3 And 5 Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7422	C	Bloom Cottage No 1; The Shop;	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7409	B	Livingston Village, Livingston Parish	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7410	B	Livingston Manse	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7413	B	Livingston Inn	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7414	B	Livingston Bridge, River Almond	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Livingston Surrounding Rural Landscape	Scheduled Monument	SM1207	n/a	Murieston Castle	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB14134	B	Murieston House, Easter Murieston	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14160	B	Brucefield Farmhouse and Steading	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14162	B	Howden House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14221	B	Limefield House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14224	B	Gavieside Farm-House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB18442	B	Westfield House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB18443	B	Alderston House, With Offices	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB18444	B	Alderston Park, Doocot	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7417	B	Moss Houses	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB7418	B	Newyearfield Farmhouse and Steading	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14135	C	Skivo Farm (Skivo Kennels)	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14143	C	Newpark House	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB44584	C	Bellsquarry, 30 Calder Road with Boundary Walls	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Conservation Area	CA375	n/a	Torphichen	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Torphichen Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	SM1903	n/a	Torphichen Preceptory, refuge stone at Torphichen Kirk	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM90305	n/a	Torphichen Preceptory	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB14533	B	Torphichen Kirk	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14534	B	Gate-House Torphichen Kirkyard	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14540	B	'Viewforth' High Brae	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14541	B	Sundial	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14549	B	Doocot Wallhouse Policies	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB19704	B	Wallhouse	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14539	C	Hill House, High Brae	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14542	C	Torphichen Free Church (Now Church Hall)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14550	C	Cottages, Broomparkwell	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB18189	C	Low Brae, Ivy Cottage	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Torphichen Surrounding Environs	Scheduled Monument	SM7280	n/a	Refuge Stone	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM1902	n/a	Craigmailing, cross slab	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB14550	C	Cottages, Broomparkwell	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14589	B	Cathlaw House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Avonhead Colliery	Scheduled Monument	SM9675	n/a	Avonhead Colliery	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM9677	n/a	Avonhead Colliery, miners' row	High	Negligible	Minor
Bathgate and rural environs	Scheduled Monument	SM1904	n/a	Bathgate Castle	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument	SM5671	n/a	Kirkton, old parish church 400m ESE of Kirkton Mains, Bathgate	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB22125	A	Bathgate Academy	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB22128	B	George Street, St David's Church (Church of Scotland) With Bell Tower, Church Halls and Boundary Walls	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB22129	B	Jarvey Street, High Church of Scotland with Graveyard, Boundary Walls, Railings and Gatepiers	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB45918	B	24-34 (Even Nos) North Bridge Street, The Regal Community Theatre (Former Regal Cinema)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB22126	C	22 Livery Street Including Outbuildings to Rear	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB22127	C	9, 11 Mansefield Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB50544	C	Livery Street, Church of The Immaculate Conception (St Mary's) (Roman Catholic) , Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Railings	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB50608	C	Marjoribanks Street, Evangical Union Congregational / United Reformed Church Including Halls, Boundary Walls and Gatepiers	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB51105	C	19, 21 George Place, Pavilion Bingo (Former Pavilion Cinema)	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB6713	B	Easter Inch Farmhouse and Steading	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Blackbraes	Scheduled Monument	SM4329	n/a	Blackbraes, coke ovens, Muiravonside	High	Negligible	Minor
Bracco Medieval Settlement	Scheduled Monument	SM9661	n/a	Mid Bracco, deserted farmstead	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument	SM9665	n/a	Drumfin, deserted settlement	High	Negligible	Minor
Cairnpapple Hill, prehistoric ceremonial complex	Scheduled Monument	SM90053	n/a	Cairnpapple Hill, prehistoric ceremonial complex	High	Negligible	Minor
Prehistoric Torpichen	Scheduled Monument	SM6184	n/a	Gala Braes, standing stone	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM7571	n/a	Raven Craig, cairn	High	No effect	No effect
	Scheduled Monument	SM11242	n/a	Castlethorn, fort and standing stones 500m ESE of Torphichen Mains	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM2283	n/a	Bowden Hillfort, Linlithgow	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM2378	n/a	Cockleroy, fort	High	Negligible	Minor
West Lothian Industrial sites	Scheduled Monument	SM6254	n/a	Five Sisters, shale bing SE of Mid Breich	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM11227	n/a	Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of	High	Negligible	Minor
Hilltop House	Scheduled Monument	SM11225	n/a	Hilltop House, coal pit 250m NNW of	High	Negligible	Minor
Lochend	Scheduled Monument	SM9680	n/a	Lochend Pit No. 5 and bing, 650m SW of Lochend	High	Negligible	Minor
Prehistoric Bracco	Scheduled Monument	SM9664	n/a	Mid Bracco, hut circles 350m W of	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM4245	n/a	Duntilland Hill, cairn	High	Negligible	Minor
Muckraw	Scheduled Monument	SM11224	n/a	Muckraw, building 200m ESE of	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Myrehead	Scheduled Monument	SM2570	n/a	Easter Manuel, cultivation terraces NNW of	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	SM6484	n/a	Myrehead, enclosure 750m NE of	High	Negligible	Minor
Thieves Hill	Scheduled Monument	SM9666	n/a	Thieves Hill, deserted settlement 400m E of	High	Negligible	Minor
Union Canal	Scheduled Monument	SM8952	n/a	Union Canal, River Avon to Greenbank	High	Negligible	Minor
West Calder and Addiewell	Scheduled Monument	SM7254	n/a	Old West Calder Church, West Calder	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB14210	B	West Calder 13-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Former West Calder Co-Op	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14211	B	West Calder East End, Library	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB19677	B	West Calder Station, Including Cast-Iron Footbridge To E	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB51118	C	43 Main Street, Railway Inn	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14225	C	Addiewell Farm	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14219	B	Hermard House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14220	B	Hermard Coach-House and Stables	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14213	B	Harwood Farm-House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14209	B	Loganlea House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB49089	B	Auchenhard House Including Summerhouse and Gatepiers	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB49185	B	Auchenhard Farmhouse Including Boundary Wall and Gatepiers	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
West Harwood	Scheduled Monument	SM11210	n/a	West Harwood, burial mound 720m SSE of	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Linlithgow Bridge	Listed Building	LB15325	B	Cottages and Public House, Linlithgow Bridge	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Auchterhead Muir	Listed Building	LB671	B	Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument, Darmed-Lin	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Blackburn	Listed Building	LB7419	A	Blackburn House	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB7420	B	Blackburn Village Bridge, River Almond	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14202	B	Blackburn Village, Bridge, River Almond	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14203	C	East Whitburn House	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Caldercruix and environs	Listed Building	LB19254	C	Caldercruix, Main Street, Longriggend and Meadowfield Church Including Gatepiers and Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14206	C	Auchingray	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Carluke	Listed Building	LB726	A	High Mill Chapel Street	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB741	B	St Andrew's Parish Church, Mount Stewart Street	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Fannyside	Listed Building	LB1073	B	Fannyside Mill	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB1072	C	Fannyside Toll	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Fauldhouse	Listed Building	LB18984	B	Fauldhouse, Crofthead Primary School, Sheephousehill	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Gowanbank	Listed Building	LB14557	A	Gowan Bank Farmhouse, Steading and Cottage	High	Negligible	Minor
Manuel House	Listed Building	LB19392	B	Manuel House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Suburban Motherwell: Wishaw, Newmains, Bonkle, New Stevenston and Overtown	Listed Building	LB47975	A	Wishaw, Young Street, St Ignatius Roman Catholic Church Including Boundary Wall and Gate Pier	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	LB38236	B	Cambusnethan, Kirk Road, Former Parish Church Including Boundary Wall and Cemetery (Church of Scotland)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	LB47346	B	Wishaw, 9-35 (Odd Nos) Banchory Road, The Coach House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47504	B	Wishaw, Main Street, Wishaw Old Parish Church (Church of Scotland)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47939	B	Wishaw, 47 Clelland Road, Including Boundary Wall	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47952	B	Wishaw, 155-175 (Odd Nos) Main Street And 1-11 (Odd Nos) Belhaven Terrace, Richmond Place	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47959	B	Wishaw, Main Street and Kenilworth Avenue Former Coltness Gatehouse	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB38235	C	Cambusnethan, Kirk Road, Cambusnethan Old Parish Church (Church of Scotland) Including Church Hall, Vestry And Session House, War Memorial, Boundary Wall, Gatepiers, Gates And Railings	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB45605	C	Wishaw, Belhaven Terrace, St Andrews Episcopal Church Including Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47935	C	Wishaw, Ballater Crescent, Marker Post	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47937	C	Wishaw, 19-21 Campbell Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47938	C	Wishaw, 43-45 Clelland Road Including Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47943	C	Wishaw, 9 Glencairn Avenue, Craigneuk	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47944	C	Wishaw, Kenilworth Avenue, Reformed Presbyterian Church Including Boundary Wall and Railings	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47945	C	Wishaw, 9 Kenilworth Avenue, Reformed Presbyterian Church Manse	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47946	C	Wishaw, 161 Kirk Road Including Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	LB47947	C	Wishaw, 177 Kirk Road Including Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47948	C	Wishaw, 307 Kirk Road, Vine Cottage	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47950	C	Wishaw 3-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street And 2 Caledonian Road	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47951	C	Wishaw, 57-59 (Odd Nos) Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47955	C	Wishaw, 26-30 (Even Nos) Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47956	C	Wishaw, 32-38 (Even Nos) Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47957	C	Wishaw, 40-50 (Even Nos) Main St	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47958	C	Wishaw, 206-216 (Even Numbers) Main Street	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47963	C	Wishaw, 147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB48015	C	Cambusnethan, Kirk Road, Cambusnethan North Parish Church Including Church Hall and Boundary Wall (Church of Scotland Formerly Free Church)	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB49232	C	141-145 (Odd Nos) Main Street, YMCA Building	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB49604	C	Wishaw, 57 Kirk Road, Former Cinema	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB49605	C	Wishaw, 59-69 (Odd Nos) Kirk Road, Mecca Bingo (Formerly Green's Playhouse)	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB673	B	Newmains, Church Avenue, Coltness Memorial Church (Church of Scotland)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47982	B	Newmains, Manse Road, Newmains Police Station Including Boundary Wall and Railings	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47981	C	Newmains, 144 And 144A Manse Road Including Gatepiers	Low	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Type	HES Reference	Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	LB47979	B	Bonkle, Church Road, Bonkle Parish Church (Church of Scotland) Including Church Hall And Gatepiers	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB14190	C	Murdostoun Castle, Lodge	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB666	C	Bonkle, 3, 5 And 7 Allanton Road	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB667	C	Bonkle, 9 Allanton Road	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB691	C	Bonkle, 2 Allanton Road	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB669	B	Bonkle, Murdostoun Road, Murdostoun Bridge	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47978	C	Bonkle, 251 Bonkle Road, Auchter House Including Gatepiers and Railings	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47980	C	Bonkle, 1 Church Road	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47977	C	Bonkle, Allanton Road, Woodypoint Estate, bridge	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47984	C	Overtown, Main Street, Overtown Parish Church (Church of Scotland)	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB47985	C	Overtown, 148 Main Street, Overtown Parish Church Manse Including Boundary Wall	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB6664	B	1 And 2 Buchan Road, Carfin, Timber Bungalows	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

1.2 WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and associated assets

WH1 - Antonine Wall World Heritage Site Boundary WHB1 - Antonine Wall World Heritage Site Buffer Zone SM3210 - Antonine Wall, Inveravon, Roman camps 420m & 730m SE of SM3211 - Antonine Wall, Nether Kinneil-Inveravon, rampart & ditch					
Designation	2 x World Heritage Sites, 2 x Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity	Very High / High	Distance and Direction to CSA	14.5 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1/ Figure 6.53 / Plates 1 -2				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This group consist of four assets associated with Roman military campaigns in modern day Scotland in the late 1st to 2nd century AD. Roman military forces were first deployed against the Caledonian tribes in the Agricolas campaign of c. 83 AD, building a series of forts and fortlets between Carlisle and Perth, extending northeast towards Aberdeen, culminating in the battle of Mons Graupius in 84 AD and a Roman victory. The location of the battle is unclear, however, a site to the north of the Clyde/Forth Isthmus seems probable.</p> <p>This 1st century campaign was succeeded by a secondary phase of military activity, with a more permanent defensive line created against the Caledonian tribes along the Clyde/Forth Isthmus. The Antonine Wall represents a Roman frontier system running 60 km across central Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde Estuary, constructed around 140 AD under the rule of Emperor Antonius Pius, before being abandoned less than 30 years later. At the time of construction, it was the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire and the most complex frontier constructed by the Roman army. The Antonine Wall was a turf rampart fronted by a wide and deep ditch with regular forts and fortlets along its length, acting as secure crossing points to control movement north and south. A road known as the 'Military Way' ran behind the rampart, linking the forts.</p> <p>WH1 records the line of the Antonine Wall, while the buffer zone accounts for its associated forts, fortlets and other heritage assets. SM3211 records a section of the Antonine Wall ramparts, identified through cropmark data, at a point where it crosses the River Avon. In 1983, small-scale excavations were carried out in advance of the laying of two gas pipelines across the line of the Wall and the defences of a Roman temporary camp near Inveravon Farm. No evidence of the rampart's stone base was uncovered; however, minor traces of turf work were identified, and the Antonine Wall Ditch was measured at about 7.5m wide. Furthermore, the trenching showed that the Antonine Wall and Ditch appeared to reach the east bank of the Avon at a lower point downstream than that at which they left the west bank, indicating space had been left for a small fort.</p> <p>SM3210 records the location of a likely temporary camp, located just to the south of the defences on a rise above the River Avon valley. Trenching in 1983 revealed part of the shallow east ditch of the temporary camp, which measured about 1m wide and 0.55m deep. Excavation inside the camp revealed the remains of one post-hole and a possible portion of another.</p> <p>The Antonine Wall was inscribed as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site³ in 2008, and its outstanding universal value lies in the survival of the 2nd-century Roman frontier system across Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, reflecting the development and breadth of Roman military architecture and power.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The wider setting for the Antonine Wall and its associated camps and forts is defined by its location between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde Estuary, across what is now known as the Central Belt of Scotland. The setting across its eastern half is the lowland zone between the Forth estuary and the Hillerston Hills to the south, taking in the river valley for the River Avon. Along its western extent the setting is the lowland zone within the River Carron/Bonny Water river valleys with the Kilsyth Hills/Campsie				

³ UNESCO (2008) *Frontiers of the Roman Empire*. Available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430> (Accessed 03/05/2022)

	<p>Fells/Kilpatrick Hills to the north and the upland area to the east of Airdrie to the south.</p> <p>The Antonine Wall is positioned some 14.5 km north of the CSA within a modern landscape of Post-Medieval farmland and major urban settlement, taking in the urban centres around Glasgow, Cumbernauld, Grangemouth, Falkirk and Bo'ness. This landscape takes in modern transport infrastructure in the form of the M9 motorway and energy infrastructure in the form of the power station and oil refinery at Grangemouth and a series of wind turbines.</p> <p>The setting for SM3211 and 3210 is the River Avon valley below and to the west of Aingathil Hill. The defences here are positioned to guard any fording of the River Avon on a bend in the river where it realigns from west to east to north to south before heading south through a river valley to the west of the Hillerston Hills near Torphichen. The assets are located in agricultural land beside the River Avon, to the north of the Avondale landfill and south of Grangemouth Power Station.</p> <p>Topographically, key views would have been to the north, over the Forth estuary, and west, towards Falkirk. However, modern infrastructure to the north, namely Grangemouth Power Station, coupled with forestry and hedgerow growth, reduces visibility from SM3211 and 3210 to the Forth Estuary. Additionally, views west, towards Falkirk are obscured by forestry. Views to the south are obscured by upward sloping topography as well as modern infrastructure, including the Avondale Landfill. Views east are limited by upwards sloping topography.</p> <p>The setting of SM3211 and 3210 adjacent to and above a likely crossing point on the River Avon aids to our understanding of the placing of Forts, Fortlets and Camps at key strategic points along the length of the Antonine Wall defences.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of the Wall, but rather within the wider landscape context 14.5 km to the south-west. The Roman Camp (SM3210) is outside the ZTV, therefore, there would be no change in this asset's setting. However, a small section of the remaining assets (Plate 1) does lie within the ZTV, meaning there could be glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the south-west, albeit this is likely to be limited due to the Proposed Development's distance from the assets.</p> <p>This group of assets sits within a landscape containing large urban centres and extensive transport and energy infrastructure. Wirelines indicate that the addition of new turbines at Torrance will not detract from the setting of the Antonine Wall and will instead blend in with the current line of turbines present within the wider landscape. Figure 6.53 demonstrates that the Proposed Development would be incorporated onto the western edge of the Operational Black Law/Torrance Wind Farms and within the visual field of new turbines at the consented West Benhar and Brownhill Wind Farm developments.</p> <p>The introduction of the four turbines associated with the Proposed Development does not impact any key aspects of the setting or understanding of these monuments, however, could result in a barely distinguishable change in our appreciation or experience of these heritage assets. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As a group of heritage assets of very high sensitivity with a negligible change in the experience of the heritage asset, there is a minor effect upon the world heritage site as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As a group of heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change in the experience of the heritage asset, there is a minor effect upon the remaining Scheduled Monuments as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

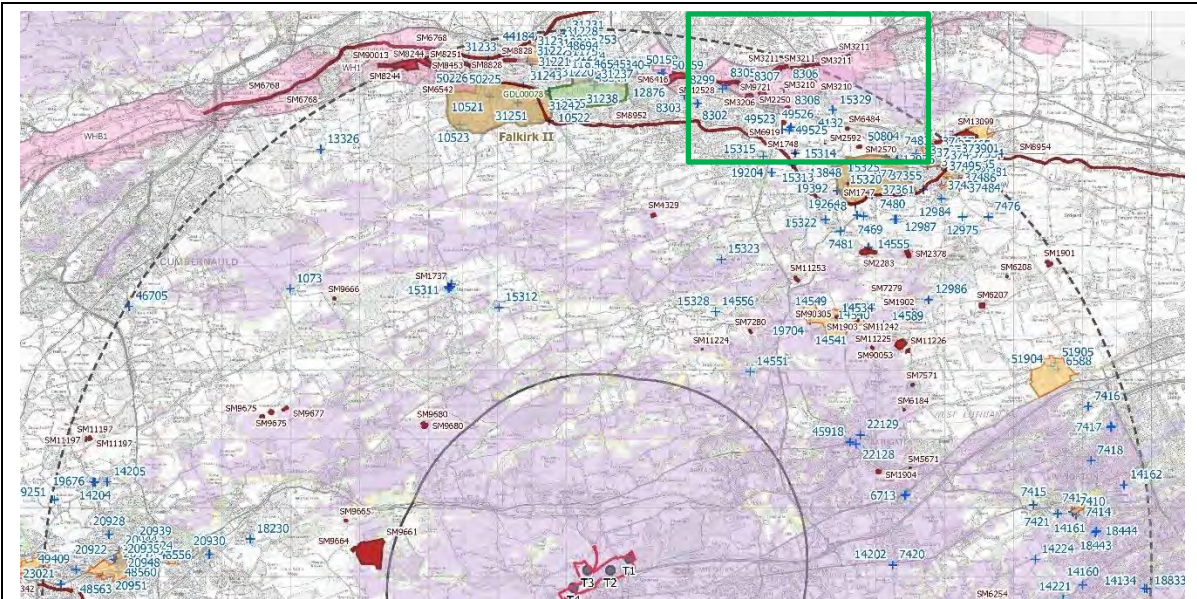


Plate 1: Assets in relation to CSA

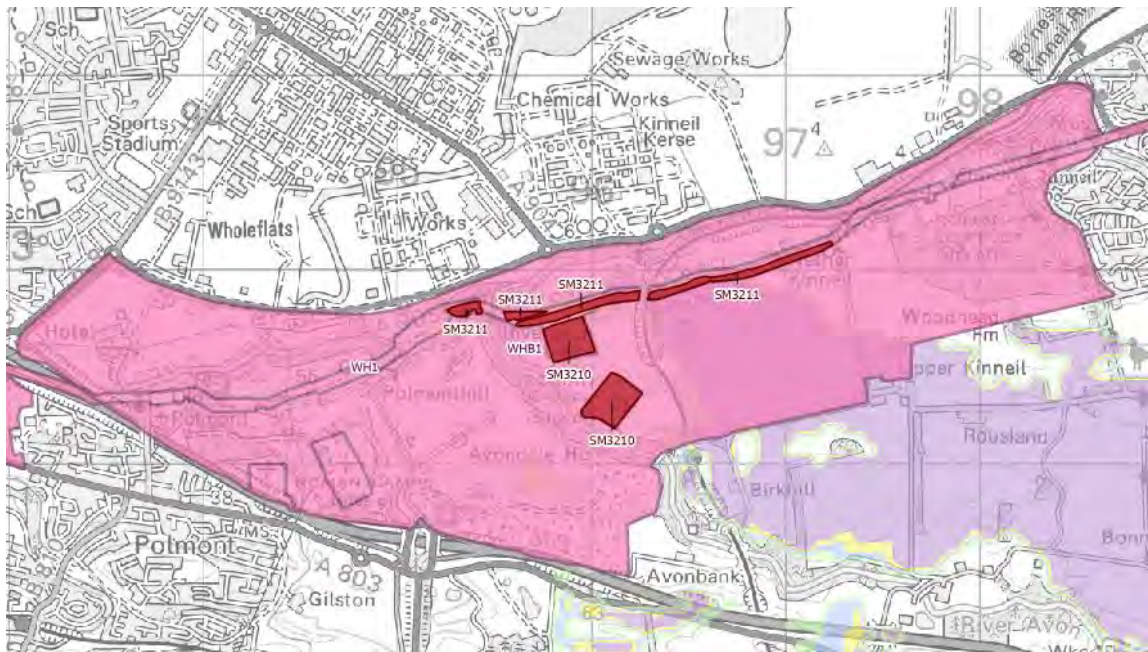


Plate 2: Location of assets WH1, WHB1, SM3210 and SM3211

1.3 BATTLEFIELD SITES

Battle of Linlithgow Bridge

BTL25 – Battle of Linlithgow Bridge					
Designation	1 x Battlefield Site	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	12 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 3 - 4				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge was fought between the Earl of Lennox and the Earl of Arran on 4 September 1526 as part of an ongoing struggle for control over the young King James V. Lennox was marching on Edinburgh to free the King from the control of the Earl of Angus, when he encountered an army under the Earl of Arran at Linlithgow Bridge. As the bridge over the Avon was held against him, he marched downstream to a ford from where he attacked upslope, hoping to deal with Arran's men before reinforcements could arrive from Edinburgh. However, he was unsuccessful and after a long push of pikes, his men broke as Angus arrived with fresh troops. In the rout that followed, Lennox was taken prisoner, disarmed, and then killed. Angus remained in control of the young King for another two years until James escaped from Edinburgh and began to reign directly; Angus was forced to flee to England as his lands were confiscated.</p> <p>The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge has particular significance, owed to the fact that it was the greatest military struggle to free the young James V from the control of the Earl of Angus.</p> <p>The Inventory boundary defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have taken place (landscape context) and where associated physical remains and archaeological evidence occur or may be expected (specific qualities).</p> <p>The Inventory boundary for the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge is defined on the accompanying map and includes the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace/Pace Hill, where the eastern end of the bridge was defended by Arran's men. • Easter Manuel, where Lennox's force approached the bridge initially and where Lennox's artillery may have been located. • The Manuel nunnery, which marks the rough location of Lennox's crossing point of the River Avon. • The south-eastern slopes of Manuel Hill and the area around Whitecross, marking Lennox's line of approach and his subsequent movement to the ford. • The area of the bridge across the Avon, in a similar place to the current bridge of the A803. • The area around Kettilstoun and Linlithgow Leisure Centre, where some of the fighting between Lennox and Arran's forces may have occurred and through which Angus and his force arrived at the battlefield. <p>The battlefield derives its cultural significance from its historic, archaeological, and communal value. There remains potential for finds associated with the battle to be recovered in surrounding fields. Many of the roads in the local housing estates are named after the key protagonists in the fighting and legend has it that the property on Linlithgow Bridge High Street named Borestone House has in its back garden the stone where Douglas was said to have raised his banner at the battle. A book devoted purely to the battle, <i>The Heart and the Rose</i> by Jon Cooper, appeared in 2004, and a local group, the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project, has a website devoted to the battle. A battlefield trail has been established, with a series of display boards explaining and depicting the battle. The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project has also planted a 'Lennox rose' on the cairn site and has established a memorial garden round the cairn incorporating plants used as badges by the combatants such as roses, lilies, thistles, and hawthorns.</p> <p>Despite local interest, regional and national knowledge and appreciation of the battle is limited.</p>				

<p>Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>Nothing visibly remains of the Linlithgow Bridge of 1526, although it is known that the bridge was on the site of the modern road to Polmont. The site of Manuel nunnery is known, although only the north-west gable remains today. The River Avon has eroded the banks and washed away the majority of the buildings and the associated cemetery. Much of the eastern bank below Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill) was quarried away and has been restored as a nature reserve. Crucially, however, the rising ground to the ridge where Arran's men were drawn up is still untouched and the overall landscape can still be understood.</p> <p>Despite its proximity to the town of Linlithgow, the battlefield has been relatively unaffected by urban development. Peace/Pace Hill stands above the haughland of the River Avon, and there is a road bridge and a rail bridge to cross the river valley. The positions of Arran's men at the bridge and along the high ground at Peace Hill has been lost to housing, however, if the battle extended to the south-west, it has potential to be preserved, as the expansion of Linlithgow has not extended far in this direction. The main impact upon the battlefield has been caused by a large quarry that operated on the eastern bank of the river, running at the base of the scarp up to Peace Hill. Inevitably, this will have removed traces of any part of the action on this lower-lying ground.</p> <p>The setting for this battlefield is the settlement of Linlithgow and its immediate rural environs around the River Avon and associated high ground. Despite urban expansion around Linlithgow and the loss of many medieval structures around the bridge and river, much of the battlefield site remains undeveloped, and as such, contributes to the battlefield's cultural value by allowing an appreciation and understanding of both the landscape in which the battle took place and the movement of troops as described in accounts. The largely undeveloped nature of the battlefield site also retains research potential and the possibility of battle finds being recovered.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of the battlefield site, but rather within the distant landscape some 12 km to the south-west. The battlefield is largely outside of the ZTV, with only intermittent visibility from high ground between Linlithgow and Whitecross to the west. Key views from the battlefield site are along the length of the River Avon, which runs north-east to south-west between Whitecross and Linlithgow. Views towards the Proposed Development site are largely obstructed by high ground, in the form of Hillerston Hills to the south of Linlithgow.</p> <p>Linlithgow is located immediately north-east and east of the battlefield, while the wider landscape around the asset comprises Post-Medieval field systems, dotted with Post-Medieval and modern infrastructure, residential development and farmsteads. The Union Canal abuts the battlefield site to the south with Avon Aqueduct visible.</p> <p>The introduction of new turbines associated with the Proposed Development does not affect any key aspects of the setting or understanding of this battlefield, however, could result in a barely distinguishable change in our appreciation or experience of this heritage asset. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this asset.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural value, there is a minor effect upon BTL25 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

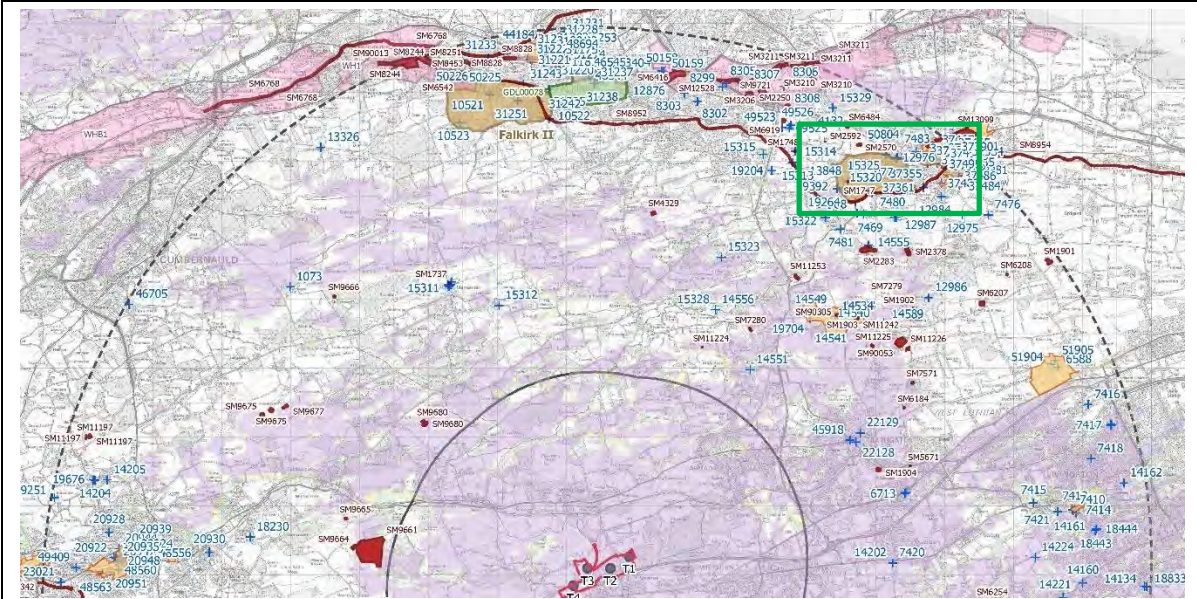


Plate 3: Asset in relation to CSA

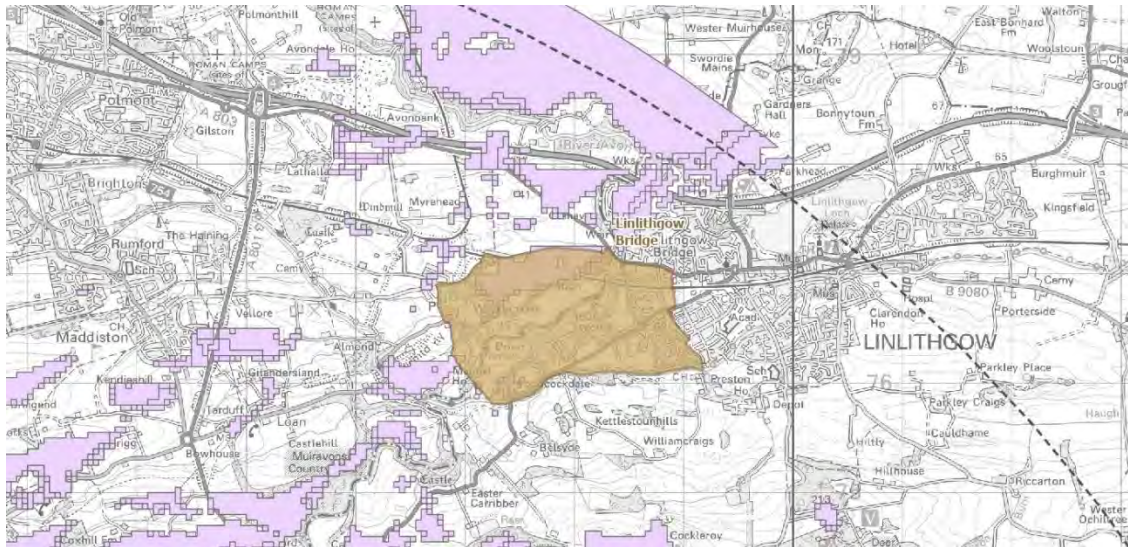


Plate 4: Location of BTL25

1.4 GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Harburn House

GDL00208 - Harburn House LB14216 – B - Charles X Monument, Harburn Policies					
Designation	1 x Garden & Designated Landscape, 1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	High / Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	13.7 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.49 / Plates 5 and 6				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This group of assets is made up of Listed Buildings, all within the registered Garden and Designed Landscape of Harburn House⁴ (GDL 00208).</p> <p>GL00208 records an early 19th century landscaped park located to the south of Livingston New Town, and south-east of West Calder. Harburn House was built in 1804 on the site of a possible earlier castle (Harburn Castle), with the current designed landscape centred around Harburn House. The Designed Landscape is made up of formal drives and approaches, paths and walkways designed to meander through and take in parkland, formal gardens, a walled garden, and water features. There are two principal drives, with the main north drive entering from a side road of the B7008 by the main lodge. The south drive enters the estate from the B7008 at Harburnhead and leads across the south park. Harburn is completely enclosed by woodland belts, meaning views out of the landscape are restricted. The GDL contains Harburn House (LB14215), Stable Yard/Steading (LB14217), Doocot (LB14218) and Charles X Monument (LB14216). Of these, only LB14216 is within the ZTV, with the remaining assets not discussed.</p> <p>The monument is located to the south-east of the house, comprising a plain stone column with ball finial decoration, commemorating the visit of Charles X of France to Harburn in 1832 (LB14216).</p> <p>This group of assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, making a valuable contribution to our understanding of the operation and development of country estates through the 19th century and into the second half of the 19th century, during a period of rapid industrial expansion.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The Designed Landscape sits within a mixed agricultural and pastoral landscape, surrounded by farmland and plantation woodland. The nearest settlement of note is West Calder, located 2.5 km north, with the north driveway of Harburn House connecting to the B7008, which enters West Calder from the south of the settlement. The Estate is enclosed by woodland, specifically designed to screen residents and guests from views outside of the GDL. The setting of the GDL is the immediate rural landscape abutting the edges of the wooded estate. The various landscape features and buildings within the estate are intended to be enjoyed from within the confines of the designed landscape, with walkways screening views of key landscape features and architectural elements until close by. Views in and out of the estate are restricted by design.</p> <p>The setting of the GDL and the assets within the estate contribute to their cultural significance, emphasising the use of the estate as a private retreat for residents and guests.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of the GDL but located 13.7 km to the north-west.</p> <p>The majority of the parkland and three of the Listed Buildings are not within the ZTV, with only a portion of the eastern edge of the park and the Charles X Monument (LB14216) likely to have any potential visibility of the turbines, as shown in Figure 12.4.1. However, due to the thick perimeter planting, it is highly unlikely that there would be any views of the Proposed Development site, with wirelines confirming this (Figure 6.49).</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape with assets contained within the estate boundary sufficiently screened by plantation woodland. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would negatively impact the appreciation or experience of the GDL and associated assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or key aspects of setting for the GDL and associated heritage assets, which is the association with the immediate rural landscape surrounding the estate. Figure 6.49 demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not be visible from this group of assets. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the monuments.</p>				

⁴ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Harburn House, GDL00208*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/gdl00208> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

Statement of Significance of Effect

The GDL is a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, and as such there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

The listed buildings within the GDL are heritage assets of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to their cultural significance, and as such there is a negligible effect upon these heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

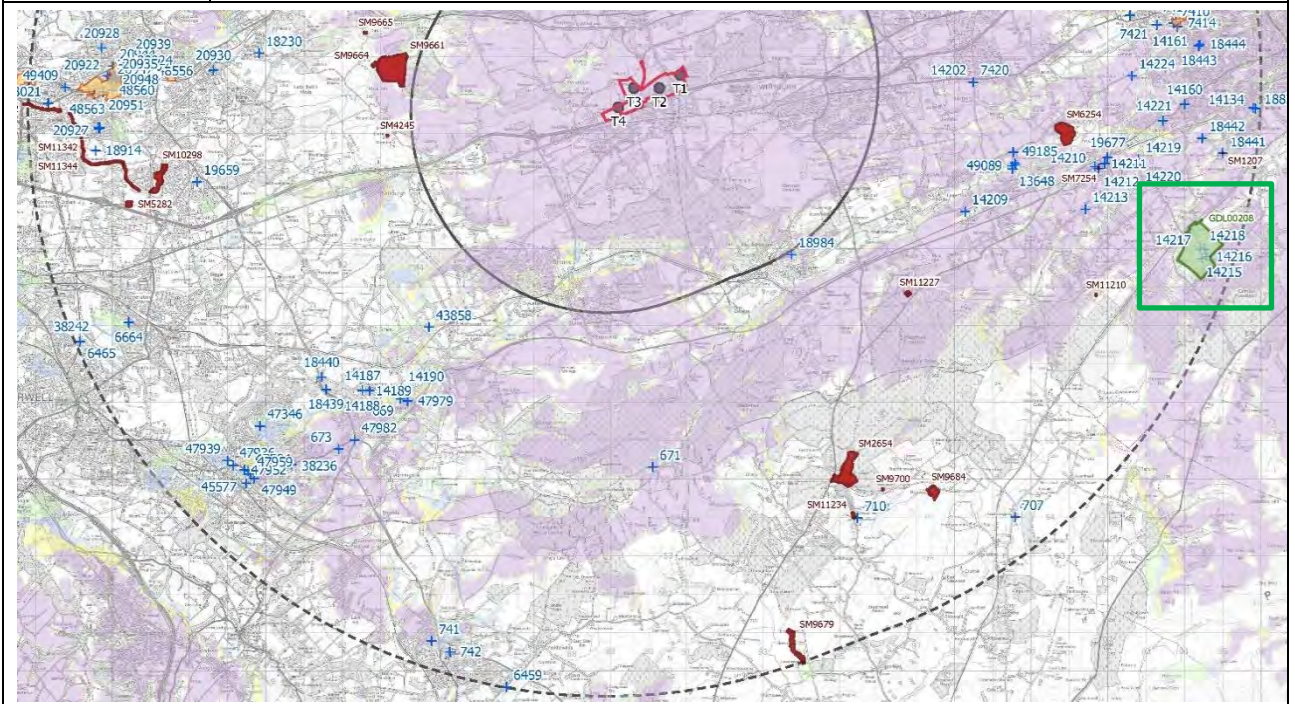


Plate 5: Assets in relation to CSA

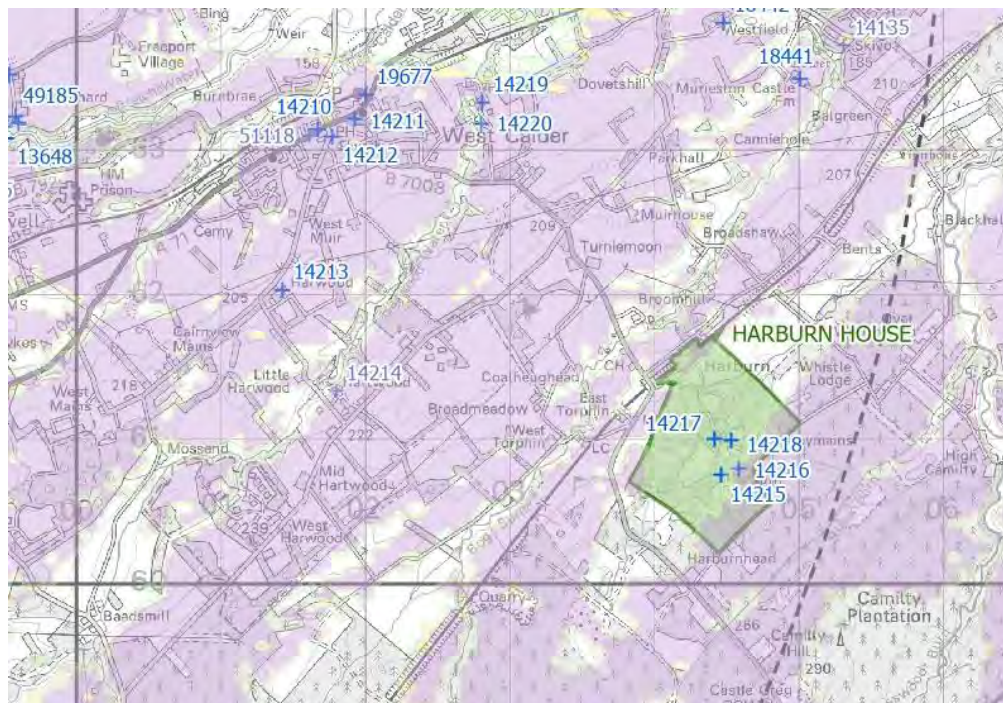


Plate 6: Harburn House Park and associated Listed Buildings

1.5 CONSERVATION AREAS

Drumgelloch Conservation Area and Airdrie suburbs

CA382 – Drumgelloch Conservation Area LB20928 – B - Arran Drive, Commonhead Street, Arranview including Gatepiers LB20933 – C – Motherwell Street, Rawyards House					
Designation	1 x Conservation Area, 1 x Category B Listed Building, 1 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	11.2 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 7 and 8				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Drumgelloch Conservation Area:</p> <p>These assets are located in the suburbs of Airdrie, and comprise four Listed Buildings (LB48556, LB20931, LB48552, and LB48555) within the Conservation Area of Drumgelloch⁵.</p> <p>Drumgelloch is a Victorian and Edwardian residential area within the Burgh of Airdrie, with a diverse range of building types and forms with examples of fine architecture. The Conservation Area contains four listed buildings (Stanley Old College Gate Fragment, Category B Listed Building LB48556, Springwells Avenue, St Paul's Episcopal Church Including Church Hall and Boundary Wall, Category C Listed Building LB20931, Grahamshill Street, Annfield, Category C Listed Building LB48552, and 2 and 3 Stanley Park Including Boundary Wall and Gatepiers, Category C Listed Building LB48555), all of which fall outwith the ZTV of the Proposed Development and are not discussed further. The Drumgelloch area evolved as a settlement alongside the main Glasgow to Edinburgh road, to the east of Airdrie. The area appears to be named after Drumgelloch House, a single storey neoclassical building, circa 1810. The listed properties are a diverse mix of early 19th century, single story Regency styled villas, a mid-19th century working church, and a freestanding masonry arch structure.</p> <p>Two listed buildings on the periphery of Drumgelloch are within the ZTV and warrant discussion.</p> <p>LB20928 records a Greek revival villa dated c. 1868, believed to have been built to an Alexander Thomson design, but without his supervision, though the villa displays typical Thomson composite massing of rectangular forms.</p> <p>LB20933 records an Italianate villa dated c. 1880. Designed by Alexander Thomson.</p> <p>The importance of Airdrie as a major industrial settlement and wealthy burgh is reflected in the quality of the architectural detailing and scale of many of the key properties. There has been a high survival rate of many of the early Regency styled villas, and also the later 19th century villas which contributes to the special character of the Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these buildings derives from their architectural and historic value and their potential to enhance our understanding of the growth of the suburbs of industrial towns in Scotland during the 18th and 19th centuries, as a result of the increasing wealth in the area derived from growing industrialisation.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the Conservation Area and associated listed buildings is defined by its location within the historic core of Drumgelloch, on the main Glasgow to Edinburgh road, within the suburbs of Airdrie. Historically, Drumgelloch was separated from Airdrie to the west by a short stretch of fields, since infilled with residential development in the late 19th and 20th century, to accommodate a growing population of industrial workers. The setting of the associated listed buildings outwith the Conservation Area is the suburbs of Airdrie.</p>				

⁵ North Lanarkshire Council (2012) *Airdrie: Drumgelloch Conservation Area*. Available at <https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-09/29%20Drumgelloch%20CAAMP.pdf> (Accessed 03/05/2022)

	<p>Despite significant urban expansion throughout the 20th century this setting is still legible. This setting contributes to the cultural significance of these assets by aiding our understanding of how and why these wealthy middle-class houses and associated public buildings came into being.</p> <p>Key views within the Conservation Area are along the east to west former Glasgow to Edinburgh road, with a particular focus west to Airdrie.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but is located 11.2 km to the east. Only a small area in the north-west of the Conservation Area is within the ZTV, crucially, any potential views of the Proposed Development from these areas will be obstructed by surrounding buildings and limited by the distance from the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of the Conservation Area and associated assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the Glasgow to Edinburgh road and the town of Airdrie. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this group.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As heritage assets of medium sensitivity with negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

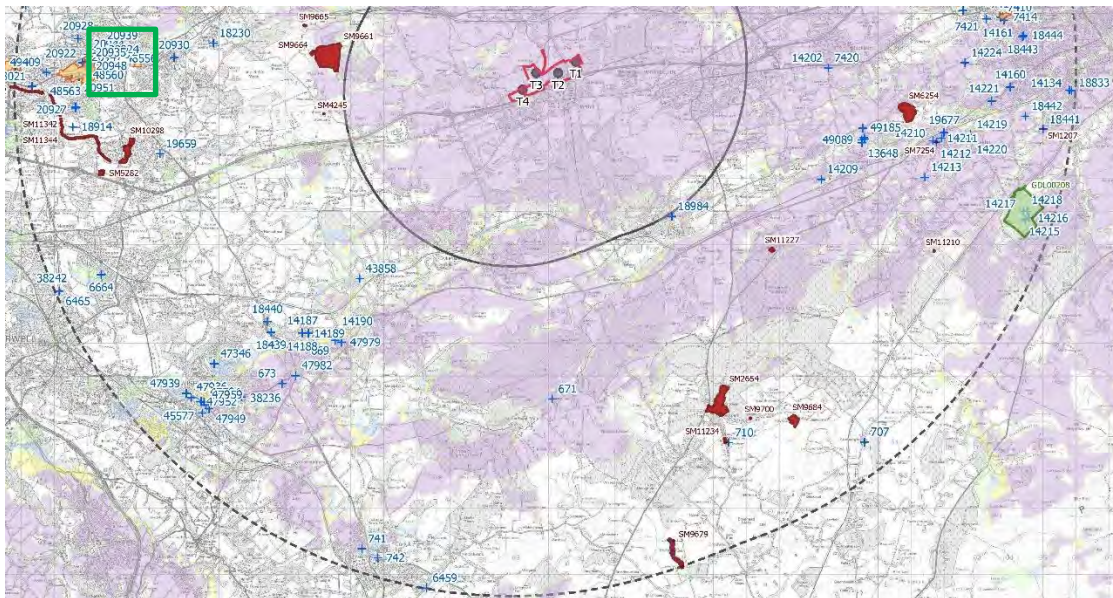


Plate 7: Assets in relation to CSA



Plate 8: Assets in Airdrie Suburbs, including Drumgelloch Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings

Livingston Village

- CA371 - Livingston Village Conservation Area
- LB7409 - B - Livingston Village, Livingston Parish Kirk.
- LB7410 – B - Livingston Manse
- LB7413 - B - Livingston Inn
- LB7414 - B - Livingston Bridge, River Almond LB7405 - C - Morven and Adjoining Heather Cottage 19 And 21 Main Street
- LB7406 - C - Almond Bank (J H Shields) With Sub Post Office, Main Street
- LB7407 - C - Bezu 11 Main Street
- LB7408 - C - Alderston Cottage or Bloom Cottage Nos 2, 7 And 9 Main Street
- LB7411 - C - 5 Houses. Known as The Old School House and The Danders, 1 Main Street
- LB7412 - C - Bloom Cottage 3 And 5 Main Street
- LB7422 - C - Bloom Cottage No 1; The Shop; Livingston Inn Cottages Nos 1 And 2, 4, 4B; 6 And 8 Main Street

Designation	1 x Conservation Area, 4 x Category B Listed Buildings, 6 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High/Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	12.7 km W
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 9, 10 and 11				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Livingston Village Conservation Area forms the historic core of the settlement of Livingston, prior to its major urban expansion in the second half of the 20th century as a 'New Town'. Livingston Village is recorded on the OS 6" dating to 1843-1882 and is depicted as a small rural village set out along a single street north of the River Almond. The village itself is recorded on a 12th century royal charter under 'Leving's Town'. The Listed cottages and houses within the Conservation Area typically date to the 19th century, with the Kirk dating to c. 1732 and the Manse to c. 1803. The Inn at Livingston dates to the 18th century and is a former coaching on the route to Edinburgh, with the bridge across the River Almond also dating to the 18th century.</p> <p>The cultural significance of the assets within the Conservation Area is derived from their historic and architectural value. As a group of assets, they help to inform the development of rural villages in the Scottish Central Belt throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, through a period of rapid industrial expansion.</p>				

<p>Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural landscape of the Central Belt of Scotland, between the major cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the Conservation Area and associated assets defined as a small rural village and its immediate rural surroundings. This historic setting has been eroded throughout the second half of the 20th century as the founding and expansion of Livingston 'New Town' enveloped the surrounding countryside and Livingston Village. The current setting of these assets is within the urban sprawl of Livingston, bisected by the River Almond.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development is not within the setting of this group, but located 12.7 km to the west. The assets are situated within the ZTV but any visibility of the Proposed Development would be restricted by the surrounding buildings within the town of Livingston.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of the Conservation Area and associated assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets, which is the association with the settlement of Livingston, both the historic village and 'New Town'. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this group.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As a heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, CA371 will be subject to a minor change to its heritage value.</p> <p>Similarly, as a group of heritage assets with a negligible change to their cultural significance of Medium and Low value, the remaining assets will undergo a negligible change to their heritage value.</p> <p>These effects are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

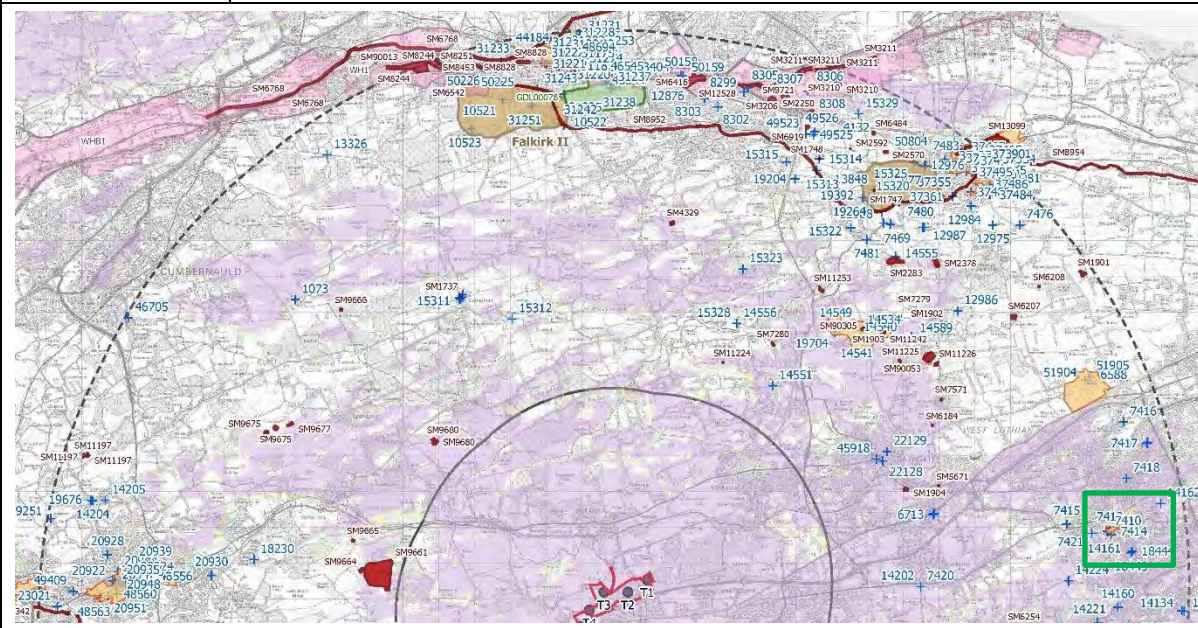


Plate 9: Assets in relation to CSA



Plate 10: Livingston Village Conservation Area



Plate 11: Location of assets in the Livingston Environs

Livingston Surrounding Rural Landscape

<p>SM1207 - Murieston Castle LB14134 - B - Murieston House, Easter Murieston LB14160 – B - Brucefield Farmhouse and Steading LB14162 - B - Howden House LB14221 - B - Limefield House LB14224 - B - Gavieside Farm-House LB18442 - B - Westfield House LB18443 - B - Alderston House, With Offices LB18444 - B - Alderston Park, Doocot LB7417 - B- Moss Houses LB7418 – B - Newyearfield Farmhouse and Steading LB14135 - C - Skivo Farm (Skivo Kennels) LB14143 – C - Newpark House LB44584 - C - Bellsquarry, 30 Calder Road with Boundary Walls</p>					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument, 10 x Category B Listed Buildings, 3 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High/Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	12.7 km W
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.35 / Plates 12 and 13				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Assets within the Livingston environs represent a series of country houses/associated estates, village houses, farms, farmsteads, and associated infrastructure, all historically set within the rural landscape around Livingston Village. The earliest of these assets is Murieston Castle (SM1207), a late-Medieval tower, built in the 16th century and remodelled as a folly in 1824 within the grounds of Murieston Farm and Alderston House (LB18443), dating to the late 17th century. The remaining country houses and farmsteads typically date to the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>Assets within the Livingston environs chiefly derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, helping to inform rural settlement and land use in the Central Belt from the late-Medieval period into the 19th century, during a period of great social and economic change. Of importance, SM1207 helps to inform us about the use and re-use of earlier historic buildings in the 19th century, often resulting in a change of use from something functional into a decorative/aesthetic feature used to aggrandise an estate or dwelling.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is defined by their setting within the rural periphery of Livingston. This historic setting has been eroded throughout the second half of the 20th century as the founding and expansion of Livingston 'New Town' which enveloped the surrounding countryside and Livingston Village. The current setting of these assets is within the urban sprawl of Livingston or on the rural periphery of this settlement, as is the case with assets SM1207, LB18442, LB18443 and LB14224.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this group but located 12.7 km to the west. Whilst the assets are situated within the ZTV, distance, coupled with intervening vegetation and suburban development, restricts visibility of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and any turbines in partial views would be seen within the wider context of Torrance, Torrance Phase II, Southrigg I and West Benhar Windfarms, as shown in LVIA viewpoint 9, in Figure 6.35. Therefore, the Proposed Development would not further degrade the appreciation or experience of the assets within Livingston's rural surroundings, nor would the addition of the Proposed Development alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this group.</p>				

Statement of Significance of Effect

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, SM1207 will be subject to a minor change to its heritage value.
As a group of heritage assets with a negligible change to their cultural significance of Medium to Low value, the remaining assets will undergo a negligible change to their heritage value.
These effects are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

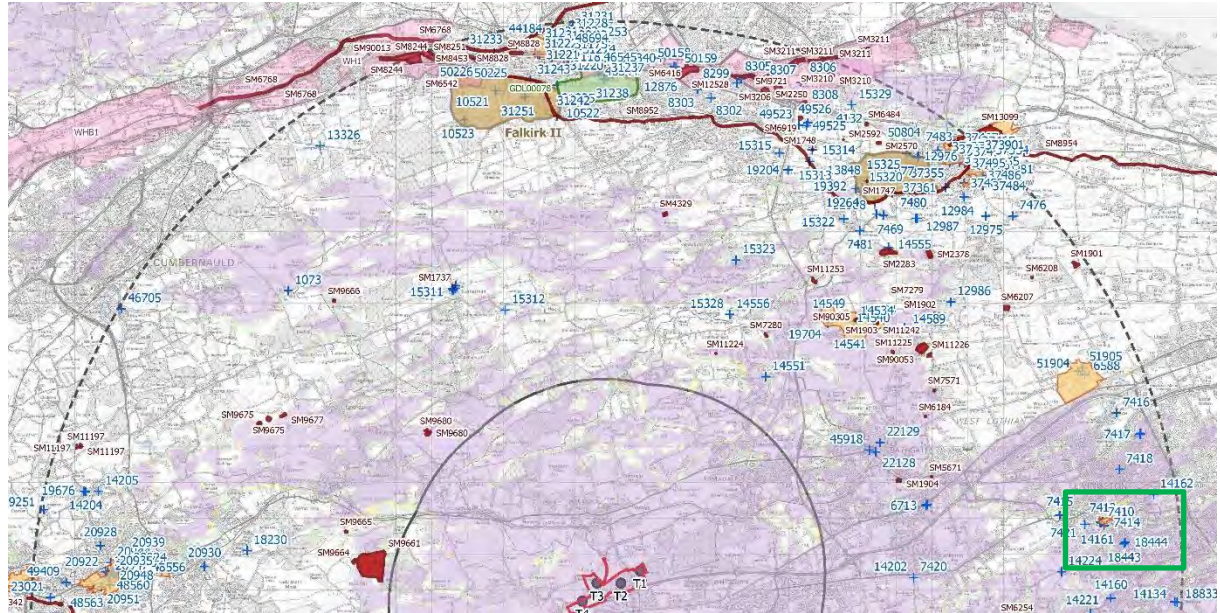


Plate 12: Assets in relation to CSA



Plate 13: Location of assets in the Livingston Environs

Torphichen Conservation Area

<p>CA375 – Torphichen Conservation Area: SM1903 - Torphichen Preceptory, refuge stone at Torphichen Kirk SM90305 - Torphichen Preceptory LB14533 – B - Torphichen Kirk LB14534 – B - Gate-House Torphichen Kirkyard LB14540 – B - 'Viewforth' High Brae LB14541 – B - Sundial LB14549 – B - Doocot Wallhouse Policies LB19704 – B - Wallhouse LB14539 – C - Hill House, High Brae LB14542 – C - Torphichen Free Church (Now Church Hall) LB18189 – C - Low Brae, Ivy Cottage</p>					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments, 1 x Conservation Area, 6 x Category B Listed Buildings, 3 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High / Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	8.5 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.47 / Plates 14 and 15				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>The Torphichen Conservation Area defines the historic core of the village of Torphichen, and its immediate rural surroundings, as seen on the OS 6" dated to 1843-1882. The earliest structures within the village are the Preceptory (SM90305), first founded in the 12th century by the Knights Hospitallers and subject to major additions in the 14th and 15th centuries. This asset chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic value, being the only house of the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John founded in Scotland, and as such holds an important place in their history. The asset also has the potential to contribute to our broader understanding of medieval ecclesiastical architecture and practice.</p> <p>Typically, the Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area date from the mid-18th century to the early 19th century, comprising churches, houses, and cottages, generally concentrated around the southern section of the Conservation Area. Of note, Torphichen Kirk (LB14533), dated 1756, still operates as the parish church for Torphichen. These assets chiefly derive their cultural significance from their historic value, providing evidence for the villages' expansion and refinement in the 18th and 19th century.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural landscape of the Central Belt, between the major cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the Conservation Area and associated assets defined as a small rural village and its immediate rural surroundings. This historic setting is still largely intact despite some residential expansion in the 20th century.</p> <p>Key views are contained within the Conservation Area, to the north and south along the main road in and out of the village.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context, 8.5 km to the south-west.</p> <p>The Proposed Development site is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of the Conservation Area and associated assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the settlement of Torphichen and its immediate rural periphery.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and any turbines in partial views would be seen within the wider context of Torrance, Torrance Phase II, Southrigg I and West Benhar Windfarms, as shown in representative viewpoint 21, in</p>				

	<p>Figures 6.47a to 6.47h, however, this is taken at a higher elevation than Torphichen, showing greater visibility of the Proposed Development than would be seen from the Conservation Area, which is largely surrounded by trees.</p> <p>Therefore, the cultural significance of these assets is still readily appreciable, resulting in a negligible change.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity, the Scheduled Monuments within this group will undergo a negligible change to their cultural significance, resulting in a minor change to these heritage assets.</p> <p>As heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity the listed buildings within this group will undergo a negligible change to their cultural significance, resulting in a negligible change to these heritage assets.</p> <p>These changes are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

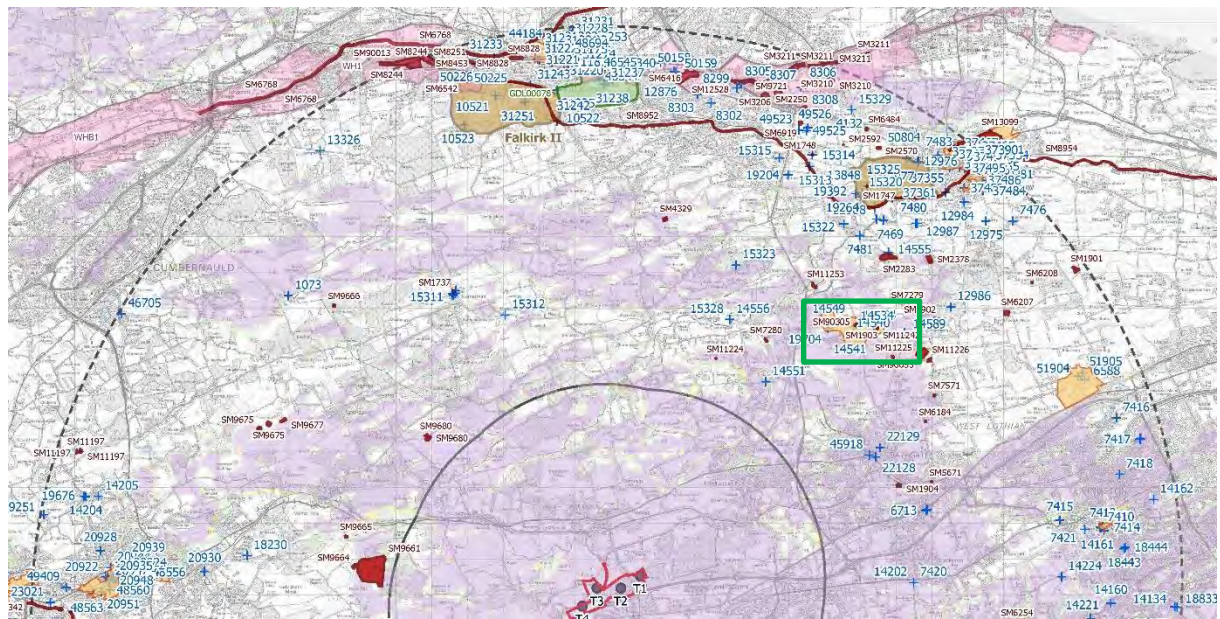


Plate 14: Assets in relation to CSA

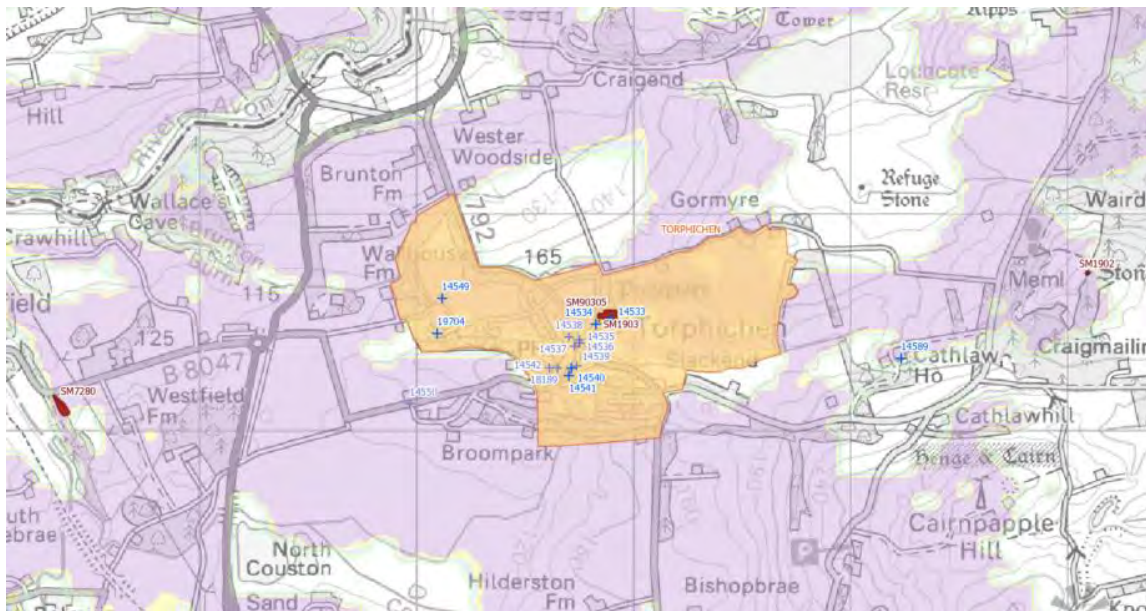


Plate 15: Torphichen Conservation Area and associated assets

Torphichen Surrounding Environs

<p>SM7280 - Refuge Stone, 300m WNW of Westfield Farm, Westfield SM1902 - Craigmalling, cross slab 550m NW of LB14550 – C - Cottages, Broomparkwell LB14589 – B – Cathlaw House</p>					
Designation	4 x Scheduled Monuments, 1 x Conservation Area, 7 x Category B Listed Buildings, 4 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High / Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	8.5 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.47 / Plates 16 and 17				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>SM1902 and SM7820 record the location of Refuge Stones, marking the boundary of the sanctuary of Torphichen Preceptory. These assets are located c. 2km east and west of the Preceptory respectively, within the surrounding rural landscape. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic value and contribute to our broader understanding of medieval ecclesiastical architecture and practice.</p> <p>The Listed Buildings record the location of country houses (LB14589) and smaller cottages (LB14550) within the rural periphery of Torphichen. Both assets are 18th century in date, with Cathlaw House representing a country house and associated estate, located c. 1 km east of Torphichen, off the main road to the village. This pair of assets chiefly derive their cultural value from their historic and architectural value, helping to inform rural settlement and land use in the Central Belt from the late-Medieval period into the 19th century during a period of great social and economic change.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural landscape of the Central Belt, between the major cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, defined by their setting within the rural periphery of Torphichen Village. This historic setting is still largely intact despite some residential expansion in the 20th century.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context, 8.5 km to the south-west. Key views from SM1902 are to the west, over Torphichen, towards the Proposed Development, as shown in Figures 6.47a-h, taken from Cockleroy Hill, less than a mile north of SM1902. The Proposed Development site is located in the distant landscape and any turbines in view would be seen within the wider context of Torrance, Torrance Phase II, Southrigg I, Wester Hasockrigg, and West Benhar Windfarms. Views from SM1902 are restricted towards the Proposed Development, due to intervening forestry cover and modern infrastructure.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of the Conservation Area and associated assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the settlement of Torphichen and its immediate rural periphery.</p> <p>Therefore, the cultural significance of these assets is still readily appreciable, resulting in a negligible change.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity, the Scheduled Monuments within this group will undergo a negligible change to their cultural significance, resulting in a minor change to these heritage assets.</p> <p>As heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity the listed buildings within this group will undergo a negligible change to their cultural significance, resulting in a negligible change to these heritage assets.</p> <p>These changes are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

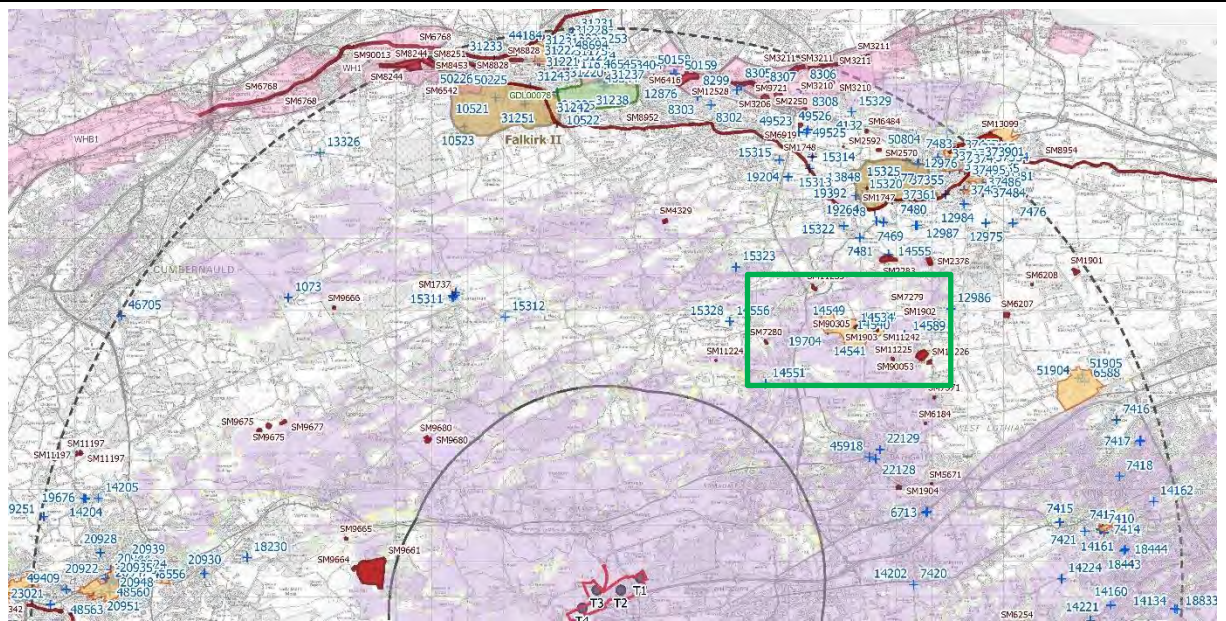


Plate 16: Assets in relation to CSA

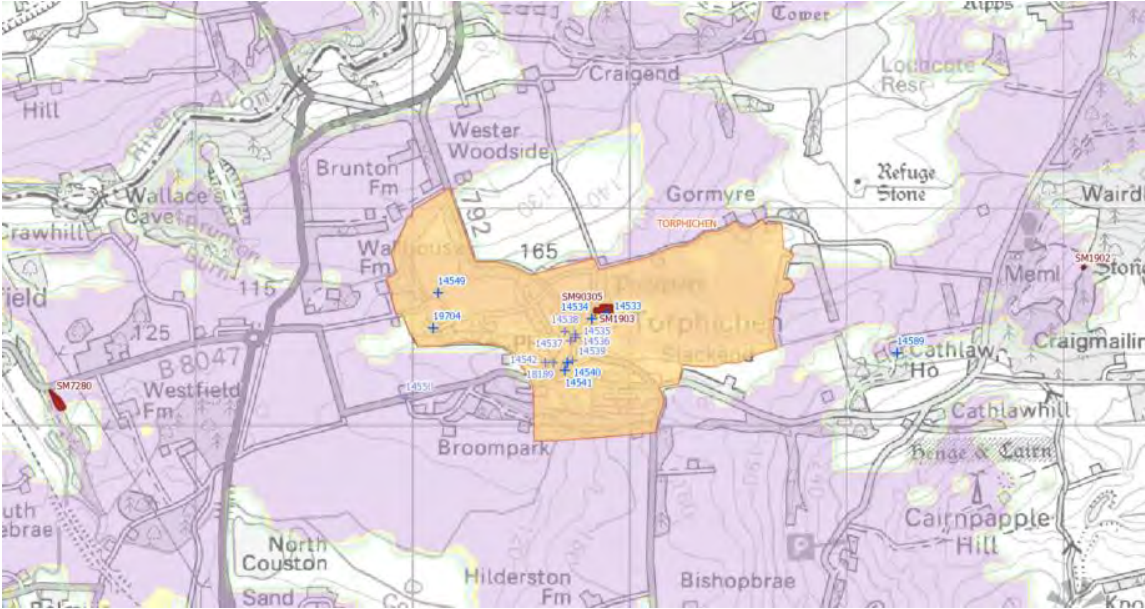


Plate 17: Torphichen Conservation Area and associated assets

1.6 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

Avonhead Colliery

SM9675 - Avonhead Colliery SM9677 - Avonhead Colliery, miners' row					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.7 km SE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 18 and 19				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This group of Scheduled Monuments comprise the remains of two pit head bings of the Avonhead Colliery⁶ and their associated miners' row⁷, which include eight rows of miner's houses and a public house. The Avonhead Colliery is of late 19th and early 20th century date, with the remaining bings likely to relate to mine workings undertaken during the First World War, or soon after. All levels and workings of the Avonhead Colliery were abandoned by February 1920.</p> <p>These monuments are of national importance as industrial monuments which have the potential to provide important information regarding the industry and economy of early modern times. In addition, the monuments are characteristic landscape features of the area, representing important examples of the remains of the Lanarkshire coalfields which came to dominate the Scottish coal industry in the 19th century. Their importance is increased by their group value and by their historical significance.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of Avonhead Colliery and Avonhead Colliery miners' row is historically defined by its location within a large rural landscape east of Airdrie (located c. 5 km to the south-west), with scattered hamlets present to the north and east. Several villages are also present to the west and south. The assets and surrounding rural landscape are depicted on the OS 6" 1883 to 1913 map along with the Slamannan Section of the main rail network connecting Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Slamannan Section of the railway line has been removed in the 20th century but otherwise this historic setting has largely been retained, albeit with the insertion of modern infrastructure such as telephone wires.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context 9.7 km to the south-east. The assets are partially situated within the ZTV so there may be some glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>However, the Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of these assets, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the settlement of Airdrie and its surrounding rural landscape.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

⁶ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Avonhead Colliery, SM9675*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM9675> (Accessed 03/05/2022)

⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Avonhead Colliery, miners' row, SM9677*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM9677> (Accessed 03/05/2022)

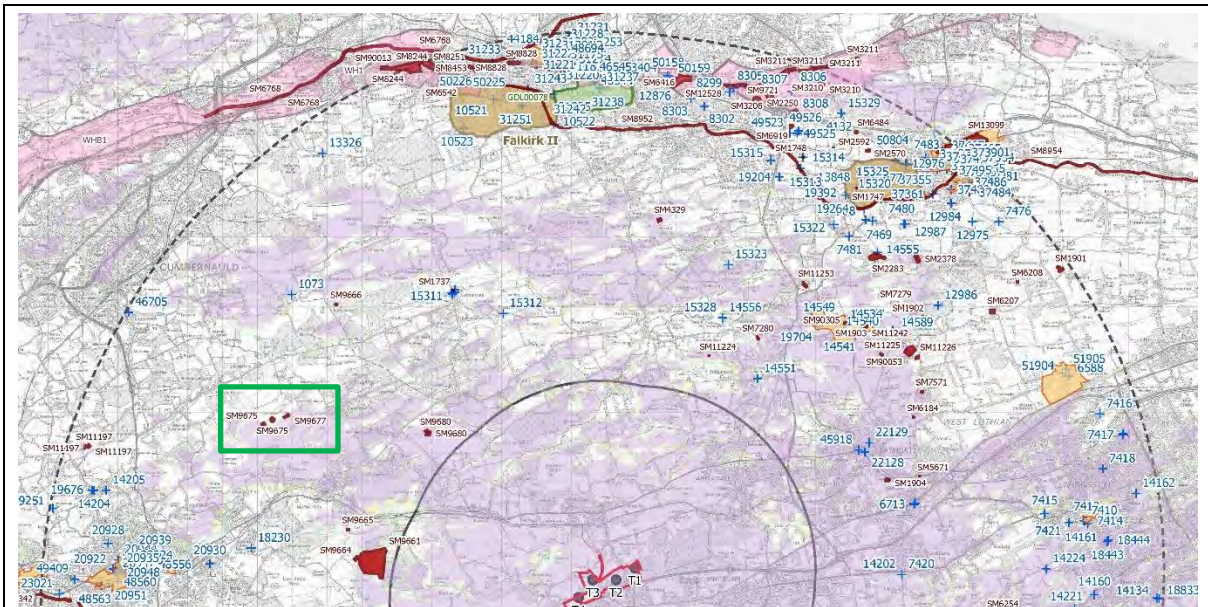


Plate 18: Location of assets in relation to CSA

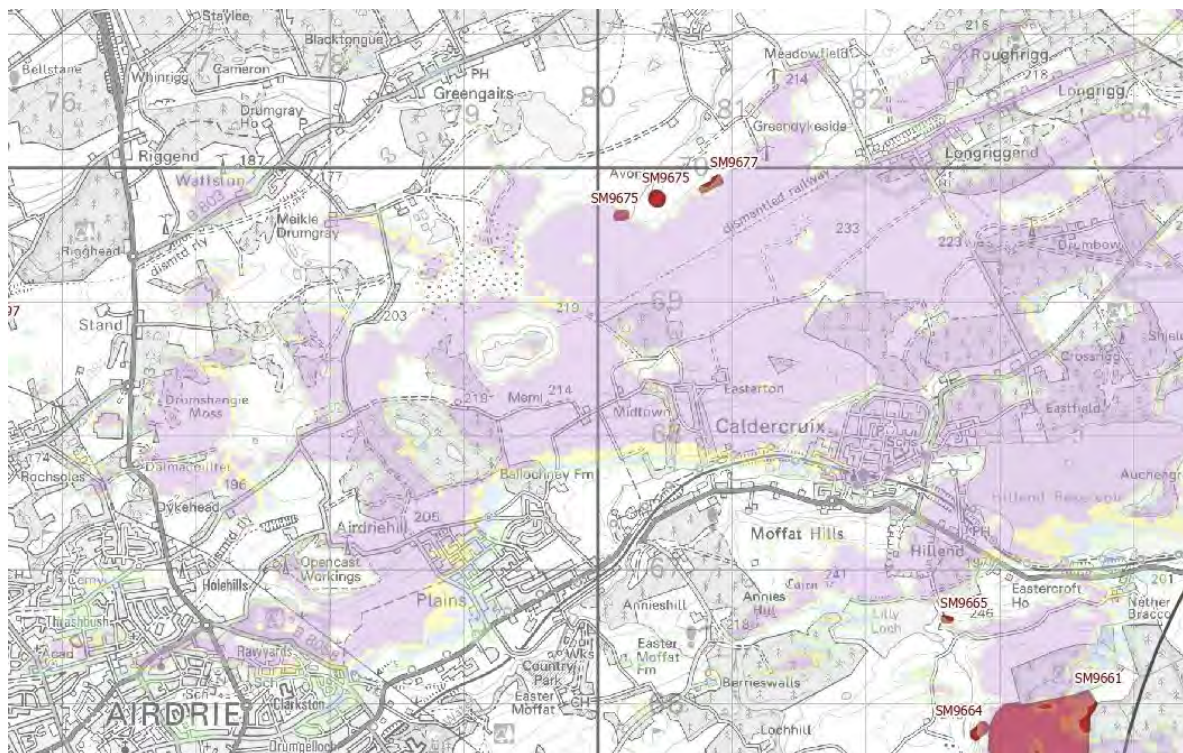


Plate 19: Avonhead Colliery and Miners Row

Bathgate and rural environs

Scheduled Monuments:
SM1904 - Bathgate Castle
SM5671 - Kirkton, old parish church 400m ESE of Kirkton Mains, Bathgate

Bathgate Listed Buildings:
LB22125 – A - Bathgate Academy
LB22128 – B - George Street, St David's Church (Church of Scotland) With Bell Tower, Church Halls and Boundary Walls
LB22129 – B - Jarvey Street, High Church of Scotland with Graveyard, Boundary Walls, Railings and Gatepiers
LB45918 – B - 24-34 (Even Nos) North Bridge Street, The Regal Community Theatre (Former Regal Cinema)
LB22126 – C - 22 Livery Street Including Outbuildings to Rear
LB22127 – C - 9, 11 Mansefield Street
LB50544 – C - Livery Street, Church of The Immaculate Conception (St **Mary's**) (Roman Catholic), Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Railings
LB50608 – C - Marjoribanks Street, Evangelical Union Congregational / United Reformed Church Including Halls, Boundary Walls and Gatepiers
LB51105 – C - 19, 21 George Place, Pavilion Bingo (Former Pavilion Cinema)

Bathgate rural environs:
LB6713 - B - Easter Inch Farmhouse and Steading

Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments, 1 x Category A Listed Building, 4 x Category B Listed Buildings, 5 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High/Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	7.2 km SW
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Figure / Plate Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 20 and 21

Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance

The settlement of Bathgate received Royal Charters in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries and is recorded c. 1160 as a small settlement with church, under the auspices of Holyrood Abbey. A castle is recorded from the 14th century. Mining is recorded from the 17th century, **but the settlement didn't significantly expand until the industrial revolution**, with Bathgate growing in prominence as an industrial and mining centre, principally associated with the coal and shale oil industries.

This group of assets record the evolution of the settlement, from its medieval foundation, through to its expansion in the Victorian period.

Scheduled Monuments:

SM1904 records the location of a ruined Motte and Bailey castle, abandoned in the early 14th century. The surviving earthworks are located just south of Bathgate, beside the old Glasgow to Edinburgh main road, within a golf course.

SM5671 records the remains of Bathgate Old Parish Church. The structure, situated in an old graveyard, was granted to Holyrood Abbey by Malcolm IV (1153-65); it then passed to Newbattle Abbey, the gift being confirmed in 1372. It was abandoned in 1739.

These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic value and research value as sites of future excavation. They inform the medieval foundation of Bathgate, with SM5671 representing an important example of a medieval parish church, providing evidence for ecclesiastical architecture, sculpture and the evolution of the parish system in medieval Scotland.

Bathgate Listed Buildings:

LB22125 (Bathgate Academy) was established by the will of John Newland (a Jamaican-plantation slave owner) in 1799 as a school to service the local community. The

	<p>Academy's main building dates from 1833 and was designed by architect R & R Dickson in the Greek Revival style. The asset is located on the eastern periphery of Bathgate.</p> <p>LB22128, LB22129, LB55044 and LB50608 record the location of four churches built within the heart of Bathgate during the late 19th and early 20th century to service the religious needs of a growing population fuelled by the industrial revolution and mining industries. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, informing the religious life of Scotland from the 19th century and having been constructed at some expense by renowned local architects.</p> <p>LB22126 and LB22127 represent late 18th to 19th century cottages within the historic core of Bathgate. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, demonstrating the growing wealth of the town during this period.</p> <p>The remaining assets consist of theatres and cinemas built to entertain the growing late 19th and early 20th century population. These assets derive their significance from their historic and architectural value, informing the social life of the population during this period.</p> <p>Bathgate rural environs:</p> <p>LB6713 records an architecturally designed farmhouse, built in 1869, with later alterations, incorporating a Baronial tower. The asset is located south-east of Bathgate in what was the rural periphery of Bathgate but is now located on the edge of Wester Inch village. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value.</p>
<p>Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The setting of Bathgate Castle is defined by its location within a modern golf course, bounded to the north by a modern railway line. The historic rural setting of the Castle has been erased, replaced with a modern designed landscape with residential development situated to the north and south.</p> <p>The setting of Kirkton Old Parish Church is defined by its location within its own churchyard, surrounded by a stone road on the south side of a modern main road (A89) and within a modern urban area. Its setting is defined by the churchyard boundaries, creating a private and insular space. The surrounding wall and tall vegetation mostly screen it from view. The setting of these assets does not contribute to their heritage significance as they are no longer in their original context.</p> <p>Assets within Bathgate are defined by their relationship to the Town, and, in the case of Bathgate Academy, its immediate rural environs, being located on the eastern edge of the settlement. Their setting contributes to their cultural significance by helping to inform the construction within the social and economic history of the settlement.</p> <p>LB6713 derives its setting from its position within the rural periphery of Wester Inch, between the A7066 and M8. The assets historic setting was in the rural landscape to the south-east of Bathgate. This setting has since been eroded by the 20th century expansion of Wester Inch growing. As such, the assets modern setting does not contribute greatly to its cultural significance, which is instead formed by its architectural value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of these assets but rather within the wider landscape context 7.2 km to the south-west. Figure 6.54, taken from the high ground of Bathgate at the north-east extent of the town towards the Proposed Development, showcases the Proposed Development sitting within an intermittent line of existing turbines. The Proposed Development sits more prominently in the landscape than the existing Torrance turbines. However, the views from this point are not representative of the views from aforementioned heritage assets, which sit at much lower elevations, in line within the urban sprawl of Bathgate.</p> <p>Both Scheduled Monuments are situated within the ZTV with the potential for glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the south-west, however, any visibility is likely to be obstructed by the surrounding buildings of Bathgate. Assets within Bathgate have visibility screened by extant buildings with little chance of visibility to the Proposed Development site. Views from LB6713 to the Proposed Development site are screened by existing structures and vegetation.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of these assets, nor would the addition of new turbines</p>

	alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the settlement of Bathgate and its surrounding rural landscape.
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with negligible changes to their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets for SM1904, SM5671 and LB22125 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity with negligible changes to their cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the remaining heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>These effects are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

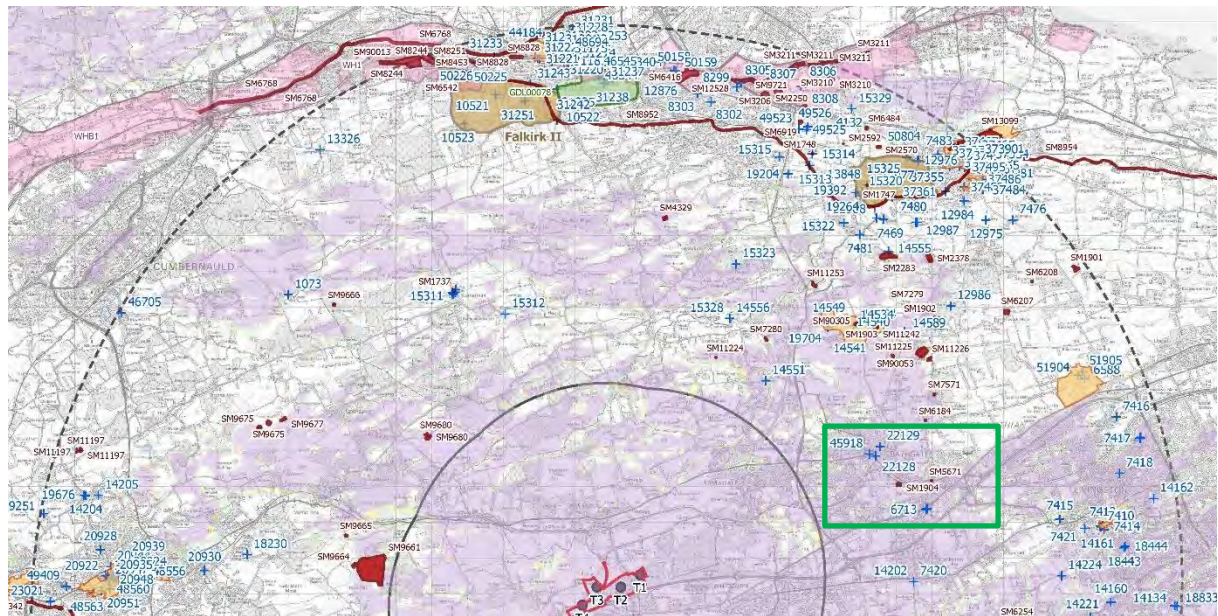


Plate 20: Bathgate

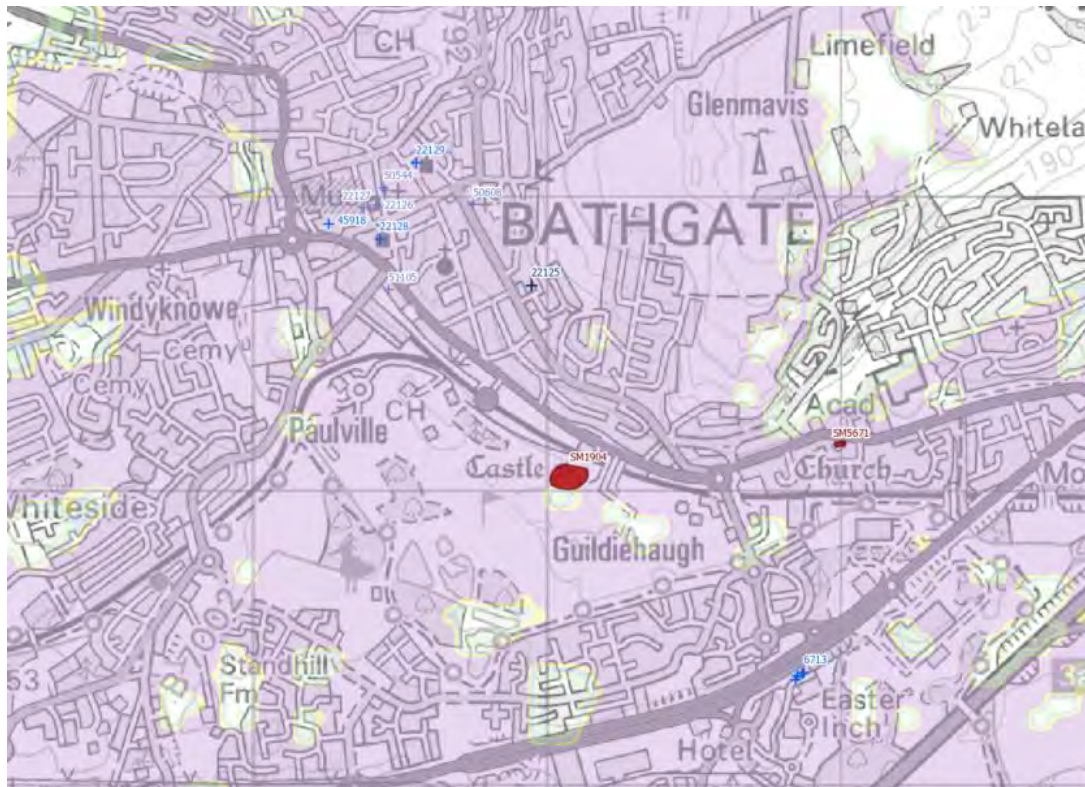


Plate 21: Bathgate

Blackbraes

SM4329 - Blackbraes, coke ovens, Muiravonside					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.1 km S
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 22 and 23				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument comprises the disused remains of a group of 19th century coking ovens from the Crosscroes Colliery⁸. The remains are scheduled due to their special historic interest, pertaining to the coal mining industry.</p> <p>The cultural significance of this asset derives from its potential to enhance our understanding of the coal mining industry in Post-Medieval Scotland.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of this asset is defined by its location within a largely rural landscape of modern agricultural fields, interspersed with industrial assets and infrastructure, particularly a series of mineral railway lines connecting freight to the main rail system. To the west is the Blackbraes brewery estate and to the north-west is the village of California. Both are recorded on the OS 6" map along with the colliery and associated mineral railway. This rural setting has largely been maintained, albeit eroded with the removal of the mineral railway and returning of the colliery site to agricultural use. The removal of buildings and key infrastructure associated with the colliery has eroded our ability to understand how the asset functioned. As such, setting does not substantially contribute to the asset's heritage significance, which is chiefly derived from historic interest, mapping and associated documentary evidence.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context, 9.1 km to the south. The asset is within the ZTV, meaning there may be some visibility of the Proposed Development to the south, however, the introduction of the Proposed Development will have a negligible effect on the experience and understanding of the asset, resulting in a negligible change to its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

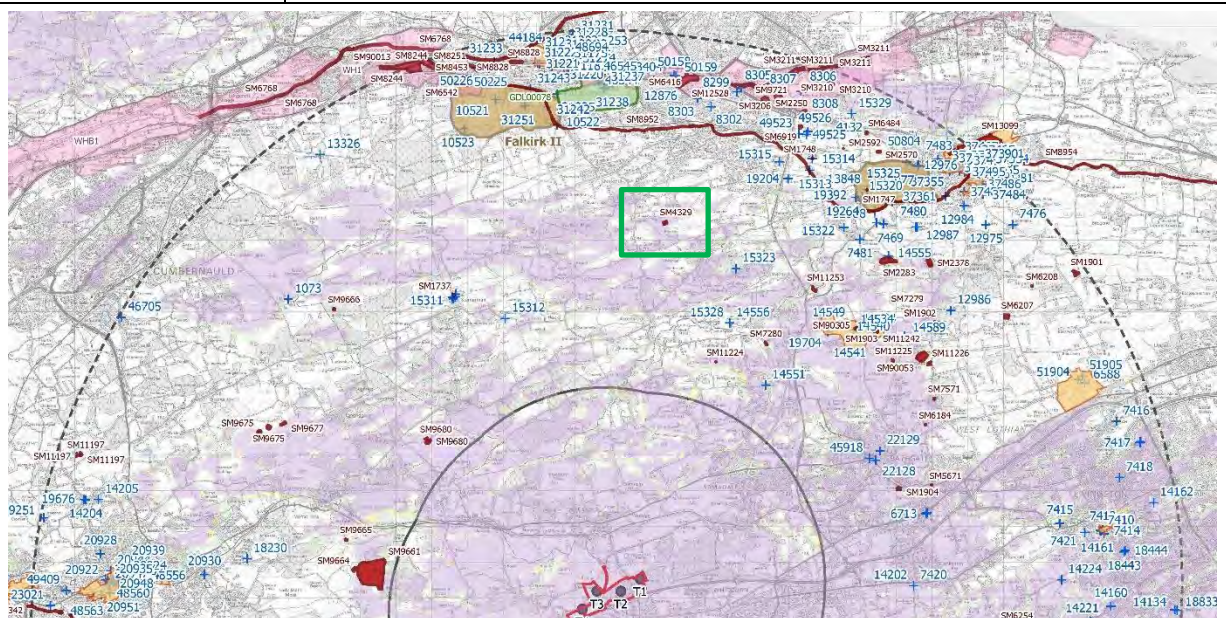
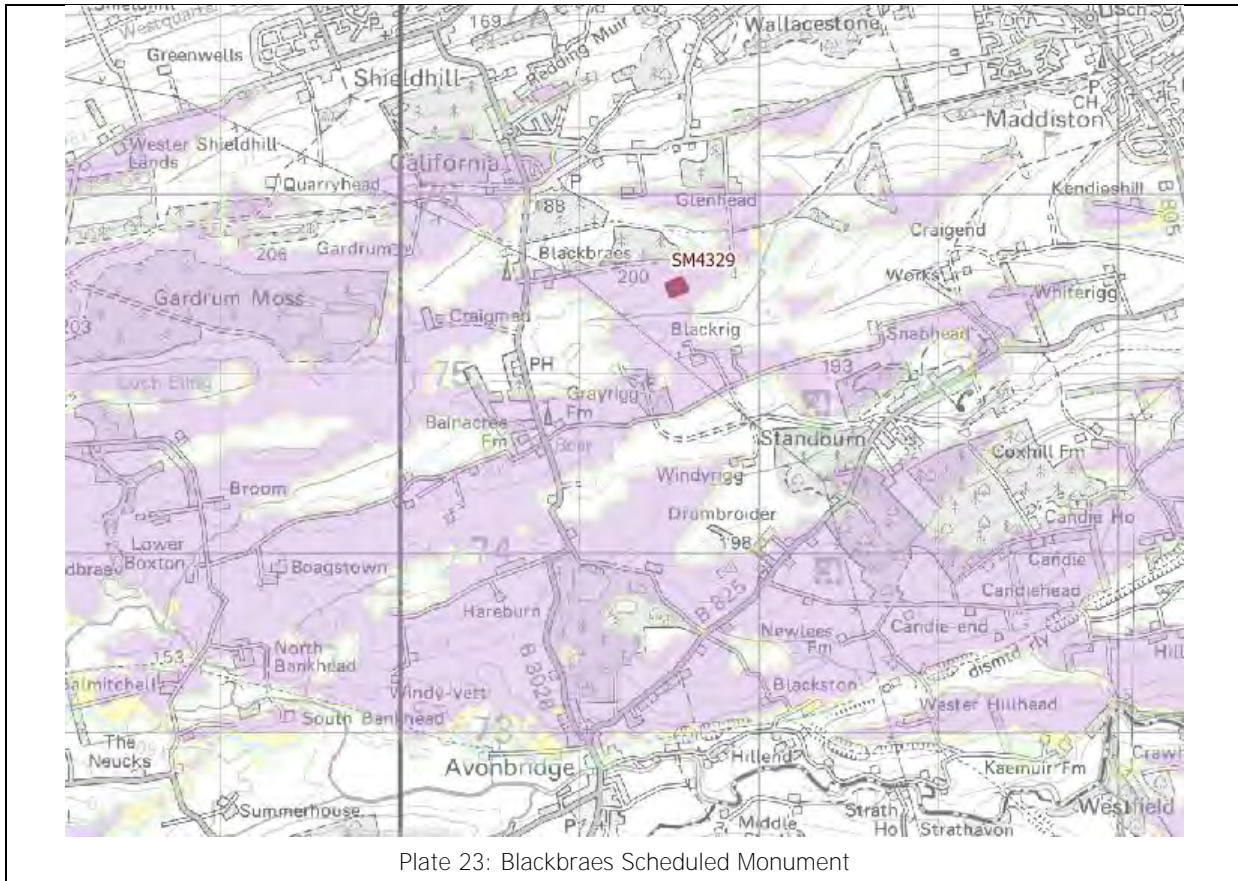


Plate 22: Asset in relation to CSA

⁸ Historic Environment Scotland (1981) *Blackbraes, coke ovens, Muiravonside. SM4329*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm4329> (Accessed 05/05/2022)



Bracco medieval Settlement

SM9661 - Mid Bracco, deserted farmstead SM9665 – Drumfin, deserted settlement 200m W of					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.3 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 24 and 25				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These Scheduled Monuments include the Mid Bracco deserted farmstead (SM9661)⁹ and the Drumfin deserted medieval settlement (SM9665)¹⁰. The deserted farmstead comprises, turf-walled building, huts, enclosures, and a field system of Pre-Improvement date, all visible as upstanding features. A possible midden is also to be found to the west of the turf-walled building, and fragments of ridge and furrow are visible around the site. The farmstead is scheduled because of its national importance due to its potential to contribute to an understanding of pre-improvement upland settlement and economy. This importance is enhanced by the preservation and complexity of the remains and by their group value.</p> <p>The Drumfin settlement is a farmstead of Pre-Improvement date, visible as a series of upstanding banks and features. There are two buildings set on opposite sides of two conjoined enclosures, believed to represent a medieval farmstead. It is Scheduled for its historic interest pertaining to medieval agriculture.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these assets derives from their potential to enhance our understanding of medieval pre-Improvement agricultural practices and settlements.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by their location in a rural agricultural landscape adjacent to an area of woodland to the east. This landscape is one of rolling hillsides with intermittent views of the surrounding landscape which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modern features such as telephone lines, • an industrial bing deposit immediately to the west; and • the Black Hill Transmitter pylons and associated buildings to the south. <p>The Drumfin deserted settlement is located between two Lochs, Lilly Loch and Hillend Loch. The agricultural setting of the asset contributes to its heritage significance as a pre-improvement farmstead as it allows the farmstead to be understood in its original setting.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of Mid Bracco and Drumfin but rather within the wider landscape context 5.3 km to the east. The deserted farmstead occupies a large area that sits within the ZTV and as such there may be glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the east, however any visibility is likely to be screened by the intervening woodland. Wirelines have indicated that the new turbines will blend in with the existing infrastructure already present, therefore mitigating their addition within the wider landscape. The introduction of turbines to this view will not impact the setting or effect the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the Scheduled Monuments, resulting in a negligible change in the cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

⁹ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Mid Bracco, deserted farmstead, SM9661*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm9661> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

¹⁰ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Drumfin, deserted settlement 200m W of, SM9665*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm9665> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

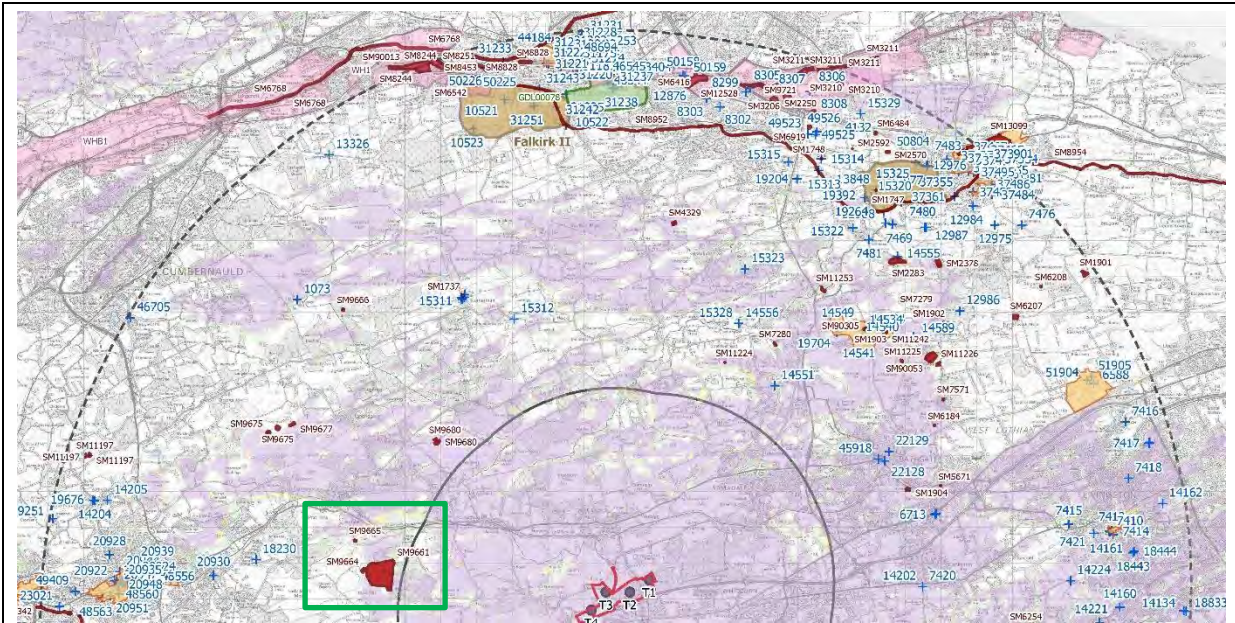


Plate 24: Assets in relation to CSA

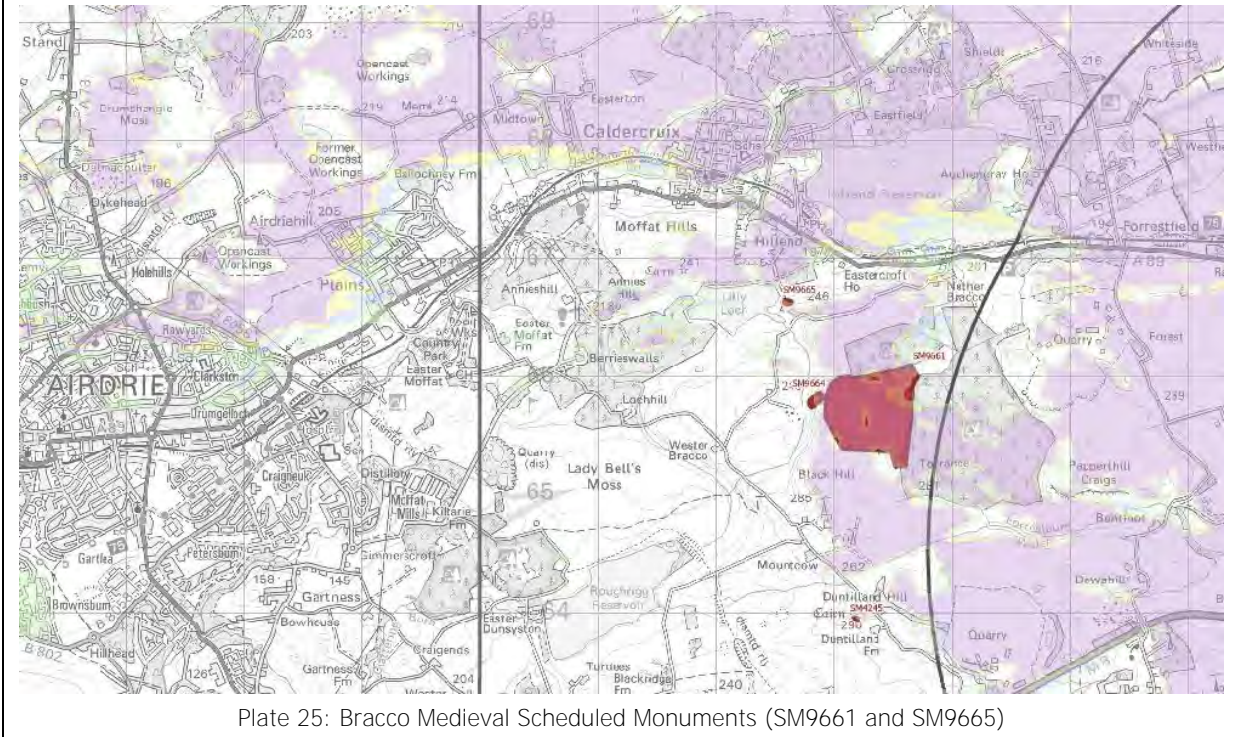


Plate 25: Bracco Medieval Scheduled Monuments (SM9661 and SM9665)

Cairnpapple Hill Prehistoric Complex

SM90053 - Cairnpapple Hill, prehistoric ceremonial complex					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.9 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.52 / Plates 26 and 27				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>The Cairnpapple Hill ceremonial complex (SM90053)¹¹ denotes a henge of Neolithic date where excavations have uncovered a series of burials dating from the Neolithic period through to the Iron Age. The principal focus of activity, however, appears to have been in the Neolithic period and Bronze Age, from around 5000-1400 BC. More remains associated with ritual behaviour are believed to have survived within the upstanding remains. The monument occupies the summit of Cairnpapple Hill, lying in improved pasture at around 310m OD.</p> <p>The ceremonial complex is part of a wider prehistoric settlement, ritual, and funerary landscape around the village of Torphichen which includes three hillforts, a cairn, and a standing stone. These are assessed on a separate table (see 'Prehistoric Torphichen').</p> <p>Together with the Prehistoric Torphichen assets, Cairnpapple Hill derives its cultural significance from their potential to enhance our understanding of the developing ritual and funerary landscape throughout the Neolithic and into later prehistory. The site also retains research potential for further excavation.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the Cairnpapple Prehistoric Complex is defined by its position atop Cairnpapple Hill within a wider Post-Medieval agricultural landscape of fields and woodland. The ceremonial complex in particular sits on top of a hill commanding views across the landscape in all directions, with particular wide ranging views to the west and north towards the River Avon river valley. Views in this direction now includes a modern radio mast and its compound immediately to the south-west. The immediate surrounding landscape is agricultural in nature with the exception of the aforementioned radio mast and a single wind turbine to the north. The wider landscape comprises a mix of agricultural fields and modern industrial towns and villages.</p> <p>The setting of this monument atop Cairnpapple Hill, within a long-lived prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape, overlooking the lowland River Avon valley and likely contemporary prehistoric settlements, contributes to our appreciation and understanding of this asset.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the immediate setting, but is located within the wider landscape, 9.9 km to the south-west of the Scheduled Monument. Cairnpapple Hill sits within the ZTV, and as such there is likely to some visibility of the turbines to the south-west from the monument, particularly from the top of the hill.</p> <p>Whilst there is a potential the Proposed Development will be visible from the Scheduled Monument, wirelines show that the new turbines would blend in with the existing infrastructure already present, therefore softening their presence within the wider landscape. Figure 6.52 details the position of the proposed Torrance turbines within a block of operational windfarms, comprising Wester Hasockridge, Torrance, Blacklaw, Climpy Road and Tormywheel as well as consented developments such as Hartwood Resubmission, Brownhill Farm, West Behnar and Forestfield. Furthermore, the Scheduled Monument will still retain its panoramic views in all other directions.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely to degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of Development alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets, which is the association with the surrounding prehistoric assets around Torpichen, the surrounding hills and the River Avon valley to the west</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its setting, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

¹¹ Historic Environment Scotland (1998) *Cairnpapple Hill, prehistoric ceremonial complex, SM90053*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm90053>. (Accessed 05/05/2022)

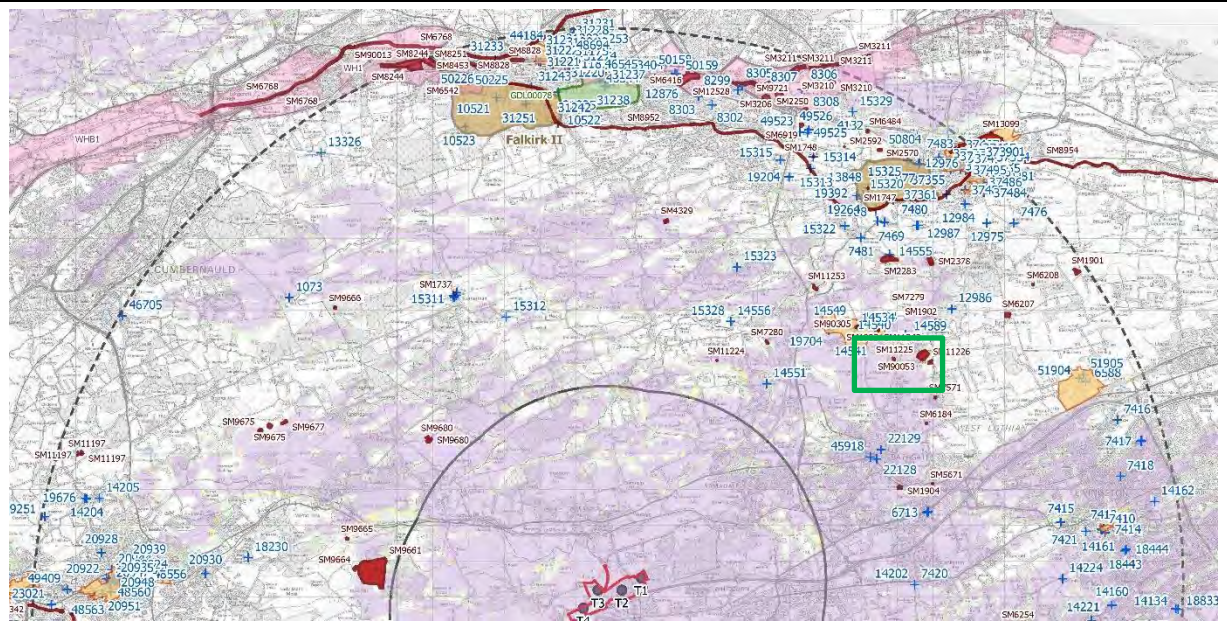


Plate 26: Asset in relation to CSA



Plate 27: Asset and related prehistoric monuments around Torpichen

Hilltop House

SM11225 - Hilltop House, coal pit 250m NNW of					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.0 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 28 and 29				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument is the Hilltop House coal pit¹², a coal pit and associated spoil heap lying on the west slope of Hilderston Hills.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as an example of a coal pit which was abandoned at an early stage without further industrial exploitation, and which will therefore preserve early industrial features in situ and undisturbed by later activity.</p> <p>The assets cultural significance derives from the potential to enhance our understanding of early coal mining practices in this part of Scotland.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the asset is defined by its location within a Post-Medieval landscape of agricultural fields with planted woodland to the west and north and a road to the east. The asset is on the slope of a hillside with views to the south-west. The village of Torpichen is located 1 km north-west of the asset.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this asset but rather within the wider landscape context 9 km to the south-west. The asset is within the ZTV and as such there may be visibility of the Proposed Development to the south-west.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the immediate rural landscape surrounding the asset.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

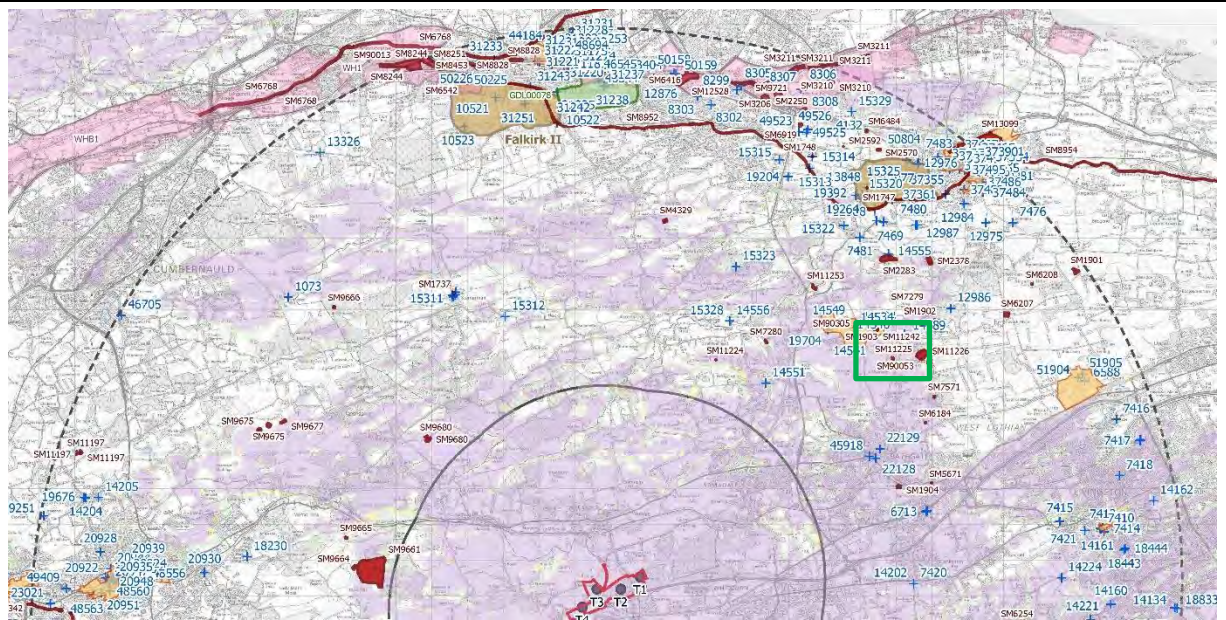


Plate 28: Asset in relation to CSA

¹² Historic Environment Scotland (2005) *Hilltop House, coal pit 250m NNW of, SM11225*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm11225> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

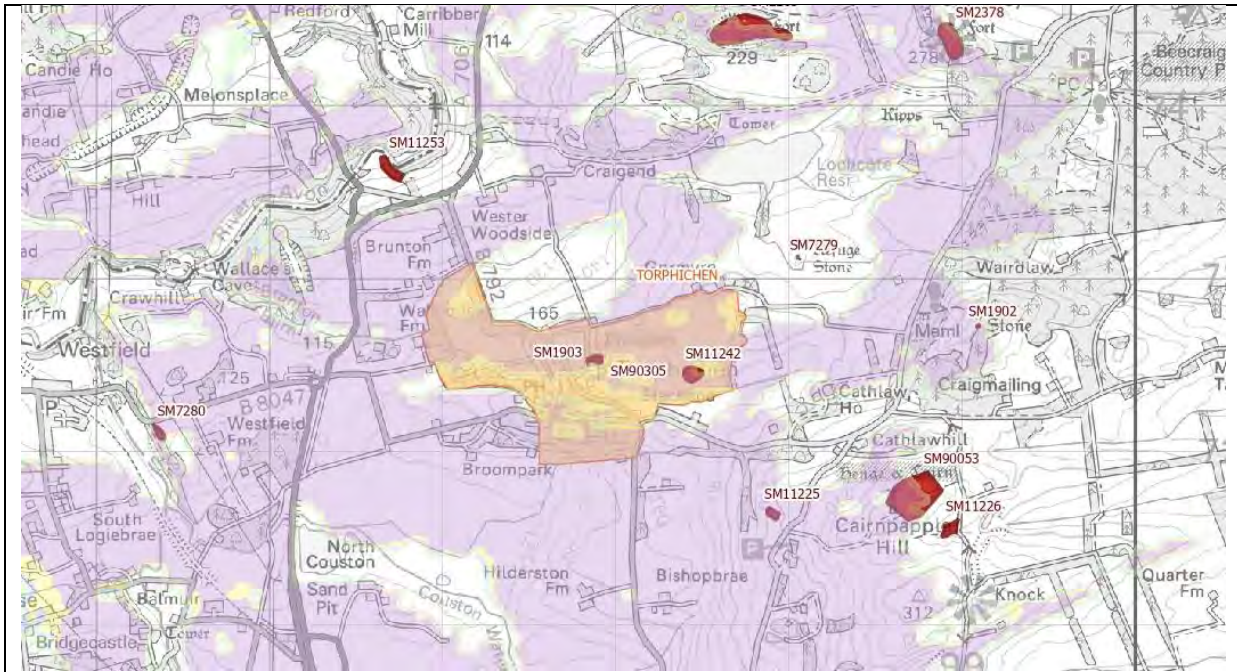


Plate 29: Hilltop House Scheduled Monument

Lochend

SM9680 - Lochend Pit No. 5 and bing, 650m SW of Lochend					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.9 km SE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plate 30 and 31				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument is the Lochend Pit and Bing¹³, which comprises of the visible remains of Lochend Colliery Pit number 5 and its associated bing. The features are of late 19th century date, with Pit No 5 being opened c. 1880 and operating until after the Second World War. The bing was formed by a complex sequence of tip lines and is now a highly visible and recognisable feature within the local landscape.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as an example of the remains of the Lanarkshire coalfields of the 19th century.</p> <p>The cultural significance of this asset derives from the potential to enhance our understanding of the Scottish coal mining industry of the 19th century.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of this asset is defined by its location within a largely rural landscape of modern agricultural fields, interspersed with industrial assets and infrastructure, particularly a series of mineral railway lines connecting freight to the main rail system at Longriddend, 2.5 km north-west. The Lochend Pit, surrounding collieries, and the mineral rail infrastructure are recorded on the OS 6" map. This rural setting has largely been maintained, albeit eroded to an extent with the removal of the mineral railway, and the colliery site returning to agricultural use. The removal of buildings and key infrastructure associated with the colliery has eroded our ability to understand how the asset functioned. However, the bing stands out on the otherwise flat landscape. The setting of this asset contributes only slightly to its cultural significance, which is chiefly derived from its historic interest, historic mapping, and associated documentary evidence.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this asset but rather within the wider landscape context 5.9 km to the south-east. The asset is within the ZTV and as such there may be visibility of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets, which is their association with the immediate rural landscape. This results in a negligible change to its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

¹³ Historic Environment Scotland (2003) *Lochend Pit No. 5 and bing, 650m SW of Lochend, SM9680*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm9680> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

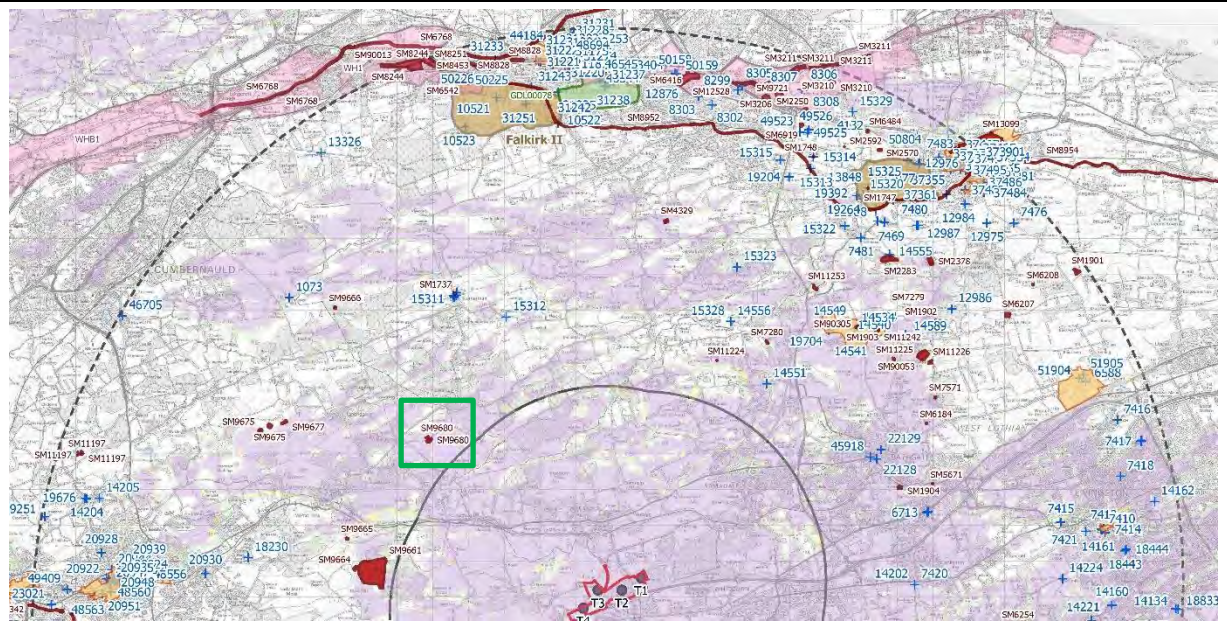


Plate 30: Asset in relation to CSA



Plate 31: Lochend Scheduled Monument

Muckraw

SM11224 - Muckraw, building 200m ESE of					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.7 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 32 and 33				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument comprises the remains of a high-status medieval building at Muckraw¹⁴. According to local tradition, the building was once a royal hunting lodge. The exact date of the building is unknown but is recorded as being in a ruinous state by 1818, according to maps of the time. An ornately carved fireplace, alongside several muskets, is reported to have been found in the immediate vicinity of the building.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as the remains of a well-preserved and, based on historical evidence, high-status medieval building.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from its potential to enhance our understanding of medieval settlement, economy, and high-status leisure activities in Scotland.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting to this asset is a medieval landscape made up of small-scale settlements and farmsteads. A late medieval castle is recorded at Bridgehouse, located 1 km to the south-east and an earlier 14th century castle is recorded 5 km to the south-east at Bathgate along with a 12th century Parish Church. Located just north of the main road between Glasgow and Edinburgh. At Torpichen, there is a 12th century Preceptory.</p> <p>The modern setting of this asset is defined by its location in a predominantly Post-Medieval rural agricultural landscape. Scattered farmsteads and settlements are present within this landscape, with the village of Westfield to the north-east and the village of Avonbridge to the north-west being the two largest nearby settlements. Moreover, a modern housing development is visible to the south-east. The maintenance of the asset within a largely rural landscape does contribute to its cultural significance, however, this is largely derived from its historic and architectural value.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this Scheduled Monument but rather within the wider landscape context 5.7 km to the south-west. The asset is situated within the ZTV and as such there may be glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the south-west, however any visibility is likely to be screened by the intervening topography and woodland.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the immediate rural landscape, resulting in a negligible change in the cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

¹⁴ Historic Environment Scotland (2005) *Muckraw, building 200m ESE of, SM11224*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm11224> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

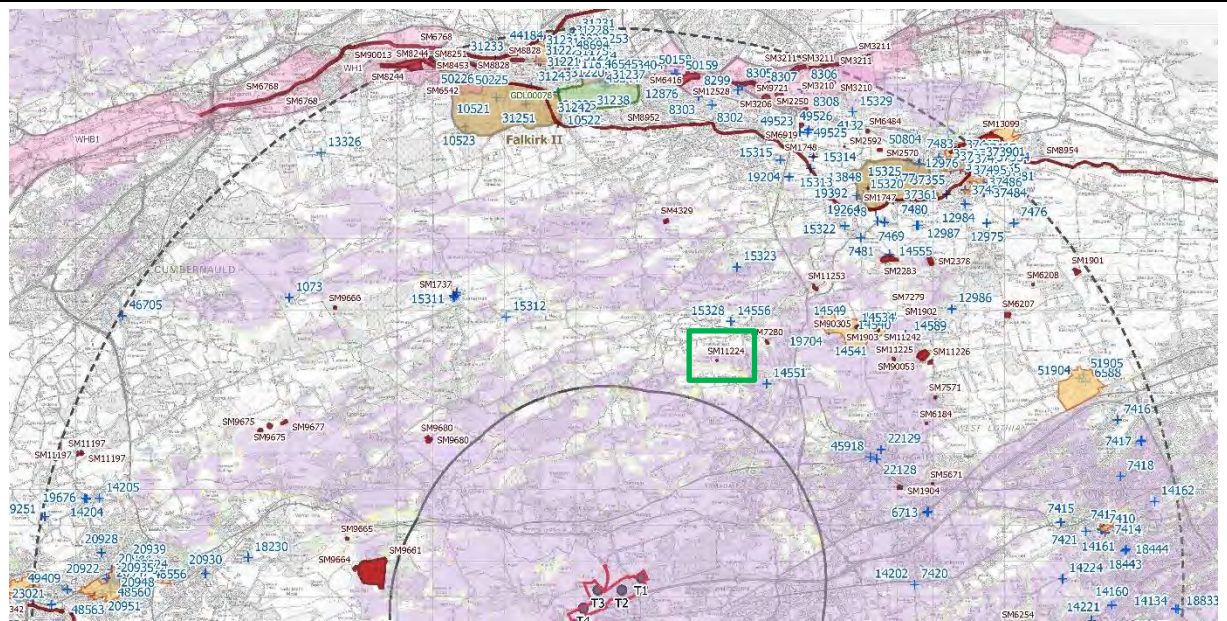


Plate 32: Asset in relation to CSA

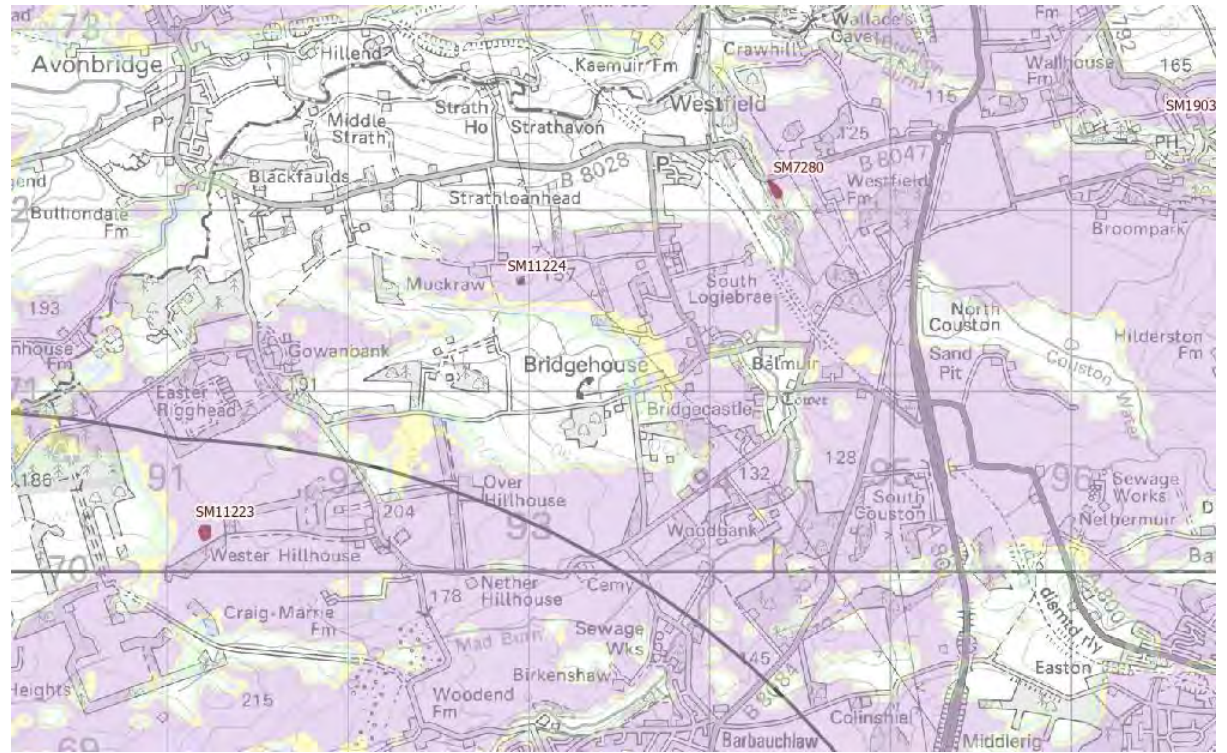


Plate 33: Muckraw Scheduled Monument

Myrehead

SM2570 - Easter Manuel, cultivation terraces NNW of SM6484 - Myrehead, enclosure 750m NE of					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	13.5 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 34 and 35				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These Scheduled Monuments include the Myrehead enclosure (SM6484)¹⁵ and the Easter Manuel cultivation terraces (SM2570)¹⁶. The Myrehead enclosure comprises the remains of an enclosed prehistoric settlement, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The settlement lies on a prominent hillock and comprises a sub-circular enclosure and an area that may represent the remains of a domestic structure. The enclosure is scheduled because of its national importance and includes the cropmark enclosure and an area around it in which traces of associated activity may survive.</p> <p>Located 500 m to the south-east, Easter Manuel is a group of four prehistoric cultivation terraces located on the north face of a rough knoll. They measure 190 yards in length and are steep and narrow in characteristic. They are scheduled for their historic interest and archaeological potential pertaining to prehistoric settlements.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these assets derives from their potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement activity and economy and the future research potential of these sites through intrusive and nonintrusive investigation.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is defined by their position on a terrace overlooking the River Avon, within a rural landscape. This raised ground above the river valley contains several prehistoric settlement sites/palisaded enclosures to the west of these assets and was a focus for activity during the prehistoric period.</p> <p>Key views from these assets are north and east along the winding course of the River Avon.</p> <p>The setting of these assets within a rural landscape, on high ground above the River Avon contributes to our understanding of settlement patterns in prehistory.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of these assets but rather within the wider landscape context 13.5 km to the south-west. The Myrehead enclosure (SM6484) is only partially within the ZTV and is, therefore, unlikely to have any visibility of the Proposed Development. The cultivation terraces (SM2570) lay within the ZTV and so are more likely to have some visibility of the Proposed Development, though this will be limited due to the distance.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the immediate rural landscape, resulting in a negligible change to their cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change in their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

¹⁵ Historic Environment Scotland (1996) *Myrehead, enclosure 750m NE of, SM6484*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm6484> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

¹⁶ Historic Environment Scotland (1966) *Easter Manuel, cultivation terraces NNW of, SM2570*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm2570> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

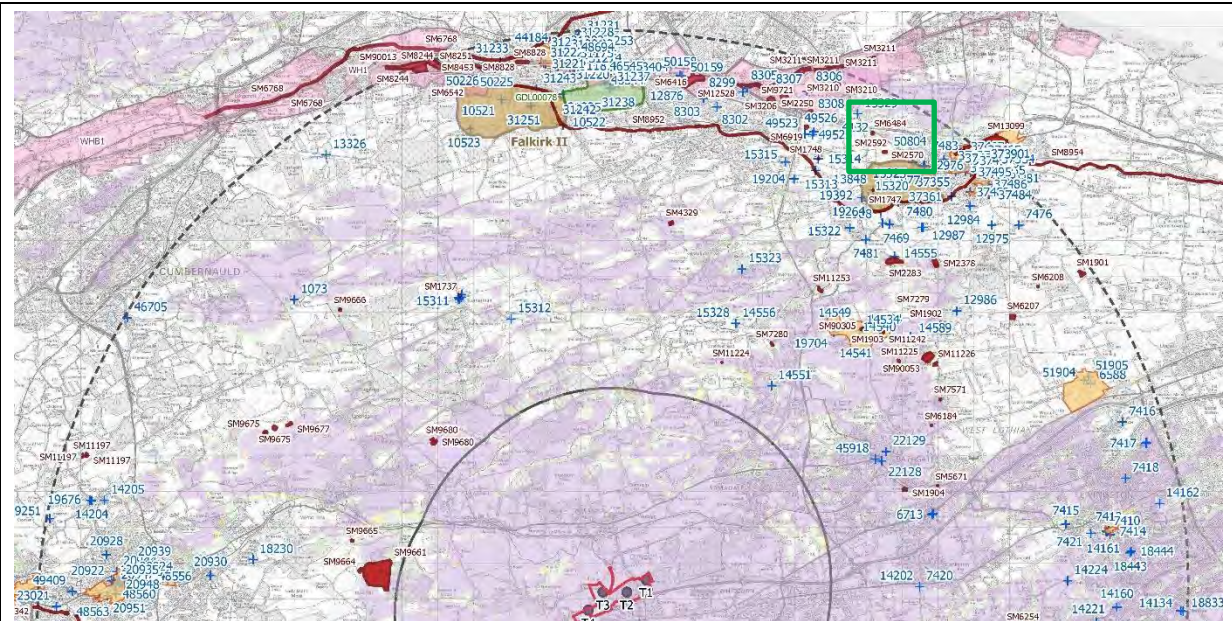


Plate 34: Assets in relation to CSA

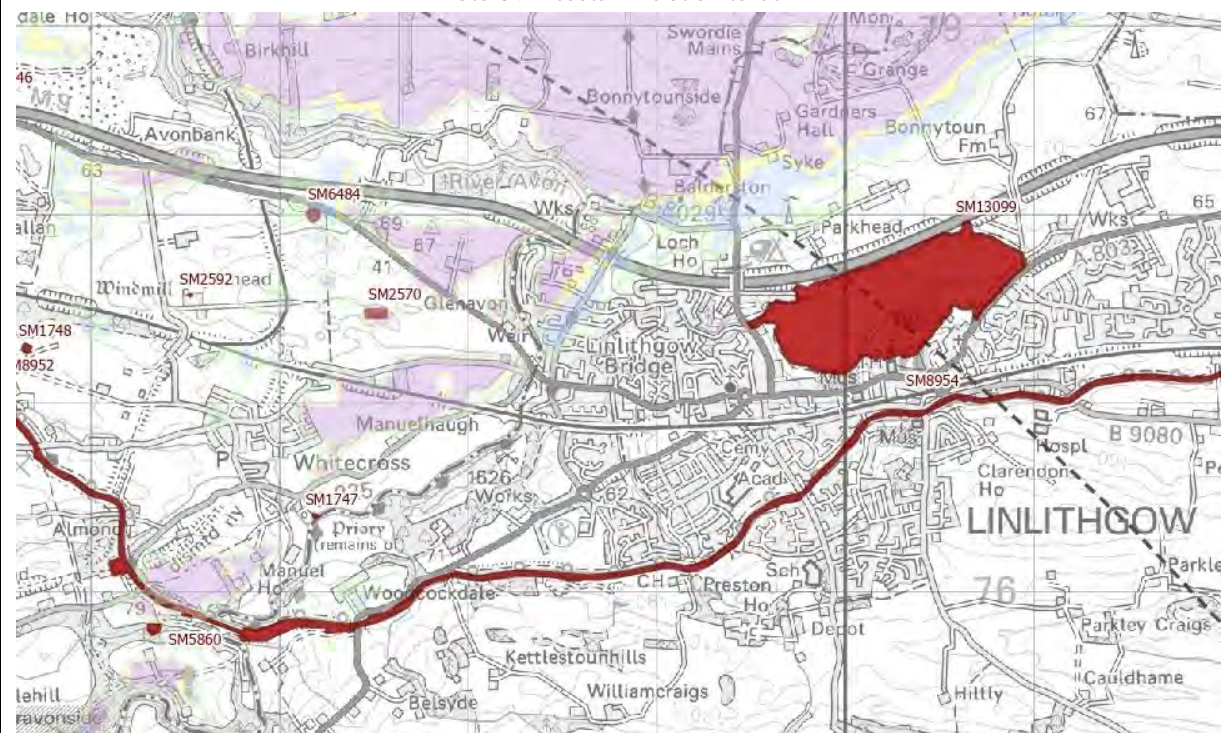


Plate 35: Myrehead Scheduled Monuments

Prehistoric Bracco

SM4245 - Duntilland Hill, cairn SM9664 - Mid Bracco, hut circles 350m W of					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.6 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.50 / Plates 36 and 37				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These Scheduled Monuments include the Duntilland Hill cairn (SM4245)¹⁷, and the Mid Bracco hut circles (SM9664)¹⁸. The Duntilland Hill cairn is a prehistoric burial cairn situated on top of Duntilland Hill. The top is flat, with a small depression in the centre and 4 kerb stones are visible around the side. The scheduled area includes the remains of the cairn and an area around it, in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monument may survive. The asset is scheduled for its national importance as the remains of a Bronze Age burial cairn, few of which survive in the central lowlands of Scotland.</p> <p>The Mid Bracco hut circles (SM9664) are located 350 m to the west of the farmstead and comprise two hut circles of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding features. These hut circles are believed to represent the remains of timber-roofed roundhouses, which are characteristic of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement sites. They are scheduled because of their national importance, as well as their archaeological and historic interest, pertaining to later prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these assets derives from their potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlements and the funerary landscape, while retaining potential for future research in the form of nonintrusive and intrusive investigations.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is defined by their location in the uplands of the Torrance hill range in a rural agricultural landscape. Historically, the hill range would have provided fine views to the west and south-west towards the Clyde River Valley and raised terraces above, which was a focus of prehistoric settlement in Scotland.</p> <p>Modern settlement and infrastructure have eroded this rural setting with the introduction of the A89 to the north (beyond which is the Hillend reservoir) and to the south by the construction of the M18. The surrounding landscape is one of rolling hillsides, as well as Roughrigg Reservoir located to the south-west and Lilly Loch to the north-west. The town of Airdrie is located beyond Roughrigg. Two quarries can also be seen within the landscape, with one located to the north-east and the other to the north-west. Other modern features visible within the landscape include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone lines; • an industrial bing deposit immediately to the west; and • the Black Hill Transmitter pylons and associated buildings to the south. <p>The setting of these assets within a rural upland landscape does contribute to the understanding of settlement and funerary sites in the prehistoric period. However, the chief cultural significance of these assets lies in their research potential for further archaeological investigation.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context 5.6 km to the east. The Scheduled Monuments are only partially situated within the ZTV and any visibility of the turbines is likely to be screened by the intervening woodland and vegetation to the south-east. Wirelines showcase that the Proposed Development will blend in with the existing infrastructure already present, therefore, softening their influence within the wider landscape. Figure 6.50 demonstrates that the Proposed Development sits within a cluster of existing turbines, comprised of the operational Torrance and Southrigg developments and</p>				

¹⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (2005) *Duntilland Hill, cairn, SM4245*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm4245> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

¹⁸ Historic Environment Scotland (2001) *Mid Bracco, hut circles 350m W of, SM9664*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm9664> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

the consented Forrestfield development, the turbines for which sit in front of and are more prominent than the proposed Torrance turbines.

The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the immediate rural landscape and the Clyde River Valley located to the west. For both assets, the introduction of turbines will not impact the setting or effect the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the assets, resulting in a negligible change to their cultural significance.

Statement of Significance of Effect

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon this group as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

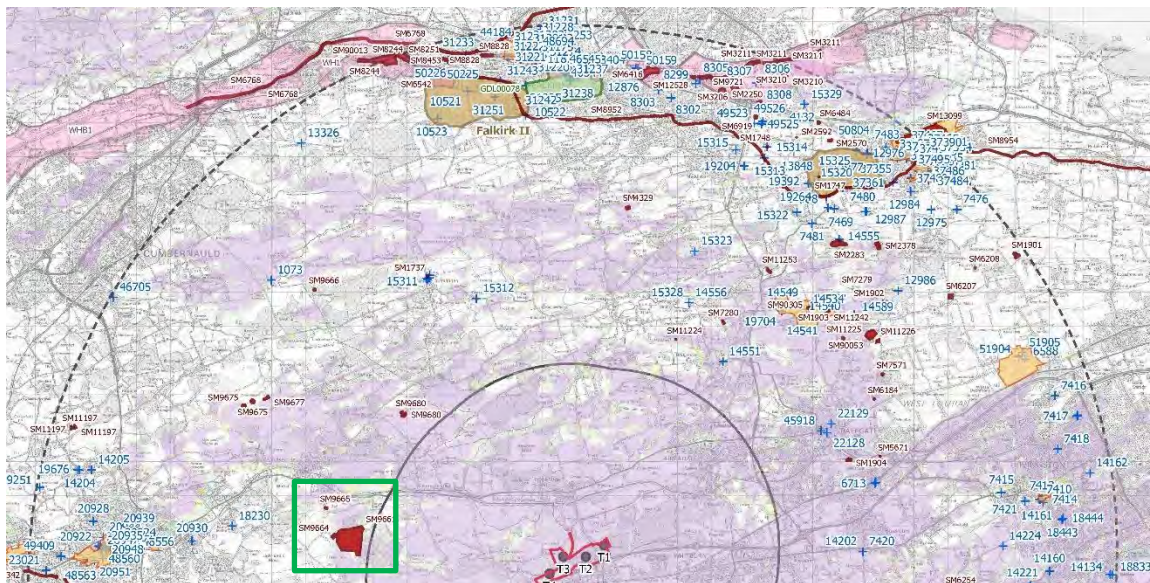


Plate 36: Assets in relation to CSA

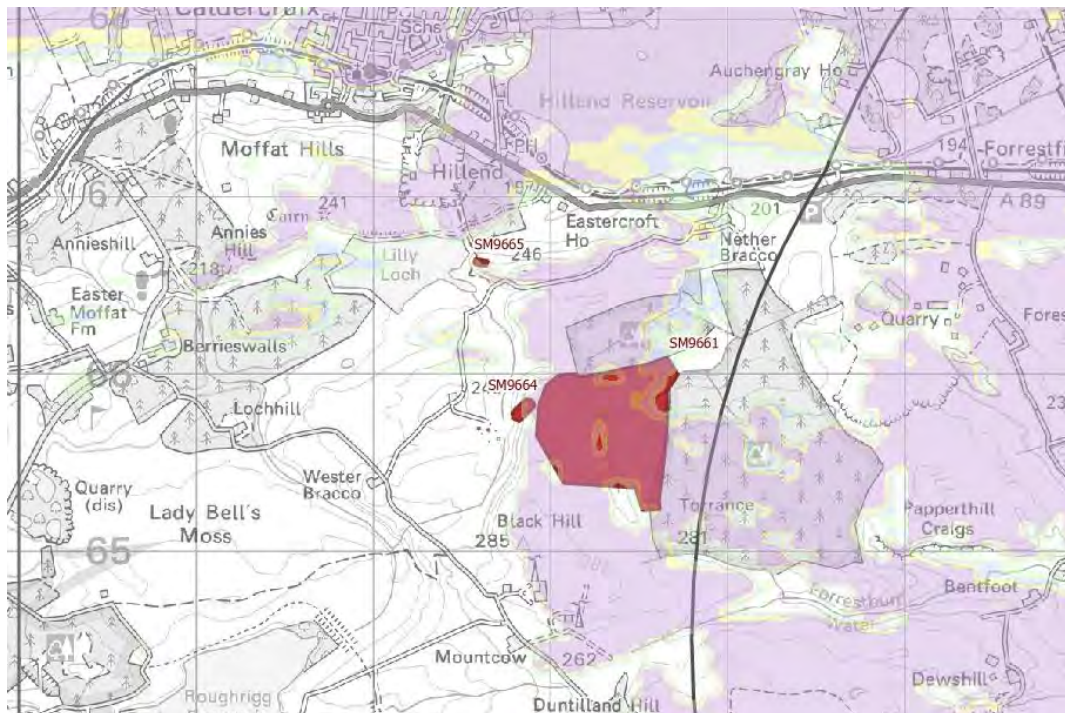


Plate 37: Bracco Prehistoric Scheduled Monuments (SM4245 and SM9664)

Prehistoric Torphichen

SM2378 - Cockleroy, fort SM2283 - Bowden Hillfort, Linlithgow SM6184 - Gala Braes, standing stone SM7571 - Raven Craig, cairn SM11242 - Castlethorn, fort and standing stones 500m ESE of Torphichen Mains					
Designation	5 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	11.6 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.47 / Figure 6.51 / Plates 38 and 39				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These Scheduled Monuments include Cockleroy Hillfort (SM2378)¹⁹, Bowden Hillfort (SM2283)²⁰, Gala Braes standing stone (SM6184)²¹, Raven Craig cairn (SM7571)²², and the Castlethorn Fort (SM11242)²³. Together with the Cairnpapple Hill Ceremonial Complex, these assets represent the prehistoric activity around the settlement of Torphichen. Cairnpapple Hill is presented in a separate table.</p> <p>Cockleroy and Bowden Hillforts are the remains of two prehistoric hillforts. They survive as a series of earthworks and occupy the summits of Cockleroy Hill and Bowden Hill. Additionally, Castlethorn fort is the remains of a prehistoric hillfort, situated on top of a knoll overlooking the village of Torphichen. These Hillforts have extensive views west, over the River Avon valley</p> <p>Gala Braes is a standing stone, dated to the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and occupy a prominent position on the summit of a ridge. A stump of a second stone is also included, located 70m to the west, but appears to have been moved from its original position. This monument is believed to have been part of a prehistoric ritual site associated with human burial and is scheduled for its historic significance.</p> <p>Raven Craig is a Bronze Age burial cairn. Its present state is a grassed-over, stony mound, situated on the summit of Raven Craig. It is defined by a series of large boulders; six of which have remained in situ whilst the rest are slightly displaced. Evidence of Bronze Age burials is believed to be present within, around, and under the cairn.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these assets derives from their potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlements and the associated funerary landscape. They also retain research potential to further inform chronology and construction techniques, using nonintrusive and intrusive archaeological methods.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the upland landscape overlooking the River Avon valley, likely a centre for the prehistoric economy and settlement. The upland location of these assets has left them largely free from modern development and their setting is predominantly intact. Key views to the north and west take in a largely Post-Medieval rural landscape, with views towards the Firth of Forth and Linlithgow. Views to the south and south-west take in the settlements of Bathgate and Armadale, with turbines visible to the west of Armadale.</p> <p>Raven Craig cairn is encircled by woodland with no views outward possible.</p> <p>The setting of these assets in a rural upland setting, which contributes to our understanding of the distribution of settlement and funerary sites throughout prehistory, and the relationship between upland and lowland zones during this period.</p>				

¹⁹ Historic Environment Scotland (1963) *Cockleroy, fort, SM2378*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm2378> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

²⁰ Historic Environment Scotland (1995) *Bowden Hill, fort, Linlithgow, SM2283*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm2283> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

²¹ Historic Environment Scotland (2021) *Gala Braes, standing stone, SM6184*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm6184> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

²² Historic Environment Scotland (1998) *Raven Craig, cairn, SM7571*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm7571> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

²³ Historic Environment Scotland (2005) *Castlethorn, fort and standing stones 500m ESE of Torphichen Mains, SM11242*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm11242> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but is rather within the wider landscape context, 11.6 km to the south-west. The Scheduled Monuments sit within the ZTV, and as such, there is likely to be some visibility of the turbines to the south-west.</p> <p>However, as the Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets, which is their association with the immediate rural landscape and the River Avon Valley located to the north and west. Figure 6.51 shows the Proposed Development within a landscape of operational and consented windfarms, taking in Tornywheel and consented extension, Clampy Road, Black Law, the consented Watsonhead Farm, Brownhill Farm, West Benhar and Hartwood Resubmission developments, and the operational Torrance, Southrigg 1 and Wester Hasockrigg developments. LVIA Viewpoint 21 taken from Cockleroy (Figure 6.47) further demonstrates this.</p> <p>For these assets, the introduction of turbines will not impact the setting or effect the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the assets, resulting in a negligible change to their cultural significance.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change in the experience of the heritage asset, there is a minor effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

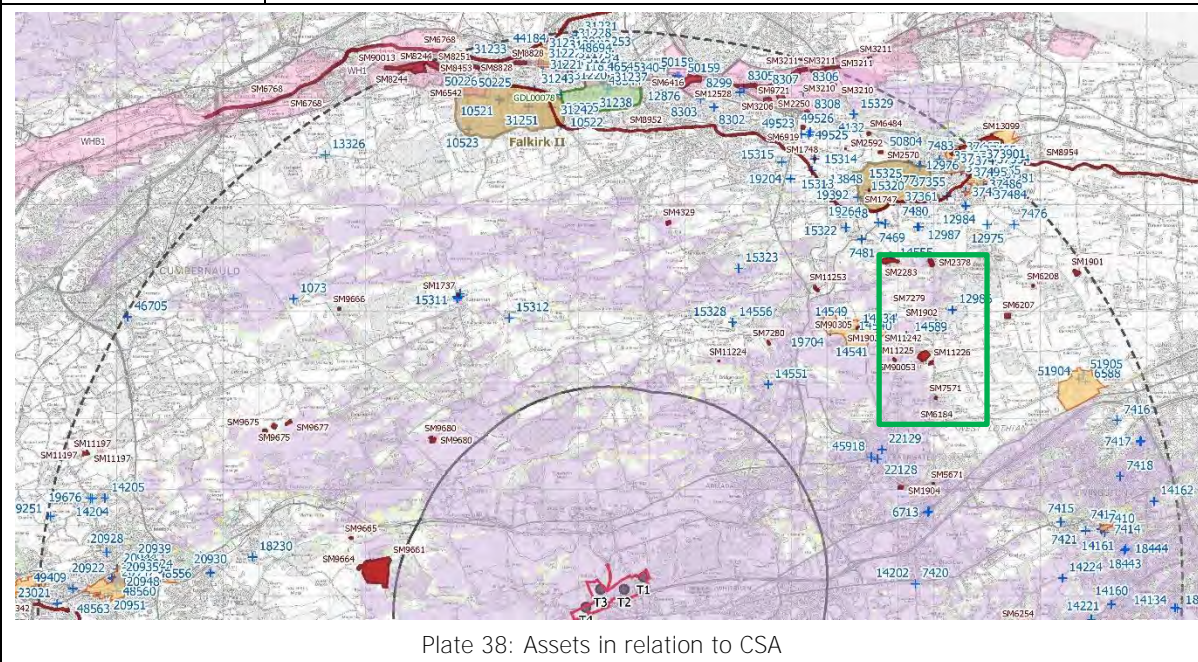


Plate 38: Assets in relation to CSA

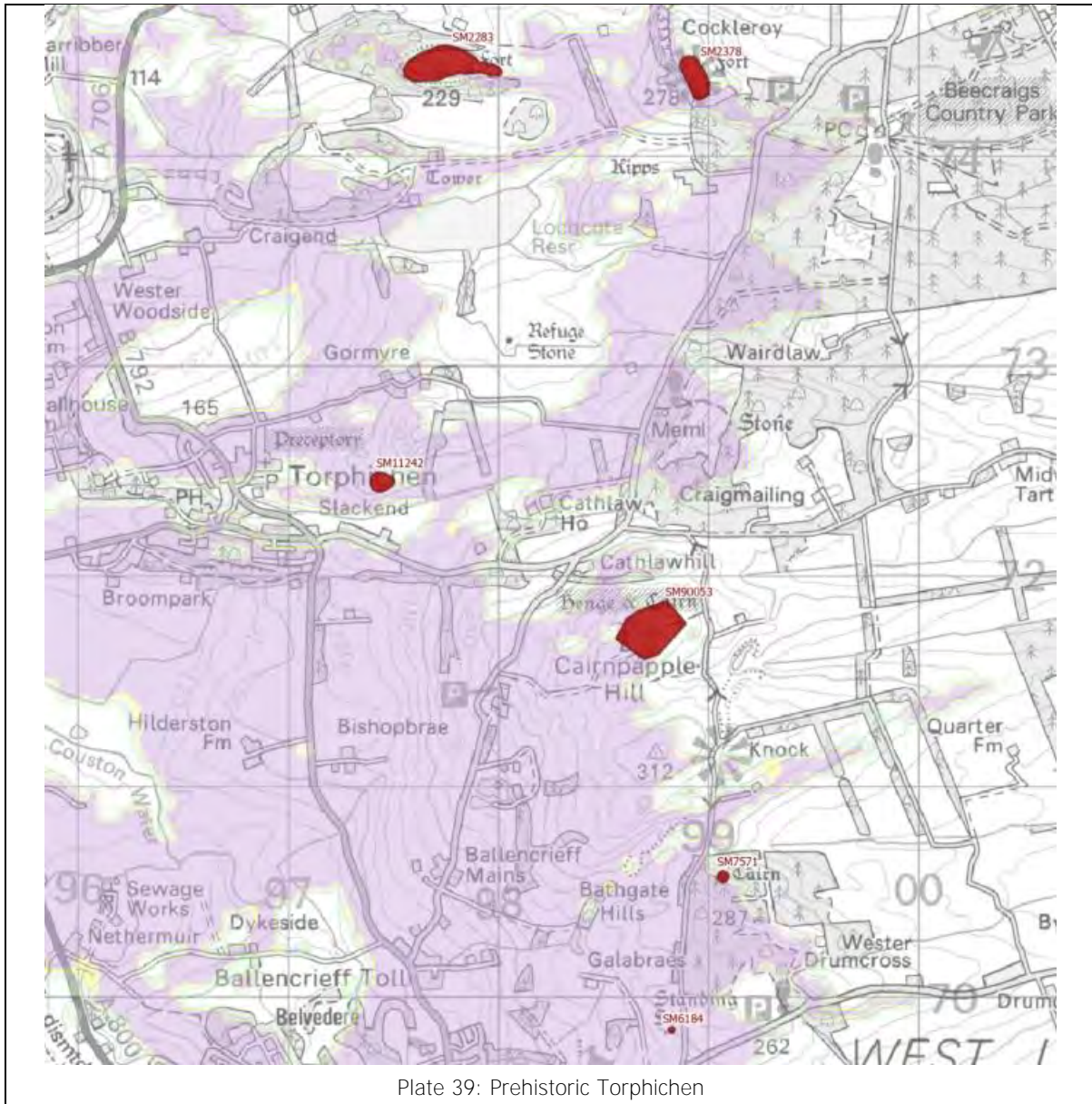


Plate 39: Prehistoric Torphichen

Thieves Hill

SM9666 - Thieves Hill, deserted settlement 400m E of					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	10.3 km SE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 40 and 41				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Thieves Hill is a farmstead of pre-Improvement date, comprising a two-compartment building, visible as a ruinous standing structure. These remains appear to be of medieval or later in date and are depicted on Roy's 18th century military map of Scotland. Moreover, the buildings were included on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the mid-19th century. Ridge and furrow features appear adjacent to the site, although it is not included in the scheduled area. The settlement is scheduled due to its special historic interest pertaining to medieval Scotland.</p> <p>The cultural significance of this asset derives from the potential to enhance our understanding of medieval pre-Improvement agricultural practices and settlements.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its location within a newly planted woodland, which sits within a wider rural landscape. The woodland surrounds the asset on all sides, screening it from public view.				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	The Proposed Development is not within the setting but rather within the wider landscape context, 10.3 km to the south-east. The Scheduled Monument is partially within the ZTV, however, any visibility of the Proposed Development is likely to be screened by the intervening woodland, and, therefore, there is no effect on its setting, resulting in a negligible change to its cultural significance.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.				

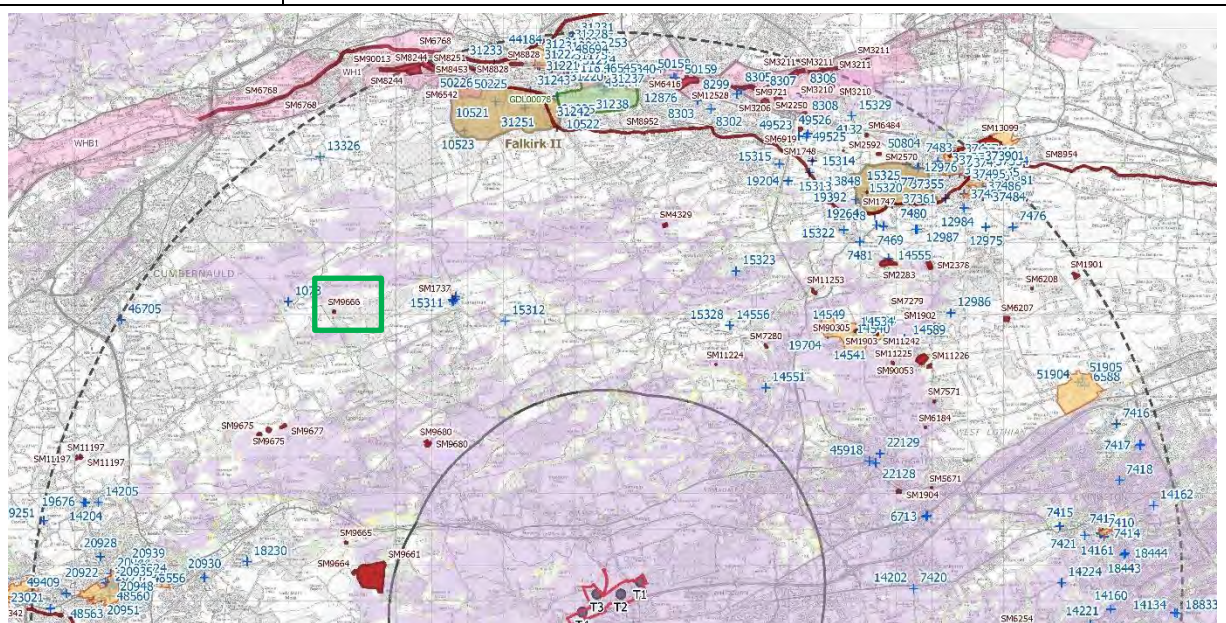


Plate 40: Asset in relation to CSA

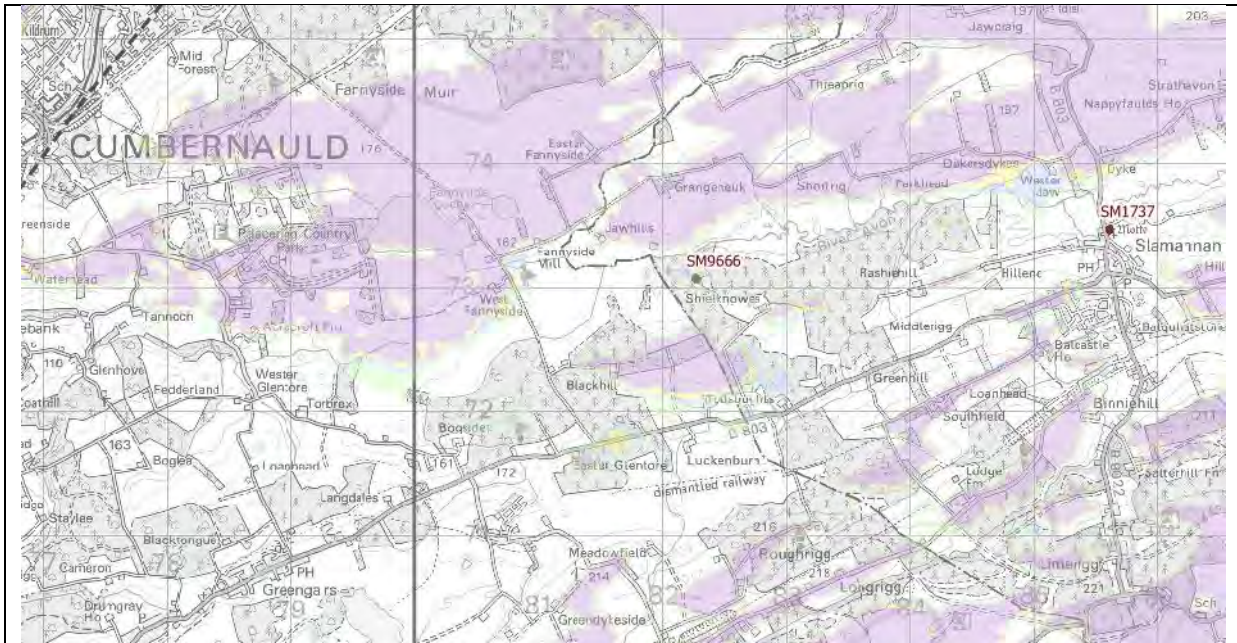
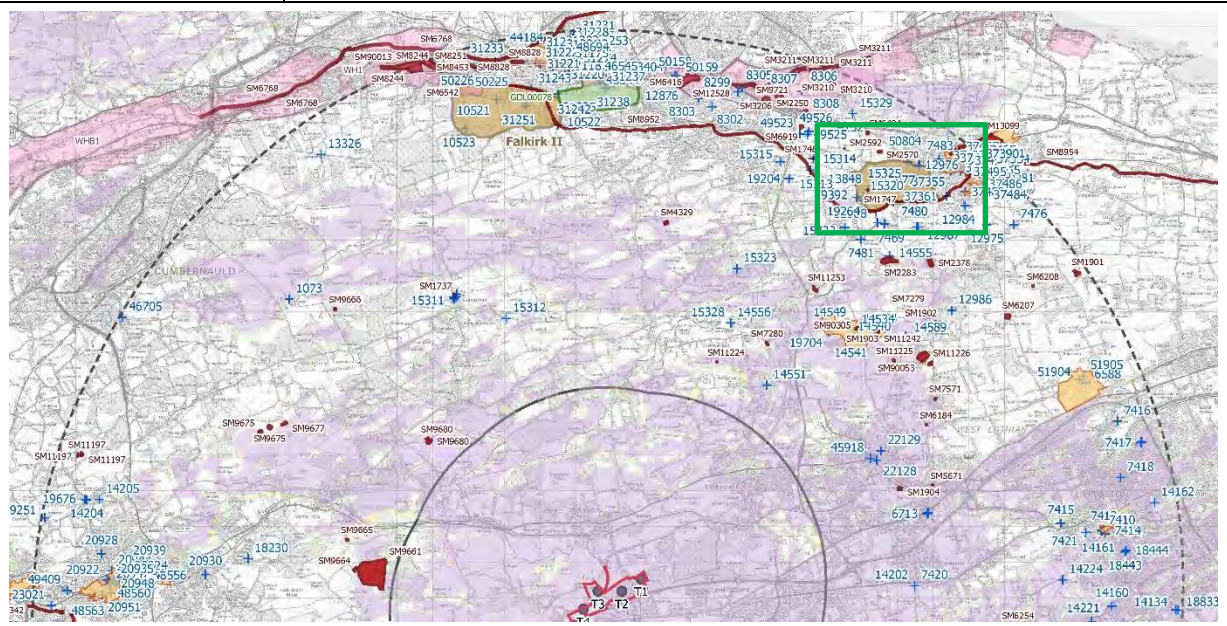


Plate 41: Thieves Hill Scheduled Monument

Union Canal

SM8952 - Union Canal, River Avon to Greenbank					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	10.8 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 42 and 43				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument comprises a 12 km stretch of the Union Canal²⁴, which runs from the Avon Aqueduct in the east, to the Greenbank Aqueduct in Falkirk to the west, where the original terminus of the canal was, prior to the creation of the Falkirk Wheel in 2002. The Scheduled Monument includes the canal and associated structures such as aqueducts, bridges, and buildings. The canal was built between 1818 and 1823 and extends for nearly 50 km without the need for locks and includes three aqueducts designed by noted architect Thomas Telford.</p> <p>The monument is scheduled because of its national importance as a superlative achievement of Georgian civil engineering.</p> <p>The cultural significance of this asset derives from its potential to enhance our understanding of the Proposed Development of transport infrastructure which occurred as a result of the industrialisation of the later Post-Medieval period.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the canal is the lowland terrace between the Firth of Forth and the uplands south of Falkirk. Linlithgow and the M9 motorway was constructed. The Canal winds through a mixed residential, agricultural, and industrial landscape, which has developed since the industrial revolution.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this asset but within the wider context 10.8 km to the south-west. Only a small section of the canal is within the ZTV (at the Avon Aqueduct). From here, there is the potential for glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development, however, any visibility is likely to be screened by the surrounding woodland, and limited by the distance to the Proposed Development from the asset.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no impact on the key aspects of the setting and no effect on the understanding, appreciation, and experience of this Scheduled Monument, resulting in a negligible change in its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				



²⁴ Historic Environment Scotland (2003) *Union Canal, River Avon to Greenbank, SM8952*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm8952> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

Plate 42: Asset in relation to CSA

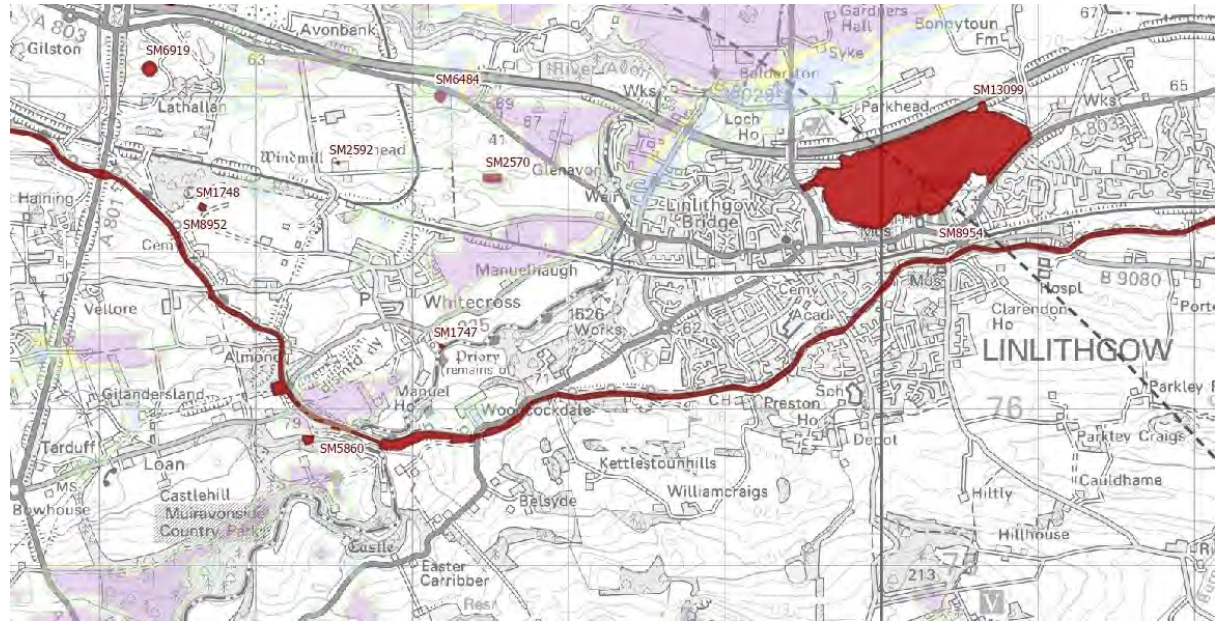


Plate 43: Union Canal Scheduled Monument

West Calder and Addiewell

West Calder: SM7254 - Old West Calder Church, West Calder LB19677 – B - West Calder Station, Including Cast-Iron Footbridge to E LB51118 – C - 43 Main Street, Railway Inn LB14210 – B - West Calder 13-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Former West Calder Co-Op LB14211 – B - West Calder East End, Library LB14213 – B - Harwood Farm-House LB14219 – B - Hermand House LB14220 – B - Hermand Coach-House And Stables Addiewell: LB49089 – B - Auchenhard House Including Summerhouse And Gatepiers LB49185 – B - Auchenhard Farmhouse Including Boundary Wall And Gatepiers LB14209 – B – Loganlea House LB14225 – C - Addiewell Farm					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument, 9 x Category B Listed Buildings, 2 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High to Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	10.9 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 44 and 45				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	West Calder: A village of medieval foundation, the Parish of Calder was split in 1643 and West Calder was created. The Old Parish Church (SM7275) was built at this time to serve the newly created parish. West Calder became an important centre of the oil shale industry during the Victorian era, with the closest Shale Mine to the village being Burngrange mine. Other nearby shale mines and works included Westwood Oil Works, Addiewell Oil Works, Hermand Oil Works and East Hermand Oil Works. The increased wealth during this period is recorded in the architecture of the village and its public buildings. The oldest building in this group of assets is SM7275, with the Old Parish Church located off Main Street in the historic core of the village. The monument consists of a ruinous and roofless post-Reformation Parish Church. This monument is of national importance due to its potential to contribute to our understanding of post-Reformation ecclesiastical architecture. It is a particularly fine example of its type, including many features which illustrate the practices of post-Reformation worship. Directly off the main High Street are a series of late 19 th century and early 20 th century public and commercial buildings, specifically a Railway Station, Railway Inn, Library, and a range of shops (formerly (Co-Op premises). Collectively, these assets derive their cultural significance from their historic, communal and architectural value, informing the growing population and prosperity of the village during the Victorian period. On the outskirts of West Calder, are a series of rural dwellings and associated structures. LB14219 records a Georgian, late 18 th century country house located to the east of West Calder in the agricultural landscape. The associated stables were used as a Coach House in the 19 th century to service West Calder (LB14220). Located to the south of West Calder in the rural landscape is an 18 th century farmhouse (LB14213). As a group, these assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, symbolising and attesting to the growing wealth of the area, from the late 18 th century onwards. Addiewell:				

	<p>Addiewell is located immediately west of West Calder, growing in the late 19th century with the expansion of mining and chemical production. Addiewell was created as a model village to house the workers required in industry.</p> <p>Located just to the north of Addiewell, in the rural landscape beyond its industrial sites, are a series of assets around Auchenhard House (LB49089); a late 18th century villa with associated farmhouse (LB49185). These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, with Auchenhard house being one of a select number of late 18th century buildings still remaining in West Lothian, and unusually displays a relatively elaborate and unspoilt designed landscape in relation to its modest scale. Also on the same lands is a picturesque gothic tower, set on the edge of a former flower garden, an ornamental pond is situated to the south-east, and an ornamental stone summerhouse is located in proximity to the farmhouse. The remains of a former terraced formal garden lie on a clear axis to the south of the farmhouse building. The farmhouse and steading were likely designed to complement the existing Auchenhard House.</p> <p>LB14225 records the remains of an 18th century house, now serving as a barn. The asset is located on the rural periphery to the north of Addiewell and derives its cultural significance from its architectural value.</p>
<p>Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The setting of assets SM7254, LB19677, LB51118, LB14210 and LB14211 is the main High Street running through the centre of West Calder, on which these assets front, to serve the population of the village. The remaining assets associated with West Calder exist in the rural periphery of the village in open countryside.</p> <p>The setting of these assets at Addiewell is the rural periphery to the north of the village. These assets were originally in open countryside; however, this original setting has been eroded throughout the late 19th and 20th century with the growth of the village and associated industrial works.</p> <p>The setting of these assets contributes to their cultural significance by helping to inform the growth and development of rural villages in the Central Belt from the 18th century into the industrial revolution, and the 20th century.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of these assets, but rather within the wider landscape context, 10.9 km to the north-west. All assets are within the ZTV, meaning there is the potential for glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the north-east; however, any visibility is likely to be screened by the surrounding buildings.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is in the distant landscape and as such it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would further degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with West Calder and its immediate rural environs. Located to the north and west. For these assets, the introduction of turbines will not impact the setting or effect the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the assets, resulting in a negligible change to their cultural significance.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change in their cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon SM7254 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As a group of heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity with a negligible change in their cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the remaining heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>These changes are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

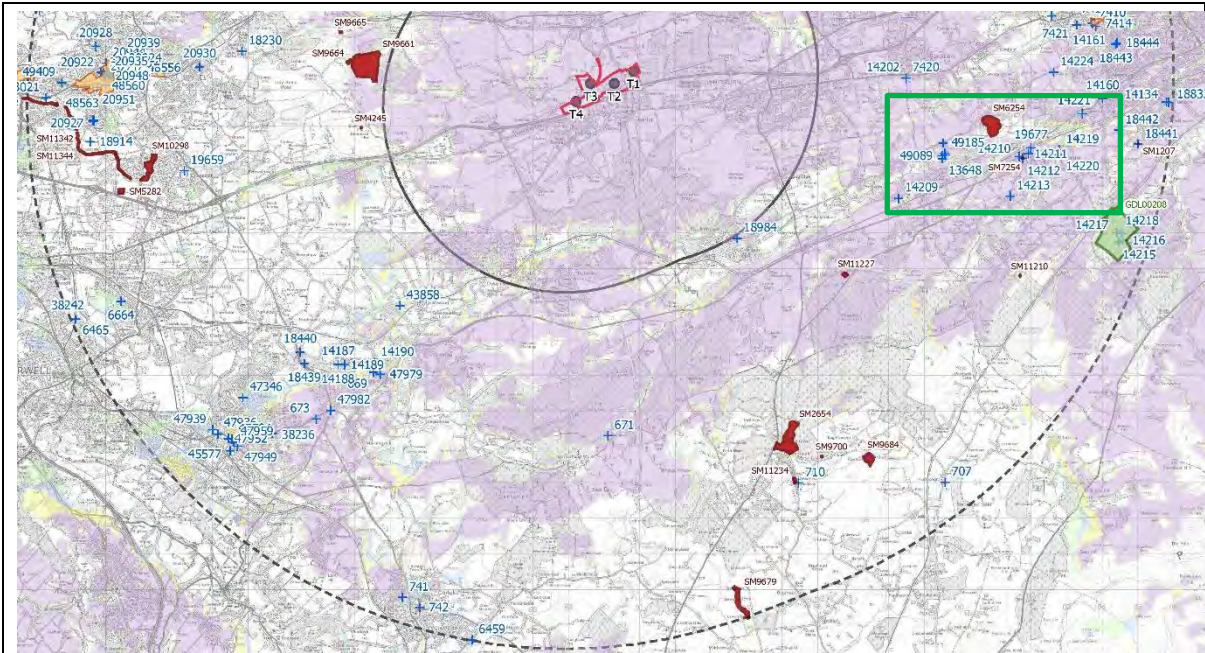


Plate 44: Assets in relation to CSA

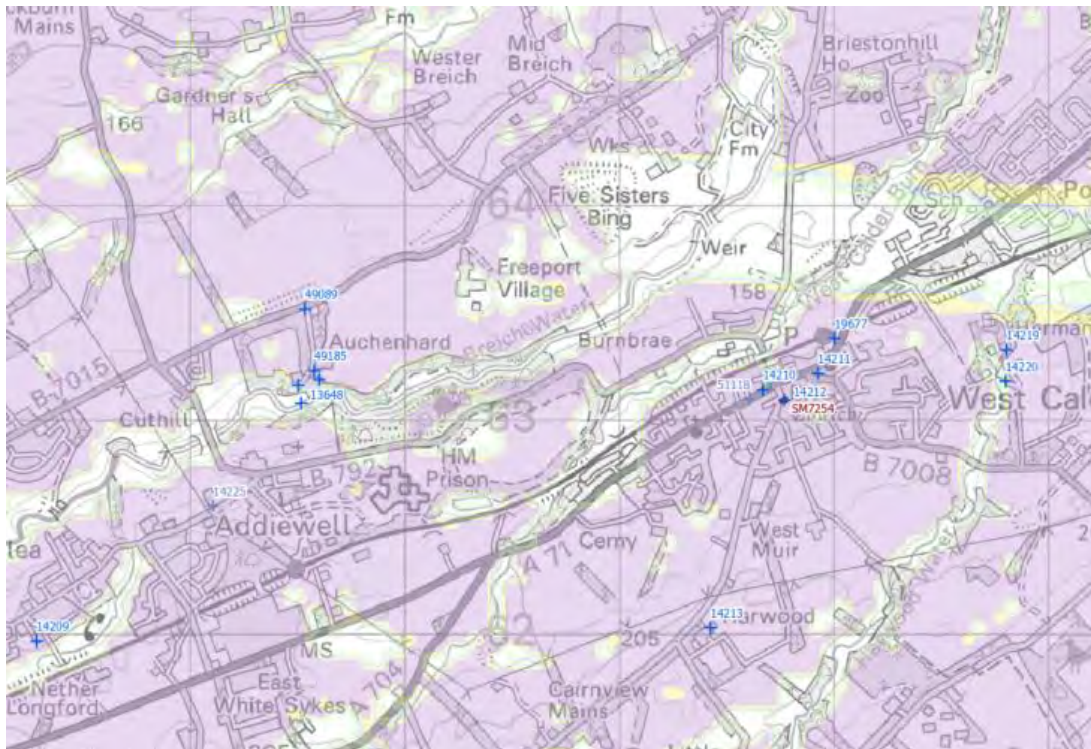


Plate 45: West Calder Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings

West Harwood

SM11210 - West Harwood, burial mound 720m SSE of					
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	11.9 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 46 and 47				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Scheduled Monument comprises, a prehistoric barrow visible as a mound on the slopes of Pearie Law. A shallow depression around the base of the mound is believed to represent the remains of a silted-up ditch. The scheduled area includes the barrow and the immediate surrounding area where evidence linked to the barrow's construction and use may survive.</p> <p>The monument is scheduled due to its archaeological and historical interest and its national importance as a rare survival of an earthen burial mound, and its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric burial and ceremonial practices.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its location on a low hill to the north-west of the Pentland Hills and its associated prehistoric upland landscape. Pearie Law has excellent views south-east to the Pentland Hills and also to the north-west over the low-lying rural landscape around Breich Water, a tributary of the River Almond.</p> <p>This setting contributes towards the assets cultural significance by placing it within the context of late prehistoric settlement and funerary sites within and associated with upland zones. It should be noted that this setting has been eroded with some lost views due to the planting of woodland and the erection of nearby turbines around Cobbinshaw Reservoir.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but within the wider landscape context 11.9 km to the north-west. The asset is situated within the ZTV meaning there is the potential for glimpsed visibility of the turbines, although any visibility of the Proposed Development is likely to be screened by the surrounding woodland and limited by the distance. Therefore, there is no impact on the key aspects of the setting and no effect on the understanding, appreciation, and experience of this Scheduled Monument, resulting in a negligible change in its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

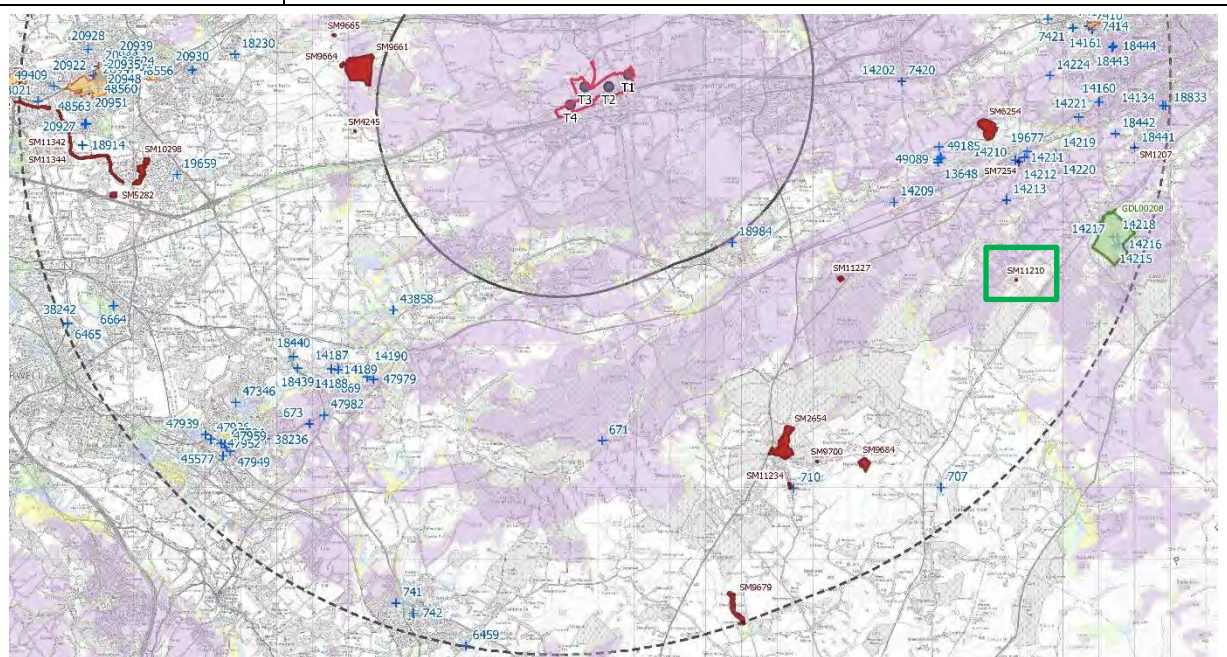
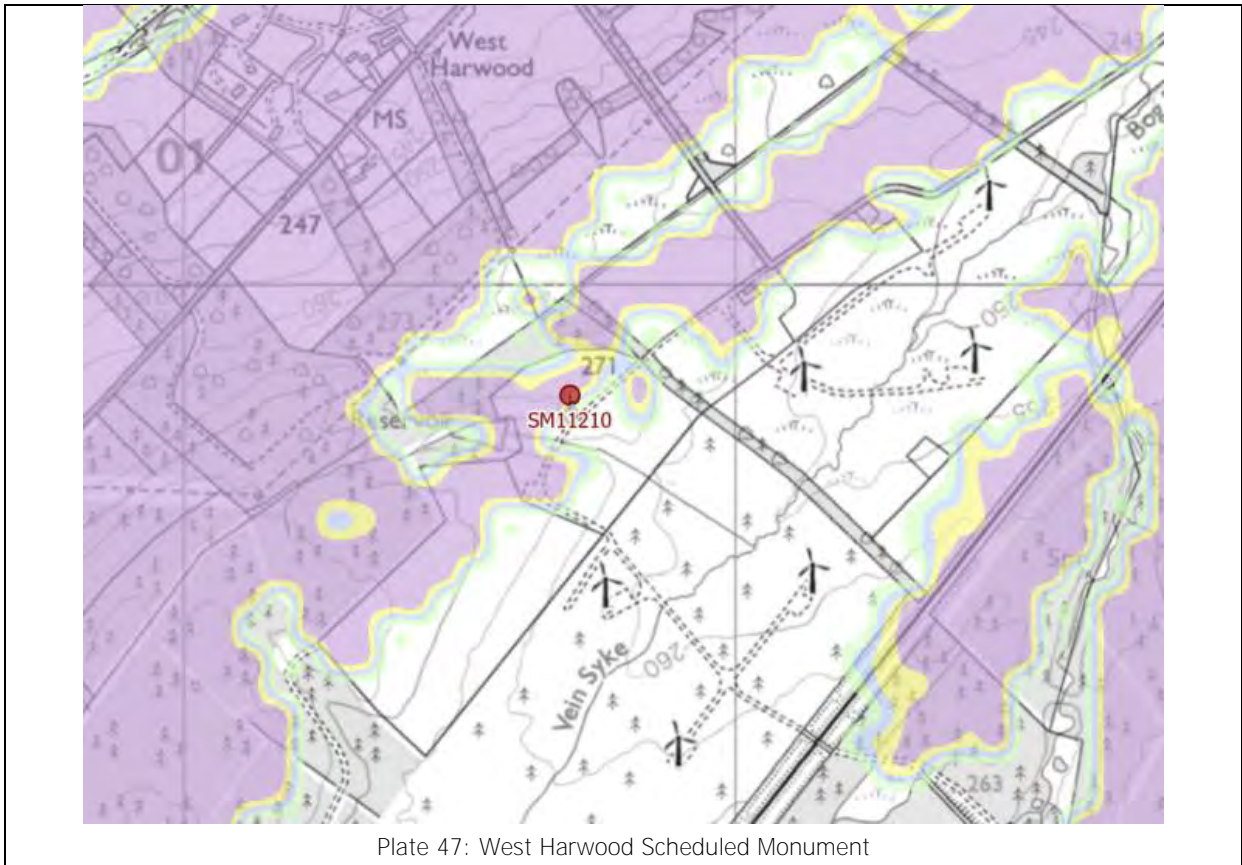


Plate 46: Asset in relation to CSA



West Lothian Industrial Sites

SM6254 - Five Sisters, shale bing SE of Mid Breich SM11227 - Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of					
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.6 km W
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 48 and 49				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These Scheduled Monuments comprise the Five Sisters shale bing (SM6254)²⁵ and the Woodmuir Farm coke ovens and reservoir (SM11227)²⁶, assets associated with the Post-Medieval/modern industrial economy of the West Lothian landscape.</p> <p>The Five Sisters Bing is a substantial shale bing with five distinct lobes which were formed by tipping during the extraction and process of oil-shale. It is a highly visible local landscape feature. The bing was formed by the then new process of machining during the Second World War. The monument is of national importance as it is the most widely known reminder of the important pioneering oil industry based on the mining of the West Lothian shales. The bing, in addition to its value as a memorial and significant landscape feature, may also contain evidence relating to mining and tipping procedures and types of equipment utilised.</p> <p>The Woodmuir Farm coke ovens and reservoir were associated with Woodmuir Colliery, which operated from the 1890s to the 1960s. The monument comprises a bank of 10 coking ovens set back-to-back in five pairs, a reservoir, and a chimney, all situated alongside a former mineral railway. Two banks of rubble adjacent to the ovens may be the remains of a further two banks of coking ovens. The scheduled area includes the coking oven banks, the chimney and reservoir, and an area of ground in which evidence relating to the colliery's construction and use may survive. The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a bank of 19th-century coke ovens and associated remains which have the potential to greatly enhance our understanding of early industrial processes.</p> <p>The heritage significance of these assets is derived from their historical and archaeological values, which can attribute to our understanding of the technological developments of the industrialisation of West Lothian from the late 19th century and during the 20th century.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the Five Sisters Bing is defined by its location within a lowland agricultural and industrial landscape to the west of Livingston. The asset is surrounded by historic late 19th and 20th century industrial assets in the form of colliery remains, shafts and chemical works, with an active industrial landscape located to the north-east of Livingston. The asset is also in view of numerous small former mining villages dotted along the length of the M8, acting as reminder to the industrial heritage of these villages.</p> <p>The setting of the Woodmuir coke ovens is defined by its location within the Woodmuir Plantation and therefore surrounded by dense woodland in all directions. The Plantation is located between the wind farms of Tormywheel to the west and Longhill Burn to the east. The assets are surrounded by rural agricultural land with Post-Medieval industrial townsteads and villages set within the wider landscape. The coke ovens were constructed within open agricultural land surrounded by coal pits, shafts and quarries supported by mineral railway. The removal of the mineral railway and creation of woodland plantation has significantly eroded the legibility of their original setting. As such, the setting of the asset does not contribute significantly to its cultural significance, which instead derives from the assets historic and archaeological value as a well preserved example of 19th-century coke ovens and associated remains.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	The Proposed Development is not within the immediate setting of SM6254 but within the wider landscape 9.6 km to the west. The Scheduled Monuments are situated				

²⁵ Historic Environment Scotland (2021) *Five Sisters, shale bing SE of Mid Breich, SM6254*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm6254> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

²⁶ Historic Environment Scotland (2005) *Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of, SM11227*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/sm11227> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

within the ZTV and so there may be some glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development to the west.

The Proposed Development is located in the distant landscape. From the summit of SM6254 a range of existing turbines are visible to the north, north-east and south-west, forming a thin belt of turbines across views to the west. As such, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would significantly degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the industrial landscape around Livingston and the mining villages in proximity to the asset. For this asset, the introduction of turbines could result in a negligible change in appreciation or experience of the heritage asset. This represents a slight change to the cultural significance of the Scheduled Monuments.

SM112227 is located within woodland plantation with very limited views beyond. The introduction of the Proposed Development would not significantly degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for this heritage assets which is confined to the plantation woodland it occupies. For this asset, the introduction of the Proposed Development in the distant landscape, would result in a negligible change in appreciation and experience of the heritage asset. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the Scheduled Monuments.

Statement of Significance of Effect
 As heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change in the experience of the asset, there is a minor effect upon these heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

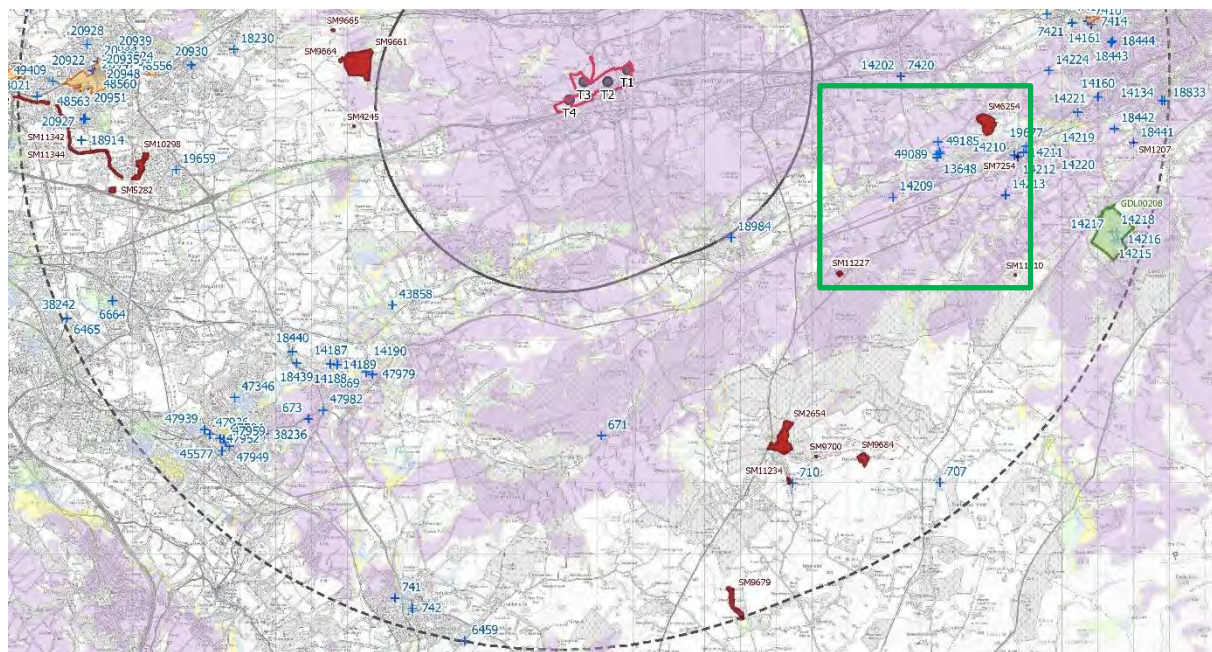


Plate 48: Assets in relation to CSA



1.7 LISTED BUILDINGS

Auchterhead Muir

LB671 – B - Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument, Darnead-Lin					
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	9.2 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 50 and 51				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Listed Building is a Covenanters Monument erected in 1836 and inscribed <i>'IN MEMORY of CAMERON, CARGILL, RENWICK, And Their Brethren, Who worshipped, on this spot, In the time, of the last, persecution. They jeopardised, their lives, unto the death, in the high places of the field'</i>²⁷. Cargill and Renwick were Covenanter martyrs who hid on Auchterhead Muir following the defeat of the Covenanter army.</p> <p>The monument is important because of its special architectural and historic interest as defined in its listing description, and its religious significance as the area it is in is home to one of only five Reformed Presbyterian congregations in Scotland.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this monument derives from its historic and communal value, specifically its potential to enhance our understanding of the Covenanter rebellion in 17th century Scotland and the remembrance associated with Covenant martyrs of the rebellion.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its remote location, away from local settlements, on Auchterhead Muir and within the modern Black Law Wind Farm. The wider landscape is one of heathland, with scattered woodland.</p> <p>Setting does contribute to the heritage significance of this asset in allowing for an appreciation of the clandestine acts of worship described on the memorial. The asset is still distant from any settlement and the surrounding land remains heathland allowing some appreciation of its original context. However, the construction of the Black Law Wind Farm and the number of turbines surrounding the asset has resulted in a significant erosion of the sense of isolation and reverence marked by the monument. The asset chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic and communal value rather than its setting.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but located 9.2 km to the north. The asset is situated within the ZTV but any visibility of the Proposed Development would be restricted by the surrounding woodland and proximity of Black Law Wind Farm.</p> <p>As such, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would significantly degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or key aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the remote heathland of Auchterhead Muir. For this asset, the introduction of new turbines at some distance would result in a negligible change in appreciation or experience of the heritage asset. This represents a slight change to the cultural significance of this asset.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

²⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (1971) *Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument, Darnead-Lin*. Available at <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB671> (Accessed 03/05/2022)

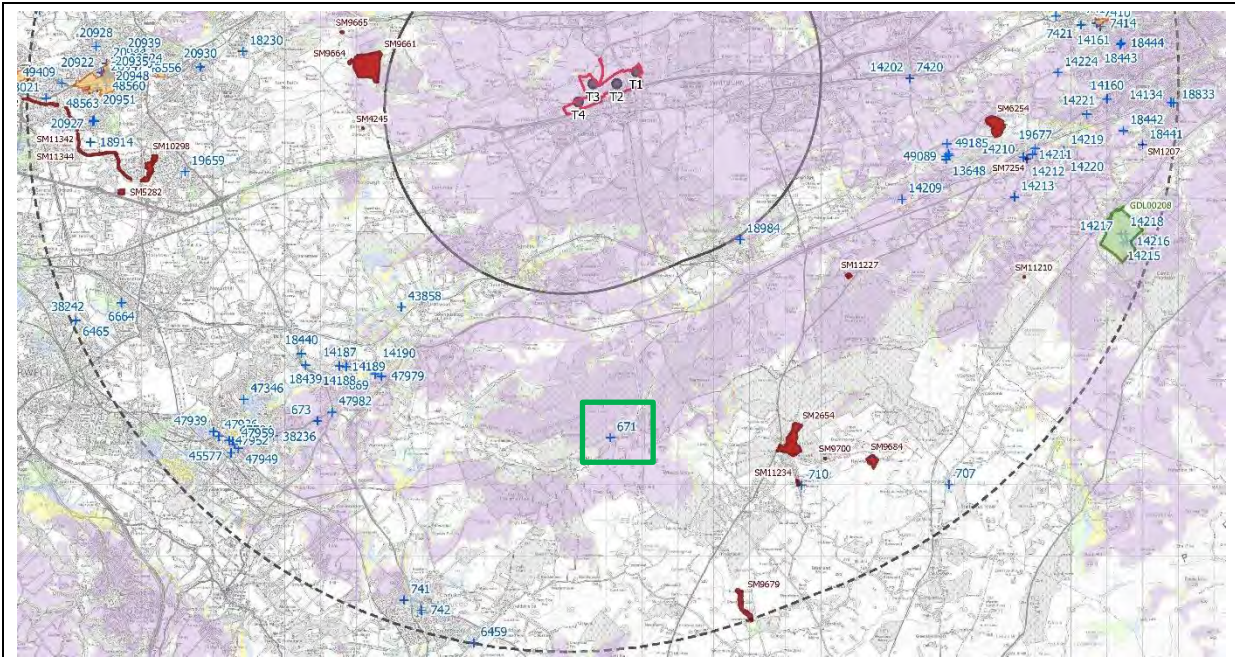


Plate 50: Asset in relation to CSA

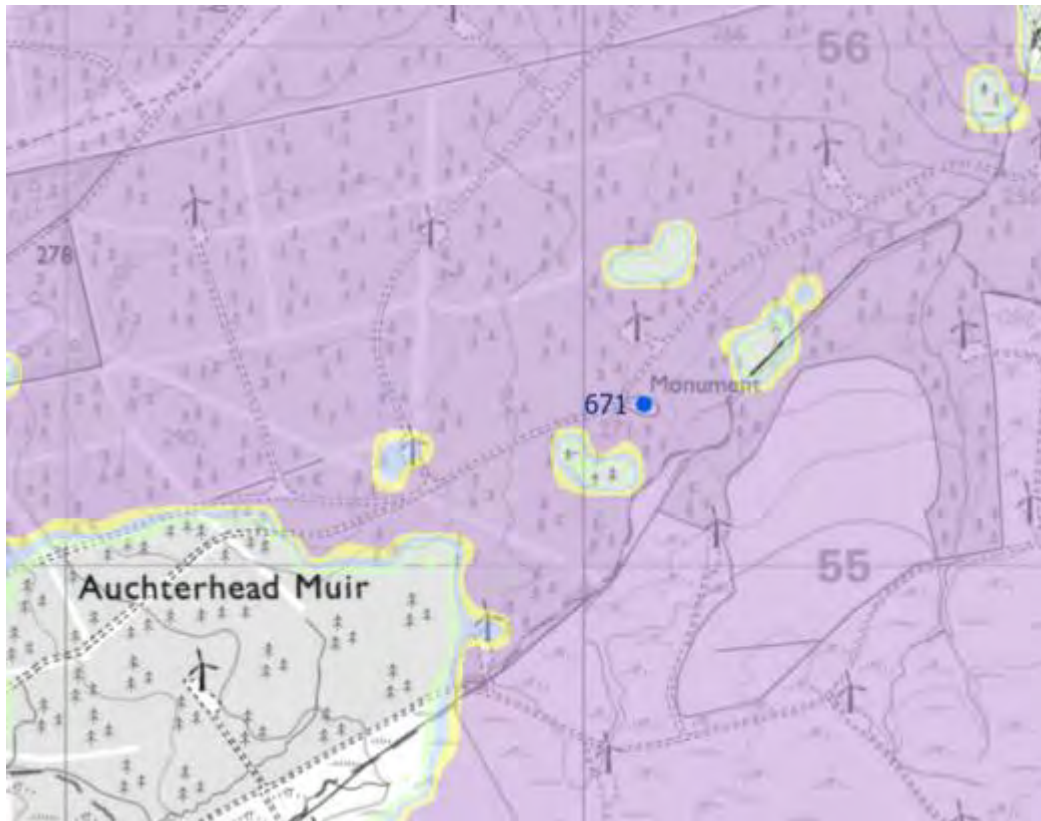


Plate 51: Aucherhead Muir Listed Building

Blackburn

LB7419 – A - Blackburn House LB7420/LB14202 - B - Blackburn Village Bridge, River Almond LB14203 – C – East Whitburn House					
Designation	1 x Category A Listed Building, 2 x Category B Listed Buildings 1 x Category C Listed Building	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	8.1 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Figure 6.48 / Plates 52 and 53				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Located adjacent to the River Almond, Blackburn became a centre for cotton manufacture in the Post-Medieval period, with a mill and mill dam recorded on historic mapping from the mid-19th century, and as with many local villages, a centre for coal mining in the Victorian period. The late 19th and early 20th century saw the village expand from a row of buildings along the Main Street, to its current size.</p> <p>LB7419 (Blackburn House) records a classic, two-storey Palladian villa in a Greek Revival style, built in 1772 for George Moncrieff, who also founded the nearby village of Blackburn. The building fell into decay in the 20th century but was restored in 2008 at a cost of £3.65 million, showcasing its prior level of decay. Today, Blackburn House serves as an office and filming location, it accommodates school visits and is open to the public by appointment or on particular days during the year. The house is located in the rural periphery to the east of the Blackburn village within its own small estate, accessed directly from the A705, which connects the village of Blackburn to Seafield to the east. Blackburn House derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic value.</p> <p>The nearby Blackburn Village Bridge (LB7420/LB14202) was built over the River Almond in 1774. The bridge has been designed with two segmental arches and angled buttresses. The bridge is located on the southern limit of the village. This bridge has two list entries as it covers both the Livingston and Whitburn parishes. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value.</p> <p>LB14203 (East Whitburn House) records a two-storey 19th century Georgian House located just west of Blackburn in the small hamlet of East Whitburn.</p> <p>All assets are recorded on the OS 6" map of 1843-1882 within a mixed agricultural and industrial landscape of quarries and mines. Blackburn House and East Whitburn House are in semi-rural locations just to the south of the Edinburgh to Glasgow Road.</p> <p>The cultural significance of these assets is derived from their historic and architectural value, specifically the potential to enhance our understanding of small rural villages within the Central Belt and the aggrandization of these villages through the 18th and 19th century, on the back of wealth generated by industrialisation and mining.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of Blackburn House is defined by its location on the rural periphery of Blackburn village. Blackburn House is positioned on an elevated section of land, overlooking the River Almond, towards the Five Sisters Bing to the south. To the west, in the direction of the Proposed Development, the house is immediately flanked by industrial buildings and forestry, with Blackburn and Whitburn situated between the asset and the Proposed Development. To the north, Blackburn House overlooks its own lawn, with extended views over an agricultural landscape that stretches to the east of Blackburn.</p> <p>The bridge is defined by its location across the River Almond and its immediate association with Blackburn village.</p> <p>The setting of East Whitburn House is defined by its location on the edges of East Whitburn village within the rural periphery. East Whitburn House is located on the outskirts of the village within woodland. The rural setting to the west, just beyond the woodland has been heavily eroded by the 20th century urban expansion of Whitburn.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	The Proposed Development is not within the setting but is within the wider context 8.1 km to the west. The buildings are situated within the ZTV and as such there is the potential for glimpsed visibility of the turbines, although any visibility is likely to be				

screened by the intervening topography and the buildings within the villages of Blackburn and Whitburn which lie between the Proposed Development and the assets. Wirelines show that the Proposed Development will blend in with the existing infrastructure already present, therefore, softening their presence within the wider landscape. Figure 6.48 shows the proposed Development within a spread of turbines, visible above the surrounding hills. Visible turbines include the operational Blacklaw Wind Farm, the consented West Banhar, Hartwood Resubmission and Brownhill Farm developments and the Operational Torrance Development and Southerigg 1. The proposed Development will not dominate views and will be comparable in size and shape to other visible turbines. As such, the introduction of the turbines into this view has a negligible effect on the key aspects of setting of these buildings, particularly Blackburn House. Furthermore, the Proposed Development does not impact our appreciation, understanding, or experience of these buildings, resulting in a minor change to their cultural significance.

Statement of Significance of Effect

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon LB7419 as a result of the Proposed Development.

As heritage assets of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the remaining assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

These effects are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

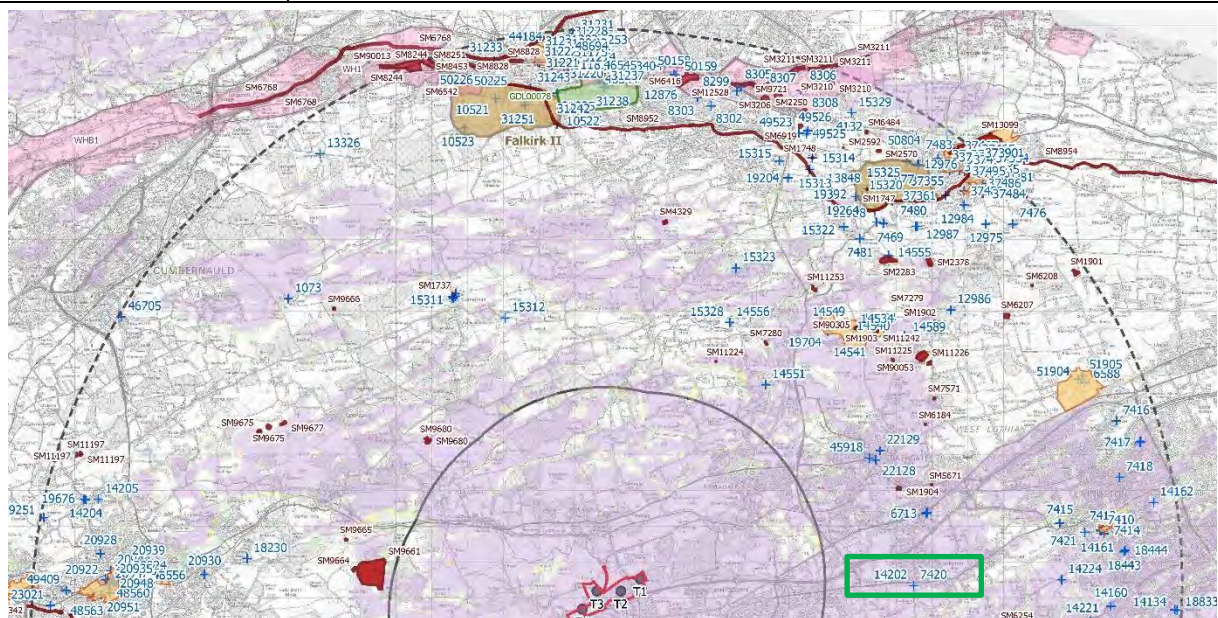


Plate 52: Asset in relation to CSA



Plate 53: Blackburn Listed Buildings

Fannyside

LB1073 – B - Fannyside Mill LB1072 – C - Fannyside Toll					
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building, 1 x Category C Listed Building	Sensitivity	Medium/Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	11.6 km SE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 54 and 55				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>These assets are located beside Fannyside Road, adjacent to Fannyside Lochs, to the south-east of Cumbernauld. These Listed Buildings include an early 19th century toll house and a corn-mill built in 1763, with 19th century alterations and extensions.</p> <p>LB1072 records a small single-storey cottage and attic constructed on the toll road to Cumbernauld, located between the two bodies of water that make up Fannyside Loch. The toll house has been specifically located here to make any avoidance of the toll house difficult when using the road. The toll road stretches between Cumbernauld and Slamannan, which connected to a major branch of the rail network.</p> <p>LB1073 records a plain two-storey cornmill with sluice connected to the smaller eastern body of water. The mill is located east of the toll road, which connects Cumbernauld and Slamannan.</p> <p>The buildings derive their cultural significance from their architectural and historic value, specifically their role in informing the rural economy in the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is defined by their location adjacent to the Fannyside Lochs on the toll road between Cumbernauld and Slamannan. These assets were built within a Post-Medieval rural landscape and their current setting maintains much of this character. A few modern features are visible, including telephone lines, with existing wind farm developments, and modern industrial towns visible on the horizon. Overall, this landscape is one of rural agriculture.</p> <p>The setting of these assets beside and between Fannyside Loch, on a toll road, contributes to our understanding of the rural economy in the 19th century within the Central Belt. However, these assets chiefly derive much of their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but within the wider landscape 11.6 km to the south-east. The buildings are situated within the ZTV and as such there may be some visibility of the turbines to the south-east. However, the introduction of turbines to this view will not impact the key aspects of the setting or affect the appreciation, understanding, or experience of these assets, resulting in a negligible change in their cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As heritage assets of medium and low sensitivity with a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

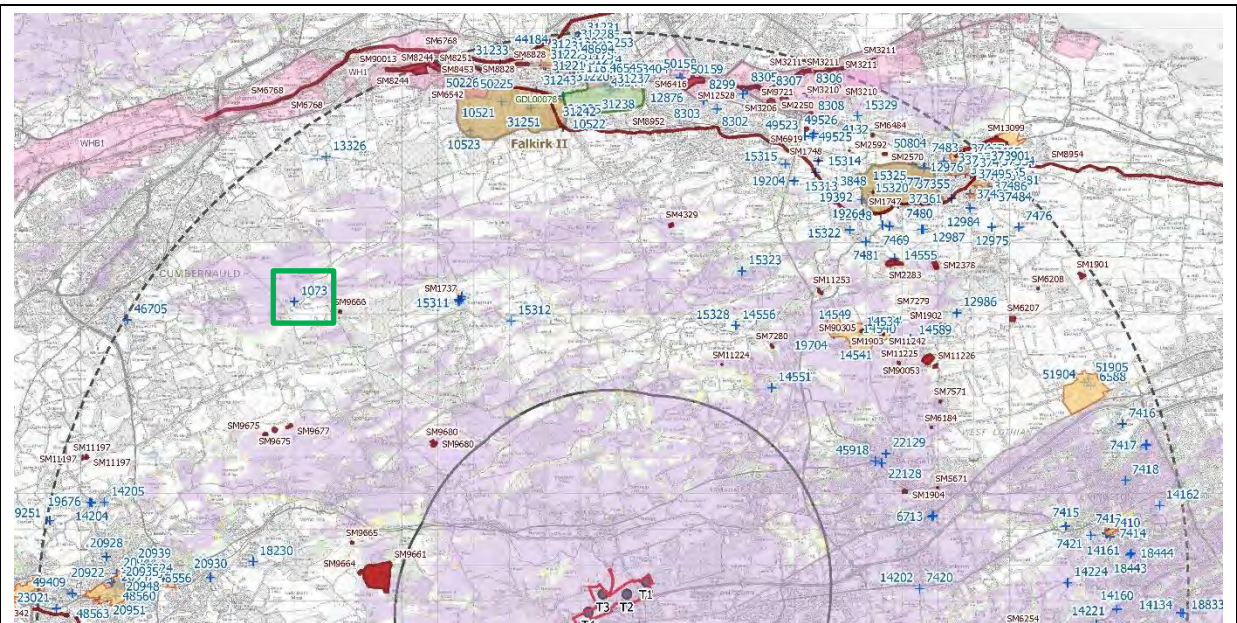


Plate 54: Assets in relation to CSA

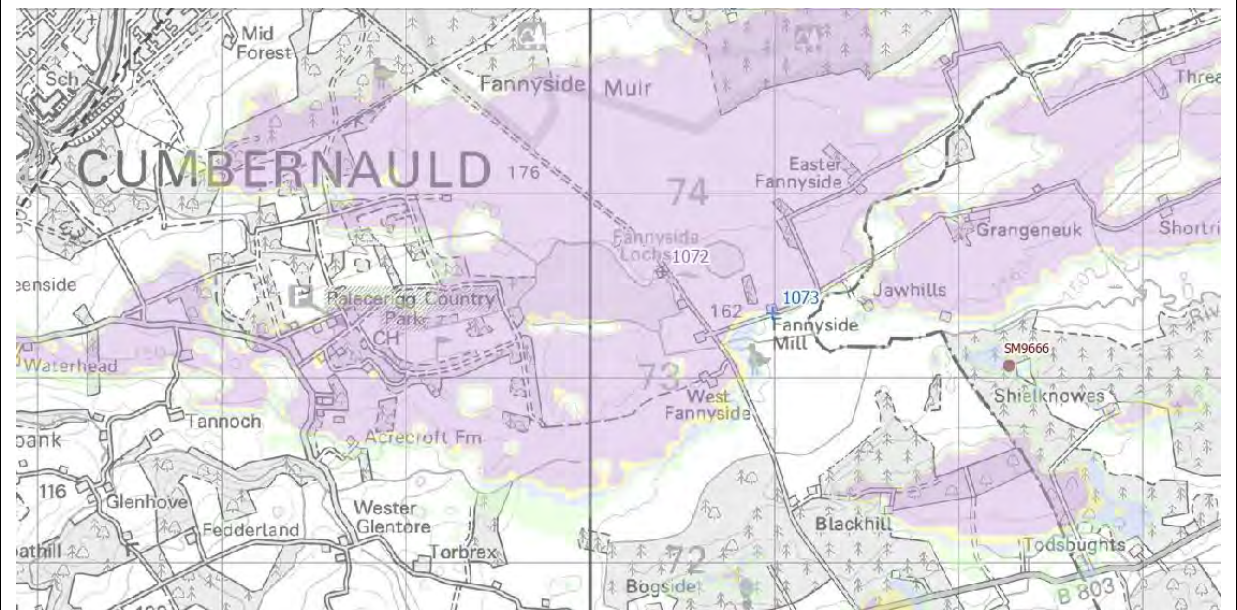


Plate 55: Fannyside Listed Buildings

Fauldhouse

LB18984 – B - Fauldhouse, Crofthead Primary School, Sheephousehill					
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.1 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 56 and 57				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Fauldhouse was likely founded in the medieval period and is recorded on Blaeu's Atlas Novus of Scotland in the early 16th century. From the 1830s, the settlement expanded as a mining village following discovery of coal and iron resources, in particular the discovery of an extractable ironstone. Some twenty mines were in operation around Fauldhouse, the last of which closed in 1974. The village is a conglomeration of two settlements (Fauldhouse and Greenburn), eventually becoming one settlement, following the opening of new mines and the coming of the railway in 1845.</p> <p>LB18984 is a former school, built c. 1900 by the Whitburn Parish School Board, within the historic core of Fauldhouse. The school closed in the 1990s, and now serves as a retirement home. The building is an 11 bay, 3-storey, symmetrical school (Jacobean), U-shaped in plan with a main hall occupying the south side of the interior.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, specifically, helping to inform the development and growth of small rural villages within the Central Belt during a period of rapid industrial and economic expansion. The asset also helps to inform educational reform and development during this period.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its location in the village of Fauldhouse, along the B7015 road and opposite what is now a modern housing development. Due to its location within the village, the original context and use of this asset can still be understood and appreciated.</p> <p>The setting of this asset within the historic core of Fauldhouse sheds light on the importance of the school in the daily life of the community.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but located 5.1 km to the north-west. The listed building is situated within the ZTV, but any visibility of the Proposed Development would be restricted by the surrounding buildings of the village of Fauldhouse and limited by distance. The introduction of the turbines into this view does not affect the key aspects of the setting or the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the asset, resulting in a negligible change in its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

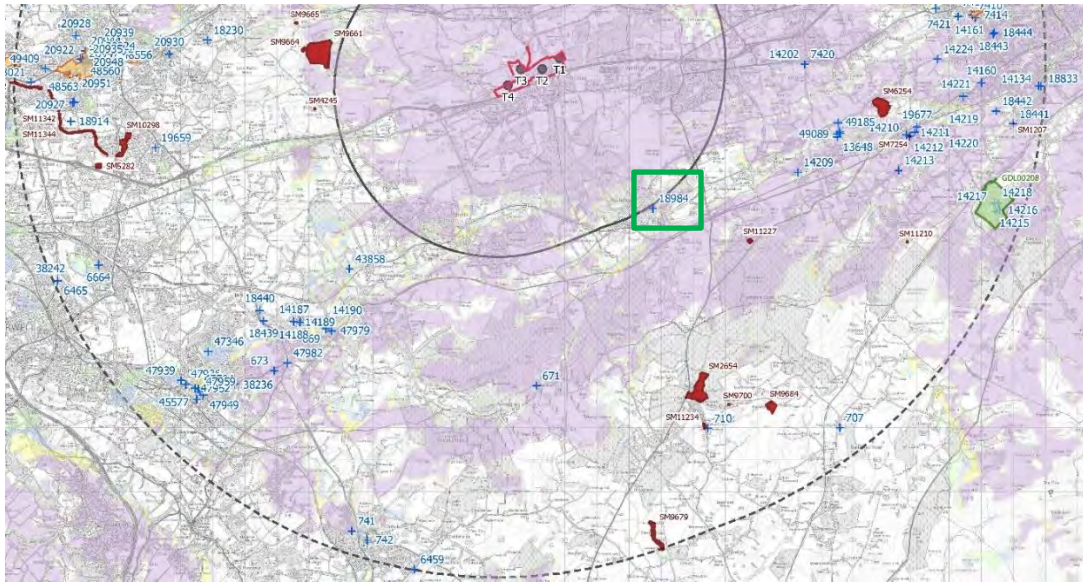
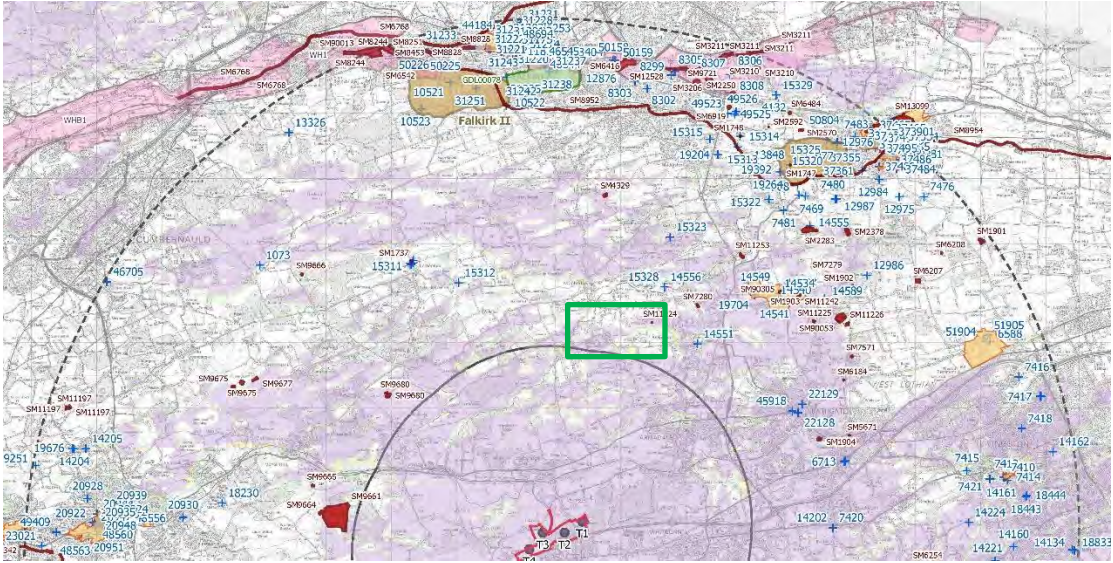


Plate 56: Asset in relation to CSA

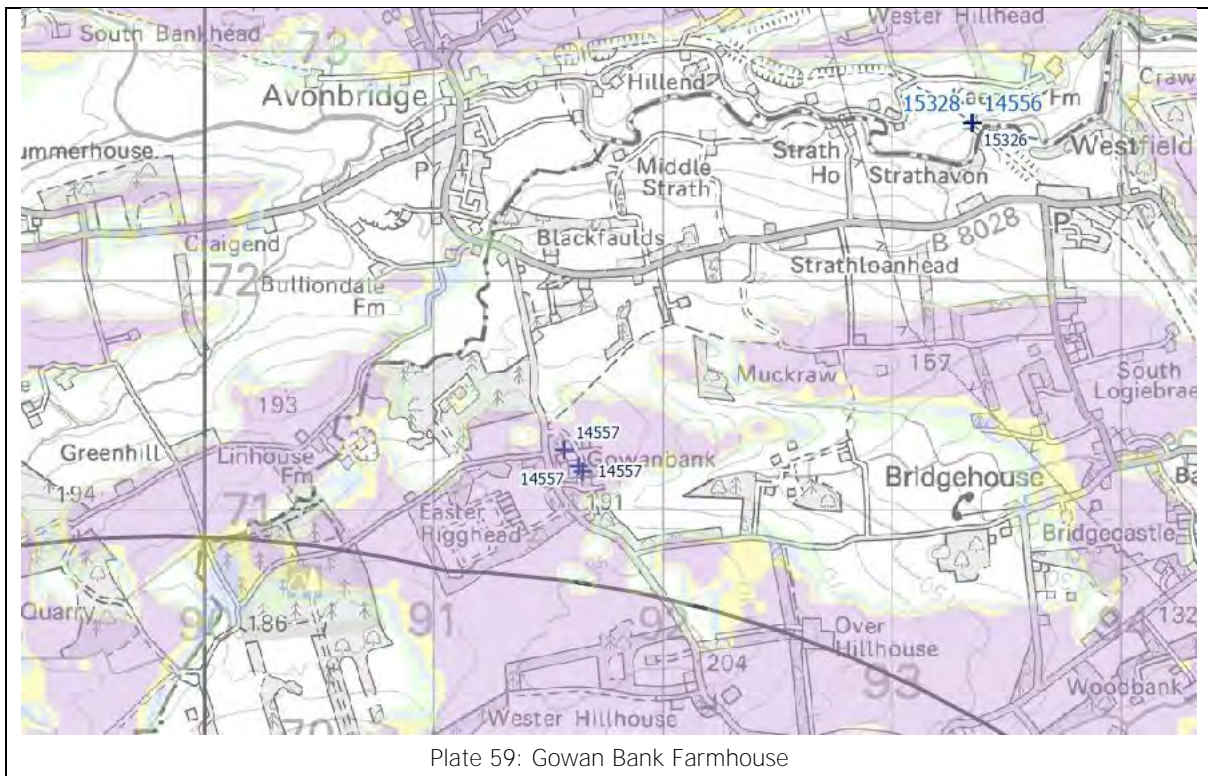


Plate 57: Fauldhouse Listed Building

Gowanbank

LB14557 Category A Gowan Bank Farmhouse, Steading and Cottage					
Designation	1 x Category A Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.1 km S
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1, Plates 58 and 59				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This Category A Listed Building is located to the south of Avonbridge, and the River Avon and comprises three buildings: a farmhouse built circa 1820 with a U-plan range added in 1862; a steading built in 1842; and a cottage built in 1862. These buildings made up the seat of architect Sir James Gowans, an architect described as a 'romantic rationalist', known for his innovative approach to architecture²⁸, who expanded on the original farmhouse belonging to his mason father. The buildings were restored as five houses in the 1990s.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, specifically the ability to enhance our understanding of a Post-Medieval farmsteads and their aggrandization during the Victorian period.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of these buildings is defined by their location within an area of woodland within the wider agricultural landscape south of Avonbridge. There is substantial woodland and vegetation surrounding the asset and the ancillary buildings to the south, east, and west, and light vegetation to the north. It is likely that the woodland was a designed and planned aspect of the landscape around the asset and contributes to the setting of the buildings. As a former farmstead, the surrounding rural agricultural contributes to its setting, however, this is somewhat limited by aforementioned screening.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of the asset but is within the wider landscape 5.1 km to the south-west. The asset is within the ZTV, although any views of the Proposed Development are likely to be screened by surrounding woodland and ancillary buildings. Therefore, the introduction of the turbines into this view does not affect the key aspects of setting of the building and would not overly dominate sightlines, meaning the cultural significance of the asset is still readily appreciable. Therefore, this results in a negligible change.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				
 <p>Plate 58: Asset in relation to CSA</p>					

²⁸ Grange Association Edinburgh (2020) *7 Sir James Gowans (1821-1890)*. Available at <https://gaedin.co.uk/wp/cemetery/7-sir-james-gowans-1821-1890> (Accessed 25/04/2022)



Manuel House

LB19392 – B – Manuel House					
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	11.7 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 60 and 61				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>This country house is located to the south-west of Linlithgow, in a small wooded estate beside the River Avon. LB19392 is a two-storey country house dated to 1840/1850, with a design showing influences from David Bryce and William Burn. The house has a panelled, Gothic-arched doorway and a conical-roofed turret to the rear.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, specifically its potential to enhance our understanding of 19th century Scottish country houses.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the asset is defined by its location within a secluded rural landscape and private wooded estate. The setting contributes to the cultural significance as the asset, aiding our appreciation this residence as a private retreat for the owners and guests. This setting has largely been preserved despite the expansion of the village of Whitecross, located just to the north.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but within the wider landscape 11.7 km to the south-west. The building is within the ZTV although any visibility of the Proposed Development is likely to be screened by the surrounding woodland and limited by the distance. Therefore, there is no impact on the key aspects of the setting or on the understanding, appreciation, and experience of this Listed Building, resulting in a negligible change in its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

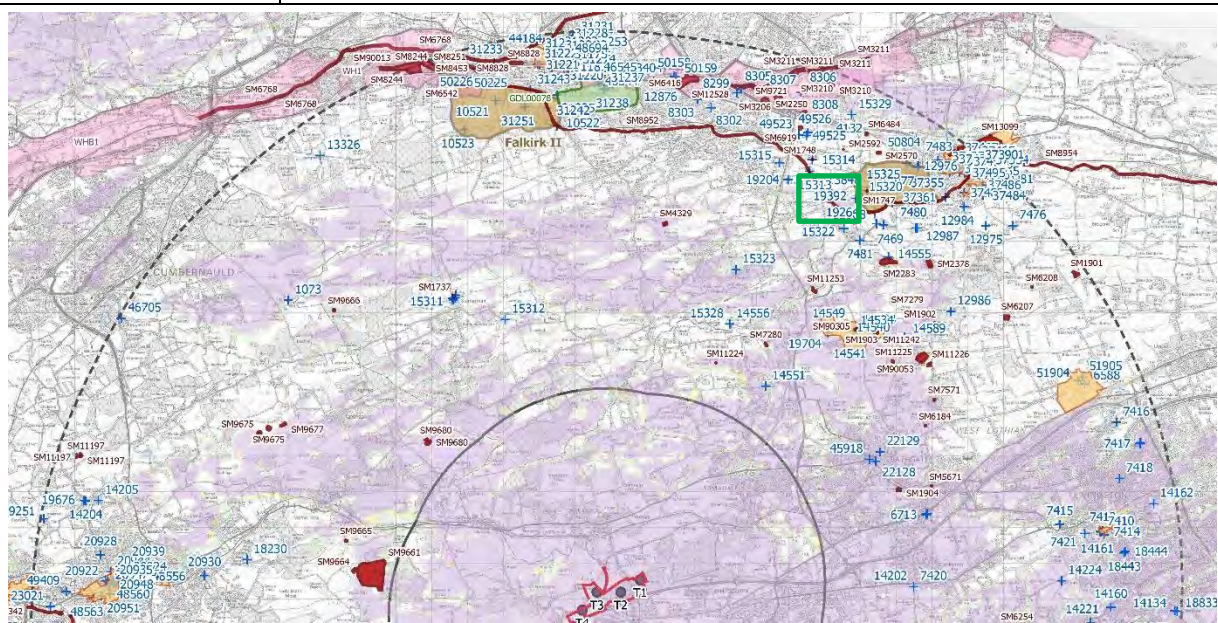


Plate 60: Manuel House Listed Building

LB19392 – B – Manuel House

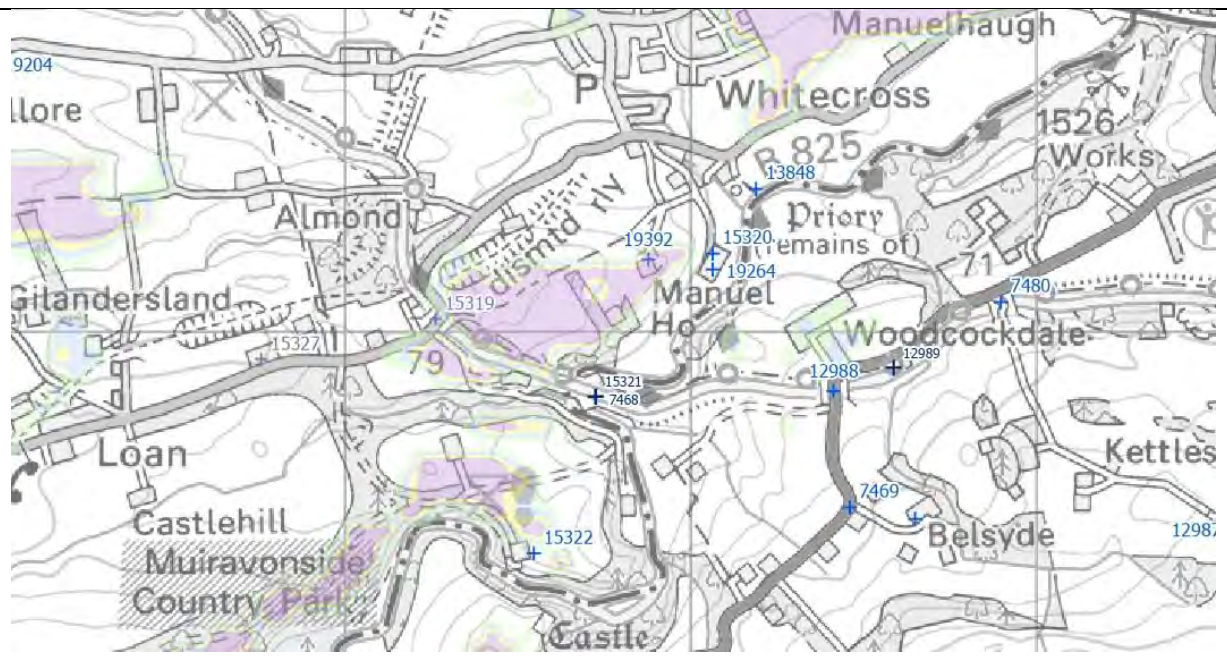


Plate 61: Manuel House Listed Building

Caldercruix and environs

LB19254 – C - Caldercruix, Main Street, Longriggend and Meadowfield Church Including Gatepiers and Boundary Wall LB14206 – C – Auchingray					
Designation	2 x Category C Listed Building	Sensitivity	Low	Distance and Direction to CSA	5.1 km SE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 62 and 63				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>The village of Caldercruix is located 4 km north-east of Airdrie to the west of Hillend Loch/Reservoir. The village is an amalgamation of the settlements of Caldercruix and Glengowan, which were originally separated by the North Calder Water. The villages were developed in the 19th century as the papermaking and mining industries grew.</p> <p>LB19254 records Caldercruix Church, a McGregor Mitchell designed building constructed in 1890 within the historic core of Caldercruix. The church is rectangular in plan and built in the gothic style. The listing takes in the gate pier and boundary walls.</p> <p>LB14206, Auchingray House was a classical mansion built in the 1820s with extensions added in 1924. The house has been in a ruinous state since it was gutted by fire in 1937. The residence was constructed to the east of Hillend Loch/reservoir in the rural periphery of Caldercruix. The property sits within a small private wooded estate.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their architectural, historic, and communal value, specifically their ability to enhance our understanding of the economic and social development of rural villages and country houses in the Central Belt during the 19th and 20th centuries.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of the Church is defined by its location in the south suburb of the village of Caldercruix. It is bounded by its own churchyard which is outlined by trees and vegetation. The church is surrounded by modern residential houses and the Caldercruix station and railway line to the north. The setting of this asset contributes to our ability to understand the development of the village and the catchment for its congregation. However, its chief cultural value derives from its architectural and communal value for the local population.</p> <p>The setting of Auchingray is defined by its location within a secluded rural landscape surrounded by woodland, obstructing it from public view. This setting aids our understanding of the asset as a private retreat for the owners and their guests. However, its chief cultural significance lays in its architectural value.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting but within the wider landscape 5.1 km to the south-east. The listed buildings are situated within the ZTV, however, any visibility of the Proposed Development is restricted by the surrounding woodland. Therefore, the introduction of the turbines into this view will not affect the key aspects of setting or impact the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the building, resulting in a negligible change to its cultural significance.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

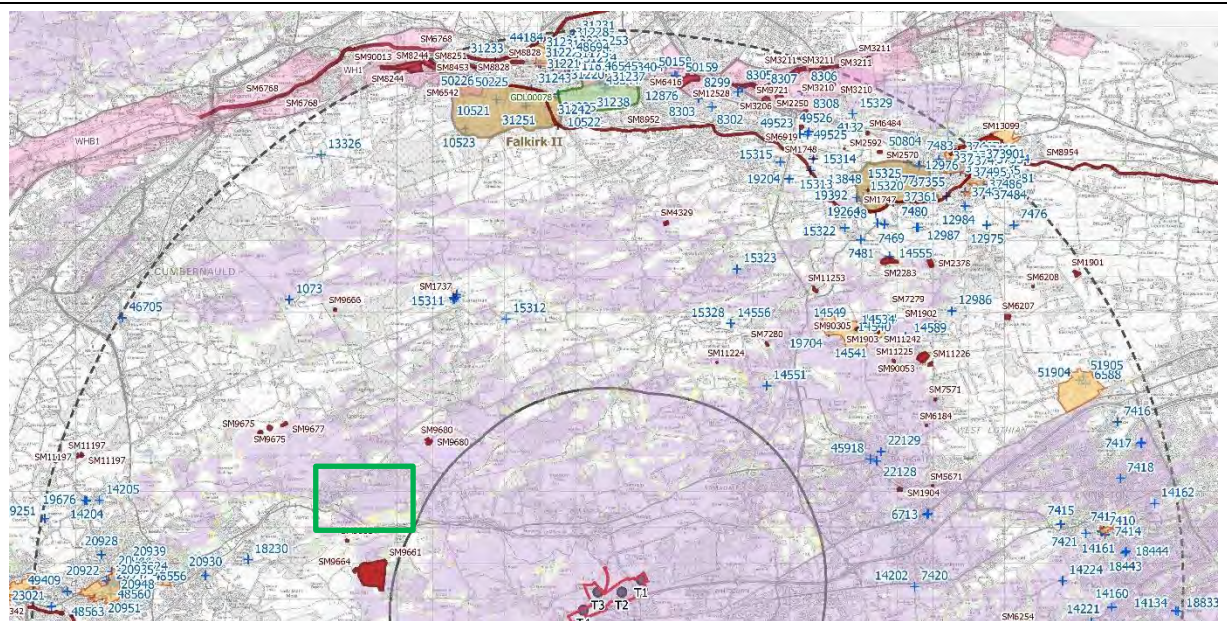


Plate 62: Assets in relation to CSA

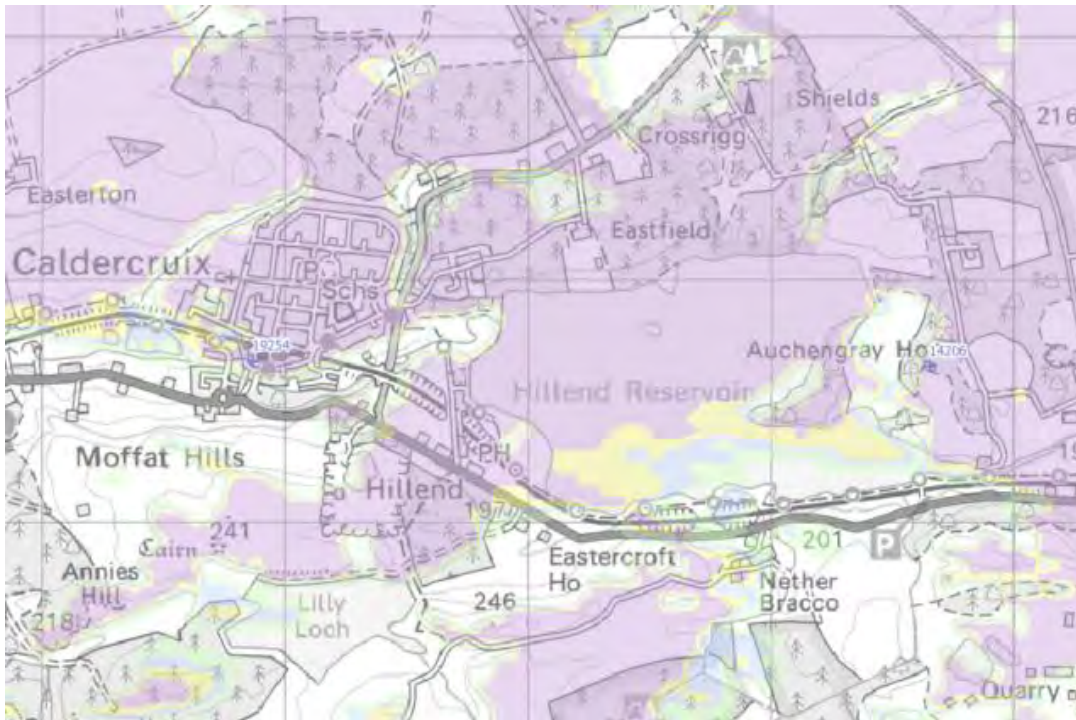


Plate 63: North Lanarkshire Listed Buildings

Carluke

LB726-A-High Mill Chapel Street LB741-B- St Andrew's Parish Church, Mount Stewart Street					
Designation	1 x Category A Listed Building 1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	High/Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	14.8 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 64 and 65				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Carluke was founded in the medieval period but expanded significantly during the industrial revolution and throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The OS 6" map of 1888-1913 records small town with market square, several churches, with several mills and smithys and a gas works, set within a rural landscape dotted with quarries and small collieries.</p> <p>LB726 records a late 18th century windmill with its top and sails missing. The site is recorded as a corn mill on the OS map of 1888-1913. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. High Mill is the most complete Scottish windmill. The mill was powered by wind for approx. 50 years then converted to steam. It was working until the 1930s.</p> <p>LB741 records the location of the late 18th century gothic Parish Church. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic, communal, and architectural value, being the only identified work of Henry Bell (1767-1830), who is best known as a pioneer of steam navigation, but prior to this worked as an architect builder in the Glasgow firm, Bell and Paterson Builders.</p> <p>As a group these assets help to inform the growth and development of Carluke from the 18th century onwards, informing the religious and economic development of the town during this period.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of these assets is within the historic core of Carluke which has retained many of its original buildings despite the expansion of the settlement in the 20 th century. This setting adds to the cultural significance of these assets by informing their importance to the early development of the town.				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	The Proposed Development is not within the setting of these assets but within the wider landscape over 14 km to the northeast. The listed buildings are situated within the ZTV, however, any visibility of the Proposed Development is restricted by urban development in the surrounding townscape. Therefore, the introduction of the turbines into this view will not affect the key aspects of setting or impact the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the buildings, resulting in a negligible change to their cultural significance.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of High sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon LB726 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As a heritage asset of Medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon LB741 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

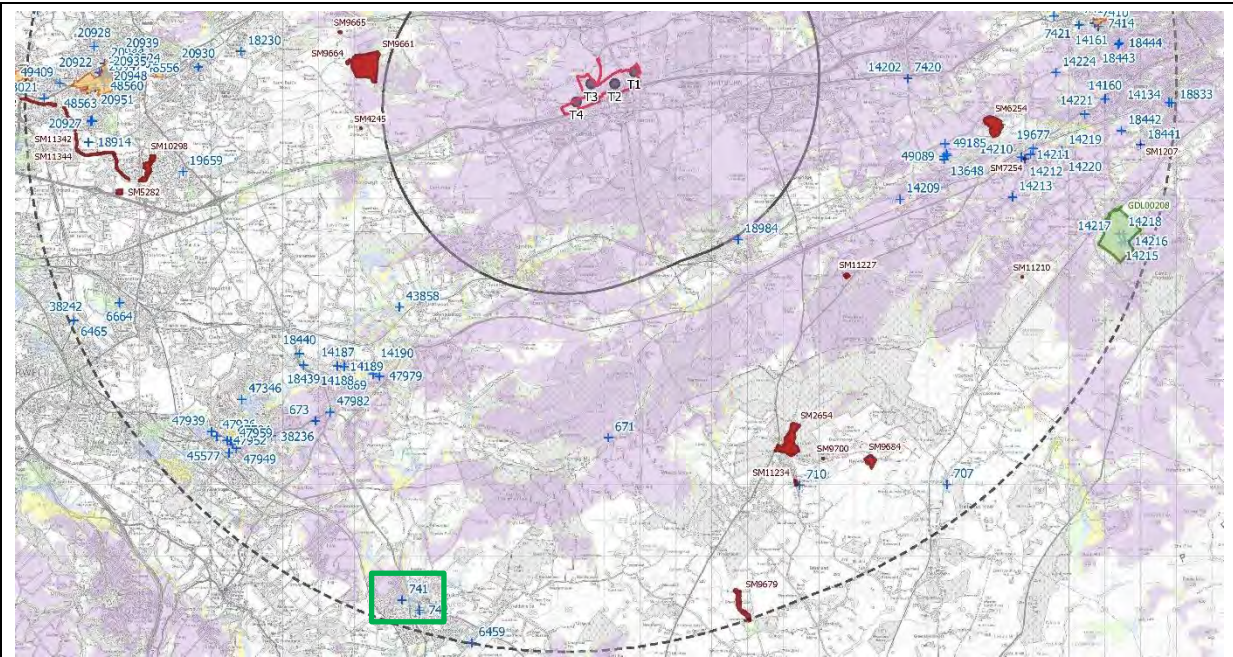


Plate 64: Asset in relation to CSA

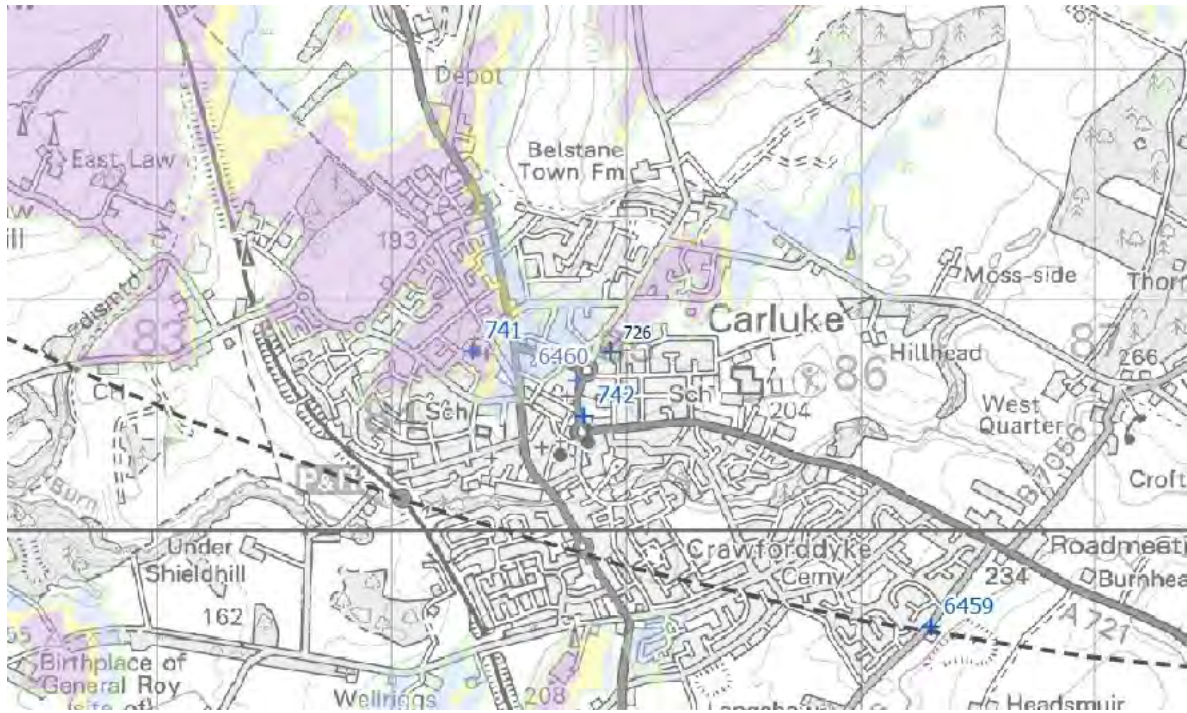


Plate 65: Carluke Listed Buildings

Suburban Motherwell: Wishaw, Newmains, Bonkie, New Stevenston and Overtown

Wishaw:

- LB47975 – A - Wishaw, St Ignatius Roman Catholic Church including Wall and Gate Pier
- LB38236 – B - Cambusnethan, Former Parish Church Including Boundary Wall and Cemetery
- LB47346 – B - Wishaw, 9-35 (Odd Nos) Banchory Road, The Coach House
- LB47504 – B - Wishaw, Main Street, Wishaw Old Parish Church (Church of Scotland)
- LB47939 – B - Wishaw, 47 Clelland Road, Including Boundary Wall
- LB47952 – B - Wishaw, 155-175 (Odd Nos) Main Street and 1-11 (Odd Nos) Belhaven Terrace
- LB47959 – B - Wishaw, Main Street and Kenilworth Avenue Former Coltness Gatehouse
- LB38235 – C – Cambusnethan Old Parish Church
- LB45605 – C - Wishaw, St Andrews Episcopal Church Including Boundary Wall
- LB47935 – C - Wishaw, Ballater Crescent, Marker Post
- LB47937 – C - Wishaw, 19-21 Campbell Street
- LB47938 – C - Wishaw, 43-45 Clelland Road Including Boundary Wall
- LB47943 – C - Wishaw, 9 Glencairn Avenue, Craigneuk
- LB47944 – C - Wishaw, Reformed Presbyterian Church including Boundary Wall and Railings
- LB47945 – C - Wishaw, 9 Kenilworth Avenue, Reformed Presbertyrian Church Manse
- LB47946 – C - Wishaw, 161 Kirk Road Including Boundary Wall
- LB47947 – C - Wishaw, 177 Kirk Road Including Boundary Wall
- LB47948 – C - Wishaw, 307 Kirk Road, Vine Cottage
- LB47950 – C - Wishaw 3-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street And 2 Caledonian Road
- LB47951 – C - Wishaw, 57-59 (Odd Nos) Main Street
- LB47955 – C - Wishaw, 26-30 (Even Nos) Main Street
- LB47956 – C - Wishaw, 32-38 (Even Nos) Main Street
- LB47957 – C - Wishaw, 40-50 (Even Nos) Main St
- LB47958 – C - Wishaw, 206-216 (Even Numbers) Main Street
- LB47963 – C - Wishaw, 147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge
- LB48015 – C - Cambusnethan North Parish Church including Church Hall and Boundary Wall
- LB49232 – C - 141-145 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Ymca Building
- LB49604 – C - Wishaw, 57 Kirk Road, Former Cinema
- LB49605 – C - Wishaw, 59-69 (Odd Nos) Kirk Road, Mecca Bingo (Formerly Green'S Playhouse)

Newmains:

- LB673 – B - Newmains, Church Avenue, Coltness Memorial Church (Church of Scotland)
- LB47981 – C - Newmains, 144 And 144A Manse Road Including Gatepiers
- LB47982 – B - Newmains, Newmains Police Station Including Boundary Wall and Railings

Bonkie:

- LB47979 – B - Bonkle, Church Road, Bonkle Parish Church Including Church Hall and Gatepiers
- LB666 – C - Bonkle, 3, 5 And 7 Allanton Road
- LB667 – C - Bonkle, 9 Allanton Road
- LB669 – B - Bonkle, Murdostoun Road, Murdostoun Bridge
- LB691 – C - Bonkle, 2 Allanton Road
- LB47977 – C - Bonkle, Allanton Road, Woodypoint Estate, Bridge
- LB47978 – C - Bonkle, 251 Bonkle Road, Auchter House Including Gatepiers and Railings
- LB47980 – C - Bonkle, 1 Church Road
- LB14190 – C - Murdostoun Castle, Lodge

New Stevenston:

- LB6664 - B - 1 And 2 Buchan Road, Carfin, Timber Bungalows

Overtown:

- LB47984 – C - Overtown, Main Street, Overtown Parish Church (Church of Scotland)
- LB47985 – C - Overtown Parish Church Manse Including Boundary Wall

Designation	2 x Category A Listed Building, 13 x Category B Listed Buildings, 33 x Category C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity	High	Distance and Direction to CSA	12.9 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1: Plates 66 and 69				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Wishaw:</p> <p>Wishaw originated as a Norman manorial estate and church at Gowkthrapple. This was the beginning of the parish of Cambusnethan, which lasted until 1930. Throughout the Middle Ages, Cambusnethan Parish consisted of little more than small mills and farmsteads. The village of Wishaw was laid out in 1792 and expanded significantly from the 1830s, with railways and gasworks coming to the town, moreover, many collieries opening during this time. By the time the Caledonian Railway's main line came through Wishaw in 1848, it was a major mining centre, fuelling an important part of Scotland's industrial heartland. The village also supported other industries such as needlework, lace working, and confectionery. Wishaw and its nearby neighbour of Motherwell were once the centre of steel manufacture in Scotland, as both towns were located either side of the former Ravenscraig steelworks which closed in 1992.</p> <p>The assets recorded in and around Wishaw consist of 30 listed buildings, inclusive of 8 churches (LB47975, LB38236, LB47504, LB38235, LB45605, LB47944, LB47945 and LB48015), a coach house (LB47346), a marker post (LB47935), 2 playhouses/cinemas (LB49604, LB49605), with the remaining assets made up of residential and commercial properties.</p> <p>LB47975 records a Category A, late 19th century Roman Catholic church built in the Gothic style. The church is in the historic core of Wishaw. The remaining churches are all Category B and C, with LB38236 recording a late 17th century Parish Church. The remaining churches all date to the mid to late 19th century, forming places of worship for the Church of Scotland, The Episcopal Church, and Presbyterians. The churches are located within the historic core of Wishaw and the neighbouring village of Cambusnethan. These assets derive their cultural significance from their architectural, historic, and communal value, helping to inform the development of Wishaw throughout the Post-Medieval period, and specifically, from the late 19th century, with an influx of new religious ideas and workforce into the population.</p> <p>LB49604 and LB49605 record 20th century former cinemas, dated to the 1920s and 1940s, respectively. LB49604 is an Art Deco style. These assets derive their cultural significance from their architectural and historic value, with neither still in use as cinemas. They do, however, help to inform the leisure activities of a growing local population in the first half of the 20th century.</p> <p>The bulk of the remaining assets record residential dwellings in and around Wishaw. LB47346 records a coach house dated to the mid-19th century and associated with the now defunct Coltness Estate, formerly on the northern rural periphery of Wishaw, but now absorbed within the Towns expansion. LB47959, a former gatehouse is also associated with this estate. The residential properties are made up of mid to late 19th century villas, townhouses and apartments located above commercial properties. These assets derive their cultural significance chiefly from their historic and architectural value, speaking to the growing population and wealth of the Town in the late 19th century.</p> <p>Newmains:</p> <p>Newmains developed in line with the 19th century expansion of Wishaw and the growing industrialisation of the Motherwell area. The village is located east of Wishaw and Cambusnethan. The OS 6" map of 1888-1913 records a small settlement surrounded by fireclay works, gas works and iron works all serviced by a mineral railway connecting to the wider rail network.</p> <p>The associated assets include a church (LB673), police station (LB47982) and residential property (47981), all dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. These assets derive their cultural significance from their architectural, historic, and social value, with the church and police station still serving the local community. As a group</p>				

	<p>they speak to the development of the village in the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century.</p> <p>Bonkle:</p> <p>Bonkle is a small hamlet situated in the rural landscape to the east of Newmains, with a small Loch. The OS 6" map of 1888-1913 records a small settlement with a large country house (Allanton House) and associated estate located immediately east of the village. The Castle and Estate for Murdostoun Castle sits just north-west of the village. LB47979 records a late 19th century gothic church and church hall, built to replace the former Kirk, which was located some distance from the village. The remaining assets are chiefly associated with the Allanton Estate, consisting of estate cottages, a toll house and bridge and Murdostoun Castle. The exception to this is LB47978, which records a private late 19th century villa.</p> <p>As a group these assets derive their cultural value from their historic and architectural value, informing the use and development of a small rural village within the sphere of country house estates in the 19th century.</p> <p>New Stevenston:</p> <p>New Stevenston developed in line with the 19th century expansion of villages around Motherwell during the 19th century. New Stevenston is recorded on the OS 6" map of 1888-1913 as a small village with associated colliery and railway line. The village was subsequently absorbed within the rapid urban expansion around Motherwell in the 20th century.</p> <p>The sole asset within New Stevenston is a pair of semi-detached Canadian timber Commissioners houses, built in the late 1930s. They are outside of the historic core of the village within an area of 20th century urban expansion. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic value, specifically being a rare example of timber built social housing.</p> <p>Overtown:</p> <p>Overtown is a small village located to the south of Wishaw on the rural periphery of the urban expansion around Motherwell. The OS 6" map of 1888-1913 records Overtown as a small rural village with a church and associated manse. A small colliery is located in fields to the south of the village.</p> <p>The associated assets are the late 19th century Gothic Church and Manse. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic, communal, and architectural value, with the church still servicing the community.</p>
<p>Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>Assets in Wishaw are defined by their setting within the historic core of the Town. Much of this setting has been eroded by 20th century urban sprawl in and around Motherwell, which has reduced the legibility of the assets and the distinction of Wishaw as a town in its own right. As such, the assets chiefly derive their cultural significance from their individual historic, communal, and architectural value.</p> <p>Assets at Newmains are defined by their location within the historic core of the village, which, while subject to some encroaching development, is still legible as a self-contained village on the edge of the rural landscape east of Wishaw. This setting contributes to our understanding of the associated assets by helping to inform the development of this small rural village during the 19th and 20th century.</p> <p>Assets at Bonkle are defined by their rural village setting and association with the nearby Allandale Estate. This setting is still intact and adds to their cultural significance of its heritage assets by helping to inform the development of a small rural village within the sphere of a country house estate in the 19th century.</p> <p>Assets at Overtown are defined their rural village setting and the immediate rural landscape. This setting is still intact and adds to their cultural significance of its heritage assets by helping to inform the development of a small rural village in the late 19th century.</p> <p>The single asset at New Stevenston is defined by its location with the urban sprawl around Motherwell in the rush for new housing in the first half of the 20th century. This urban setting is retained and helps to inform the need for new social housing during this period.</p>

<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of these assets but within the wider landscape 12.9 km to the north-east. The Listed Buildings are within, or partially within the ZTV, and as such, have the potential for visibility of the Proposed Development to the north-west. However, this visibility will be mostly screened by infrastructure around Motherwell and other surrounding towns and villages, and limited by distance from the Proposed Development. Therefore, the introduction of turbines to this view does not affect the key aspects of the setting or impact the appreciation, understanding, or experience of the buildings, resulting in a negligible change to the cultural significance.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance of Effect</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with negligible or no change to their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon LB47975 as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As a group of heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity with negligible or no change to their cultural significance, there is a minor effect upon the remaining heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>These effects are not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

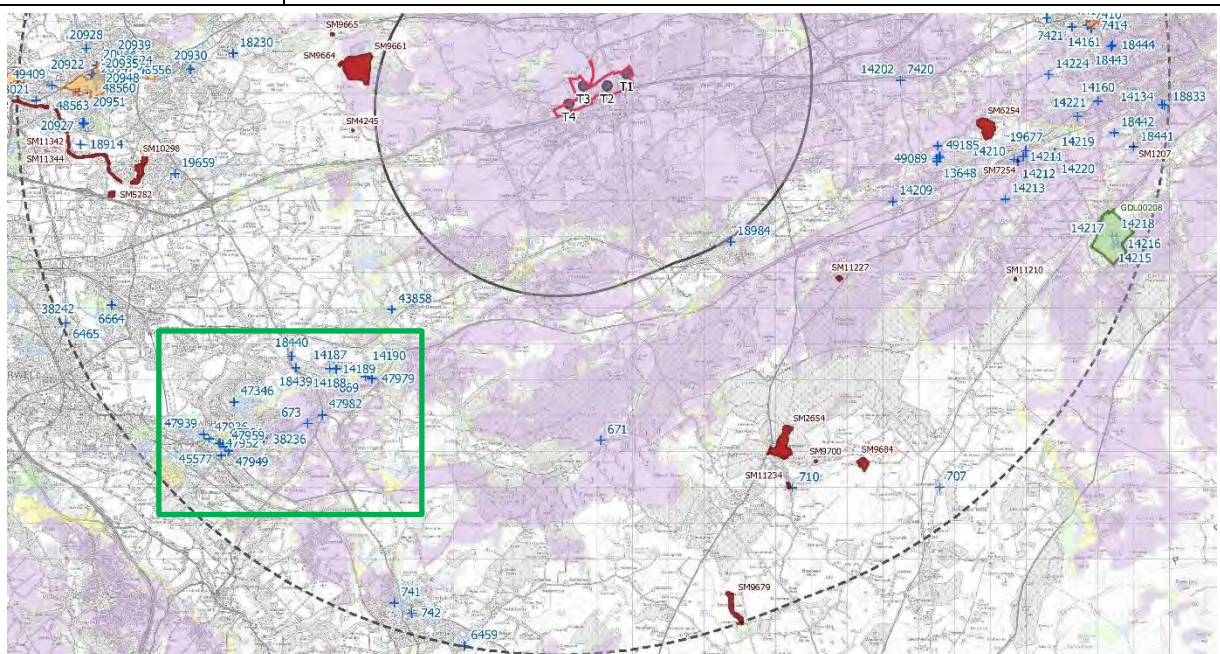


Plate 66: Suburban Motherwell in relation to CSA

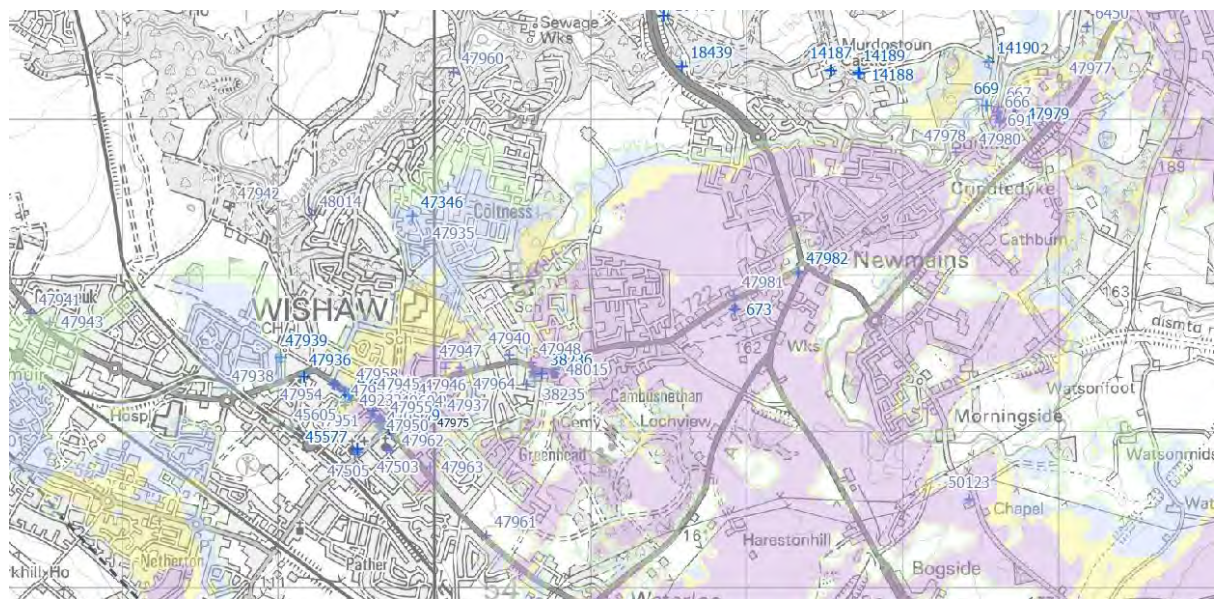


Plate 67: Assets in Wishaw, Newmains and Bonkle

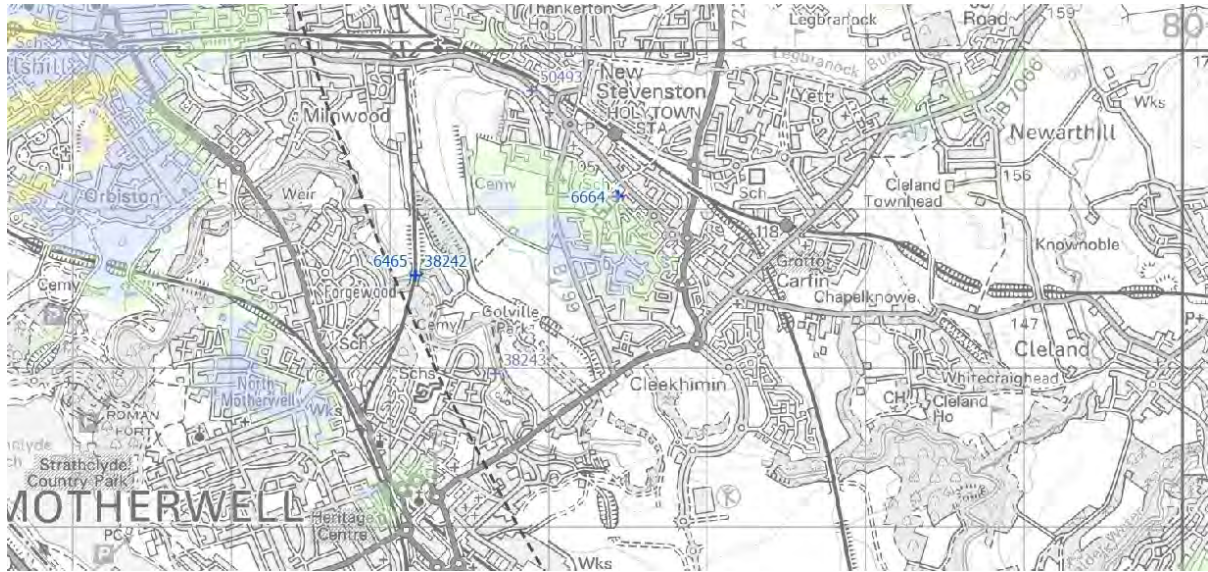


Plate 68: New Stevenston Listed Buildings



Plate 69: Overtown Listed Buildings

Linlithgow Bridge

LB15325 – B – Cottage and Public House, Linlithgow Bridge					
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity	Medium	Distance and Direction to CSA	13.8km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 12.4.1 / Plates 70 and 71				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	<p>Linlithgow Town is a medieval Royal Burgh and residence with Linlithgow Palace located to the north of the town beside Linlithgow Loch. The Town expanded significantly in the Victorian era with the opening of the Union Canal in the 1820s and the arrival of the railway in 1842.</p> <p>LB15325 records a picturesque row of two storey limewashed cottages with ridged pantile roof, dated to the 18th and 19th centuries. The asset is located on the south-western periphery of Linlithgow Town, beside the River Avon and associated bridge into Linlithgow. The OS 6" 1888-1913 Map shows the settlement of Linlithgow extending south from Linlithgow Loch to the Union Canal and extending west as far as Mains Burn, to the east of the River Avon. The assets would have historically been within the rural periphery of Linlithgow on the main road east into the town.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, helping to inform the development of Linlithgow during a time of great growth and change from the 19th century into the 20th century.</p>				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its location on the River Avon, within the rural periphery of Linlithgow. This setting has been eroded by urban expansion of Linlithgow to the east, but the land to the west is still in use as farmland. This semi-rural setting on the river contributes to our understanding of the asset's role as a public house and associated residential dwelling on the approach to the town.</p> <p>Key views are east across the river and south towards the Union Canal Viaduct.</p>				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Proposed Development is not within the setting of this asset but located nearly 14 km to the south-west. The asset is situated within the ZTV, however, any visibility of the Proposed Development would be restricted by the surrounding woodland and proximity of the Union Canal Viaduct.</p> <p>As such, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would significantly degrade the appreciation or experience of this asset, nor would the addition of new turbines alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the rural periphery of Linlithgow. For this asset, the introduction of new turbines at some distance would result in a negligible change in appreciation or experience of the heritage asset. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this asset.</p>				
Statement of Significance of Effect	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to its cultural significance, there is a negligible effect upon the heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>				

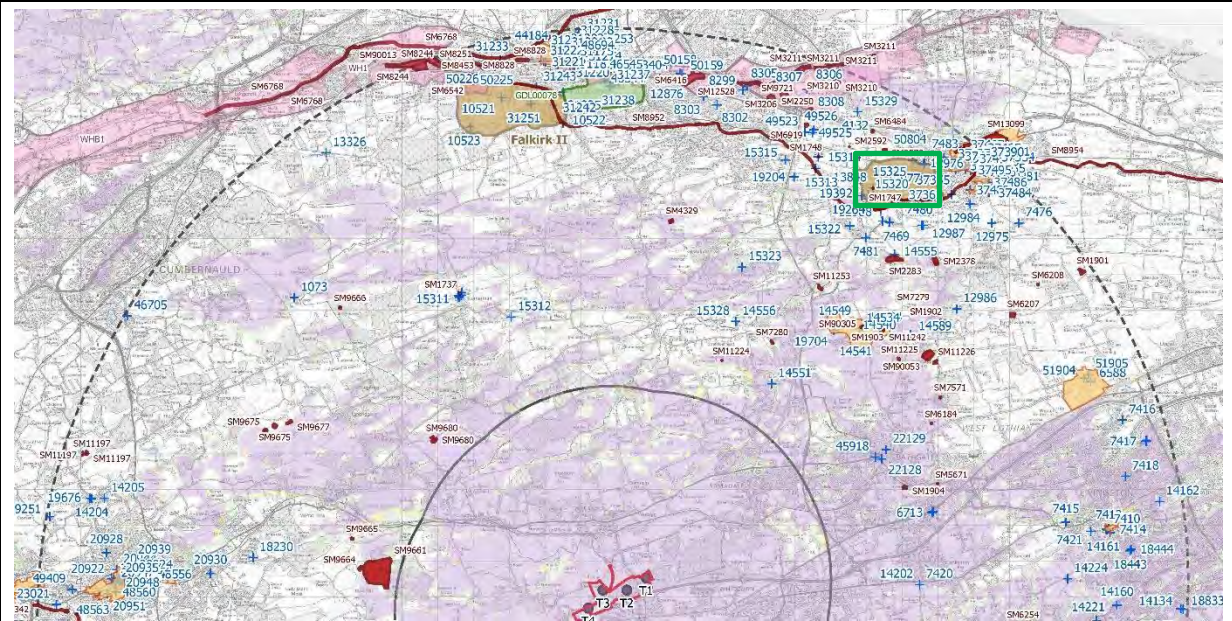


Plate 70: Asset in relation to CSA



Plate 71: Location of LB15325 on western edge of Linlithgow