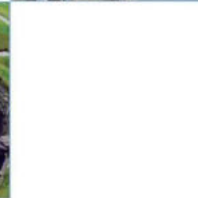
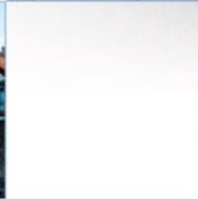


# Kilmarnock Battery Storage Site, South Ayrshire: Heritage Impact Assessment

*AOC Project Number: 26536*

*June 2022*

*Updated November 2022*



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Kilmarnock Battery Storage Site, South Ayrshire: Heritage Impact Assessment

---

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Norikor Power Ltd</b> <b>Railway House</b> <b>Bruton Way</b> <b>Gloucester</b> <b>GL1 1DG</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NS 45064 32545 (centre)</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>26536</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Nuala C. Marshall</b>
<b>Illustration by:</b>	<b>Lisa Bird</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>June 2022</b> <b>Updated November 2022</b>

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

**Author:** Nuala C. Marshall

**Date:** June 2022

**Approved by:** Victoria Oleksy

**Date:** June 2022

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** Final

**Date:** November 2022

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593  
Fax. 0131 440 3422  
e-mail. [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)

## Contents

	Page
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>List of appendices</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Proposed Development Site.....	6
2.2 Development proposal .....	6
2.3 Topographical & Geological Conditions.....	6
2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance .....	7
2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the Site .....	9
2.6 Limitations of Scope .....	10
<b>3 OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>4 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>11</b>
4.1 Standards.....	11
4.2 Assessment Criteria .....	11
4.3 Data sources.....	12
4.4 Report structure .....	12
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BASELINE</b> .....	<b>13</b>
5.1 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC-AD 410) .....	13
5.2 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600) .....	13
5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900).....	13
5.4 Modern (AD post 1900).....	14
5.5 Undated .....	15
5.5 Previous Work.....	15
5.6 Aerial Photography.....	15
5.7 LiDAR.....	15
5.7 Walkover Survey .....	16
5.7f trees and vegetation. ....	16
<b>6 CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
6.1 Direct impacts .....	18
6.2 Setting impacts.....	18
6.3 Mitigation.....	19
<b>7 REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>20</b>
7.1 Bibliographic References .....	20
7.2 Cartographic References .....	20
7.2 Aerial Photography.....	21

## List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Heritage Assets within 1km of the Site
- Figure 3: Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the Site
- Figure 4: Extract from map by Roy, 1752-55
- Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1897
- Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1955

## List of appendices

- Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer
- Appendix 2: Assessment Criteria

## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Noriker Power Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed battery storage site and associated infrastructure at a Site to the south of Kilmarnock, in agricultural land near Craigie in South Ayrshire.
- 1.2 This assessment has established that there is overall a Low potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval, post-medieval and modern remains to survive within the Site. The Site has remained undeveloped from the prehistoric to modern period with the exception of Mosside (**Asset 13**) located in the central area of the Site which is represented in aerial photographs as a rectangular building surrounded by trees and vegetation. Ponds are noted from OS maps, also connected with Mosside. No known intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place within the Site or study area, resulting in the potential for remains of all periods to be largely unknown beyond the built heritage assets recorded in the study area.
- 1.3 Although the building associated with Mosside is no longer visible within the Site above ground, there is a possibility for elements of this asset to survive below ground and to be impacted during ground-breaking works associated with the Proposed Development. The mitigations outlined below would ensure their preservation by record prior to any removal or damage to the assets.
- 1.5 In order to identify and mitigate any impacts upon hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains on Site, it is considered that an archaeological programme of works may be required prior to or during construction of the Proposed Development. Given the greenfield nature of the Site and the limited previous disturbance, it is possible that any such mitigation may take the form of a trial trench evaluation across the areas of the Site which would be subject to ground breaking works as part of the Proposed Development, including if necessary the area around Mosside (**Asset 13**). It is likely that this work could be undertaken via a suitably worded planning condition attached to any planning permission granted. The exact scope of the work would require to be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), as archaeological advisors to South Ayrshire Council, via a Written Scheme of Investigation. If significant archaeological remains were encountered further mitigation measures including excavation, post-excavation analysis and reporting may be required.
- 1.6 The magnitude of impact caused by the Proposed Development upon the setting of designated heritage assets would be Negligible at most and the Proposed Development would not have a material effect on their setting. As such, no mitigation for settings impacts is considered necessary. The need for any such mitigation would, however, be a matter for the local planning authority.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Proposed Development Site

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Noriker Power Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed battery storage site and associated infrastructure at a Site to the south of Kilmarnock, in agricultural land to the east of the village of Craigie in South Ayrshire (hereafter “the Site” where appropriate) centred at NS 45064 32545.
- 2.1.2 The Site is currently agricultural land used mainly for grazing. The Site is bordered to the north by an unnamed road, and further agricultural fields to the east, south and west. The A719 lies to the south of the Site. The village of Craigie is located 2km to the west of the Site.

### 2.2 Development proposal

- 2.2.1 The Proposed Development comprises the construction of a new battery storage facility. The exact construction details of the Proposed Development are not known at this stage. For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the Proposed Development would involve some intrusive groundworks that may impact any potential archaeological remains within the Site. Intrusive groundworks would be limited due to the nature of the Proposed Development (i.e., there would no requirement for foundations to be dug as battery containers would be assembled off-site and then placed on concrete slabs).

### 2.3 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2022) records four different bedrock types within the Site. The bedrock which covers the majority of the Site is recorded as Ballagan Formation - Argillaceous Rock, Dolostone and Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 345 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by lakes and lagoons.
- 2.3.2 The BGS records three bedrock types within the southern half of the Site:
- The Lower Limestone Formation – Limestone which is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas.
  - The Upper Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is representative of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.
  - The Troon Volcanic Member - Basalt And Basaltic Lava which is an igneous bedrock formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-poor magma.
- 2.3.3 The bedrock on the Site is mostly overlain by till, devensian – diamicton; superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, and are representative of a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. There are also pockets of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel; superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and representative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers.

- 2.3.4 The British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2022) does not record any boreholes within the vicinity of the Site. The closest recorded borehole was located 2.5km to the east and was excavated in 1978 for the A76 Bargower diversion. The varying bedrock geology and superficial deposits in the area of the Site makes the closest borehole information irrelevant to the Site.
- 2.3.5 The highest point within the Site is located in the centre of the Site on the western edge. The Site is within a rolling landscape with the lowest point on the northern boundary at 92m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

## 2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

### *National Planning Policy*

- 2.4.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Both of these have been modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.
- 2.4.2 The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (2014), Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, 2019) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology which provide specific planning policy and guidance in relation to heritage. The planning policy and guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ. Their “*preservation by record*” (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative.
- 2.4.3 The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, 2019) sets out the Scottish Government’s policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that “*Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment...If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place*” (HEP4).
- 2.4.4 The Site is located 900m to the south-east of the Carnell Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (**Asset 7**). Paragraph 148 of SPP (2014) states that:
- “Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance.”* (SPP, 2014: 35).
- 2.4.5 There are no Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site. There are however 11 Listed Buildings within a 2km study area. Paragraph 141 of SPP (2014) states that:
- “The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting.”* (SPP, 2014: 34)
- 2.4.6 Regarding non-designated heritage assets, Paragraph 150 of SPP (2014) states that:
- “Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If*



*archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording” (SPP, 2014: 35).*

### **The South Ayrshire Adopted Local Development Plan (LDP)**

2.4.7 The adopted Local Development Plan is the South Ayrshire Local Development Plan which was adopted in August 2022 and aims to set out strategic spatial priorities and policies for South Ayrshire and will secure land for specified uses (e.g. housing/industry etc.) to provide certainty for development. The following policy in the current Local Development Plan are relevant to the Proposed Development:

#### *LDP policy: historic environment*

*We will protect, preserve and, where appropriate, conserve and / or enhance South Ayrshire's historic environment. This includes the heritage asset types identified below.*

#### *Listed Buildings*

*We will protect listed buildings and their settings from development that adversely affects their special architectural or historic interest, and actively encourage their sensitive maintenance, repair and re-use. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development affecting a Listed Building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and its setting.*

*There is a strong presumption in favour of retaining Listed Buildings. However, we recognise that there will be exceptional circumstances where the demolition of a Listed Building can be justified. The loss of a Listed Building is likely to be acceptable where it can be clearly demonstrated that:*

- the building is no longer of special interest; or*
- the building is incapable of meaningful repair; or*
- demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community.*

*If the above circumstances do not apply, demolition will only be accepted where it is clearly demonstrated that the retention of a building is not viable. This will include efforts to market the building to potential restoring purchasers. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to retain the building, and to provide evidence of those efforts.*

#### *Conservation Areas*

*New development should preserve and enhance the character and appearance of South Ayrshire's conservation areas and their settings. This should include the appropriate layout, design, materials, scale and siting of development affecting buildings and structures located within a Conservation Area.*

*The demolition of even a single building and the construction of a new building or buildings in its place could result in harm to the character or appearance of a conservation area, or part of it. If the building is considered to be of any value, either in itself or as part of a group, we will actively encourage its retention, restoration and sympathetic conversion to some other compatible use before proposals to demolish are seriously investigated.*

*In some cases, demolition may be acceptable, for example, if the building is of little townscape value, if its structural condition rules out its retention at reasonable cost, or if its form or location makes its re-use extremely*



*difficult. In instances where demolition is to be followed by re-development of the site, we will normally only grant consent to demolish where there are acceptable proposals for the replacement building.*

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

*Development proposals that would adversely affect the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument will not be permitted unless justified by exceptional circumstances. Development proposals directly affecting Scheduled Monuments will require Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Environment Scotland.*

#### *Gardens and Designed Landscapes*

*We will protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.*

#### *Non-designated Historic Environment Assets*

*Of importance to South Ayrshire's distinct character and sense of place are the range of non-designated historic assets and areas of historical interest. We consider that these resources are an important part of South Ayrshire's heritage, and we will protect and preserve them as far as possible, in situ wherever feasible.*

*Development proposals that do not safeguard archaeological sites or resources in situ will not be supported unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that the benefits of the proposal outweighs the archaeological value of the site.*

*Where there is the possibility that archaeological remains exist within a site, but the extent and significance of those remains is unclear, the developer should undertake an archaeological survey of the site in order to establish its importance, its sensitivity to development, and the most appropriate means for preserving or recording surviving archaeological features.*

*Where it is not possible to preserve the remains in situ and the Council is satisfied that the benefits of development outweigh the archaeological value, a programme of works involving archaeological excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving, shall be agreed with the Council in conjunction with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service, prior to the commencement of works on site.*

## **2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the Site**

- 2.5.1 South Ayrshire Council as local planning authority is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by WoSAS as advisor to the local planning authority.
- 2.5.4 The Historic Environment Records (HER) identify one non-designated asset (**Asset 13**) and one event (**Asset 16**) within the Site boundary. There is one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (**Asset 7**) recorded approximately 900m to the south-east of the Site. The HER records 11 Listed Buildings within a 2km study area; all but one are located to the east of the Site. These include nine Category B Listed Buildings (**Asset 17-19, 21-24, 26-27**) and two Category C Listed Buildings (**Assets 20 and 25**). A Non-Statutory Registered: V<sup>1</sup> earthwork (**Asset 1**) is located 800m to the north-west of the Site.

---

<sup>1</sup> WoSAS maintain a non-statutory register of assets they consider to potentially of national importance. Asset's coded 'V' are deemed to be 'Probably of national importance'

- 2.5.5 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Battlefields or Conservation Areas within 2km of the Site.

## 2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.3. All known heritage assets within 1km of the Site were identified. All designated assets within 2km of the Site were identified. Data from the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) as held by HES was obtained in June 2022. HER data from WoSAS was obtained in June 2022. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.
- 2.6.2 It should be noted that this report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Norikor Power Ltd and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (June 2022) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Norikor Power Ltd or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

### 3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the Site proposed for development to the south of Kilmarnock, South Ayrshire. This assessment will consider the potential for direct impacts upon known and hitherto unknown heritage assets within the Site as well as the potential for impacts upon the setting of particular heritage assets located in the 2km study area. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of this Site. The objective will be achieved by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological investigations within 1km of the Site and designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site.

### 4 METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP (Scottish Government 2014), HEPS (Historic Environment Scotland 2019) and PAN 2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014, updated October 2021), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (2014, updated 2020), the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (2014, updated 2020), Field Evaluations (2014, updated 2020) and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

#### 4.2 Assessment Criteria

- 4.2.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 2.
- 4.2.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 2.
- 4.2.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance. For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 4.2.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource

identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of high, medium, low, and negligible.

### 4.3 Data sources

4.3.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:

- Historic Environment Scotland:

For designated asset data.

- Canmore via Pastmap (<https://pastmap.org.uk/>):

For National Record of the Historic Environment data (NRHE);

- West of Scotland Archaeology Service:

For South Ayrshire Historic Environment Record data;

- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh via <https://maps.nls.uk/>):

For old Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.

- National Collection of Aerial photography (NCAP):

For historic and modern aerial photography taken of the Site and surrounding area available online through AOC Archaeology's subscription to NCAP.

- LiDAR data from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal:

Phase 4 digital surface models (DSM) and digital terrain models (DTM) are available for the Site. The LiDAR imagery from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal has been processed using Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT- version 2.2.1, 2019).

### 4.4 Report structure

4.4.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned an 'Asset No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NRHE number, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

4.4.2 Each heritage asset or previous archaeological investigation (event) referred to in the text is plotted on Figure 2 and Figure 3 at the end of the report, using the assigned Asset Nos. The location of the Site is marked in red.

4.4.3 All heritage assets located within a 1km radius of the Site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to identify the potential for direct impacts upon known archaeological remains and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site. All designated heritage assets up to a distance of 2km which could be subject to impacts upon their settings as a result of the Proposed Development were also considered. A non-designated asset (**Asset 13**) and one event (**Asset 16**) are recorded within the Site boundary.

- 4.4.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BASELINE

### 5.1 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC-AD 410)

- 5.1.1 No finds or remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman period have been recorded within the Site, or within the 1km or 2km study areas.
- 5.1.6 Although there is no evidence for the prehistoric or Roman occupation of the Site or the study area, this may be due to limited investigations taking place in the vicinity. Considering the lack of evidence for later development of the Site, any potential prehistoric or Roman remains present are likely to have survived relatively undisturbed. However, based on current evidence there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains and a Low potential for Roman remains to survive within the Site.

### 5.2 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600)

- 5.2.1 There are no finds or remains dating to the early historic and medieval periods within the Site.
- 5.2.2 There is a paucity of evidence for occupation of the immediate area surrounding the Site in the early medieval and medieval period with only one asset being recorded; a coin hoard (**Asset 4**) recorded 600m south-south-west of the Site by farmers when draining on Camsiscan farm. Twenty-six coins were of David II (1329-72); fifty-three were of Robert II (1371-90), and one was of Edward I.
- 5.2.3 There is judged to be a Low potential for remains of early historic or medieval date to be located within the Site.

### 5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 5.3.1 Early pre-OS maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lack detail. Early maps such as Dorret's map of 1750 (Not Illustrated) depict 'Craigy' but no further detail. Roy's Lowland Map of 1752-55 (Figure 4) depicts the Site as agricultural land and part of 'Mosside' and the HER records the farmstead at Mosside (**Asset 13**) as located within the Site.
- 5.3.2 The first detailed map of the Site is the OS map of 1897 (**Figure 5**) which again depicts the Site as part of agricultural land associated with the farm of 'Big Mosside'; largely with the same field boundaries currently in place at the Site. The map depicts buildings associated with the farm within the central area of the Site, however the extent of the buildings is unclear. Two ponds are located within the central part of the Site; presumably associated with the farm at Big Mosside.
- 5.3.3 Within the 1km study area, a date stone (Asset 2) is recorded 590m south-south-west of the Site at Camsiscan farmhouse. A lintel stone dating to 16?? was discovered during renovation works. The farmhouse has been modernised but is stated to be a 'very old building' in the Name Book of 1856, therefore a 17<sup>th</sup> century date may be plausible.

- 5.3.4 The Carnell Estate, The Lodge and associated features of the estate buildings (**Asset 5**), is located 850m south-east of the Site within the early 20th century Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Carnell (**Asset 7**), described as an outstanding work of art which provides the setting for an impressive group of buildings at Carnell. The parkland and woodland inherited from previous mid-18th and mid- 19th century layers, contain gardens established in the early 20th century, reflecting contemporary trends and tastes in garden-making, with outstanding herbaceous borders, a wild garden, formal garden and rock and pond gardens.
- 5.3.5 Further assets in the study area which are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, include an unroofed building and an attached enclosure (**Asset 6**) located 980m to the east of the Site; a roofed building annotated 'Bizzardston' (**Asset 8**) located 900m south-west of the Site; a roofed building and one enclosure located 400m west of the Site and annotated 'Blairhill' (**Asset 9**); a roofed long building annotated 'Hightree' (**Asset 10**) and located within an enclosure 430m west of the Site; Snodston (**Asset 14**), 1km to the north-east of the Site, and Dykehead (**Asset 15**), 870m east-north-east of the Site.
- 5.3.6 Dallars house designed landscape (**Asset 11**), located 850m north-east of the Site, is depicted on Roy's map as a landscape of tree-lined parks, with a block of woodland to the west. By the 1st Edition OS this had evolved into a loosely structured landscape of tree-belts and blocks of planting to the south and west of the house. There are associated Listed Buildings within the designed landscape; Stables, Dallars (**Asset 21**), Dallars Mains, including Dovecote (**Asset 22**), Dovecot, Dallars House (**Asset 23**), Dallars House (**Asset 26**), Walled Garden, and Dallars House (**Asset 27**).
- 5.3.7 A limekiln (**Asset 12**), 900m north-north-west of the Site, was depicted on the 1st edition OS map, located to the south-east of Trees farm. The kiln was annotated as 'old', suggesting that it had fallen out of use before the mid-19th century. Hachures were shown to the west and south of the kiln, possibly suggesting quarrying associated with lime production.
- 5.3.8 All the Listed Buildings are located to the east of the Site, except for one, Craigie (**Asset 17**), which is located 970m to the west of the Site. The Listed Buildings to the east comprise those associated with the Dallars estate (above, 5.3.6) as well as High Borland, Carnell House (**Asset 18**), Bridge, Carnell Policies (**Asset 19**), and Aird (**Asset 24**); all of which are Category B Listed Buildings. Category C Listed Buildings to the east of the Site are Carnell Estate, Former Stables and Coach House (**Asset 20**) and Shaws Mill Bridge (**Asset 25**).
- 5.3.9 The majority of assets, both in the Site and in the study area, are associated with the post-medieval agricultural workings of the area, being assets mainly associated with farmhouse and estates. There is judged to be a Low potential for post-medieval remains to survive within the Site, and if present, these would likely relate to agricultural practices, including water management, with potential for buildings within the northern part of the Site associated with Mosside.

## 5.4 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.4.1 The OS map of 1910 continues to depict the ponds within the Site, as well as labelling the vicinity of the ponds as a 'spring'. Mosside continues to be depicted on OS mapping until 1955 (**Figure 6**). The field boundaries within the Site remain unchanged within this period.
- 5.4.3 There is judged to be a Low potential for modern remains to survive with the Site, any remains that do survive are likely to be associated with the continued agricultural use of the Site throughout the modern period.

## 5.5 Undated

- 5.5.1 A ploughed out earthwork known as Riccarton appears as a crop mark on air photographs 800m north-east of the Site (**Asset 1**). The earthwork forms a causeway and appears to be an original feature such as a small settlement or homestead, however the date is unknown.
- 5.5.2 There is a mound known as the Judgement Seat (**Asset 3**) in Cairnhill (Carnell) Woods, 1km to the east of the Site, on a bank overlooking Cessnock Water. Originally thought to be a fort, this feature is a natural spur protruding into the river and its form has been caused by water erosion.

## 5.5 Previous Work

- 5.5.1 In the study area, an archaeological appraisal (**Asset 16**) was undertaken in relation to proposals to upgrade the existing XY overhead line (OHL) route between Kilmarnock South and Coylton. There is no indication that any intrusive work was undertaken as part of this assessment and as such it does not provide any additional information which might increase our understanding of archaeological potential.

## 5.6 Aerial Photography

- 5.6.1 Aerial photography of the Site was identified using AOC Archaeology Group's online subscription to NCAP. Available online photography has been consulted for this assessment. Vertical photographs from 1946 (106G/Scot/UK/0087 Frames 3023 & 3025) were available for consultation and show the Site to be mainly unchanged with the same field boundaries in place as the present day.
- 5.6.2 The photos show more clearly than the maps previously mentioned (5.3.2), the presence of a building within the central area of the Site. A long rectangular building on a north-west to south-east alignment is present directly to the north of an area of trees. Presumably this is connected with Mossie as depicted on the OS maps, however, it is still unclear whether this is an animal shed or a more substantial farm building.
- 5.6.3 The Site, as a whole, appears to be in agricultural use in 1946. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were identified from the aerial photographs consulted.

## 5.7 LiDAR

- 5.7.1. LiDAR imagery from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal was viewed via a WMTS layer in ArcMap 10.8.1. For the Site. Phase 4 1m and 0.5m digital terrain model (DTM) and digital surface models (DSM) were available.
- 5.7.2. The data was processed using Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT- version 2.2.1, 2019) which produced imagery including Directional Hillshading (16 directions), Slope, Sky View Factor (SVF) and Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM). This imagery was consulted in colour as part of the assessment.
- 5.7.3. LiDAR data for the Site included a 0.5m spatial resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) which have been produced from the LAS dataset point cloud, and subsequently improved by implementing different visualisation techniques. Analytical Hillshading (x16), Sky View Factor (SVF), Visualisation for Archaeological Topography (VAT), Simple Local Relief model (SLRM), Laplacian Filter and VAT & Analytical Hillshading (x16) have been produced by using the software Relief Visualization Toolbox 2.2.1 and SAGA GIS. Hill shading is the most common visualisation technique for archaeological purposes and is effective for identified earthwork features (Challis et al. 2011). Challis (et al. 2011) and Doneus (2013) note that reliance on a single



technique can be detrimental and stated that whilst hill shading may be the most common form of visualisation its can be the least likely to identify, in detail, archaeological remains. Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (also known as Local Relief Models) greatly enhances the visibility of small scale, shallow topographic features (Hesse, 2010).

- 5.7.4. The LiDAR imagery shows the location of the overhead electricity lines running through the western boundary of the Site. There could be suggestions of the former building(s) occupying the central area of the Site, however this wasn't completely clear.
- 5.7.5. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were identified on the LiDAR imagery.

## 5.8 Walkover Survey

- 5.8.1. A walkover survey of the Site was conducted on the 14th June 2022 in dry and variable (bright and overcast) conditions.
- 5.8.2. The majority of the Site was found to be pasture fields split into seven fields divided by hedgerows and fence lines. A number of the fields currently contain cattle grazing and therefore the walkover took place along the field boundaries (Plates 1-3).
- 5.8.3. The Site was found to be of a rolling topographic form with its highest point in the centre west of the Site. The central field, which this assessment has found formerly contained building(s) associated with Mossie, was occupied by a number of trees and dense vegetation.
- 5.8.4. No archaeological remains were observed within the Site and limited disturbance, or development was observed beyond agricultural use (pasture).



Plate 1: Site looking south-east from north-west corner



Plate 2: Site looking south-west from north-east corner; location of Mosside on left-hand side of plate



Plate 3: Site looking north-west from southern boundary of Site.

## 6 CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the Proposed Development.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is overall a Low potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval, post-medieval and modern remains to survive within the Site. The Site has remained undeveloped from the prehistoric to modern period with the exception of Mosside (**Asset 13**) located in the central area of the Site which is represented in aerial photographs as a rectangular building surrounded by trees and vegetation. Ponds are noted from OS maps and are also likely to have been associated with Mosside. No known intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place within the Site and study area, resulting in the potential for remains of all periods to be largely unknown beyond the built heritage assets recorded in the study area.
- 6.1.3 Although the building associated with Mosside is no longer visible within the Site above ground, there is a possibility for remains of this asset to survive below ground level and to be impacted during ground-breaking works associated with the Proposed Development. Mosside is first recorded on Roy's map and so it dates to at least the mid 18th century. However, cartographic and photographic evidence does not make clear whether it went through any renovations or replacement prior to its removal in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is considered to be of Low importance. Depending upon the final design of the Proposed Development impacts could be of High magnitude as they could result in the removal or destruction of any surviving buried remains.

### 6.2 Setting impacts

- 6.2.1 Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and HES guidance on setting (2016; Updated 2020) are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Section 2.4 of this report outlines the planning policy and guidance in regard to the setting of designated assets.
- 6.2.2 There are 11 Listed Buildings within the 2km study area: nine Category B Listed Buildings and two Category C Listed Buildings. Due to undulating topography and intervening vegetation, there is unlikely to be any intervisibility between the Proposed Development and each of the buildings. There may be intervisibility with Craigie (**Asset 17**), which is located 970m to the west of the Site, however the setting of this asset relates more to its relationship with other farm buildings and the immediate surrounding agricultural land. As such the Proposed Development would be located beyond the elements of setting which enable an understand and appreciation of the significance of these assets. A Negligible magnitude impact is expected.
- 6.2.3 There is no intervisibility between the Site and the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Carnell (**Asset 7**), due to undulating topography and large amounts of intervening vegetation.
- 6.2.4 The Non-Statutory Registered: V earthwork known as Riccarton 800m north-east of the Site (**Asset 1**) forms a causeway and appears to be an original feature such as a small settlement or homestead, however the date is unknown. Given the distance and location of the asset from the Site, the Proposed Development would not materially alter the setting of the asset. As the form, date and purpose of the earthworks is unknown it is unknown whether altering its setting would alter its understanding. In its current form, the impact upon the setting is judged to be Negligible.

6.2.5 No material impacts upon the setting of heritage assets are expected to result from the Proposed Development.

### 6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2014), HEPS (HES 2019) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies outlined in this report (Section 2.4), require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets, both known and potential, by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.3.2 This assessment has established that there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric, roman, early medieval, medieval, post-medieval and modern remains to survive within the Site.
- 6.3.3 This assessment has established that the Site has remained undeveloped from the prehistoric to modern period with the exception of Mosside (**Asset 13**) located in the central area of the Site which is represented in aerial photographs as a rectangular building surrounded by trees and vegetation. Ponds are noted from OS maps also connected with Mosside.
- 6.3.4 This assessment has also established that no known intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place within the Site and study area, resulting in the potential for remains of all periods to be largely unknown beyond the built heritage assets recorded in the study area.
- 6.3.5 In order to identify and mitigate any impacts upon hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains on site, it is considered that an archaeological programme of works may be required prior to or during construction of the Proposed Development. Given the greenfield nature of the Site and the limited previous disturbance, it is possible that any such mitigation may take the form of a trial trench evaluation across the areas of the Site which would be subject to ground breaking works as part of the Proposed Development, including if necessary the area around Mosside (**Asset 13**). It is likely that this work could be undertaken via a suitably worded planning condition attached to any planning permission granted. The exact scope of the work would require to be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), as archaeological advisors to South Ayrshire Council, via a Written Scheme of Investigation. If significant archaeological remains were encountered further mitigation measures including excavation, post-excavation analysis and reporting may be required.
- 6.3.6 The magnitude of impact caused by the Proposed Development upon the setting of designated heritage assets would be Negligible at most and the Proposed Development would not have a material effect on the setting of any of the designated heritage assets. As such, no mitigation for settings impacts is considered necessary. The need for any such mitigation would, however, be a matter for the local planning authority.



## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliographic References

Act of Parliament, 1979, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*, London: HMSO, available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga\\_19790046\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf)

BGS, 2022, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, [Accessed 20th June 2022]

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

CIfA, 2021, *Code of Conduct*, <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

Doneus, M. 2013. Openness as visualization technique for interpretative mapping of airborne lidar derived digital terrain models. *Remote sensing*, 5(12), 6427-6442.

Hesse, R. 2010. LiDAR-derived Local Relief Models—a new tool for archaeological prospection. *Archaeological prospection*, 17(2), 67-72.

Historic Environment Scotland, May 2019, *Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*, <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

Kokalj, Ž., K. Zakšek and K. Oštir. 2011. Application of Sky-View Factor for the Visualization of Historic Landscape Features in Lidar-Derived Relief Models. *Antiquity* 85 (327): 263–273.

South Ayrshire Council, 2022. South Ayrshire Local Development Plan. Available at: [https://www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/media/6019/Full-Version-Adopted-LDP-Aug-2022-Reduced/pdf/Full\\_Version\\_Adopted\\_LDP\\_Aug\\_2022\\_Reduced.pdf?m=637981587919200000](https://www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/media/6019/Full-Version-Adopted-LDP-Aug-2022-Reduced/pdf/Full_Version_Adopted_LDP_Aug_2022_Reduced.pdf?m=637981587919200000) [Accessed 7<sup>th</sup> November 2022]

Scotland's environment, 2021. Available at: <https://www.environment.gov.scot/>. [Accessed 20th June 2022]

Scottish Government, 2014, *Scottish Planning Policy*, available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

Scottish Government, 2011, *PAN2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*, available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/> (last modified 2011), [Accessed 20th June 2022]

Scottish Government, 2011, *Planning Circular 3/2011 Guidance on The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011*, <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-circular-3-2011-town-country-planning-environmental-impact-assessment/> [Accessed 20th June 2022]

### 7.2 Cartographic References

The following maps were consulted through National Library of Scotland Website (<http://maps.nls.uk>) – last accessed June 2022:

Dorret, James 1744-1761. A general map of Scotland and island thereto belonging.

Roy, W. 1752-55 Military Map of Scotland- Lowlands

Arrowsmith, A. 1807 Map of Scotland constructed from original materials.

Ordnance Survey. Ayrshire, Sheet XXIII, Surveyed: 1857, Published: 1860

Ordnance Survey. Ayrshire, Sheet XXIII, Surveyed: 1857, Published: 1860

Ordnance Survey. Kilmarnock (22), Revised: 1895, Published: 1897

Ordnance Survey. Ayrshire XXIII.SE, Surveyed: 1895, Published: 1897

Ordnance Survey. Ayrshire XXIII.SE, Surveyed: 1895, Published: 1897

Ordnance Survey Sheet 14, Revised: 1894 to 1895, Published: 1902

Ordnance Survey Sheet 14, Revised: 1894 to 1895, Published: 1910

Bartholomew, 1912 Survey Atlas of Scotland

Ordnance Survey NS43, Revised: 1937 - 1954, Published: 1957

## 7.2 Aerial Photography

Online available aerial photography were consulted via the National Collection of Aerial photography website (<https://ncap.org.uk/>) via AOC Archaeology's online subscription. The table below lists those images recorded on and in the vicinity of the Site which were available.

Sortie	Frame	Date	Link
<a href="#">106G/Scot/UK/0087</a>	3025	10 May 1946	<a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-23?pos=6">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-23?pos=6</a>
<a href="#">106G/Scot/UK/0087</a>	3023	10 May 1946	<a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-24?pos=7">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-24?pos=7</a>



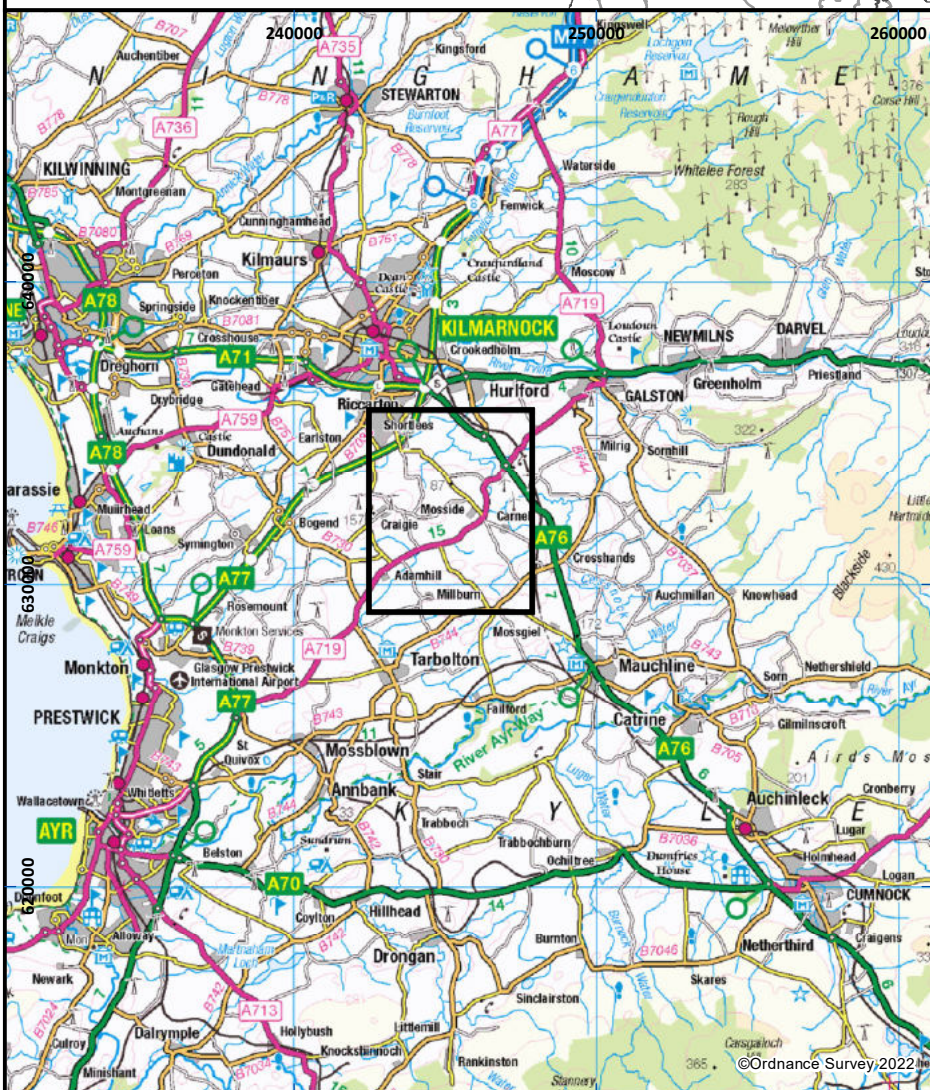
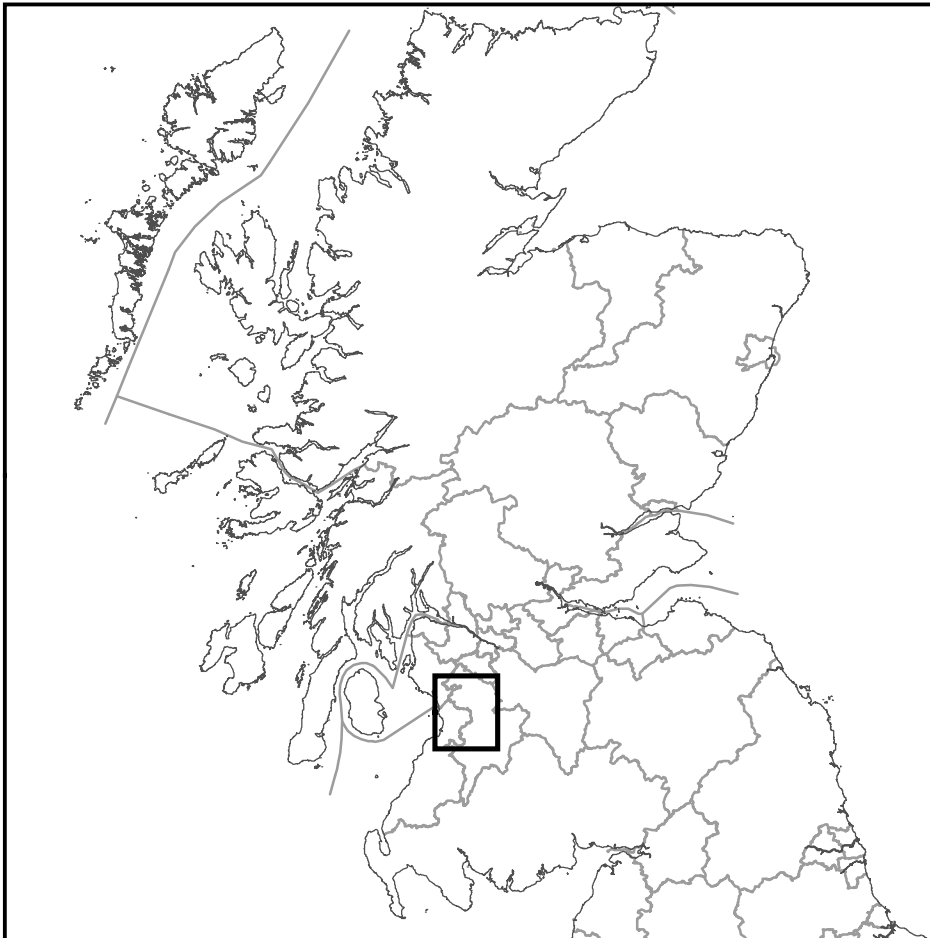


Figure 1

Site Location Plan

Legend

Site Boundary

FOR

Norker Power Ltd  
 Railway House  
 Bruton Way  
 Gloucester  
 GL1 1DG

Drawn/checked: LB/SO

DWG no: 01/26536/HIA/01/01

AOC Project No.: 26536



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022



SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:25,000 @ A3

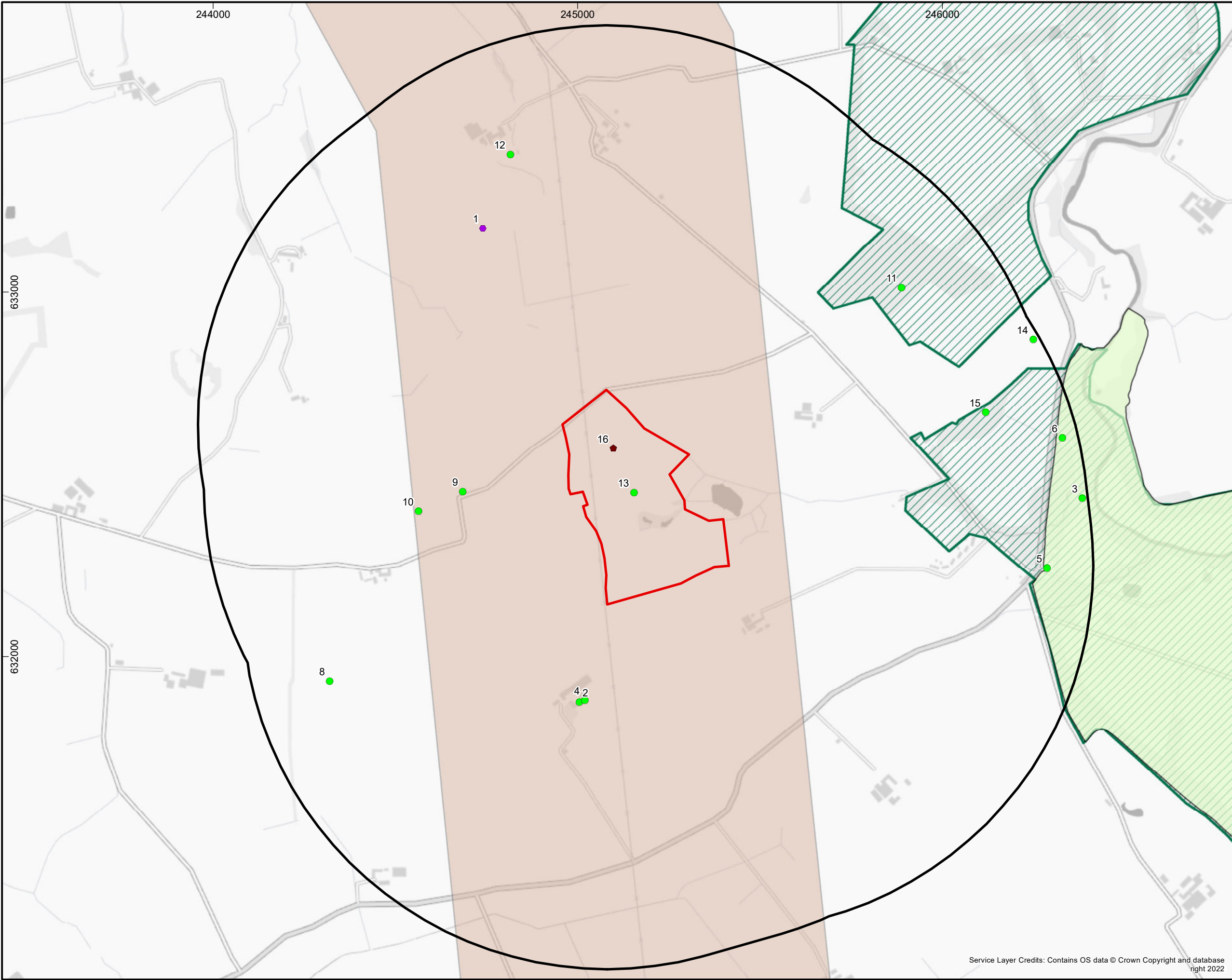
SCALE



Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



C:\Users\lisa.bird\AOC\_Archaeology\_Group\Data\_Portal - 26536\Graphics\GIS\Draft figures\AOC26536\_Figure2\_20220616.mxd



Heritage Assets within 1km of the Site

- Legend
- Site Boundary
  - 1km Study Area
  - Non-statutory Register Code V
  - Non-designated heritage asset
  - Event
  - Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape Extent
  - Ayrshire Designed Landscape Extent
  - HER Event Extent

FOR

Noriker Power Ltd  
 Railway House  
 Bruton Way  
 Gloucester  
 GL1 1DG

Drawn/checked:	LB/SO
DWG no:	01/26536/HIA/02/01
AOC Project No.:	26536

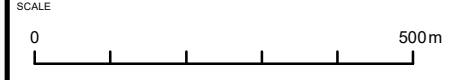


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

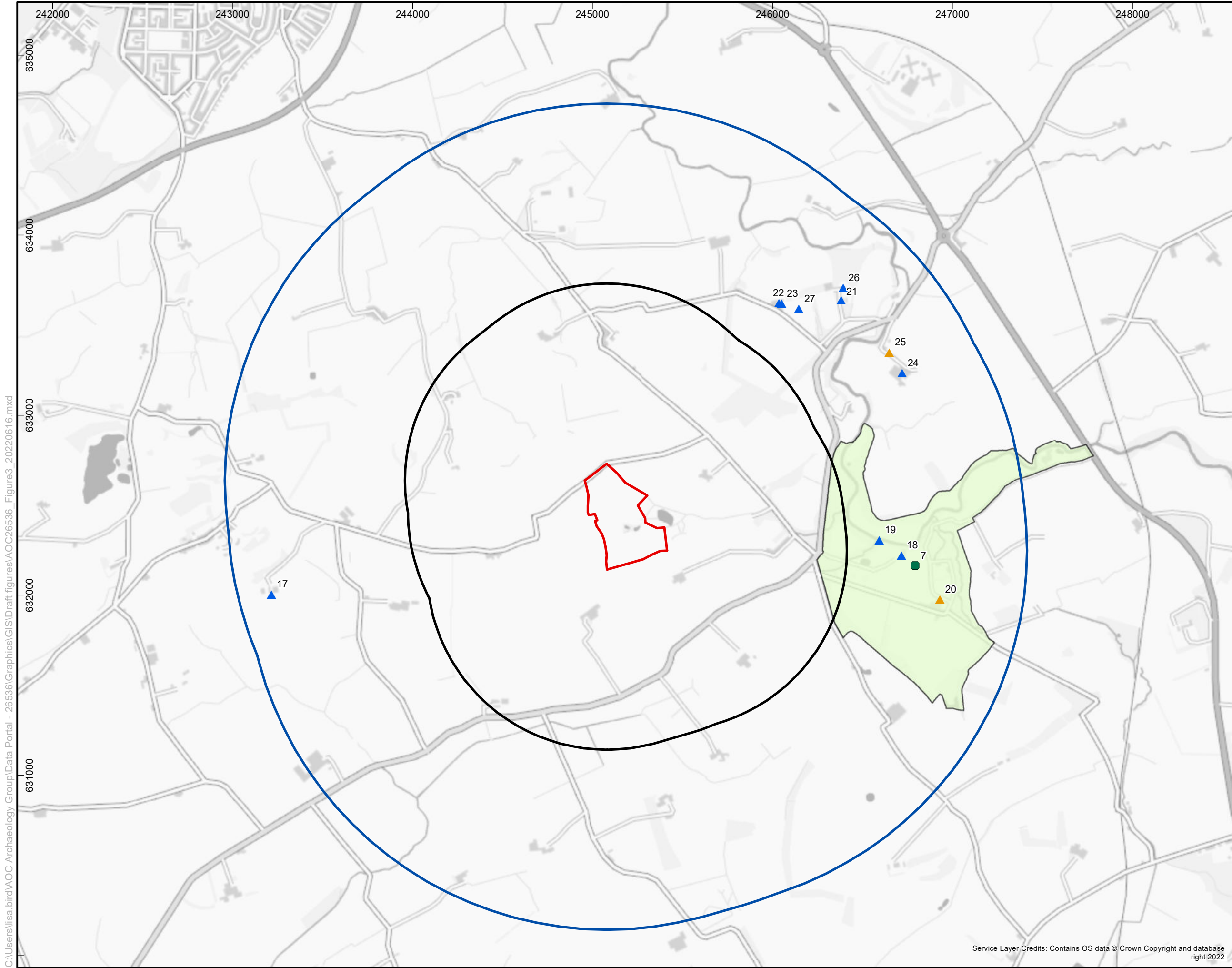
SCALE

1:10,000 @ A3



Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022





Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the Site

- Legend
- ▭ Site Boundary
  - 1km Study Area
  - 2km Study Area
  - ▲ Listed Building Category B
  - ▲ Listed Building Category C
  - Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
  - Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape Extent

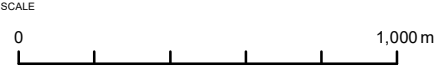
FOR  
 Noriker Power Ltd  
 Railway House  
 Bruton Way  
 Gloucester  
 GL1 1DG

Drawn/checked:	LB/SO
DWG no:	01/26536/HIA/03/01
AOC Project No.:	26536



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:20,000 @ A3




Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

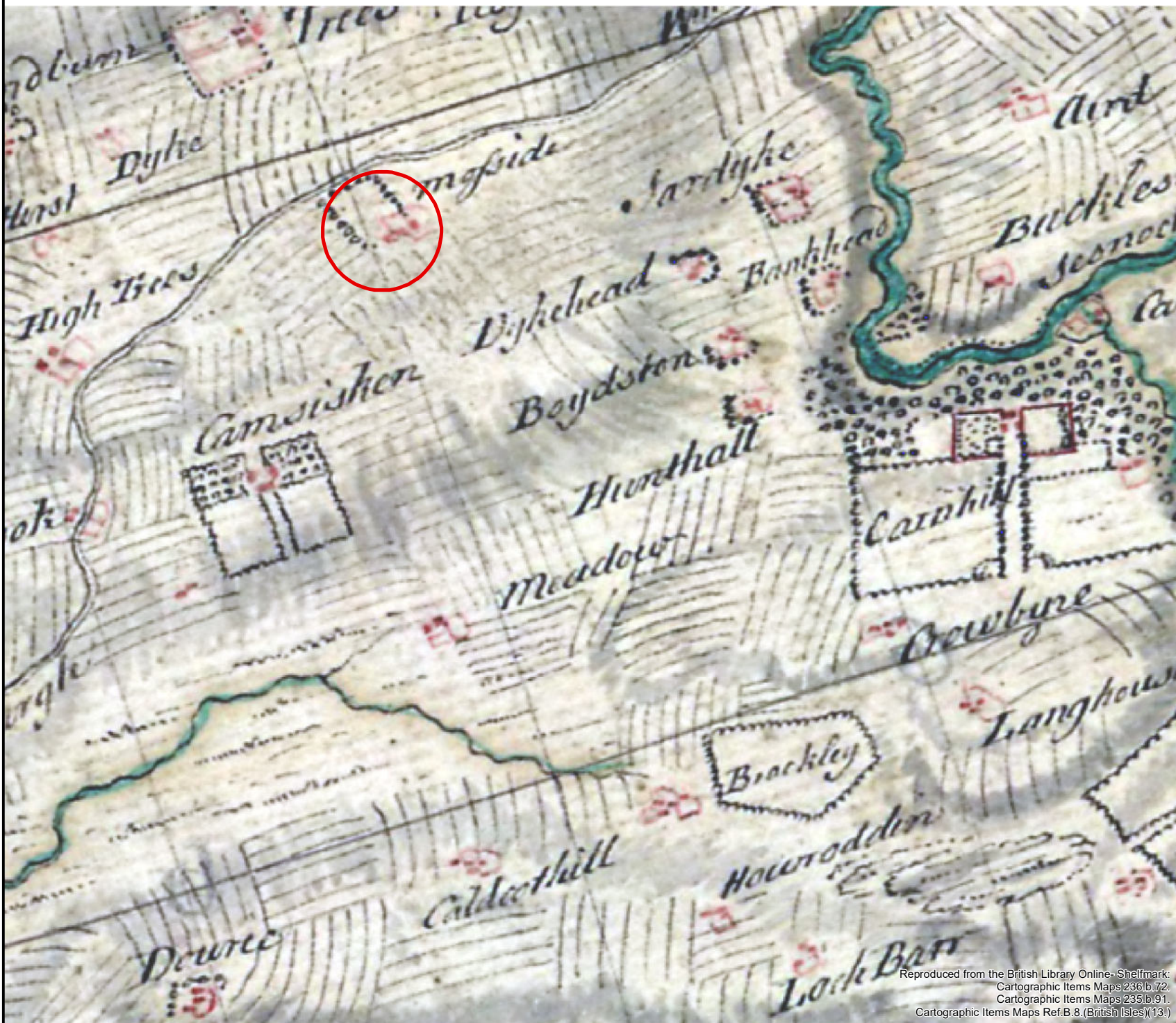
C:\Users\lisa.bird\AOC\_Archaeology\_Group\Data\_Portal - 26536\Graphics\GIS\Draft\_figures\AOC26536\_Figure3\_20220616.mxd



Extract from map by Roy, 1752-55

Legend

 Approximate Site Location



FOR

Noriker Power Ltd  
Railway House  
Bruton Way  
Gloucester  
GL1 1DG

Drawn/checked:	LB/SO
DWG no:	01/26536/HIA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	26536

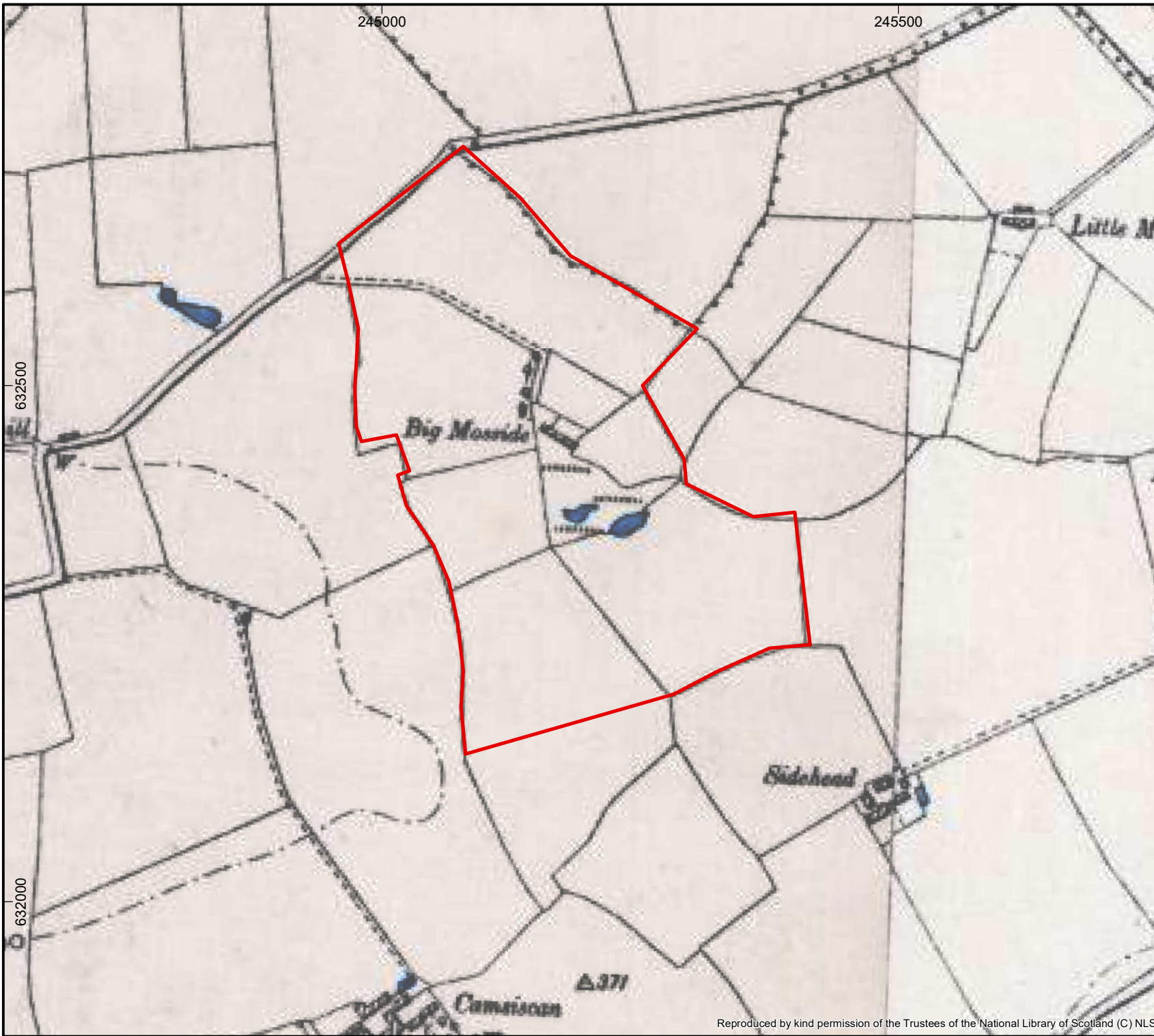


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022



SCALE Not to Scale





Figure

5

Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1897

Legend

□ Site Boundary

FOR

Noriker Power Ltd  
 Railway House  
 Bruton Way  
 Gloucester  
 GL1 1DG

<b>Drawn/checked:</b>	LB/SO
<b>DWG no:</b>	01/26536/HIA/05/01
<b>AOC Project No.:</b>	26536

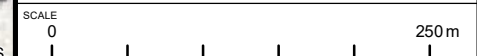


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
 1:5,000 @ A4





Figure

6

Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1955

Legend

Site Boundary

FOR

Noriker Power Ltd  
 Railway House  
 Bruton Way  
 Gloucester  
 GL1 1DG

Drawn/checked:	LB/SO
DWG no:	01/26536/HIA/06/01
AOC Project No.:	26536

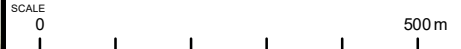


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
 1:10,000 @ A4



# **Kilmarnock Battery Storage Site, South Ayrshire: Heritage Impact Assessment**

## **Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer**



---

<b>Asset Number</b>	1
<b>Asset Name</b>	Riccarton
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Earthwork
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SW 5
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	V
<b>Easting</b>	244740
<b>Northing</b>	633175
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>A ploughed-out earthwork at Trees appears as a crop mark on air photographs. Information from K A Steer (RCAHMS) letter, 16 April 1954.</p> <p>The earthwork is in a once ploughed pasture field on level ground at the foot of a very gentle SE facing slope. It consists of a low circular mound with an external ditch, the overall diameter being 42.0m. There is a causeway over the ditch on E side. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (EGC) 14 February 1962</p> <p>This earthwork, situated as described at about 90m OD in an arable field, has been severely reduced by cultivation. The slightly domed interior measures about 25m in overall diameter and 0.4 m high, while the negligible depression of the surrounding ditch, about 0.2m deep, is from about 7.0m wide on the N to about 10.0m wide on the S. The causeway appears to be an original feature, which may suggest that this is a small settlement or homestead. RAF air photographs show a distinct sub-circular cropmark of the ditch, much narrower (about 1m) than surface remains would indicate. Revised at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JRL) 22 June 1982</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	2
<b>Asset Name</b>	Camsiscan
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Date Stone (17th Century)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 11
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	245005
<b>Northing</b>	631875
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Camsiscan farmhouse, two storeys in height, is apparently a very old building. It has recently been modernised. Name Book 1856</p> <p>NS 4500 3187 Externally, the building has an unremarkable 19th/20th century appearance, with major internal modernisation. The present owner, however, states that a lintel stone, dated 16?? was</p>

---



uncovered about three years ago during modernisation on the S side of the house.  
Visited by OS (JRL) 24 June 1982.

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Carnell Woods
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Mound; 'Motte'
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 3
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	246385
<b>Northing</b>	632435
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>There is a mound known as the Judgement Seat in Cairnhill (Carnell) Woods, on a bank on the W side of, and overlooking, Cessnock Water. It has every appearance of having been a fort, perhaps used in later times as a court, mote, or law hill. Irregular in form, it has the remains of a ditch on the land side with part of a rampart on the mound side. J Smith 1895</p> <p>NS 4638 3243. This feature, locally known as the 'Judgement Seat' (Mrs Findlay-Hamilton, Carnell House) is a natural spur protruding into the river and is low, shapeless and featureless. It has none of the characteristics of a motte and both the alleged rampart and ditch are purely natural features caused by water erosion. Visited by OS (JLD) 11 June 1954</p> <p>Previous field report confirmed. Only on its E side does the feature have any appearance of being artificial; elsewhere it is obviously natural. Visited by OS (EGC) 13 December 1962</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	4
<b>Asset Name</b>	Camsiscan
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Coin Hoard
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 4
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	245020
<b>Northing</b>	631880
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>A coin hoard was found in January 1894 by the sons of Mr H Drennan, Wraes, when draining on Camsiscan farm (NS 450 318). Twenty-six coins were of David II (1329-72); fifty-three were of Robert II (1371-90), and one was of Edward I. They are fully listed by Richardson (1894). Twenty-five of the coins were retained for the NMAS. J D A Thomson 1956</p>

---

No further information.  
Visited by OS (JLD) 13 August 1954

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Carnell Estate, The Lodge
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Lodge
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 2.05
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	246288
<b>Northing</b>	632243
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	NS43SE 2.00 46717 32223 Carnell House NS43SE 2.01 46927 32177 Garden House NS43SE 2.02 46594 32313 Bridge NS43SE 2.03 46995 31920 Gardener's Cottage NS43SE 2.04 46940 32148 Walled Garden NS43SE 2.06 46957 32106 Water Garden and Pond NS43SE 2.07 46889 31945 Home Farm NS43SE 6 46930 31978 Stable Block  NMRS Report date for above text 19/12/01

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cessnock Water
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Building; Enclosure
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 22
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	246330
<b>Northing</b>	632600
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	One unroofed building and an attached enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xxiii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 27 March 2000  NMRS Report date for above text 27/03/00

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	7
---------------------	---

---

---

<b>Asset Name</b>	Carnell
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Designed landscape
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	GDL00087
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	GDL
<b>Easting</b>	246793
<b>Northing</b>	632166
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>The early 20th century garden at Carnell is an outstanding work of art and the designed landscape as a whole provides the setting for an impressive group of buildings.</p> <p><b>Type of Site</b> Within a wider setting of parkland and woodland inherited from previous mid-18th and mid-19th century layers, are gardens established in the early 20th century, reflecting contemporary trends and tastes in garden-making, with outstanding herbaceous borders, a wild garden, formal garden and rock and pond gardens.</p> <p><b>Main Phases of Landscape Development</b> Mid-18th and mid-19th centuries, the ornamental garden dating from 1904.</p> <p>Blaeu depicts an impaled, wooded park. Roy shows the house flanked to east and west by substantial walled gardens, with an avenue or vista running southwards between two rectangular tree-lined parks, and with additional woodland to the north and east on the banks of the Cessnock Water and Garioch Burn. Armstrong and the OS 1st Ed. record the continuity of planting through to the present, at which time several of the formal elements depicted by Roy can still be seen in the landscape, to which a few additional rather disjointed plantations seem to have been added, to the south and east. The present 1840s house has largely replaced the earlier 15thC tower house.</p> <p><b>Landscape Period - From 17thC</b> Information from Ayrshire Gardens and Designed Landscapes Survey 2007 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 27/06/07</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	8
<b>Asset Name</b>	Bizzardston
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Farmstead
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	244320
<b>Northing</b>	631933
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>One roofed building annotated 'Bizzardston' was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure does not appear on current OS maps of the area. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 22/03/2006</p>

---

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	9
<b>Asset Name</b>	Blairhill
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Farmstead
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	244685
<b>Northing</b>	632453
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	One roofed building annotated 'Blairhill' and one enclosure was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure does not appear on current OS maps of the area. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 22/03/2006

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	10
<b>Asset Name</b>	Hightree
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Farmstead
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	244564
<b>Northing</b>	632399
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	One roofed long building annotated 'Hightree' and located within an enclosure was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure does not appear on current OS maps of the area. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 22/03/2006

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	11
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dallars House
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Designed landscape
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	NS43SE 30
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	246400
<b>Northing</b>	633700
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton

---

---

<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	Roy records a landscape of tree-lined parks, with a block of woodland to the west. By the OS 1st Ed. this had evolved into a loosely-structured landscape of tree-belts and blocks of planting to the south and west of the house, seen on later maps to be somewhat diminished in extent and complexity.  Landscape Period - From 18thC Information from Ayrshire Gardens and Designed Landscapes Survey 2007 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 27/06/07

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	12
<b>Asset Name</b>	Trees
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Limekiln
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	244816
<b>Northing</b>	633377
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	A limekiln was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, located to the SE of Trees farm. The kiln was annotated as 'old', suggesting that it had fallen out of use before the mid 19th century. Hachures were shown to the west and south of the kiln, possibly suggesting quarrying associated with lime production. The kiln does not appear on current OS maps of the area. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 16/01/2012

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	13
<b>Asset Name</b>	Big Mosside
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Farmstead
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	
<b>Easting</b>	245155
<b>Northing</b>	632450
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	No further info recorded by HER

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	14
<b>Asset Name</b>	Snodston

---

---

**Type of Asset****Listing No./NRHE Number****HER Number****Status****Easting** 246250**Northing** 632870**Parish** Riccarton**Council** East Ayrshire**Description** No further info recorded by HER

---

**Asset Number** 15**Asset Name** Dykehead**Type of Asset** Limekiln**Listing No./NRHE Number****HER Number****Status****Easting** 246120**Northing** 632670**Parish** Craigie**Council** South Ayrshire**Description** No further info recorded by HER

---

**Asset Number** 16**Asset Name** Archaeological Appraisal: Coylton to Kilmarnock Overhead Line Upgrade**Type of Asset** Event**Listing No./NRHE Number****HER Number****Status** Non Designated Heritage Asset**Easting****Northing****Parish****Council** East Ayrshire**Description** An archaeological appraisal was undertaken in relation to proposals to upgrade the existing XY overhead line (OHL) route between Kilmarnock South and CoyltonRSK  
2014

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	High Borland, Craigie
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB98
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	243216
<b>Northing</b>	632005
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Good example of courtyard type farm; grey harling, black painted stone dressings, 2 storeys, 3 sash windows, astragals; limewashed byres project on either side.</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	18
<b>Asset Name</b>	Carnell House
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB977
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246717
<b>Northing</b>	632223
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>One end of mansion incorporates a well preserved tower, marriage stone dated 1576, now placed inside.</p> <p>Other end embodies a smaller building of later date with a staircase tower and cap house. Space in between filled with Victorian mansion by William Burn of which original drawings exist, in possession of owner, dated 1843. Other later additions by Charles Reid, architect, 1871.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>N.S.A. Vol. V. page 765.</p> <p>3rd Statistical Account page 601. Groomes's Gazetteer</p> <p>Vol. i page 212</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Bridge, Carnell Policies
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B

---



---

<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB978
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246594
<b>Northing</b>	632308
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	Single stone arch spanning Cessnock Water.

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	20
<b>Asset Name</b>	Carnell Estate, Former Stables and Coach House
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building C
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB4859
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building C
<b>Easting</b>	246930
<b>Northing</b>	631978
<b>Parish</b>	Craigie
<b>Council</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, U-plan, neoclassical former stable and coach house block (now converted to flats) with central high segmental-arched, pedimented pend entrance, and single storey gabled former loose box, cheese house and scullery block to 4th side of court attached by coped screen walls. Sandstone ashlar; red sandstone ashlar pilasters and pend to principal (N) elevation; roughly coursed sandstone with raised polished ashlar dressings to side and courtyard elevations. Base course; eaves course. Regular fenestration with raised ashlar margins.</p>

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: pend entrance with recessed arch, half-columns continuing to soffit roll, and low pediment; 3 bays to either side of main elevation, grouped 1-2-2-1; wide plain pilasters. 3-bay E elevation with central doorway to centre and bipartite stone-mullioned window at ground floor to left. Roughly 4-bay W elevation. Irregular fenestration to courtyard elevations; 2 segmental-arched former coach house to right of pend now glazed; 20th century timber porch supported on timber columns in NW corner. Timber-boarded sliding doors to single-storey S block.

Predominantly timber sash and case windows with 8-pane glazing to ground floor and 4-pane glazing to first floor. Ashlar-coped skewers. Predominantly coped sandstone ashlar stacks with string course and buff clay cans. Grey slate roof.

#### Statement of Special Interest

A particularly handsome mid 19th century stable and coach house block with substantially unaltered exterior. The building may have been designed by the extremely prominent firm of Burn & Bryce; William Burn, the senior partner, altered and extended Carnell House (then known as Cairnhill; listed separately) in 1843 in Scottish vernacular style but using the same red sandstone as is used for the pend and pilasters of this block. He entered into partnership with his longstanding assistant David Bryce in the following year. The long, low, heavy proportions of the stable block echo those of Burn's John Watson School (now Scottish National Gallery of

---

Modern Art) and Edinburgh Academy, but the detailing of the archway is more characteristic of Bryce.

This block is situated adjacent to Carnell Home Farm.

References  
Bibliography  
shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1858)

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	21
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stables, Dallars
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB18510
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246381
<b>Northing</b>	633639
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	Standing in front of house on main axis and detached; 2 crowstepped ranges, limewashed, flanking cobbled yard - Possibly 17th century

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	22
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dallars Mains, Including Dovecote
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB18511
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246036
<b>Northing</b>	633623
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	Courtyard type; creamwashed - in centre, hexagonal dovecote; pink coloured coursed stone blocks, ashlar dressings; upper stage has pedimented loft entrance, stone shelf; pointed slate roof, finial.

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	23
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dovecot, Dallars House
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB18511

---

---

**HER Number**

<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246051
<b>Northing</b>	633621
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	Courtyard type; creamwashed - in centre, hexagonal dovecote; pink coloured coursed stone blocks, ashlar dressings; upper stage has pedimented loft entrance, stone shelf; pointed slate roof, finial.

---

**Asset Number** 24

**Asset Name** Aird

**Type of Asset** Listed Building B

**Listing No./NRHE Number** LB18520

**HER Number**

**Status** Listed Building B

**Easting** 246721

**Northing** 633234

**Parish** Riccarton

**Council** East Ayrshire

**Description** Late 18th century. Pink colour washed; red painted stone dressings; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; centre pedimented porch; ridge slate roof, 2 hipped dormers; large range of creamwashed byres at side and to rear.

---

**Asset Number** 25

**Asset Name** Shaws Mill Bridge

**Type of Asset** Listed Building C

**Listing No./NRHE Number** LB18521

**HER Number**

**Status** Listed Building C

**Easting** 246650

**Northing** 633350

**Parish** Riccarton

**Council** East Ayrshire

**Description** Single arch spanning Cessnock Water; rusticated masonry

---

**Asset Number** 26

**Asset Name** Dallars House

---

---

<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB18522
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246393
<b>Northing</b>	633708
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Date 1779 on gable skew of garden shed, probable date of house. 3 storeys; 1.3.1 sash windows; centre slight pedimented projection; ornamented pediment urns; hipped slate roof; porch may be a later addition and has fluted columns; in centre above door is a recessed niche, above that a round panel; rear elevation has splayed bay carried up full height, balustraded parapet - Later Victorian flanking wings.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>N.S.A. Vol. V pp.609-10</p> <p>Groome's Gazetteer Vol. ii page 359</p>

---

<b>Asset Number</b>	27
<b>Asset Name</b>	Walled Garden, Dallars House
<b>Type of Asset</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	LB19886
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building B
<b>Easting</b>	246147
<b>Northing</b>	633591
<b>Parish</b>	Riccarton
<b>Council</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>Description</b>	<p>Brick walled enclosure; rusticated stone piers topped by large ball finials; prentice garden shed has 1779 on gable skew, also same date picked out in brickwork over entrance.</p>

---

## Appendix 2: Assessment Scope & Criteria

### Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

### Assessment Criteria

Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the study area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site.

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an

estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

**TABLE 1:** Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets

<b>IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSET</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Assets of medium or high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Category B and C Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc.  Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOW</b>	Assets of low or medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit.  Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance.  Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the ‘baseline’ conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

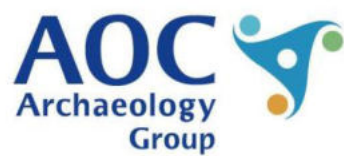


TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/asset; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and World Heritage Sites.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known asset and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>LOW</b>	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known assets would be enhanced.

<b>HIGH</b>	Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.
-------------	---

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY

tel: 0131 555 4425 | fax: 0131 555 4426 | e-mail: [edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)