

Appendix 9.3 Detailed Setting Assessment

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Appendix 9.3 Detailed Setting Assessment

Introduction

All designated assets located within the site and the 5 km Study Area and the ZTV have been subject to detailed setting assessment. All nationally important designated assets within the 10 km Study Area and the ZTV were reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development in views towards of the asset may significantly impact on their settings. The Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site (HONO WHS) and its component Scheduled Monuments all lie within the 15 km Study Area and have therefore been subject to detailed setting assessment.

A total of 89 Scheduled Monuments, seven Listed Buildings and a single Conservation Area were subject to detailed setting assessment. Of the 89 Scheduled Monuments, four are HONO WHS monuments in the care of Historic Environment Scotland (HES Pic). Ten Scheduled Monuments are also HES Pic and this includes the four Scheduled Monuments that are HONO WHS monuments.

All assets subject to visualisation analysis (Assets 32, 61, 65, 72, 83, 114, 123 to 124, 127 to 129, 146 to 149 and 168 are covered in Section 9.9 of the EIAR chapter.

Moderate significant effects have been predicted upon the settings of five Scheduled Monuments; the Hundland Hill Enclosure (Asset 65, SM13451) and the Nisthouse burial mound (Asset 61, SM1318) both of which lie within the site boundary as well as three Scheduled Monuments that are located within 1km; Park Holm Artificial Island and Causeway (Asset 72, SM1362), Stoney Holm Crannog (Asset 83, SM1394) and the two Mittens mounds (Asset 67, SM1350). Moderate effects are considered significant in EIA terms and the predicted effects upon the settings of these monuments have therefore been discussed in detail in section 9.9 of the EIAR and will not therefore be addressed here although they are set out in Table 9.3.1 below. This appendix addresses predicted minor and negligible and none effects on the settings of the remaining designated assets. Effects at this level are not considered significant in EIA terms.

A summary of the findings of the settings assessment is presented in Table 9.3.1 below. The setting assessment has been informed by ZTV modelling, photomontages and wireframes (Volume 3 Visualisation Figures 9.10-9.29) as appropriate.

The potential for cumulative operational effects upon designated assets for which either significant or non-significant indirect effects have been predicted for the Proposed Development alone have been considered in section 9.12 of the EIAR and fall outwith the scope of this appendix.

Table 9.3.1 – Summary of settings assessment

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
15	Black Knowe, burial mound, 245m NNW of Westside: Scheduled Monument	4	2.87	Burial mound probably dating to the Bronze Age. Asset 15 survives as a substantial, circular grass covered earthen mound with a height of approximately 1.2 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
19	Durka Dale, burnt mound 230m NNW of S of Loch Hundland: Scheduled Monument	4	1.86	Burnt mound standing up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
20	Esgar, two burnt mounds WSW of, Dounby: Scheduled Monument	1	5.86	Two burnt mounds. The southern mound stands up to 1.25 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that one turbine could potentially be visible	Medium	Low	Minor
21	Eynhallow, standing stone & mound (Cairn): Scheduled Monument	4	5.19	Prehistoric cairn which has lost much of its original height.	High	Low	Minor
22	Eynhallow, standing stone & mound (Standing stone):	4	5.15	Standing stone believed to be used for hauling up boats and therefore it may not be prehistoric.	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Scheduled Monument						
23	Fan Knowe, burnt mound 210m W of Hyval Cottage: Scheduled Monument	3	7.13	Burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age standing up to 1.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
24	Vetquoy, mounds N of Lochside: Scheduled Monument	4	8.90	Remains of six barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. The Largest of the remaining barrows stands to a height of 0.5 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
25	Long Stone, standing stone, Frotoft, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	9.37	Late Neolithic or Bronze Age standing stone. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
26	Knowe of Gairsty, barrows, Vestra Fiold: Scheduled Monument	4	8.00	Two burial mounds probably dating to the Bronze Age; the northernmost mound stands up to 0.7 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
27	Greene Knowe, burnt mound, 230m SW of Braeside: Scheduled	4	2.78	Burnt mound standing approximately 1.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Monument			visible.			
28	Handest, settlement, Dounby: Scheduled Monument	4	6.16	Prehistoric settlement probably dating to the Iron Age. The mound of the settlement is surmounted by a later farmstead called Handest, now uninhabited. The mound itself stands to a height of 3 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
29	Howaback, mound, Hourston: Scheduled Monument	3	7.40	Barrow probably dating to the Bronze Age and surviving to a height of 1.25 m. Asset 29 overlooks the Loch of Harray. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
30	Howana Gruna, cairn 270m SE of Whitehouse: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.10)	4	2.65	Grass covered mound standing up to 3 m high probably dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age Period. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
32	Hundland, settlement mound 270m SW of:	4	0.73	Steep sided, stony settlement mound standing up to 2 m high, probably of Iron Age date. ZTV analysis suggests	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.11)			that four turbines could potentially be visible. Broch			
33	Kirbuster Hill, barrow cemetery 410m ENE of Heatherlea: Scheduled Monument	4	1.70	At least 10 low lying (up to 0.5 m high) burial barrows are present probably dating to the Bronze Age. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
34	Knowe of Brenda, burnt mound 260m WNW of Downtown: Scheduled Monument	4	4.78	Well preserved burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing up to 1.25 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
35	Point of Buckquoy, four mounds: Scheduled Monument	4	5.36	Four turf covered mounds probably dating to the late Iron Age (Pictish) and Norse periods standing up to 1.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
36	Knowe of Crustan, mound, Crustan: Scheduled Monument	4	2.83	Turf covered mound described as much broken up with a 19th century excavation trench running east to west. It was formerly surmounted by a standing stone. Height was recorded a	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				0.3 m in 1993. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
37	Knowe of Dale, burnt mound, Quendal, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	8.25	Well preserved burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age standing up to 2.3 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
38	Knowe of Dale, burnt mound, Marwick: Scheduled Monument	3	5.71	Roughly crescent shaped burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
41	Knowe of Garraquoy, burnt mound 265m WNW of Muce: Scheduled Monument	4	7.29	Burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age. Burnt mound is in a cultivated field and has been spread by ploughing and ploughing had recently taken place in 2022. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Negligible	Negligible/ Neutral
43	Knowes of Howana, mound 200m SW of Flanders, & remains of	4	6.31	Formerly nine mounds on Ordnance Survey map of 1903. Three mounds remain and four areas of scheduling.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	three others: Scheduled Monument			The highest mound, Howana 1 was recorded as having a height of 1.75 m in 1993. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
44	Knowe of Laird, long cairn, E of Hullion, Frotoft: Scheduled Monument	4	8.86	Neolithic horned long cairn standing over 5.0 m high at its southeast end tapering away to the northwest. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
48	Runa, mound, Twatt: Scheduled Monument	4	4.32	Bronze Age burial mound; surviving western mound of a pair of mounds which stands up to a height of 1.5 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
49	Knowe of Nesthouse, settlement: Scheduled Monument	4	2.47	Probable Iron Age settlement standing up to 2.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
50	Knowe of Ramsay, chambered cairn 300m E of Hullion, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	9.03	Neolithic stalled cairn surviving as a low turf-covered mound orientated northwest to southeast and standing up to 1.2 m high. ZTV analysis suggests	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
51	Knowe of Rowiegar, chambered cairn and nearby remains: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.12 (taken from an elevated point to the south))	4	6.90	Partially excavated chambered cairn and nearby structures. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
52	Knowe of Scorn, burnt mound: Scheduled Monument	4	5.93	Grass covered linear burnt mound standing up to 1.5 m high at its north end. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
54	Knowe of Swandro, mound 400m SSE of Skail, Westside: Scheduled Monument	4	7.03	Neolithic Chambered Cairn with later Iron Age roundhouse and Norse buildings. Subject to coastal erosion and rescue research archaeological excavation. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
55	Knowe of Yesko, barrows and enclosure 250m NNE of Mirbister: Scheduled	4	5.99	Two Bronze Age burial barrows and a third Bronze Age enclosure which is probably a cremation cemetery. The	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Monument			Knowe off Yesko burial barrow is just under 2.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
56	Knowes of Cuean, mounds 225m N of Sunnybrae: Scheduled Monument	4	4.01	Four low lying burial mounds probably dating to the Bronze Age; the largest survives to a height of 0.6 m. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible except for the extreme eastern edge of the scheduled area where four turbines could be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
57	Knowes of Lingro, burial mounds 110m WNW of Waverley: Scheduled Monument	4	2.10	The remains of three low lying, earthen covered barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age standing up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
60	Knowes of Yonbell, two mounds 225m and 350m NNE of Vestrafield: Scheduled Monument	4	7.13	Two Bronze Age burial mounds standing up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
61	Nisthouse, burial mound	4	0.38	Burial mound or barrow probably	High	Medium	Moderate

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	270m ENE of: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.13)			dating to the Bronze Age and standing to a height of 1.1 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
63	Sandola, mound 20m SE of: Scheduled Monument	4	9.80	Last remaining barrow of an extensive barrow cemetery probably dating to the Bronze Age. The surviving barrow stands up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
64	Tafts, burnt mound 195m WSW of, Quendal, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	8.25	Well preserved burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing up to 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
65	Hundland Hill, enclosure 500m NE of Nisthouse: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.14)	4	0.29	Prehistoric enclosure on the summit of Hundland Hill. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Medium	Moderate
66	Cumbla Newgarth, mounds, 200m NNE of Quean: Scheduled	4	8.90	Nine barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. They survive as slight rises in the field. ZTV analysis suggests that	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Monument			four turbines could potentially be visible.			
67	Mittens, two mounds 110m NE of, Swannay: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.15)	4	0.86	Two earthen mounds. Only the southern mound survives as an upstanding feature with a height of 1.0 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Medium	Moderate
68	Tafts of Quendale, farmstead, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	8.41	Pre-Improvement post-medieval farmstead consisting of a roofless two-storey house, barn, corn-drying kiln, three byres and two yards. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
69	Bigbreck Cottage, burial mounds N of: Scheduled Monument	4	3.78	Ten or more burial mounds or barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. The mounds survive to a height of between 0.3 m to 1.25 m in height. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
70	Newhouse, cairn 35m SE of: Scheduled Monument	4	5.73	Turf covered burial cairn dating to the Bronze Age and standing to a height of	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				0.7 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
71	Sand Geo, fishing station 240m WSW of West Howe: Scheduled Monument	4	8.19	Coastal fishing station dating from the 18th to the early 20th century. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could be visible from the extreme northeast portion of the scheduled area.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
72	Park Holm, artificial island and causeway, Loch of Swannay: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.16)	4	0.18	Crannog with boulder causeway leading to the west shore of Loch Swannay. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Medium	Moderate
73	Lower Quendal, burnt mound NE of Sinians of Cutclaws, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	7.64	Well preserved burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing over 1.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
75	Quoyalonga Ness, burnt mound 430m SSE of, Quendal, Rousay:	4	7.43	Well preserved burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing to a height of 1.5 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Scheduled Monument			potentially be visible.			
80	Saevar Howe, mound 370m SSW of Linkshouse: Scheduled Monument	4	5.16	Substantial mound consisting of a series of settlements, a long cist cemetery and other related activities dating predominantly to the Pictish and Norse periods. The mound stands up to 4.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
81	Stanerandy, mound and two standing stones 100m SSE of Little Favel: Scheduled Monument	2	3.06	Grass covered earthen burial mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and two standing stones; the mound stands up to 0.9 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that two turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
83	Stoney Holm, crannog, Loch of Swannay; Scheduled (Visualisation Figure 9.17)	4	0.04	Crannog; remnants of a causeway visible in modern aerial photographs. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Medium	Moderate
84	Hillhead, three burial mounds 430m ENE of:	4	2.33	Three burial mounds or barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age; the highest of the low-lying turf covered	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Scheduled Monument			mounds stands to a height of 0.6 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
85	Summerfield, three mounds 470m WNW of, Greeny: Scheduled Monument	4	4.80	Three prehistoric burial mounds; the highest mound stands to a height of 0.8 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
87	Quoyhorrie, three mounds 200m ESE of: Scheduled Monument	4	1.36	Three circular burial mounds largely levelled by ploughing. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
88	Queena, two mounds SSW of, Abune-the-Hill: Scheduled Monuments	4	2.08	Bowl shaped mounds, Queena 1 was recorded as having a height of 1.2 m in 1993. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
89	Newbigging, three mounds 300m WSW of: Scheduled Monument	4	6.97	Three low mounds presumed to be Bronze Age burial mounds; the largest mound survives to a height of 0.6 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
90	Vestra Field, four mounds, 380m SW of	4	7.67	Four barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. They vary in height from	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Vestra fiold: Scheduled Monument			0.7 m to 1.25 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
91	Wheebin standing stone: Scheduled Monument	4	4.61	Prehistoric standing stone standing 3.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
93	South Howe, broch, Westside, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	7.11	Iron Age broch and later settlement including Late Norse buildings. Broch has been subject to coastal erosion and is half-sectioned; the mound survives up to 1.7 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
96	Burrian, broch, NE shore of Loch of Harray: Scheduled Monument	3	8.56	Broch. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
97	Knowe of Burrian, broch at Netherbrough: Scheduled Monument	4	10.07	Broch probably dating to the Iron Age and standing up to 6.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
98	Oxtro or Oxta, broch,	4	4.45	Iron Age Broch. ZTV analysis suggests	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Boardhouse: Scheduled Monument			that four turbines could potentially be visible.			
99	Knowe of Burrian, broch 190m SSW of Burrian, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	9.00	Broch probably to the Iron Age and standing up to 3.0 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
101	Knowe of Skogar, broch: Scheduled Monument	4	5.22	Broch probably dating to the Iron Age and standing up to 1.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
103	Loch of Harray, broch on W shore of: Scheduled Monument	3	9.61	Probable broch. ZTV analysis suggests that three turbines could potentially be visible from the southern half of the asset.	High	Low	Minor
104	North Bigging, broch 80m SSW of Mithiest: Scheduled Monument	2	6.86	Broch probably dating to the Iron Age and standing up to 1.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that two turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
107	Nettleter, broch 250m SW of: Scheduled Monument	2	9.53	Probable broch associated remains and field wall. ZTV analysis suggests that two turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
108	North Howe, broch, Westside, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	7.08	Broch probably dating to the Iron Age and standing up to 2.5 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
113	Viera Lodge, broch, Frotoft: Scheduled Monument	4	8.19	Probable broch subject to coastal erosion. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
114	Vinquin, broch, 145m SSW of Upper Arsdale: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.18)	4	2.10	Broch probably dating to the Iron Age and standing up to 1.8 m high. Quarrying around the broch has revealed the presence of a probable broch village. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
116	Nether Benzieclett, farmstead, Skeabrae: Scheduled Monument	2	6.69	18th century to 1940s traditional Orkney farmstead comprised of two roofless buildings and associated yards. ZTV analysis suggests that two turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
120	Westness, Viking houses, noost & graveyard:	4	6.93	Pictish and Norse graves and later Norse buildings. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Scheduled Monument			visible.			
121	Westness Church: Scheduled Monument	4	7.10	Roofless post-Reformation church. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
122	The Wirk, tower and hall, Westness, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	7.12	Remains of a substantial medieval hall with a small square tower attached. Recent research suggests a 16th century date with earlier, incorporated material probably dating to the late 12th or early 13th century. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Medium	Low	Minor
123	Earl's Palace, Birsay: Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.19)	4	4.99	Ruined palace begin in 1569. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
124	Brough of Birsay, settlements, church and related remains: Scheduled Monument & HES PiC	4	5.88	Late Iron Age to medieval settlement with church and monastic buildings. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	(Visualisation Figure 9.20)						
125	Click Mill, 500m ESE of Eastabist, Dounby: Scheduled Monument & HES PiC	1	4.28	19th century horizontal click mill. ZTV analysis suggests that one turbine could potentially be visible	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
126	Eynhallow Church and settlement: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.21)	4	5.16	12th century church and a 16th century settlement. It is possible that the church was the site of a 12th century abbey.	High	Low	Minor
127	Aiker Ness, Broch of Gurness, broch and settlement: Scheduled Monument and HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.22)	4	7.08	Iron Age Broch and defended settlement; broch survives to a height of 4.0 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible	High	Low	Minor
128	Knowe of Yarso, chambered cairn: Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure	4	9.47	Neolithic chambered burial cairn with post-excavation concrete roof. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	9.23)						
129	Midhowe Broch, broch and settlement, Rousay: Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.24)	4	7.14	Iron Age settlement and broch; broch survives to a height of 4.3 m. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
130	Midhowe, chambered cairn and remains nearby: Scheduled Monument	4	7.13	Prehistoric cairn preserved for display within a purpose-built 20th century building. Parts of the scheduled area remain outwith this building. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
134	Birsay Kirk (St, Magnus) Birsay: Listed Building – Category B	4	5.06	Kirk built 1664, reconstructed 1760. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
135	Birsay Bridge: Listed Building – Category C	4	5.02	17th century bridge (upper portion is 19th century). ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
136	Old (Second) Birsay Manse (RJ Norquay):	4	5.03	18th century manse. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	Listed Building : Category B			potentially be visible.			
137	Boardhouse Threshing Mill and Steadings, Boardhouse: Listed Building – Category C	4	4.38	19th century threshing mill. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
138	Old Barony Meal Mill Boardhouse: Listed Building – Category C	4	4.32	Old meal mill. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
139	New Barony Meal Mill Boardhouse: Listed Building – Category B	4	4.30	1873 mill. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
144	Kirbister Farmhouse: Listed Building – Category B	4	2.50	18th century farmhouse. Opened to the public as a farmhouse museum in 1986.	Low	Low	Negligible/ Neutral
145	Eynhallow Rural Conservation Area: Conservation Area (Visualisation Figure 9.21)	4	4.97	Conservation Area. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
146	Ring of Brodgar stone circle, henge and nearby remains: World Heritage Monument, Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.25)	4	13.37	ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Very High/ High	Low	Minor
147	Maes Howe chambered cairn: World Heritage Monument, Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.26)	4	14.08	ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could be visible from the north side of the mound, this drops to one turbine on the northwest side of the mound.	Very High/ High	Low	Minor
148	Stenness, stone circle and henge: World Heritage Monument, Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.27)	4	14.32	ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	Very High/ High	Low	Minor
149	Skara Brae, settlement, mounds and other	4	10.91	ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor

Asset No	Name (HES full Pastmap name if appropriate) and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	remains: World Heritage Monument, Scheduled Monument & HES PiC (Visualisation Figure 9.28)						
159 to 162	Knap Knowes, mounds 900m E of Sinians of Cutclaws, Quendal, Rousay: Scheduled Monument	4	7.70	Seven barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age varying in height from 0.2 m high to 1.1 m high. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines could potentially be visible.	High	Low	Minor
168	Linga Fiolds, mounds 220m NW of Upper Lyking Cottage: Scheduled Monument (Visualisation Figure 9.29)	4	12.1	Group of thirteen prehistoric barrows	High	Low	Minor

Moderate Effects

Moderate significant effects have been predicted upon the settings of five Scheduled Monuments; the Hundland Hill Enclosure (Asset 65, SM13451) and the Nisthouse burial mound (Asset 61 SM1318) both of which lie within the site boundary as well as three Scheduled Monuments that are located within 1km; Park Holm Artificial Island and Causeway (Asset 72, SM1362), Stoney Holm Crannog (Asset 83 SM1394) and the two Mittens mounds (Asset 67, SM1350). These effects have been addressed in section 9.9 of the EIA and will therefore not be discussed further in this appendix.

Minor Effects

Minor effects are predicted upon the settings of 78 Scheduled Monuments (Assets 15, 19, 20 to 30, 32 to 38, 43 to 44, 48 to 52, 55 to 57, 60, 63 to 64, 66, 69 to 70, 73, 75, 81, 84 to 85, 87 to 91, 93, 96 to 99, 101, 103 to 104, 107 to 108, 113 to 114, 121 to 124, 126 to 129, 159 to 162 and 168); the four Scheduled Monuments of HONO WHS (Assets 146 to 149), two Listed Buildings of Category B status (Assets 134 and 136) and one Conservation Area (Asset 145).

Assets 21 to 22, 32, 51, 61, 67, 72, 83, 114, 123 to 124, 126, 127 to 129, 145, the four Scheduled Monuments of HONO WHS (Assets 146 to 149) and 168 were subject to photomontage and wireline visualisation assessment. Therefore, they have been discussed in detail in section 9.9 of the EIA and will not therefore be addressed here.

Black Knowe (Asset 15)

Black Knowe (Asset 15, SM1244) is a Scheduled burial mound of probable Bronze Age date. Surviving to a height of 1.2 m Asset 15 is a substantial grass covered earthen mound measuring 16 m in diameter. Black Knowe sits in relatively close proximity to Greene Knowe burnt mound which lies to its northwest (Asset 27, SM1270) in slightly boggy ground. Black Knowe could be associated with Green Knowe and is situated on a natural knoll in an otherwise relatively flat landscape. This affords Black Knowe good clear views across the surrounding local landscape; to the northwest this view is principally towards the Loch of Boardhouse and along an axis of view between Ravie Hill to the northwest and Kirbister Hill to the north. ZTV analysis suggests that four turbines will be visible from Black Knowe. However, as Black Knowe's principal setting is northwest towards the Loch of Boardhouse views to the Proposed Development are to the east of this primary setting. Although the Proposed Development will be visible to the east it will not impede Black Knowe's principal setting northwest. Black Knowe can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a funerary burial mound of a type and form that is characteristic of the Orcadian Bronze Age. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting, such changes in its setting relate principally in regard to its primary view to the north. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Durka Dale (Asset 19)

Durka Dale (Asset 19, SM1259) is a Scheduled burnt mound of an unspecified prehistoric date. This horse-shoe shaped mound of burnt stones and black earth measures 10 m across and 1 m high in marshy ground on the east bank of the Burn of Durkadale. Burnt mounds are comprised of the waste products of heating water in a nearby stone-lined tank, with the water brought to boiling point by placing hot rocks in the tank. They are usually located close to a water source and display evidence of repeated use over a long period. It is therefore possible that the authentic contextual settings of these Durka Dale were comparatively limited and did not extend significantly beyond their adjacent watercourses. Two common interpretations of this type of site are that these types of monument when in use were used either to cook food, or to provide steam for a sauna-like bath. Therefore Durka Dale can be considered to be associated with the Burn of Durkadale. Burnt mounds can therefore be understood to have a medium sensitivity to changes in their settings within the local landscape in which they were situated. Therefore, the Proposed Development will

not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Esgar (Asset 20)

Two Scheduled burnt mounds survive at Esgar (Asset 20, SM12620). The southern mound stands higher at 1.5 m compared to 1 m for the northern mound. The Esgar burnt mounds are situated close to the core of the village of Dounby on the West Mainland of Orkney. Both mounds are associated with poorly drained land immediately to their southwest close to the Grip of Grunkahowe Burn which has been subject to improvement. It is therefore possible that the authentic contextual settings of these two burnt mounds were comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the poorly drained land and the Grip of Grunkahowe Burn and would have been sited here to access the water sources within this land. Due to this setting in proximity of water courses the burnt mounds of Esgar can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in their settings within the local landscape in which they were situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of the Esgar burnt mounds to the poorly drained land and water courses in its close proximity. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low, and given their medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Fan Knowe (Asset 23)

Fan Knowe (Asset 23, SM1264) is a turf covered Scheduled burnt mound that probably dates to the Bronze Age. It is a roughly crescent-shaped mound with a height of 1.5 m and sits within rough boggy ground, suggesting that it was placed in proximity to water. It is possible that the authentic contextual settings of Fan Knowe was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a burnt mound it can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting within this local area. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of Fan Knowe burnt mound to the boggy ground in its close proximity. Therefore the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Vetquoy (Asset 24)

The Scheduled Monument of Vetquoy (Asset 24, SM1266) are the remains of a prehistoric cemetery consisting of six probable Bronze Age barrows that formerly overlooked the Loch of Harray to their southeast but were levelled by ploughing prior to 1991. Vetquoy is also located at a distance of 8.90 km from the nearest turbine. Prehistoric burial barrows would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, these burial mounds have been reduced by ploughing to the extent that they are level with the rest of the field. Due to their degraded nature Vetquoy can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore due to the distance from the site and the degraded nature of the Vetquoy cemetery the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low, and given their medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Long Stone at Frotoft (Asset 25)

The Scheduled Long Stone at Frotoft on Rousay (Asset 25, SM1267) is a standing stone with wide, clear views out across Eynhallow Sound towards the Orkney Mainland to the southwest. Although it is by its very nature undated, standing stones are typically associated with the late Neolithic or

Early Bronze Age periods and may have had a ceremonial purpose. The Frotoft stone has been broken across the middle and subsequently cemented back together although it is considered to still be in its original position. Individual standing stones can have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings as they are often aligned on landscape features such as prominent hills, lochs, valleys and other assets such as stone circles and burial cairns. The Long Stone's setting is to Eynhallow Sound and the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. It's setting is slightly diminished by its current location near farm buildings and on the side of the modern B9064. Therefore, the Long Stone at Frotoft can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Gairsty (Asset 26)

The Scheduled Knowe of Gairsty (Asset 26, SM1268) is comprises the remains of two probable Bronze Age burial mounds. The two turf covered earthen burial mounds have prominent views to the northwest and northeast for up to 500 m and 750 m west towards the coast and Marwick Bay. Standing up to 0.7 m and 0.3 m high these two burial mounds are slightly degraded in height. They can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a funerary burial mound and therefore have a medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. As this setting is orientated away from the site towards Marwick Bay the Proposed Development which will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these two burial mounds and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low, and given their medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Green Knowe (Asset 27)

Green Knowe (Asset 27, SM1270) is a well preserved and substantial burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age that survives to a height of approximately 1.5 m and has been protected by Scheduling. Green Knowe sits on low lying, rough pasture on a northwest facing slope in close proximity to a watercourse that has been culverted. As a burnt mound Green Knowe probably utilised this water source and this can be considered to be its primary setting. It is possible that the authentic contextual settings of Green Knowe was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a burnt mound Green Knowe can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of the Green Knowe burnt mound to the water courses in its close proximity. Therefore the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Handest (Asset 28)

The Scheduled Monument of Handest (Asset 28, SM1272) is a prehistoric settlement site located to the east of Dounby that probably dates to the Bronze Age. The mound of the prehistoric settlement is surmounted by a now uninhabited farmstead called Handest. However, this uninhabited farmstead causes Handest prehistoric settlement site to be less noticeable from its immediate surroundings. It does not impede the location and setting of this prehistoric settlement within the agricultural lands in its vicinity. Handest can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in this setting with the agricultural lands in its vicinity and the Proposed Development does not impede his setting. Therefore, due to its distance from the site and the Handest' setting with the agricultural land in its vicinity the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Howaback (Asset 29)

The Scheduled Monument of Howaback (Asset 29, SM1279) is the remains of a burial barrow probably dating to the Bronze Age. Howaback is an upstanding sub-circular, turf covered mound with a height of up to 1.25 m. A find of a square cist containing burnt or partially burnt bones from within the mound was recorded in 1929. Howaback occupies a prominent position of gently sloping land above the Loch of Harray. It's setting is towards the Loch and the wider Orkney landscape to the west and southwest and the prominent hills of Hoy. Howaback barrow can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a substantial funerary burial mound. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. Therefore the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Kirbuster Hill (Asset 33)

The Scheduled Monument of Kirbuster Hill (Asset 33, SM1285) is comprised of the remains of at least 10 barrows. These barrows formed part of a barrow cemetery that probably dated to the Bronze Age. Situated within improved pasture fields the remains of these barrows are low lying and difficult to identify. During AOC Archaeology's setting assessment only one mound was identifiable against a modern fenceline as a low mound roughly 0.3 m high. The remaining barrows were probably represented by undulations within the field. On a slightly southeast facing slope they overlook the Loch of Hundland with clear views towards Hundland Hill across the Loch. Prehistoric burial barrows would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, these burial mounds have been reduced by ploughing to the extent that they are level with the rest of the field. Due to their degraded nature of the barrows Kirbuster Hill can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Hub and blades of the current Hundland Hill wind turbine are visible behind the ridgeline of Hundland Hill and the Proposed Development will add to the wind turbines in the view towards Hundland Hill. However the main setting is focussed towards the Loch of Hundland itself. Given the reduced nature of the mounds of Kirbuster Hill the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low, and given their medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Brenda (Asset 34)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Brenda (Asset 34, SM1289) is the well-preserved remains of a burnt mound that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Standing up to 1.25 m high the Knowe of Brenda is situated in boggy ground and is probably associated with water sources in its surrounding area. It is possible that the authentic contextual settings of the Knowe of Brenda was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground and water courses in its immediate vicinity. As a well-preserved burnt mound the Knowe of Brenda can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of the Knowe of Brenda burnt mound to the boggy ground in its close proximity. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Point of Buckquoy (Asset 35)

The Scheduled Monument of the Point of Buckquoy (Asset 35, SM1290) is comprised of four mounds probably dating to the late Iron Age and Norse periods, although it is possible that they could belong to an earlier period. The highest mound measures up to 1.5 m in height. Protruding drystone walling in the southernmost mound (NRHE No. HY22NW 11) suggests that this mound

could be the remains of a domestic structure and the three other mounds of the Point of Buckquoy are similarly believed to be the remains of domestic structures dating to the late Iron Age or Norse periods. The mounds are situated on the flat promontory of the Point of Buckquoy with views to the sea on either side and to the Brough of Birsay. As domestic structures the Point of Buckquoy has a setting within the local landscape which would have been able to sustain it. This setting would have consisted of agricultural fields and via the surrounding sea with the potential for fishing and utilisation of the sea. The Point of Buckquoy is therefore considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development is situated to the east of the Point of Buckquoy. Therefore, the Proposed Development does not feature in the Point of Buckquoy's setting towards the sea and does not impede the Point of Buckquoy's setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low, and given their medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Crustan (Asset 36)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Crustan (Asset 36, SM1292) is a turf-covered barrow dating to the prehistoric period. Formerly surmounted by a standing stone the Knowe of Crustan was subject to antiquarian investigations in the 19th century which revealed only burnt bones in one, common cell. Although damaged by the construction of the Knowe of Crustan Chain Home Low Radar Station (NRHE No. HY22NE 36) during the Second World War the Knowe of Crustan still stands 1 m high on the ridge overlooking the north coast of Mainland Orkney. The Knowe of Crustan also has views south and southeast towards the Proposed Development and the wider landscape. This setting includes views east to Costa Hill, Burgar Hill to the southeast and the Loch of Hundland. As a prehistoric burial barrows Knowe of Crustan's has a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The existing wind turbine of Hundland Hill is clearly visible from the Knowe of Crustan. The Proposed Development will be visible but will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the south and southeast. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Dale at Quendal, Rousay (Asset 37)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Dale at Quendal on the island of Rousay (Asset 37, SM1293) represents the well-preserved remains of a burnt mound that probably dated to the Bronze Age. The Knowe of Dale was excavated by the proprietor of the land, Mr W G Grant in 1928 which revealed burnt material and part of a slab-built box. The Knowe of Dale currently stands up to 2.3 m high and is situated within low-lying boggy ground overlooking the west coast of Rousay. It is possible that the authentic contextual setting of Knowe of Dale was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a well-preserved burnt mound the Knowe of Dale can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of the Knowe of Dale burnt mound in close proximity to the boggy ground and associated water sources. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting within low-lying boggy ground overlooking the west coast of Rousay. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Dale, Marwick (Asset 38)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Dale, Marwick (Asset 38, SM1294) is the remains of a burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age and standing up to 1.0 m high. Asset 38 is situated within and associated with low lying boggy or marshy ground to the north of the Loch of Isbister. It is possible that the authentic contextual settings of Fan Knowe was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a

well-preserved burnt mound the Knowe of Dale can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the setting of the Knowe of Dale burnt mound to the low lying boggy or marshy ground to the north of the Loch of Isbister. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowes of Howana (Asset 43)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowes of Howana (Asset 43, SM1299) is comprised of four mounds; probably prehistoric burial barrows. Situated in improved ground these mounds are now low lying having been subject to agricultural practices in the 19th and 20th centuries and in the case of the most northerly mound by a gun pit constructed in the Second World War. Consequently only three mounds can still be discerned. Two of the mounds are degraded in height, although one barrow was measured at 1.75 m by a survey undertaken by the Orkney Barrows project in 1993. Despite the degradation of two out of the three visible barrows the Knowes of Howana's have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these monuments and the integrity of their settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of these assets is predicted to be low and given their high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Lairò, Rousay (Asset 44)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Lairò (Asset 44, SM1300) is an Orkney-Cromarty type long horned cairn dating to the Neolithic period situated on the island of Rousay. The Knowe of Lairò is orientated northwest to southeast and is trapezoidal in plan varying from 8 m at the northwest end to 15 m wide at the southeast end. The Knowe of Lairò stands over 5 m high at the southeast end and tapers away to the northwest. It can be considered to be aligned with the northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound. The Knowe of Lairò can still be understood, appreciated, and experienced as a substantial funerary burial cairn. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. The main setting of the Knowe of Lairò is to Eynhallow Sound and the slopes of Rousay that lead down to the sound; the alignment of this monument is away from the Proposed Development. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Runa (Asset 48)

The Scheduled Monument of Runa (Asset 48, SM1403) is a mound that is probably the site of a Bronze Age burial. A second mound stood to the east but has now been destroyed. The description in the National Listing gives a height of 1.5 m. However a field visit by the Orkney Barrow Project on 1 April 1994 (NRHE No. HY22SE 41) gives a height of only 0.7 m and AOC Archaeology's setting assessment survey confirmed that the mound; although noticeable, is now slight. Runa is situated on a slope overlooking the Loch of Isbister and has clear views south across it to the prominent hill on the northern part of the island of Hoy. Prehistoric burial mounds would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. Due to Runa's degraded nature it can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development is away from this key sightline and therefore will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Nesthouse (Asset 49)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Nesthouse (Asset 49, SM1304) is a large settlement mound which occupies the whole of a D-shaped promontory on the east shore of the Loch of Boardhouse. Iron Age finds have been recorded from the Knowe of Nesthouse. It is not thought to be a broch; it is either a single multi-chambered drystone building or several contiguous single celled buildings. The Knowe of Nesthouse is associated with the Loch of Boardhouse to its west and the agricultural land within its immediate environs. The location of the Knowe of Nesthouse would have had a setting with the agricultural lands in its vicinity and therefore can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Ramsay, Rousay (Asset 50)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Ramsay (Asset 50, SM1306) is an Orkney-Cromarty type stalled cairn dating from the Neolithic period situated on the island of Rousay. It survives as a low-turf covered mound standing up to 1.2 m high with a hollow in the centre and a number of flagstones visible. The monument is aligned northwest to southeast similar to the neighbouring Knowe of Lairro to its southwest (Asset 44, SM1300). It can be considered to be aligned with the northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound; its main setting is to the sound and the slopes of Rousay that lead down to the sound; the alignment of this monument is away from the Proposed Development. The Knowe of Ramsay can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a substantial funerary burial mound. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. As the Proposed Development is away from the alignment of the Knowe of Ramsay and its association with Eynhallow Sound the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Scorn (Asset 52)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Scorn (Asset 52, SM1308) is a burnt mound dating to the prehistoric period. Standing up to 1.5 m high The Knowe of Scorn is situated within and associated with low lying boggy or marshy ground to the north of the Loch of Isbister. It is possible that the authentic contextual settings of the Knowe of Scorn was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a well-preserved burnt mound the Knowe of Scorn can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the Knowe of Scorn burnt mound's setting in boggy ground and in close proximity to the Loch of Isbister. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Swandro, Rousay (Asset 54)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Swandro (Asset 54, SM1310) on the island of Rousay is a multi-period site that is subject to coastal erosion and as such is subject to ongoing archaeological research excavations. The structures within the mound that were initially identified during these excavations are the remains of a Neolithic chambered cairn, a Late Iron Age roundhouse and a cellular structure with features suggesting a Pictish date. Subsequently the ongoing excavations have revealed further structures associated with the Iron Age and the Pictish/Viking periods. All of these structures would have originally been situated on firm but low lying ground along the northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound. The uncovered remains of these

structures are impressive. However, coastal erosion is severely impacting these remains which are only uncovered during the seasonal research excavations which take place over several weeks during the summer months. The remaining mound is slight; sandbags and stones cover the exposed excavations and providing some protection from the ongoing coastal erosion between excavation seasons. The condition of this monument has reduced its sensitivity to medium. The remains of the Knowe of Swandro can therefore be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not impede the monument's coastal setting along Eynhallow Sound and therefore will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Yesko (Asset 55)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Yesko (Asset 55, SM1311) consists of a group of three Bronze Age burial monuments. The Knowe of Yesko itself is the largest of two earthen burial barrows at 14 m in diameter and under 2 m in height; the second barrow is immediately adjacent with a diameter of 7 m and a height of 0.4 m. To the north of these barrows is a circular enclosure measuring 28 m in diameter. The enclosing bank contains upright stones and stretches of coursed drystone walling. There is a slight external ditch and a more light external bank; the interior of the enclosure is slightly raised. This feature is probably a prehistoric cremation cemetery. These monuments are associated with the landscape to the east of Dounby. They have views southwest to the hills of Hoy and this can be considered to be their primary setting. The Knowe of Yesko can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a substantial funerary burial mound. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. The Proposed Development will not impede the Knowe of Yesko's setting southwest to the hills of Hoy. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowes of Cuean (Asset 56)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowes of Cuean (Asset 56, SM1312) are the remains of up to four barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. These mounds, situated within improved agricultural land can be considered to have been reduced in height; the largest of the four mounds stands to a height of 0.6 m. These barrows sit on a low-rise overlooking land that slopes down in a southwest direction with clear views to the hills of Hoy. Prehistoric burial barrows would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, due to their degraded state the Knowes of Cuean can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Knowes of Cuean setting, southwest to the hills of Hoy is away from the Proposed Development. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowes of Lingro (Asset 57)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowes of Lingro (Asset 57, SM1314) consists of the remains of three barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. The barrows are turf-covered earthen mounds standing about 1 m in height. Located within pasture lands the Knowes have clear views east to Costa Hill and to the landscape to the south including Hundland Hill and the current wind turbine that is located within the site. There are also clear views out to the north coast of Orkney and the sea. The Knowes of Lingro can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as Bronze Age burial barrows. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting; particularly to the north. The Knowes of Lingro also have a setting with Costa Hill to the

east and a southern panoramic view to the Loch of Hundland. This view south does include intervisibility with the Proposed Development. However, the Proposed Development is situated almost east of the Knowes of Lingro and within an overall panoramic view to the south. However, the Proposed Development is on the periphery of this southern panorama. The Proposed Development will not impede the Knowes of Lingro's setting to the north and its setting east to Costa Hill. The Proposed Development is also situated on the periphery of the panoramic view south to the Loch of Hundland. Therefore, the Proposed Development but will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the south. This is due to the location of the Proposed Development, situated off to the southwest; the Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Yonbell (Asset 60)

The Scheduled Monument of Yonbell (Asset 60, SM1317) consists of two burial mounds dating to the Bronze Age. Both mounds have been subject to antiquarian investigations. The northernmost mound contained burnt bones whilst a steatite urn was found in the southernmost mound. The northernmost mound sits more prominently on a low-lying ridge with extensive views to the south and west out to the coast. Yonbell can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as two burial barrows dating to the Bronze Age. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. The Proposed Development will be visible but will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the south and west. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Sandola (Asset 63)

The Scheduled Monument of Sandola (Asset 63, SM1342) is the remains of a barrow that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Standing up to 1 m high Sandola is the last survivor of an extensive barrow cemetery depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Sandola is situated on roughly low-lying level ground on the edge of a plough field. It has clear views to the Loch of Harray and the hills of Hoy would have been visible from the monument; this view is now obstructed by the modern housing to its west and the stone walls of the field on its west. Sandola can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a burial barrow dating to the Bronze Age and for this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. The Proposed Development will be visible but will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the Loch of Harray and the hills of Hill to the south. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Tafts, burnt mound, Rousay (Asset 64)

The Scheduled Monument of Tafts (Asset 64, SM13433) is a well-preserved burnt mound on the island of Rousay that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Tafts is situated within low-lying boggy ground overlooking the west coast of Rousay. The authentic contextual settings of Tafts was probably comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a burnt mound Tafts is probably associated with the water sources in this boggy ground. As a well-preserved burnt mound Tafts can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the Tafts burnt mound close proximity to the boggy ground and associated water sources The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the

setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Cumbia Newgarth (Asset 66)

The Scheduled Monument of Cumbia Newgarth (Asset 66, SM1437) is comprised of the remains of up to nine barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. Ploughing has reduced the elevation of these barrows; four barrows are visible as slight rises in the field while the remainder are probably preserved as buried remains. Prehistoric burial barrows would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, due to degradation by ploughing Cumbia Newgarth can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development is also situated to the northeast and away from Cumbia Newgarth's setting south to the Loch of Harray, the Loch of Stenness and the hills of Hoy. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Bigbreck Cottage (Asset 69)

The Scheduled Monument of Bigbreck Cottage (Asset 69, SM1357) consists of the remains of 10 or more burial mounds that form part of a barrow cemetery that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Varying between 0.3 m and 1.25 m in height the barrows overlook the Loch of Boardhouse to their east and this can be considered to be their primary setting. Bigbreck Cottage can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a barrow cemetery to the Bronze Age. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting; which is principally to the Loch of Boardhouse to their east. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the Loch of Boardhouse. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Newhouse (Asset 70)

The Scheduled Monument of Newhouse (Asset 70, SM1358) is a burial cairn probably dating to the Bronze Age. Situated on a gentle southeast facing slope Newhouse currently stands 0.4 m in height. Its setting can be considered to be within low lying lands with view to the east and west; the distance that it is visible from the north limits its intervisibility with the site. As a prehistoric burial mound has a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not impede Newhouses' setting to the east and the west. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the east and west. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Lower Quendal, Rousay (Asset 73)

The Scheduled Monument of Lower Quendal (Asset 73, SM1363) on the island of Rousay, is the remains of a well preserved burnt mound that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Measuring over 1 m in height and is situated within low-lying boggy ground overlooking the west coast of Rousay. Lower Quendal is probably associated with the water sources in this low-lying boggy ground. The original authentic contextual settings of Lower Quendal was probably comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a well-preserved burnt mound Lower Quendal can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede the Lower Quendal's setting to the boggy ground and associated water sources in its immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting within this low-lying boggy

ground. Therefore, the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Quoynalonga Ness, Rousay (Asset 75)

The Scheduled Monument of Quoynalonga Ness (Asset 75, SM1367) is the remains of a well-preserved burnt mound that probably dates to the Bronze Age. Quoynalonga Ness measures over 1.5 m in height and is situated within low-lying boggy ground overlooking the west coast of Rousay. As a burnt mound Quoynalonga Ness is probably associated with the water sources in this low-lying boggy ground. The original authentic contextual settings of Quoynalonga Ness was probably comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the boggy ground in its immediate vicinity. As a well-preserved burnt mound Lower Quoynalonga Ness can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not impede Quoynalonga Ness' setting to the boggy ground and associated water sources in its immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting within this low-lying boggy ground. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Saevar Howe (Asset 80)

The Scheduled Monument of Saevar Howe (Asset 80, SM1373) is a substantial mound overlooking Birsay Bay to its west. The mound measures approximately 75 m in diameter and up to 4.5 m high and contains the remains of a series of settlements, a long-cist cemetery and related activities dating predominantly to the Pictish and Norse periods. Saevar Howe's primary setting relationship relates to the low-lying lands that surround the Bay of Birsay which would have provided its agricultural resources and the bay itself which would have facilitated access to the sea. As a domestic settlement Saevar Howe is therefore considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the west. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Stanerandy (Asset 81)

The Scheduled Monument of Stanerandy (Asset 81, SM1389) is a grass covered earthen mound standing up to 0.9 m high with two standing stones embedded into the mound. Stanerandy is probably a burial mound dating to the Bronze Age. A shoulder of higher ground inhibits but will not totally block views east towards the site and the prominent settings of this monument are to the Loch of Boardhouse to the southwest and the Brough of Birsay to the west with clear views out to sea. Stanerandy can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a burial mound and standing stones dating to the Bronze Age. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting; which is principally to the Brough of Birsay and the sea to its west. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting to the Loch of Boardhouse to its southwest and the Brough of Birsay and the sea to the west. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Hillhead (Asset 84)

The Scheduled Monument of Hillhead (Asset 84, SM1397) consists of the remains of three burial mounds that probably date to the Bronze Age with heights varying from 0.1 m to 0.6 m high. Visibility from these mounds extends to 300 m to the southeast and 1 km to the east (NRHE No.

HY22NE 23) therefore limiting intervisibility with the site. As a prehistoric burial mound Hillhead has a high sensitivity to changes in its settings. The Proposed Development does not impede Hillhead's limited setting to the southeast and the east. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the southeast and east. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Summerfield (Asset 85)

The Scheduled Monument of Summerfield (Asset 85, SM1400) consists of the remains of three burial mounds dating to the prehistoric period. With a height varying from 0.2 m to 0.7 m in height these three burial mounds are situated in relatively low marshy ground to the south of the Loch of Banks which forms their immediate setting. Prehistoric burial mounds would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, Summerfield is in a slightly degraded state and therefore can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting with the Loch of banks to its north. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Quoyhorrie (Asset 87)

The Scheduled Monument of Quoyhorrie (Asset 87, SM1402) consists of the remains of three burial mounds dating to the prehistoric period. Due to ploughing these burial mounds no longer survive as upstanding remains. Prehistoric burial barrows would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, due to degradation by ploughing Quoyhorrie can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. As a result the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience these burial mounds and their setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Queena (Asset 88)

The Scheduled Monument of Queena (Asset 88, SM1405) are the remains of two possible prehistoric burial mounds. Although in poor condition one mound remains upstanding on the northeast boundary of a ploughed field. Queena has views across to the site; the current wind turbine on Hundland Hill is visible and from the observer's point of view on Queena partially merges into the array of Burgar Hill Wind Farm. The two prehistoric burial mounds of Queena have a high sensitivity to changes in their setting. Views to the north from Queena are curtailed, views southeast and southwest are open and extensive, to the southwest they extend as far as the cliffs of Hoy, whilst to the southeast they reach over the Loch of Hundland to the ridgelines to its rear. Views directly south and south-southeast are however curtailed by the continuation of the ridge onto the summit of Kirbuster Hill, with the considerably higher summit of Greeny Hill visible behind. Rousay can also be glimpsed as a horizontal landform over the cliffs to the east. However, views in the southern arc from the Queena mounds are extensive and the positioning of the mounds allows for a number of key views and glimpses to be appreciated. Therefore the critical views within the setting of the Queena mounds lie largely to the south and their wider setting extends in arc from east to southwest. The addition of four, higher turbines within this view would fill out the number of turbines visible from Queena. However, these turbines would merge into the cumulative view of the existing turbines and would not appreciably affect the observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Newbigging (Asset 89)

The Scheduled Monument of Newbigging (Asset 89, SM1406) consists of three low mounds which are presumed to be burial mounds that date to the Bronze Age. They sit on a ridge with views to the east and the west. This forms their immediate setting and the site is away from this setting at a distance of 6.97 km to the northeast. Prehistoric burial mounds would usually be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in their settings. However, the mounds at Newbigging survive as relatively low upstanding monuments with a height of 0.3 m; their degradation and low-lying nature can be attributed to improvements in agricultural land. They, therefore, can be said to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Vestra Fiold (Asset 90)

The Scheduled Monument of Vestra Fiold (Asset 90, SM1409) consists of the remains of four barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age. The four mounds at Vestra Fiold are characteristic of Bronze Age upland barrows, whilst their preservation varies, kerb stones are visible on several and taken together they form a coherent group and have a high group value. The barrows were clearly deliberately positioned upon the summit and upper slope of one of the highest points on the western coast of Orkney Mainland, to exploit a wider setting which encompassed both the coast and the lochs within the core of the Mainland. All the mounds are now denuded, at least to a degree, and turf covered, however in their original condition they would in all probability have been conspicuous landmarks when viewed from the south from across the Bay of Skail and from the lower ground to the southeast. Whilst neither the Ring of Brodgar nor the Stones of Stenness would have been visible from the mounds the landforms upon which they stand can be seen at a distance and this may not be coincidental. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that setting makes a significant contribution to the cultural value of the mounds and that consequently they have a High sensitivity to changes in their setting. The site is not readily discernible in this wider landscape view; although turbines of the Proposed Development will be visible. and the eyes of an observer situated at are drawn down to the south and the Bay of Skail which forms the primary setting and axis of alignment of these cairns. As such the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the south and the Bay of Skail. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Wheebin (Asset 91)

The Scheduled Monument of Wheebin (Asset 91, SM1414) is a single standing stone with clear setting views to the Loch of Boardhouse and the Brough of Birsay. Therefore, the single standing stone of Wheebin can be considered to have a high sensitivity in changes to this principal setting view. As such the Proposed Development will not impinge upon this primary setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the Loch of Boardhouse and the Brough of Birsay. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

South Howe, Rousay (Asset 93)

The Scheduled Monument of South Howe (Asset 93, SM1425) on the island of Rousay is a substantial broch mound dating mainly to the Iron Age period. However, there are also Late Norse settlement buildings associated with South Howe. South Howe is subjected to coastal erosion and has effectively been half sectioned; the remains of the broch and its internal structure can be viewed in the cliff face from the beach immediately to its west. Brochs can be interpreted as

fortified farmsteads, which would imply that they were each associated with an individual landholding. If these individual landholdings could be identified they could be considered a component of their core settings. However, multiple changes in boundaries since prehistory, mean that it is no longer possible to determine these land holdings, although it is assumed that they included the land surrounding the brochs themselves. As originally built, all the brochs are likely to have been conspicuous towers, however they are severely reduced, with the stonework largely buried within distinctive turf mounds. It is these mounds, the products of post-abandonment decay, collapse and erosion, which are prominent within the modern landscape. Brochs were deliberately placed in the landscape by their original builders. In many cases they appear to have been positioned in order to be as visually conspicuous as possible, to demonstrate the status of their occupants. For this reason, brochs can be characterised as having a high relative sensitivity to changes to their settings. However, while broch mounds typically retain a high relative sensitivity, the greater proportion of their cultural heritage value lies in the significance of their buried remains, which have considerable research potential, offering opportunities for the detailed study of later prehistoric structures and their inhabitants. Due to the degraded nature of South Howe can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting This allows the observer to understand, appreciate and experience this monument. South Howe is also associated with Eynhallow Sound and therefore shares a common setting with the brochs on the opposing Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. For these reasons, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting to Eynhallow Sound and the opposing Mainland coast and consequently the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Burrian (Asset 96)

The Scheduled Monument of Burrian (Asset 96, SM1429) is a broch situated on the end of a low promontory projecting from the east side of the Loch of Harray on the West Mainland. Burrian broch is associated with the Loch of Harray to its west and the agricultural land within its immediate environs. Fragments of the walls and the internal structure can be discerned. It is still possible for an observer to understand, appreciate and experience the remains of Burrian and the setting within which they were intended to be experienced. Therefore Burrian can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Burrian (Asset 97)

The Knowe of Burrian (Asset 97, SM1431) is a Scheduled broch located on land to the east of the Loch of Harray on the West Mainland unlike the nearby Burrian broch (Asset 96, SM1429) the Knowe of Burrian is set further inland from the east shore of the Loch of Harray within good agricultural land and would have been visible within the landscape of the Loch for a considerable distance. The Knowe of Burrian was probably associated with prime agricultural land and the land holdings on this area on the east side of the Loch of Harray. The Knowe of Burrian is a substantially intact turf covered mound measuring up to 6 m high. Limited excavations in 1936 uncovered a broch 18.3 m in diameter with walls 5 m thick and a carved Pictish symbol stone was recovered. As a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand the setting of the Knowe of Burrian as a prominent broch visible within the landscape of the Loch of Harray. Therefore the Knowe of Burrian can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development, situated away from the Loch of Harray to the north does not impede this setting of the Knowe of Burrian within the landscape of the Loch of Harray Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Oxtro or Oxta (Asset 98)

The Scheduled Monument of Oxtro or Oxta (Asset 98, SM1444) is an Iron Age broch on the West Mainland of Orkney. The broch of Oxtro or Oxta can be said to be associated with prime agricultural land on the west side of the Loch of Boardhouse. The 4 m thick walls are visible of this 22 m diameter broch which survives up to 5 courses high. As a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand the setting of Oxtro or Oxta as a prominent broch visible within the landscape of the Loch of Boardhouse. Therefore the scheduled broch of Oxtro or Oxta can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of Oxtro or Oxta with the Loch of Boardhouse. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Burrian, Rousay (Asset 99)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Burrian (Asset 99, SM1451) is an Iron Age broch on the island of Rousay. The southern edge of the Knowe of Burrian is subject to coastal erosion which has exposed archaeological deposits and stone structures. However, the Knowe of Burrian is still relatively intact and can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. Situated on and associated with Eynhallow Sound the Knowe of Burrian can be said to have a setting with the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards Eynhallow Sound and the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Skogar (Asset 101)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Skogar (Asset 101, SM1458) is a broch mound dating to the Iron Age period situated within the West Mainland. The mound is considered highly likely to contact the foundations of a broch tower and associated remains. The Knowe of Skogar broch is associated with the agricultural landscape and land holdings in its immediate environs. The broch is situated within the former limits of HMS Tern, the Royal Naval Air Station (RNAS) located at Twatt. The broch has been impacted by the construction of this airfield during the Second World War, including the nearby aircraft dispersal pens. Therefore the Knowe of Skogar can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting towards the wider landscape to the south and to the west over Loch Isbister. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Loch of Harray (Asset 103)

The Scheduled Monument of the Loch of Harray, broch (Asset 103, SM1460) is situated on the west shore of the Loch of Harray. The Loch of Harray broch can be said to be associated with prime agricultural land and land holdings on the west side of the Loch of Harray. The remains of this broch can still be appreciated despite the loss of some of the remains on the Loch Harray side. As a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand the setting of Oxtro or Oxta as a prominent broch visible within the landscape west of the Loch of Harray. Therefore the scheduled monument of the Loch of Harry broch can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of the Loch of Harray, broch with the Loch of Harray. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is

predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

North Bigging (Asset 104)

The Scheduled Monument of North Bigging (Asset 104, SM1464) is a broch dating to the Iron Age period. North Bigging broch can be said to be associated with prime agricultural land and land holdings within its immediate vicinity. A substantial wall and passageway was recorded during excavations undertaken in 1935 and it is considered highly likely that the broch mound will contain notable structural elements of a broch tower. Therefore as a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand the setting of North Bigging as a prominent broch visible within its agricultural landscape. Therefore, North Bigging can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of North Bigging with its landscape to the northeast of the Loch of Harray. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Nettleter (Asset 107)

The Scheduled Monument of Nettleter (Asset 107, SM1468) is a broch and associated remains on the West Mainland. Nettleter broch can be said to be associated with prime agricultural land and land holdings within its immediate vicinity. Nettleter broch has its entrance to the east and three mural cells and a well were recorded. Associated remains were recorded to its east with the survival of further remains possible to the west. As a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand the setting of Nettleter as a prominent broch visible within its agricultural landscape east of the Loch of Harray. Therefore Nettleter can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of Nettleter with its landscape to the east of the Loch of Harray. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

North Howe broch, Rousay (Asset 108)

The Scheduled Monument of North Howe broch (Asset 108, SM1469) is a substantial broch mound situated on the island of Rousay that dates to the Iron Age. Traces of the walling of the broch have been recorded during a survey in 2009. North Howe broch is associated with Eynhallow Sound and the brochs and landscape opposite it on the Orkney Mainland. As a substantial broch mound it is still possible to understand North Howe as a prominent broch visible with its associated setting to Eynhallow Sound and the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. As the remains of a substantial broch North Howe can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of North Howe with Eynhallow Sound or the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Viera Lodge, Rousay (Asset 113)

The Scheduled Monument of Viera Lodge (Asset 113, SM1476) is a broch on the island of Rousay overlooking the northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound. Substantially eroded by the sea Viera Lodge can be said to have a setting with Eynhallow Sound and the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. Due to the substantial coastal erosion Viera Lodge can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development does not impede the setting of Viera Lodge with Eynhallow Sound or the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of

Eynhallow Sound Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Westness Church, Rousay (Asset 121)

The Scheduled Monument of Westness Church (Asset 121, SM3626) is a roofless, single-chambered post-Reformation period church on the island of Rousay. The church was used by the community along the Eynhallow Sound coast of Rousay; principally by the crofters of Westness. It's setting is with the areas of settlement along the Eynhallow Sound coast of Rousay. Westness can still be understood and appreciated as a ruined but otherwise intact church building set within its churchyard and therefore it can be considered to have a high sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

The Wirk, Rousay (Asset 122)

The Scheduled Monument of The Wirk (Asset 122, SM5773) is the substantial, albeit ruined remains of a medieval hall with a small square tower. The tower probably survives to at least 3 m high, an in-situ doorway heading northeast can still be observed. However, the built-up ground levels around the Wirk obscure the surviving height of the ruins. The Wirk's core setting settlement along the Eynhallow Sound coast of Rousay. Due to its nature, sunk in built up ground levels that surround it the tower be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Birsay Kirk (Asset 134)

The Category B Listed Birsay Kirk (Asset 134, LB6171) was built in 1664 on the site of the original kirk. Originally retaining the previous kirk's cruciform plan Birsay Kirk was reconstructed on an oblong plan in 1760. Birsay Kirk has a prime setting within the settlement of Birsay; views from the west side of the graveyard have clear views along the coast and towards the Brough of Birsay. Views east are dominated by the Scheduled Monument of the Earl's Palace (Asset 123, SM90033) to its northeast which draws the observer's eye in that direction. While Birsay Kirk a high sensitivity to visual change, this relates primarily to its core setting; the village of Birsay. The nature of the topography to the east ensures that views east towards the site, situated over 5.06 km away will be limited and will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this listed building and its setting within Birsay. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Old (Second) Birsay Manse (Asset 136)

The Category B Listed Old (Second) Birsay Manse (Asset 136, LB6174) was built in 1761 and is aligned east to west. Old (Second) Birsay Manse's primary setting is connected via its north elevation towards Birsay Kirk (Asset 134, LB6171). This forms part of the Birsay Manse's primary setting. The Birsay Manse also has a setting within the village of Birsay. Therefore, it can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development to the east will not impede the setting of Birsay Manse with Birsay Kirk and the village of Birsay. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand,

appreciate or experience this listed building and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Knap Knowes (Assets 74, and 159 to 162)

The Scheduled Monument of Knap Knowes (Assets 74, and 159 to 162, SM1364) on the island of Rousay consists of the remains of seven barrows probably dating to the Bronze Age period. These barrows overlook the northwest coast of Rousay at the end of the northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound. This forms their primary setting and is away from the Proposed Development 7.70 km to the southeast. Therefore the remains of a probable Bronze Age barrow cemetery Knap Knowes can still be understood, appreciated and experienced as a barrow cemetery to the Bronze Age overlooking the northwest coast of Rousay. For this reason it is considered to retain a high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low and given its high sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **minor** and not significant.

Negligible Effects

Negligible/ Neutral effects are predicted upon the settings of 12 Scheduled Monuments (Assets 41, 68, 71, 116, 120, 125, 130), two Category B Listed Buildings (Assets 139 and 144) and two Category C Listed Buildings (Asset 135 and 137).

Garraquoy (Asset 41)

The Scheduled Monument of the Knowe of Garraquoy (Asset 41, SM1297) is a burnt mound probably dating to the Bronze Age. The Knowe of Garraquoy was originally surrounded on its west side by low lying boggy ground. It is likely that the Knowe of Garraquoy, as a burnt mound, was situated in this location to access the water sources within this low-lying boggy ground. The Knowe of Garraquoy now sits in well drained farmland and was observed to have been slightly impacted by recent ploughing during AOC Archaeology's setting assessment survey. Due to this impact the Knowe of Garraquoy can be considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes in its settings within the local landscape in which it is situated. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Tafts of Quendale, Rousay (Asset 68)

The Scheduled Monument of Tafts of Quendale (Asset 68, SM13536) on the island of Rousay consists of the well-preserved remains of a pre-improvement period farmhouse. This farmstead includes the remains of a roofless two-storey farmhouse, an associated barn with attached corn-drying kiln, the foundations of three byres and two yards. Tafts of Quendale farmstead is associated with the agricultural land of Quendale in which it is situated and due to its roofless state it can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Sand Geo (Asset 71)

The Scheduled Monument of Sand Geo (Asset 71, SM1358) is a coastal fishing station probably dating from the 18th to the early 20th centuries. Three stone-built fishermen's hut, a winch shelter, seven or possibly eight boat nausts, a track and a slipway to a cleared beach and two

mechanical winches are contained within this designation. The location of this asset is purely functional, to allow boats, fishermen and equipment to launch and retrieve boats via Sand Geo to the sea on the west side of the Scheduled Monument and it can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. ZTV analysis also suggests that four turbines could be visible from the extreme northeast portion of the scheduled area on level ground above the geo at the boundary with improved agricultural land to its east. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Nether Benzieclett (Asset 116)

The Scheduled Monument of Nether Benzieclett (Asset 116, SM1488) is an Orkney farmstead dating from the 18th century to the 1940s and consists of two roofless buildings. Nether Benzieclett is associated with the agricultural land in which it is situated. The authentic contextual settings of Nether Benzieclett was comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond its associated agricultural land in its immediate vicinity. Nether Benzieclett can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development situated to the northeast does not impede Nether Benzieclett's setting with its agricultural land in its immediate vicinity. Therefore the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Westness, Rousay (Asset 120)

The Scheduled Monument of Westness (Asset 120, SM3534) consists of graves and houses dating to the Norse period and a boat naust that is probably later than the Norse period. Westness can be said to have a setting with northwest to southeast Eynhallow Sound and the brochs on the Orkney Mainland coast of Eynhallow Sound. As a domestic settlement with associated graves and a boat naust Westness has a setting within the local landscape which would have been able to sustain it. This setting would have consisted of agricultural fields and via the surrounding sea with the potential for fishing and utilisation of the sea. Westness is therefore considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Click Mill (Asset 125)

The Scheduled Monument of the Click Mill (Asset 125, SM90076) is a horizontal click mill dating from the 19th century situated to the northeast of Dounby. This one storey building has a functional setting on the junction formed by two northeast to southwest burns with the named northeast to southwest Burn of Lushan. The Click Mill's authentic contextual setting is comparatively limited and did not extent significantly beyond the burns which provided the motive power for the milling process. Therefore it has a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and the integrity of its setting will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Midhowe Chambered Cairn, Rousay (Asset 130)

The Scheduled Monument of Midhowe chambered cairn (Asset 130, SM90219) on the island of Rousay has been completely enclosed in a stone hanger. The hanger was built from local stone from 1935 to 1936. With the exception of some small windows allowing air to circulate Midhowe has no visibility with any monuments beyond the walls of the hanger. The cairn can be readily appreciated within its hanger. However, it's wider relationship with the landscape beyond this hanger is hindered by the structure of the hanger itself. The hanger impedes views directly to and from the chambered cairn and the initial impression given to an observer approaching the chambered cairn is that the hanger is the Scheduled Monument. Therefore Midhowe chambered cairn can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting within its current artificially presented context. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. The integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Birsay Bridge (Asset 135)

The Category C Listed Building of Birsay Bridge (Asset 135, LB6173) on the West Mainland has a functional purpose enabling people and vehicles to cross over the Burn of Boardhouse and fulfils an infrastructure connection to the rest of the road network in the West Mainland that heads south from Birsay. As a functional bridge it's setting relates to the core settlement areas in the Birsay area, particular the core of Birsay village itself and this infrastructure connection to the road network Therefore it has a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this monument and its setting. The integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Boardhouse Threshing Mill and Steadings (Asset 137)

The Listed Building of the Boardhouse Threshing Mill and Steadings (Asset 137, LB6175) is a functional mill with an under-shot waterwheel and lade. Boardhouse Threshing Mill and Steadings is situated on the Burn of Boardhouse in order to use the water power of this burn. Therefore it can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this listed building and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its Low sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Old Barony Mill Boardhouse (Asset 139)

The Category B Listed Building of the Old Barony Meal Mill Boardhouse (Asset 139, LB6175) is a functional mill with an under-shot waterwheel and lade. The Old Barony Meal Mill Boardhouse is associated with the Listed Building of Boardhouse Threshing Mill and Steadings (Asset 137, LB6175) which is part of the same mill and complex which utilises the Burn of Boardhouse to power its waterwheel. Old Barony Meal Mill Boardhouse is situated on the Burn of Boardhouse in order to use the water power of this burn. Therefore it can be considered to have a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience the purpose of this listed building and its setting on the burn to power milling processes. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant.

Kirbister Farmhouse (Asset 144)

The Category B Listed Building of Kirbister Farmhouse (Asset 144, LB6179) is a farmhouse dating from 1723 (NRHE No. HY22NE 31). The farmhouse has been converted to a popular farmhouse museum showcasing the development and use of the farmhouse from 1723 until the 1960s. The farm is associated with the agricultural land in its immediate vicinity and therefore has a low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience this listed building and its setting. Therefore, the integrity of its settings will not be adversely affected. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of this asset is predicted to be low, and given its medium sensitivity, the overall level of effect will be **negligible/ neutral** and not significant

