

## Environmental Statement

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# 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE

## 4.1 Introduction

This chapter considers the likely effects of the proposed junction and access road improvements on the A77 at Symington and Bogend Toll on cultural heritage interests.

Cultural heritage resources potentially include sites, monuments, landscapes and portable antiquities ranging from the earliest Holocene human occupation of Scotland, approximately 10,000 years ago, through to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and townscapes. They include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other unscheduled archaeological sites, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and other historical landscapes. Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes are identified within this chapter, however the assessment of the effects of the proposals are provided in Chapter 7 – Landscape and Visual Effects.

The specific objectives of the cultural heritage assessment were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline along the preferred route;
- Assess the proposal area in terms of the archaeological and historic environmental potential;
- Consider the potential and predicted effects of the construction and operation of the proposals on the baseline cultural heritage resource; and
- Identify measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects.

## 4.2 Planning and Legislative Background

### 4.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (1979 Act) the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Effects of proposed development works upon the setting of a SAM form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to SAMs is provided in *National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and Planning* (NPPG 5) and *Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology* (PAN 42). Not all nationally important remains meriting scheduling are yet scheduled and certain local authorities hold non-statutory registers (NSR) of those monuments which are likely to be of national importance (NSRs, Codes C and V). Further information on development control procedures relating to NSRs is provided in NPPG 5.

## Environmental Statement

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The Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan (Finalised Plan 2006), Policy E1, states that the quality of Ayrshire's landscape and its distinctive local characteristics shall be maintained and enhanced. In providing for new development, particular care shall be taken to conserve those features that contribute to local distinctiveness including:

- The settings of communities and buildings within the landscape; and
- Historic landscapes

It states that local plans shall seek to protect and enhance landscape character and establish criteria for the assessment of future development proposals in the context of the particular local landscape type within which the development is proposed.

Policy E6 states that development proposals considered to have an adverse effect on the following heritage resources shall not conform to the structure plan:

- Listed buildings of architectural and historic interest;
- Designated conservation areas;
- Historic gardens and designed landscapes; and
- Archaeological locations and landscapes

Local Plans shall prepare detailed policies to protect and enhance built heritage resources.

The finalised South Ayrshire Local Plan 2002, Policy BE6 states that 'the Council will seek to protect scheduled ancient monuments, (including their setting) and archaeological sites and encourage sympathetic proposals for their promotion for educational or recreational purposes'.

### 4.2.2 Other Archaeological Sites and Monuments

Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. NPPG 5 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, *in situ* where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in that document that preservation may not always be possible and, where damage is unavoidable, various mitigation measures may be proposed.

Structure Plan and Local Plan policies as regards other archaeological sites and monuments are referred to above.

### 4.2.3 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(s), in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving listed

## Environmental Statement

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buildings or their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act, although the *Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998* (Memorandum; published by Historic Scotland) advises planning authorities to interpret the term broadly. The Memorandum states that a listed building should at all times remain the focus of its setting, and that attention should not be distracted from it by the presence of any new development. Government policy and guidance is also stated in *National Planning Policy Guideline 18, Planning and the Historic Environment* (NPPG 18).

Structure Plan policy as regards listed buildings is referred to above.

The finalised South Ayrshire Local Plan 2002, Policy BE2 states that 'the Council will presume in favour of protecting listed buildings and their settings, especially from inappropriate development and will actively encourage the sensitive maintenance, restoration and re-use of all such properties'.

Policy BE3 states that 'all new development within, or affecting the setting of a conservation area shall be required to preserve or enhance its character or appearance'.

### 4.2.4 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Whilst a non-statutory designation, the effect of a proposed development on an historic garden or designed landscape is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application. The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland (Inventory) is compiled and maintained jointly by Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. Under the provisions of the 1992 Order, planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory.

Structure Plan policy as regards historic gardens and designed landscapes is referred to above.

The South Ayrshire Local Plan Finalised 2002, Policy ENV 10 states that 'The Council will seek to safeguard historic gardens and designed landscapes. Proposals affecting these areas will be considered in terms of landscape impact and in relation to their history, architecture, horticulture and nature conservation qualities'.

Policy BE8 also sets out proposals for appropriate alternative uses of country estate properties worthy of retention including proposals which preserve the landscape setting and character of the main house and associated buildings and the integrity of any recognised designed gardens.

## 4.3 Methodology

### 4.3.1 Baseline Survey

Baseline data on known non-statutory sites recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the West of Scotland Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) were collected for a corridor 200m either side of the

## Environmental Statement

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centreline of the road (for the length of the section to be upgraded) and around the proposed route upgrades. The baseline was then enhanced through examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, documentary sources and field survey.

All statutorily protected sites present within 1km either side of the centreline of the road (for the length of the section to be upgraded) and around the proposed route upgrades were assessed, as it is recognised that such sites can have a setting that extends beyond their immediate location.

Details of all previously recorded cultural heritage resources were collated. Historic Scotland provided digital details of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Descriptions of Listed Buildings were obtained from the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and from the NMRS. Information on previously recorded archaeological sites and monuments was obtained from the NMRS and SMR, the latter in the form of an extract supplied digitally by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

For the 200m survey area around the proposed route upgrades the vertical aerial photograph collection held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) was analysed, to ascertain whether any sites were present as soil or vegetation marks or as sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground in present conditions, and to assess the changing conditions of known sites and buildings. Sorties dating from 1946 to 1989 were available for examination. Early Ordnance Survey map editions (6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile scale) and other early-published maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance.

A reconnaissance field survey in the areas of proposed new infrastructure was undertaken in November 2006 in order to:

- Assess the baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features;
- Identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk studies and identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains; and
- Assess the potential impacts, direct and indirect, of the construction and operation of the proposed development features on cultural heritage sites and areas, and their settings where appropriate.

No intrusive investigations or geophysical survey were undertaken as part of the assessment.

### 4.3.2 Impact Assessment

The assessment considered potential direct and indirect effects of the proposals in terms of their longevity, reversibility and nature (beneficial / neutral / adverse). Beneficial effects are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. Neutral effects occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receiving environment while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the receptor. Adverse effects are those that detract

## Environmental Statement

from the value of a receptor through a reduction in or disruption of valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics.

Direct effects are those where there will be a physical effect on a receptor caused by the proposed development. Direct effects may be caused by a range of activities associated with the construction of proposed development features, including ground-disturbing excavations. In addition, above-ground disturbance, such as those caused by vehicle movement, and soil and overburden storage, may produce irreversible effects upon archaeological features.

Indirect effects are those where the setting or amenity of a site may be affected. Indirect effects may relate to new development reducing views to or from cultural heritage features with important landscape settings. Such effects can arise during the construction phase of a development and persist throughout its operating phase.

The assessment of significance of effects was undertaken using two key criteria: sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of effect. The importance of cultural heritage resources was established principally according to the criteria published in NPPG 5, NPPG 18 and the Memorandum. The main thresholds of archaeological importance defined by NPPG 5 are National Importance, Regional and Local Importance, and Lesser Importance. Sites of National Importance comprise Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of 'schedulable quality' (NSR codes C and V). Sites of Regional and Local Importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or to their survival as the only local example of a monument type. Sites of Lesser Importance may comprise component parts of a landscape rich in archaeological monuments, and thereby gain greater significance. The Memorandum states that Category A Listed Buildings are of national or international importance, Category B buildings are of regional or more than local importance, and Category C(s) structures are of local importance. Table 4.1 summarises the relative importance of key cultural heritage resources, and provides a concordance between levels of Importance and Sensitivity. Table 4.2 defines the threshold of magnitude of impact.

**Table 4.1: Definitions of Importance and Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Resources Relevant to this Assessment**

<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Site types</i>
Very High	International	Certain SAMs Certain Category A Listed Buildings
High	National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Sites of schedulable quality (NSR codes C and V) Certain Category A Listed Buildings.

## Environmental Statement

<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Site types</i>
Medium	Regional	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance.  Category B Listed Buildings.
Low	Local	Category C(s) Listed Buildings and unlisted buildings of local historic or architectural interest.  Category C Listed Buildings  Archaeological sites and areas of local importance.
Negligible	Lesser	Other archaeological sites or buildings; artefact find spots.

**Table 4.2: Definitions of Magnitude of Impact**

<i>Level of Magnitude</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Severe	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character or setting.
Moderate	Moderate impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not fundamentally, leading to partial alteration of character or setting.
Slight	Minor detectable impacts which do not alter the baseline condition of the receptor materially.
Negligible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions, approximating to a 'no change' situation.

Table 4.3 combines these criteria to provide an assessment of whether or not an impact is considered to be significant.

## Environmental Statement

**Table 4.3: Matrix for Assessing Significance of Impact. Effects Falling Within Shaded Boxes are Considered to be Significant**

<i>Magnitude of Effect</i>	<i>Sensitivity of Receptor</i>				
	<i>Very High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>Severe</i>	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
<i>Moderate</i>	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
<i>Slight</i>	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
<i>Negligible</i>	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

### 4.4 Consultations

Historic Scotland was consulted during the Stage 2 assessment and Scoping assessment. The responses confirmed that Historic Scotland was satisfied with the proposed road upgrades and did not identify any further key receptors to those identified in the Scoping report.

Historic Scotland was also consulted in order to obtain digital data on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Digital data was received on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

WoSAS were consulted in order to obtain data from the SMR. Digital data was received from WoSAS on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2006. WoSAS's opinion of the impact of the development on cultural heritage resources was requested, particularly concerning its views on issues that they consider to be of specific local importance and any comments or particular issues they wished to be considered by the EIA. Its opinion regarding the proposed methodology of assessment and sources of existing relevant information was also requested. Written response was received from WoSAS on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2006 advising that should the proposed upgrade involve new road construction through previously undeveloped land that this land should be subject to an intrusive archaeological evaluation. The evaluation, following an initial assessment, was recommended along the development corridor consisting of a programme of distributed trial trenching comprising 5% of the area of the corridor to determine the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. In addition, WoSAS advised that if areas of particular sensitivity were identified either during the DBA or walkover phases, then archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping may also be appropriate.

The Garden History Society in Scotland was consulted during the Scoping assessment. The response noted the importance of Coodham Estate (Country Estate).



## Environmental Statement

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### 4.5 Baseline

#### 4.5.1 General

41 archaeological and heritage sites were identified within the assessment areas defined above (see Figure 4.1). Appendices 4 and 5 provide detailed information on each site. Numbers in bold and in brackets in the following sections refer to site numbers identified on Figure 4.1, and listed in Appendices 4 and 5. Baseline conditions as described relate to the Existing Conditions (2006) .

The forty-one sites comprise:

- 26 Listed Buildings (excluding one which is also a SAM);
- 3 SAMs;
- 1 NSR site (code V);
- 11 unscheduled sites and areas of archaeological interest.

Of these sites, 34 are recorded in the NMRS / SMR, 3 were recorded from historic maps and 4 were recorded from vertical aerial photographs. No further sites were noted during the field survey.

#### 4.5.2 Cultural Heritage Sites within 200m of the proposed development

One SAM (**9**), one Designed Landscape (**43**), one category C(s) Listed building (**8**), one category C Listed Building (**10**) and eleven non-designated cultural heritage sites (**1-7, 11-14**) lie within 200m of the proposed development.

Helenton Motte (**9**) is a SAM which lies to the east of the proposed development. It consists of an artificial square topped mound upon which there lies a circular mound. It overlooks the Pow burn to the east and is c.8.5m high. It is bounded on its western side by the unclassified road to Helenton Mains. It occupies the corner of the garden for a recently built property. The development of the property, specifically the access road has cut into its southern side.

Rosemount Designed Landscape (**43**) is a non-Inventory Designed Landscape which surrounds Rosemount House. It lies to the south east of the proposed development and is linked to the existing road by an access road.

Symington former school (**8**) is a category C(s) Listed Building which lies within the southeast extent of Symington village. It was built in 1876 by Robert and James Ingram and appears to have been recently renovated.

Bogend (**10**) is a category C Listed Building which lies to the north of the proposed development, adjacent to the A77. It is an old turnpike house which comprises a single storey building with a sloping slate roof. An apparently recent development of a riding school, including large sheds lies to the rear of this property.

The Kilmarnock Road (**11**) is included as it is contained in the NMRS, however this is only recorded by the NMRS as they have two post cards of the road in their



## Environmental Statement

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collection, not because the road has any sensitivity as a cultural heritage feature. It will not therefore be assessed any further in this study.

The majority of the undesignated sites identified within 200m of the proposed improvements date to the post-medieval period. Several possible structures (**1**, **2**, **3**, **5**) have been identified on aerial photographs dating to 1946. Buildings are no longer visible at these locations though they probably date to between 1910, when the Ordnance Survey Second Edition was published, and 1946, as they are not visible on resources dating to before 1910 or after 1946. A building and enclosure (**4**), are both depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map and may have been destroyed during the construction of Langlands Estate, they were not visible on the ground. An old toll (**6**), consisting of a roofed building, is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map, this was not identified during the walk-over survey. An old limekiln (**7**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map but not on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map, this was not identified during the walk-over survey. Coodham west lodge and gates (**12**, **13**) are part of the curtilage around Coodham House, itself a category A Listed Building (see below). The lodge is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map but has since been demolished, these sites were not identified during the walk-over survey and the construction of a new entrance was underway. Bogend smithy (**14**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map as a single building annotated 'smithy'. This is in use as a residential property.

### 4.5.3 External Receptors within 1km of the proposed development

Two SAMs (**16**, **17**), one NSR (**15**), a candidate Inventory site (**42**), a Conservation Area (**44**) and twenty-four listed buildings (**18-41**) lie within 1km of the proposed development. One of the SAMs (**17**) is also a Listed Building; in such cases the controls which govern listed buildings are not applied to those which are scheduled (Memorandum 1.26).

### 4.5.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Whiteside enclosure (**16**) is a ditched, sub-rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It lies to the south of the proposed development on the edge of Monkton, close to Prestwick Airport. This lies in an arable field adjacent to a new housing development and an electrical sub-station.

Monkton Windmill (**17**) consists of the remains of a windmill that was converted to a dovecot before becoming ruinous. This structure dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is also a category A Listed Building. It lies within a field to the east of Monkton. This is in good order and is roofed with a modern conical slate roof.

### 4.5.5 NSR sites

Whiteside enclosure (**15**) is an NSR site, code V, and is considered to be 'probably of National importance'. It was a circular enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It lay to the south of the proposed development and to the east of Monkton. The SMR records this as being on ground now occupied by a Ministry of Defence establishment. It was presumably destroyed as a result of the construction of the defence establishment.

## Environmental Statement

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### 4.5.6 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Coodham Historic Garden and Designed Landscape **(42)** is a candidate site for inclusion to the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. It contains several Listed Buildings including the category A Listed Building of Coodham House and provides the setting for these buildings. It lies to the north east of the proposed development and borders the A77 and B730.

### 4.5.7 Listed Buildings

Macrae's Monument **(18)** is a category A Listed Building and lies to the north east of Monkton. It is of sandstone construction and dates to the mid 1700s. It commemorates James Macrae, a local man, who became governor of St George, Madras. He died in 1744 and was buried in Monkton Churchyard. This is still upstanding.

Townhead Farm **(19)** is a category C listed structure. This is still a farm.

Rosemount **(20)** is a category C listed building and is the remains of a once larger house rebuilt about 1770. It is currently a domestic residence.

Symington Parish Church **(21)** is a category A Listed Building. It is a Norman Church and although altered on a number of occasions, and heavily restored in 1919 and 1920, it retains much of its later 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century character. This serves as the parish church and limited further renovation was taking place at the time of the survey.

Woodbank house and the old granary **(37)** are a category C listed structure. These are still in use.

High Coodham is a category C Listed Building. This was a courtyard farm which has been converted into a private dwelling.

Coodham House **(38)** is a category A Listed Building which dates to c.1831. It was originally called Williamfield and there is a chapel at the rear of the building. The stables **(36)** are a category B Listed Building and lie to the east of the house as does the East lodge **(39)** which is a C Listed structure. Both **36** and **38** lie within Coodham Estate, behind a screening of mature trees.

Townend House and stables **(41)** are listed as a category B Listed building. The house dates to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and the stables date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary with an earlier building. They both lie to the north west of the proposed development and within a wooded area.

Within the village of Symington there are a further 14 listed buildings **(22-35)** and where applicable are in use as domestic and commercial properties.

### 4.5.8 Conservation Areas

Symington **(44)** is designated a Conservation Area in the Local Plan. The Conservation Area contains many Listed Buildings and includes the Category A Listed Building of Symington Parish Church which has Norman origins. Symington

## Environmental Statement

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lies to the north of the proposed development. The conservation area forms a nucleus at the western side of the village which is now surrounded to the south and north by modern development.

### 4.5.9 Assessment of Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Sites

Table 4.4 assesses the sensitivity of each cultural heritage site identified by the study, using the criteria introduced above. Following the guidance published in the Memorandum, Category A buildings are of National Importance / High Sensitivity, Category B buildings are of Regional Importance / Medium Sensitivity and Category C(s) and C structures are Local Importance / Low Sensitivity. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are considered to be of National Importance / High Sensitivity. NSR sites (Code V) considered to be of National importance will have High Sensitivity. Undesignated buildings and sites that are considered to be of Local Importance will be of Low Sensitivity. Sites considered to be of Lesser Importance will be of Negligible Sensitivity.

### 4.5.10 Archaeological Potential of Proposed Development Corridor

The cultural heritage features identified by this study primarily relate to settlement and land use in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Roy's map (1747-55) indicates that the development area was cultivated along the length of the then Ayr to Kilmarnock Road. Later historical maps indicate that only minor landscape changes have occurred and the proposed development area appears to have remained largely unaltered since at least the mid 19th century.

Based upon the character of known resource, in general terms the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains along the route of the proposed development is considered to be low - moderate.

### 4.5.11 Future Baseline Conditions

It is not possible to predict future baseline conditions of most cultural heritage features accurately, assuming that the road improvement proposals do not take place. The conditions of Listed Buildings and other buildings of architectural or historic interest may change as a result of alteration / renovation, extension or demolition. Assuming that no land development takes place, baseline conditions of most other cultural heritage sites are likely to remain broadly unchanged although they may be subject to erosion / dilapidation.

## 4.6 Environmental Effects

A summary of all potential effects of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage resources is provided in Table 4.4. The assessment is based on the road layout identified on Figure 4.1 and does not include any works outwith these areas (for instance construction compounds, access roads etc).

### 4.6.1 Effects of Construction

No direct effects are predicted for sites identified during this study.

## Environmental Statement

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Areas of new land take where not affected by previous land use / development have a low - moderate potential for containing previously unknown archaeological remains.

### 4.6.2 Effects of Operation

This assessment is based on the operation of the Scheme in 2024. Table 4.4 summarises the predicted operational effects on designated and NSR cultural heritage sites within the study area.

No operational effects are predicted for Sites **(1-6, 12-13)** as no above ground trace of these features survive.

No operational effects are predicted for Rosemount **(20)** as the main views from the house are to the southwest towards Monkton.

No operational effects are predicted for **(16, 19, 21-38, 40, 41)** as they command no views of the proposals.

No operational effects are predicted for Site **15** as it is likely to have been destroyed by the construction of the overlying military base. Additionally the scheme improvements are not visible from the general location of the site.

Visual effects have been predicted in relation to eight cultural heritage sites **(8, 9, 10 14, 17, 18, 39, 44)** summarised in Table 4.4.

The proposed access road for Trynlaw and a new bus turning circle would be visible from Site **8**. The road would only be partially visible where it connected with Symington Road North. The magnitude of effect would be negligible leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

The proposed Whitelees Link Road would be visible from Helenton Motte **(9)**. The existing access at Whitelees can be seen from the motte as can the main carriageway of the A77. The motte is located immediately adjacent to a modern property and the access road to Helenton Mains, the construction of both of these features has physically damaged the site. The addition of the Whitelees Link Road would introduce further modern features into the landscape but the magnitude of effect would be negligible leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

The proposed junction alterations, including a proposed overbridge and roundabouts at Bogend Toll would be visible from **(10 & 14)**. These buildings have always been located at a main junction with roadside settings. The main road (A77) has obviously been significantly upgraded since they were built and the setting of these structures has therefore been altered. The proposed improvements would introduce new road and a overbridge into the immediate landscape however, given the current setting of these structures, the effect on the setting would be moderate leading to an effect of minor, adverse significance.

From the windmill **(17)** the current A77 can be seen. The overbridge at Jeanfield would be visible in the distance as an addition to the extant road network. The current setting of the site includes the existing road network, a new housing estate

## Environmental Statement

and Prestwick Airport. The addition of the limited road improvements in the distance would be negligible leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

From Macrae's monument (18) the current A77 can be seen. The overbridge at Jeanfield may be visible in the distance as an addition to the extant road network. The addition of the limited road improvements in the distance would be negligible leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

The East Lodge (39) would be screened from proposed improvements to the southwest by trees. However, the footway/cycleway in the northbound verge would be extended past the property. The effect of this extension is predicted to be negligible leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

The listed buildings within Coodham Designed Landscape (42) and Rosemount Designed Landscape (43) are assessed within this chapter (20, 36, 38, 39). Assessment of the designed landscapes themselves is provided in Chapter 7.

The proposals around Symington will be largely not visible from the conservation area (44). It is possible that the improvements where the proposed overbridge links to the existing Symington Road may be visible from the corner of Main Street and Symington Road. A bus turning area is also proposed to the immediate north east of the conservation area. The overall change would be limited in nature. These limited changes would be negligible in magnitude leading to an effect of negligible, adverse significance.

**Table 4.4: Predicted Effects on Cultural Heritage Features Within Study Area**

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Potential effect</i>	<i>Magnitude of Effect</i>	<i>Sensitivity/Importance of Receptor</i>	<i>Significance of Effect</i>
1	Structure (possible), Monkton	None	None	Negligible/Lesser	None
2	Structures (possible), Langlands	None	None	Negligible/Lesser	None
3	Structure (possible), Langlands	None	None	Negligible/Lesser	None
4	Building/enclosure, Langlands	None	None	Negligible/Lesser	None
5	Structure (possible), Templands	None	None	Negligible/Lesser	None

## Environmental Statement

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Potential effect</i>	<i>Magnitude of Effect</i>	<i>Sensitivity/ Importance of Receptor</i>	<i>Significance of Effect</i>
6	Old Toll, Symington	None	None	Negligible/ Lesser	None
7	Old Limekiln, Symington	None	None	Negligible/ Lesser	None
8	Symington School	Visual	Negligible	Low/Local	Negligible
9	Helenton Motte	Visual	Negligible	High/National	Negligible
10	Bogend, Turnpike House	Visual	Moderate	Low/Local	Minor
12	Gate-Lodge, Coodham House	None	None	Negligible/ Lesser	None
13	West Gates, Coodham House	None	None	Negligible/ Lesser	None
14	Smithy, Bogend	Visual	Moderate	Low/Local	Minor
15	Enclosure, Whiteside	None	None	High/National	None
16	Enclosure, Whiteside	None	None	High/National	None
17	Dovetcot/Win dmill, Monkton	Visual	Negligible	High/National	Negligible
18	Macrae's Monument	Visual	Negligible	High/National	Negligible
19	Townhead Farm	None	None	Low/Local	None
20	Rosemount	None	None	Low/Local	None

## Environmental Statement

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Potential effect</i>	<i>Magnitude of Effect</i>	<i>Sensitivity/ Importance of Receptor</i>	<i>Significance of Effect</i>
21	Symington Parish Church	None	None	High/National	None
22	Kerrix Road, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
23	Main Street, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
24	Brewlands, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
25	10 Brewlands, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
26	8 Brewlands, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
27	21 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
28	70 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
29	War Memorial, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None
30	2-14 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None
31	17 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None
32	33-35 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None
33	43-51 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None



## Environmental Statement

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Potential effect</i>	<i>Magnitude of Effect</i>	<i>Sensitivity/Importance of Receptor</i>	<i>Significance of Effect</i>
34	Kirkhill, Symington	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
35	9-15 Main Street, Symington	None	None	Low/Local	None
36	Coodham House, Stables	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
37	Woodbank House and Old Granary	None	None	Low/Local	None
38	Coodham House	None	None	High/National	None
39	Coodham, East Lodge	Visual	Negligible	Low/Local	Negligible
40	High Coodham	None	None	Low/Local	None
41	Townend	None	None	Medium/Regional	None
44	Symington Conservation Area	Visual	Negligible	Medium/Regional	Negligible

### 4.6.3 Significance of Effects

The likely effect of the construction and operation of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests can be summarised as follows:

- Of the 41 sites of cultural heritage interest identified there would be 6 occurrences of Negligible visual impact predicted for sites (**8, 9, 17, 18, 39, 44**) and 2 of Minor visual impact (**10, 14**). The remainder of the sites will not be impacted by the scheme.
- In addition to this site-specific information, the impact of the proposed development on any unrecorded, buried archaeological remains that lie in areas where ground-disturbing works would take place during road construction is unknown.

## Environmental Statement

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### 4.7 Mitigation

#### 4.7.1 General

As a Trunk Road project Historic Scotland (HS) would normally manage the archaeological mitigation requirements of the project on behalf of Transport Scotland. However an outline mitigation strategy is provided.

Mitigation measures are proposed to reduce or offset the potential impacts predicted above. Except where otherwise stated, all archaeological mitigation works would take place prior to the commencement of development construction works. All work would be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation acceptable to HS and to a scheme of work designed by HS and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The WSI would make provision for appropriate post-excavation analyses and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records.

#### 4.7.2 Impact offset for construction effects

No site-specific mitigation measures are recommended.

A programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended where new landtake is required. Further excavation, sampling and analysis of any significant remains encountered may be required if it did not prove possible for such remains to be preserved *in situ*.

It is recommended that the Contract Documents contain guidelines for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known archaeological sites. That document will also contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional archaeological support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts etc) are discovered in areas not subjected to archaeological investigations or monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

#### 4.7.3 Impact reduction for operational effects

No significant effects are predicted therefore no mitigation to reduce operational effects is provided.

#### 4.7.4 Residual Impacts

Taking into account the mitigation recommended above, it is assessed that the construction and operation of the proposed junction improvements would have no significant effects upon cultural heritage interests. Negligible adverse effects would occur to the setting of sites (8, 9, 17, 18, 39, 44) and Minor adverse effects would occur to the setting of sites (10, 14).

## ***Environmental Statement***

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### **4.8 Summary**

The potential effects of the proposed improvements to the A77 at Symington and Bogend Toll on cultural heritage resources have been assessed through a programme of desk-based assessment, reconnaissance field survey, consultation and impact assessment.

The study identified 41 archaeological and heritage sites. These comprise 26 Listed Buildings (excluding one that is also scheduled), 3 SAMs, 1 NSR and 11 other unscheduled sites and areas of archaeological interest.

Non-significant visual effects have been predicted in relation to eight cultural heritage sites (**8, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 39, 44**).

Where the proposed scheme involves new land take there is the potential for an effect on unknown archaeological resources. However, mitigation is provided to offset the potential effects.