



# **Sporad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm**

## **Offshore Project**

### **Environmental Impact Assessment Report**

#### **Appendix 15.2: Offshore Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment, Volume 2c**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 OVERVIEW

1.1.1.1 This appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) presents the cultural heritage settings scope, baseline and assessment of the proposed Spiorad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as 'the Offshore Project') with respect to Onshore Cultural Heritage, including reference to the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This appendix accompanies **Chapter 15: Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Volume 2a of the EIAR.**

1.1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 3: Project Description, Volume 1a** and the relevant parts of the following chapters and appendices:

- **Chapter 15, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2a;**
- **Appendix 18.2: Assessment of Effects on Viewpoints, Volume 2c;**
- **Appendix 18.6: SLVIA figures and Photomontage Visualisations, Volume 2c.**

1.1.1.3 This appendix has been prepared in line with guidance issued by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) (Historic Environment Scotland 2016).

### 1.1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.2.1 Spiorad na Mara Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') is proposing to develop the Project. The Project is an offshore wind farm (OWF) that will consist of up to 60 fixed-bottom wind turbine generators (WTGs).

1.1.2.2 The Project will include both offshore and onshore infrastructure. This EIAR supports the application for the offshore components of the Project as outlined in **Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 1a**. The offshore components of the Offshore Project includes all infrastructure and activities located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) within the Array Area and Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS) (**Figure 1.2: Offshore Project Location, Volume 1b**). The Offshore Project will consist of

- Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs);
- Fixed Bottom Foundations and associated protection;
- Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) and associated foundation and protection;
- Either Array Cables to Landfall or Array Cables and Export Cables and associated cable protection;
- Horizontal Directional Drilling Exit Pits below MHWS (located in the Exit Pit Area);
- Other associated infrastructure such as navigation markers.

1.1.2.3 Further detailed information is provided in **Chapter 3, Volume 1a**.

1.1.2.4 The Offshore Project is situated off the northwest coast of Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and includes the Array Area, which is located approximately 5-13 km offshore and is approximately 161 km<sup>2</sup> in size. Water depths across the Turbine Area generally range from 37-67 m, except for a localised depression in the southwest corner where depths reach approximately 72 m. Within the Array Area, the Turbine Area has been defined through multidisciplinary workshops, which considered engineering and environmental factors along with stakeholder feedback, as outlined further in **Chapter 4: Consideration of Alternatives, Volume 1a**. WTGs and OSP (if required), will be located in the Turbine Area. The determination of the WTG layout is an iterative process of balancing key safety, technical, commercial and environmental sensitivities and where refinements are made throughout the development process. At this stage, taking into account known constraints and opportunities, an indicative perpendicular layout is presented in **Figure 3.2a, Volume 1b** and **Figure 3.2b, Volume 1b**.

## 1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS APPENDIX

1.2.1.1 This appendix has been prepared to provide an assessment of effects on Onshore Cultural Heritage assets as a result of change in their settings resulting from the Offshore Project. It has been prepared in line with guidance issued by HES (HES, 2016).

1.2.1.2 As described in Section 15.4 of **Chapter 15, Volume 2a**, historic assets may be subject to potential effects from the Offshore Project resulting from change within the setting of a heritage asset. This appendix follows the staged approach set out in the guidance, starting with:

- *Stage 1: identify the historic assets* that might be affected by the proposed development.

1.2.1.3 For each asset identified in Stage 1, this appendix provides:

- *Stage 2: define and analyse the setting*, which includes the baseline information of heritage assets, including key attributes, setting and contribution to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood and appreciated;
- *Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes*, which includes an assessment of the change in setting resulting from the Offshore Project. This has also been informed by visualisations including a set of heritage wirelines (**Annex 15.2.1: Heritage Wirelines, Volume 2c**) and photomontages.

## 1.3 MAXIMUM DESIGN SCENARIO (MDS) FOR THE SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

1.3.1.1 The final design of the WTGs for the Offshore Project will be determined during the final design stage, adhering to the parameters set out in **Chapter 3, Volume 1a**. As is typical for OWFs, the final selection of WTGs and the overall capacity of the wind farm will be determined through a procurement process conducted post consent. The Offshore Project considers a design envelope

derived from a smallest and largest turbine type and to reflect this there are 2 bounding scenarios that provide key maximum design parameters for assessment, which are:

- Up to 44 of the largest offshore WTG type, with a maximum blade tip height of 338.4 m above mean sea level (MSL), with a minimum 30 m blade clearance above MSL, and associated foundations;
- Up to 60 of the smallest WTG type, with a maximum blade tip height of 293.8 m above MSL, with a minimum 30 m blade clearance above MSL, and associated foundations.

1.3.1.2 The scope of this assessment is based on the maximum number of the largest WTGs type and therefore represents the realistic Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) for potential impacts on cultural heritage settings. The maximum number of the larger turbines would represent the MDS because the scale and extent across the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the maximum number of larger turbines would be likely to give rise to greater effects than a greater number of smaller turbines given that they occupy the same geographical extent. Assessing the largest WTG type ensures that the conclusions are robust and precautionary, and that any impacts from smaller or less visually prominent configurations would be equal or lesser in magnitude. The maximum number of the larger turbines is also the basis of the MDS for in the case of **Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2a**.

1.3.1.3 The maximum parameters and assessment assumptions that have been identified to be relevant to the identification of onshore cultural heritage assets which may be affected through a change in settings are described below and are in line with **Chapter 3, Volume 1a**:

#### **WTG specifications**

- Maximum number of WTGs: up to 44;
- Maximum blade tip height above MSL (m): up to 338.4;
- Maximum rotor diameter (m): up to 280;
- Hub height (m): up to 198.4;
- No. of blades per WTG: 3.

#### **OSP specifications**

- Maximum of OSPs: up to 1;
- Topside structure size: 70 m (l) x 70 m (w);
- Height of top of main structure: 90 m AMSL;
- Number of legs per foundation: 8;
- Diameter of jacket leg: 6 m;
- Jacket leg spacing (at surface): 40 m.

## 2 SCOPE OF THE SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

2.1.1.1 HES guidance defines setting as:

*“Setting is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced”.*

2.1.1.2 The scoping process to identify and agree the assets to be included in the assessment comprises Stage 1 of this process. The results of Stages 2 and 3 are presented in Section 2.6-2.8 of this assessment.

2.1.1.3 As described in **Table 15-5** of **Chapter 15, Volume 2a**, there is the potential that the proposed offshore infrastructure could have effects on the setting of an onshore historic environment asset, resulting in changes to the understanding, appreciation and experience, and thus the significance of the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage assets during the Operation and Maintenance phase (expected to last for a minimum of 35 years). The Construction and Decommissioning phases will not give rise to significant adverse effects as these will be temporary.

### 2.2 STAGE 1 APPRAISAL

2.2.1.1 Stage 1 involves the identification of those assets which could be affected by changes to their settings. The overall aim has therefore been to:

- Identify heritage assets which have the potential to be significantly affected through change to their settings as a result of the Offshore Project;
- Assess the degree to which setting contributes to the heritage significance of the assets;
- Form the basis for an assessment of the effects of the Offshore Project on setting.

2.2.1.2 Information which contributes to the Stage 1 process comprises:

- Indicative Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV);
- Designated asset data;
- Output from scoping responses;
- Site visits.

2.2.1.3 The scoping of heritage assets for settings assessment has followed a staged process. This began with establishing the presence of assets within the ZTV for the Offshore Project. Following this, asset records were filtered down initially based on distance and the degree of visibility (number) of WTGs. This was based on a reasonable assumption that those assets at a greater distance from the Turbine Area, or from where fewer WTGs may be visible would be less likely to be significantly affected. The exception was for more distant assets which are of particular sensitivity to change in longer distance views, including those which have been highlighted by consultees.

- 2.2.1.4 Following this, a high-level baseline assessment of the remaining assets established whether the coastal setting, including views out to sea, contributes in a notable and substantial way to the heritage significance of the asset, or whether the settings of these assets interacted with the Offshore Project in any other meaningful way.
- 2.2.1.5 Assets were selected for inclusion in the settings assessment based on those where the experience of this setting is liable to be altered in a tangible way by the Offshore Project, taking account of factors including:
- Perception of prominence;
  - Relationship to any other assets.
- 2.2.1.6 Due to the nature of and distance to the Offshore Project, it is not likely that there would be a potentially significant impact to the settings of onshore heritage assets as a result of non-visual factors, such as operational noise which may be experienced from the WTGs or offshore substations (if used) in the case of assets where there is not considered to be a potentially significant impact due to visual factors. This is confirmed in **Chapter 19, Volume 2a**, which identifies at most a low or slight magnitude of change to the closest onshore receptors as a result of operational Offshore Airborne Noise. As a result, only visual factors, including the movement of blades, were considered as part of this Stage 1 process, though other factors, including operational noise, will be considered in the assessment. The potential presence of an offshore substation would also be considered in the assessment.

## 2.3 CONSULTATION

### 2.3.1 SCOPING RESPONSES

- 2.3.1.1 With regard to the assessment of effects on settings, the Scoping Report (Spiorad na Mara Limited, 2023) proposed a 10 km Setting Study Area (10 km inland from the coastline between Gallan Head (West) and the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* (East)) on the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* to address potentially significant effects to asset significance as a result of changes to the setting of onshore assets derived from the presence of the Offshore Project's proposed infrastructure. It was noted in the Scoping Report (Spiorad na Mara Limited, 2023) that this area was defined following the review of an initial 45 km Study Area around the Array Area. Following receipt of scoping responses and further consultation, this was amended to a review of the ZTV to identify the extent of potentially significant effects to asset significance as a result of changes to the setting of onshore assets.
- 2.3.1.2 Scoping Opinions received from Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (CnES) and HES in respect to Cultural Heritage Settings are provided in **Table 2-1**. The response to these comments is also provided, which set out the approach which has been followed.

Table 2-1 Summary of consultation with regard to the assessment of effects on settings of historic assets

Consultee	Date / Document	Comment	Response
CnES Archaeology Service	Scoping Opinion	<p>It is noted that this study area replaced an earlier 45km setting study area; it would be helpful to see the justification for this change.</p> <p>It would be beneficial if the EIAR could show that significant offshore islands have been considered in terms of setting impact from the development, prior to being potentially scoped out. Although island groups like the Flannan Islands, St Kilda and North Rona are beyond the study areas; It would be considered useful to acknowledge their presence in relation to the proposed development. These islands have significant social and cultural links to the heritage of the Outer Hebrides. Additionally, St Kilda is a dual designated World Heritage site.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the setting of historic environment assets; and any coastal scheduled monuments must be scoped into the assessment, and linked with those Chapters on Marine Archaeology &amp; Cultural Heritage and Onshore Archaeology &amp; Cultural Heritage of the EIA Report.</p>	<p>Following the Offshore Project Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Phase, an updated ZTV was produced. The blade tip ZTV is included within <b>Figure 15.7: Historic Assets Overlain on Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Volume 2b</b> which accompanies this appendix. The selection of assets was undertaken with reference to this updated ZTV as described in Section 2.2, with reference to the distance and number of turbines which theoretically would be visible.</p> <p>Assets identified have been considered, though it is noted that some, such as St Kilda/<i>Hiort</i> and North Rona/<i>Rònaigh</i>, are at a considerable distance and therefore theoretical visibility of turbines would be limited.</p> <p>The closest point of the St Kilda World Heritage Site is approximately 105 km from the Array Area. Although there may be theoretical visibility from elevated areas of St Kilda/<i>Hiort</i>, at distances of &gt; 105 km the WTGs within the Array Area would not be distinguishable to the eye to any significant degree and that there would be no potential for significant effects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the St Kilda World Heritage Site at such long range.</p>
Historic Environment Scotland	Scoping Opinion	<p>We also recommend that rather than applying study areas with specific distance boundaries (10km and 3km), Zone of Theoretical Visibility studies should be</p>	<p>The selection of assets has been undertaken with reference to the ZTV as described in Section 2.2. The blade tip ZTV is shown on <b>Figure 15.7, Volume 2b</b>.</p>

Consultee	Date / Document	Comment	Response
		<p>used in the first instance to identify potential setting impacts on designated cultural heritage assets</p> <p>Where assessment of an asset's setting indicates potentially significant impacts from the proposed development, wireframe illustrations should be produced to help assess those impacts. Where the impacts are identified as significant, photomontages should be produced to illustrate the impacts.</p>	<p>A number of asset locations are also photomontage viewpoint locations, as described in <b>Annex 15.2.2: Stage 1 Assessment: Offshore elements of the Project, Volume 2c.</b></p>
Historic Environment Scotland	Scoping Opinion	<p>Historic Environment Scotland also drew attention in particular to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled monuments on the western side of the Eye Peninsula near Stornoway</li> <li>• SM1683 St Ronan's Church and village settlement, Rona</li> <li>• Butt of Lewis Lighthouse (LB5768)</li> <li>• Early chapels along the western coastline of Lewis;</li> <li>• The Calanais complex</li> </ul>	<p>These sites have been considered within the proposed scope identified in <b>Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c.</b></p> <p>The ZTV shows only limited theoretical visibility from the Eye Peninsula/<i>An Rubha</i>, though there is potential visibility of offshore infrastructure from higher ground and a number of scheduled monuments within this area are proposed to be included in the scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SM5357: Dursainean, chambered cairn, Garrabost</li> <li>• SM5342: Cnoc nan Dursainean, standing stone 500m NE of</li> <li>• SM5336: Clach Stein, fallen standing stone, Lower Bayble</li> </ul> <p>SM1683 St Ronan's Church and village settlement, Rona/<i>Rònaigh</i> is at a distance of over 80 km and so it is not considered that there will be a potentially significant effect. Butt of Lewis/<i>Rubha Robhanais</i> Lighthouse (LB5768) has been included in the scope and there will be a photomontage from this location.</p> <p>Early chapels along the western coastline of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> are proposed to be included in the scope:</p>

Consultee	Date / Document	Comment	Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SM11088: Beinn an Teampuill, chapel &amp; graveyard, Little Bernera/Beàrnaraigh Beag;</li> <li>• SM3926: Teampull Eoin, chapel, graveyard &amp; settlement, Port Mhór Bragar, Lewis/Eilean Leòdhais;</li> <li>• SM5341: Teampull Pheadair, chapel and settlement, Shader/Siadar an Rubha;</li> <li>• SM3945: Teampull nan Cro'Naombh, chapel 410m WNW of Galson/Baile nan Gall;</li> <li>• SM5359: Teampull Pheadair, church, Swainbost/Suaineabost.</li> </ul> <p>All scheduled monuments of the Calanais complex are proposed to be included in the scope.</p>
Historic Environment Scotland	Meeting with Spiorad na Mara 27 June 2024	<p>At this meeting, Historic Environment Scotland highlighted the following assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SM5901 Clach Stei Lin, stone circle and enclosure;</li> <li>• SM1661 Clach an Trushal, standing stone, Ballantrushal;</li> <li>• SM5402 Cnoc na Moine, burial cairn, Dalmore;</li> <li>• SM6292 Dalmore Bay, settlement at SW end of beach;</li> <li>• Gallan Head WWI observation point (not designated);</li> <li>• Flannan Islands.</li> </ul>	<p>These have been considered within the proposed scope identified in <b>Table 2-2</b>.</p> <p>All of these identified assets are proposed to be included in the scope.</p>



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## 2.3.2 FURTHER CONSULTATION

2.3.2.1 The proposed scope of the offshore settings assessment was prepared in accordance with the approach set out in Section 2 and based on the scoping responses. This was shared with HES and CnES Archaeology Service on 25 March 2025.

2.3.2.2 Responses were provided by HES on 28 April 2025 and CnES on 27 May 2025.

2.3.2.3 The response provided by HES confirmed agreement on the assets which were proposed to be scoped in. However, there were 5 scheduled monuments, which had been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment. In each case, it was stated by HES that insufficient information had been provided to justify that the assets be scoped out. These assets were:

- Clach an Tursa, standing stones and enclosure (SM1662);
- Loch an Duin, dun, Shader (SM5364);
- Loch Sgardam, burial chamber, Breasclate (SM5877);
- Loch Shiavat, dun (SM5381);
- Carn a'Mharc, chambered cairn NW of Gress Lodge (SM1660).

2.3.2.4 The response provided by CnES noted that the approach to the selection of assets was generally appropriate and provided a good coverage along the coast, confirming agreement on the assets which were proposed to be scoped in. However, it was commented that there should be greater consideration of non-designated assets and that, in particular, the following non-designated assets should be assessed:

- Pabbay Bheag, Uig, Lewis (SMR9701) possible prehistoric or early Christian settlement;
- Dun a Bheirgh Shawbost (SMR248) prehistoric Dun located on a promontory;
- Gearraidh Eita Cliet (SMR13210) identified as shielings, but suggested as having potential prehistoric origin;
- Airigh Ghlas (SMR2993) identified as shielings.

2.3.2.5 As a result of these comments, the scope of the assessment was amended and a response provided to HES and CnES Archaeology Service on 8 July 2025, either accepting the inclusion or providing further justification for not including an asset. The rationale provided to HES and CnES for accepting or not including an asset listed above is included in **Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c**. The assets accepted for inclusion are:

- Loch an Duin, dun, Shader (SM5364);
- Loch Shiavat, dun (SM5381);
- Dun a Bheirgh Shawbost (SMR248);
- Gearraidh Eita Cliet (SMR13210).

2.3.2.6 These are incorporated into the scope presented in **Table 2-2**.

## 2.4 FINAL SCOPE

- 2.4.1.1 The Stage 1 identification of those assets which could be significantly affected by changes to their settings is included as **Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c. Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c** sets out which assets have been identified to proceed to Stages 2 and 3 and those which have not, with a rationale provided in each case.
- 2.4.1.2 Those designated heritage assets identified for more detailed assessment are listed in **Table 2-2** and are shown on **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, and comprises the final scope of the settings assessment. The setting of other heritage assets not scoped into the assessment are unlikely to be significantly affected due to the nature of the asset, topography, and the relative distance from the Offshore Project, as well as the presence of intervening planting and built infrastructure in some cases. No significant effects are therefore anticipated, and those heritage assets have not been considered for more detailed assessment as part of the EIA.

Table 2-2 Onshore historic assets identified as potentially affected by the Offshore Project

Asset reference	Name	At its closest point (m) <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Scheduled monuments</b>		
SM5402	Cnoc na Moine, burial cairn, Dalmore	6,847
SM6292	Dalmore Bay, settlement at SW end of beach	6,860
SM5344	Loch Raoinavat, stone circle	6,443
SM11088	Beinn an Teampuill, chapel & graveyard, Little Bernera	10,633
SM3926	Teampull Eoin, chapel, graveyard & settlement, Port Mhór Bragar, Lewis	7,371
SM7335	Bosta, settlement N & NW of cemetery, Great Bernera	11,517
SM5252	Dun Stuigh, dun, Great Bernera	10,978
SM5341	Teampull Pheadair, chapel and settlement, Shader	7,743
SM90110	Dun Carloway, broch	10,060
SM90022	Arnol, blackhouses no. 39 and no. 42 and associated croft houses	8,310
SM13787	Dun, Eilean Loch Arnol	7,872
SM1661	Clach an Trushal, standing stone, Ballantrushal	8,282
SM1671	Dun Loch an Duna, broch, South Bragar	8,678
SM5364	Loch An Duin, Dun, Shader	9,230
SM5901	Clach Stei Lin, stone circle and enclosure	9,446
SM90284	Steinacleit, homestead and field system	9,680
SM1669	Dun Borve, broch	10,146
SM11087	St Peter's Church, Pabay Mor, Lewis	14,452
SM3945	Teampull nan Cro'Naombh, chapel 410 m WNW of Galson	11,420

<sup>1</sup> Distance measured from the Offshore Array Boundary to the closest point of the asset and therefore representing the shortest possible distance. In many cases, the distance to the nearest WTG would be greater. The assessment for each of the assets included in this appendix also describes the distance to the Turbine Area and to the nearest WTG.

Asset reference	Name	At its closest point (m) <sup>1</sup> .
SM3991	Berie, Lewis, settlement site, 700 m NW of	16,445
SM5798	Loch na Berie, broch and causeway	16,973
SM5548	Benera Bridge, stone setting, Great Bernera	16,917
SM5499	Beinn Bheag, standing stone, cairns and shielings 500 m SSE of	16,316
SM5410	Rubha nan Sidhean, cupmarked rocks and fish trap, Kirkibost	17,412
SM5381	Loch Shiavat, Dun	15,755
SM90054	Calanais or Callanish Standing Stones	18,576
SM5437	Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag, stone circle and stone settings	19,065
SM5433	Ceann a'Gharaodh, stone circle and cairn 250 m N of	19,127
SM5352	Dun Mara, dun	17,930
SM5457	Sron a'Chail, stone circle and cairn 450 m SSE of Ceann Hulavig	21,384
SM5359	Teampull Pheadair, church, Swainbost	19,404
SM5878	Luchruban, prehistoric and monastic settlements	19,897
SM6018	Airidh nam Bidearan, standing stones N of	22,132
SM6019	Cul a'Chleit, standing stones, Garynahine	21,851
SM5354	Teampull Ronaidh, chapel	21,199
SM5357	Dursainean, chambered cairn, Garrabost	33,693
SM5342	Cnoc nan Dursainean, standing stone 500 m NE of	33,701
SM5336	Clach Stein, fallen standing stone, Lower Bayble	34,332
<b>Listed buildings</b>		
LB6604	Shawbost Free Church, North Shawbost, Lewis	7,863
LB5762	Parish Church, Barvas, Lewis	10,881
LB5763	Free Church, Barvas, Lewis	10,941
LB5768	Butt Of Lewis Lighthouse, Lewis	21,180
LB48143	Lighthouse and Keeper's House, Eilean Mor, Flannan Isles	37,034
<b>Non-designated assets</b>		
SMR156814; Canmore 348397	Gallan Head WWI observation point	13,936
SMR248; Canmore 4204	Dun A Bheirgh Shawbost	6,057
SMR13210; Canmore 136365	Grearraidh EitaCliet	12,015

2.4.1.3 The rationale for the identification of assets proposed to be included in the scope of the settings assessment in relation to the offshore infrastructure is provided within **Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c**. **Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c** lists all assets considered within the appraisal, with a rationale as to whether to proceed to Stages 2 and 3 provided in each case.

2.4.1.4 Assets at which a photomontage has been produced, or are located adjacent to a photomontage location, are shaded within **Annex 15.2.2, Volume 2c**, and these are:

- Butt of Lewis Lighthouse (Listed Building LB5768, Category A) - VP1;
- Teampull Pheadair, chapel and settlement, Shader (Scheduled Monument SM5341) – VP5;
- Clach an Trushal, standing stone, Ballantrushal (Scheduled Monument SM1661) – VP7;
- Barvas, Church of Scotland (Listed Building LB5762, Category B) – VP13;
- Arnol, blackhouses no. 39 and no. 42 and associated croft houses (Scheduled Monument SM90022) – VP14;
- Teampull Eoin, chapel, graveyard & settlement, Port Mhór Bragar, Lewis (Scheduled Monument SM3926) – VP16;
- Dalmore Bay, settlement at SW end of beach (Scheduled Monument SM6292) – VP25;
- Dun Carloway, broch (Scheduled Monument SM90110) – VP28;
- Bosta, settlement N & NW of cemetery, Great Bernera (Scheduled Monument SM7335) – VP29;
- Gallan Head WWI observation point (non-designated) – VP30;
- Calanais or Callanish Standing Stones (Scheduled Monument SM90054) – VP37;
- Berie, Lewis, settlement site, 700m NW of (Scheduled Monument SM3991) – VP32.

- 2.4.1.5 Wireline views have been prepared for all other assets, which along with the ZTV, will illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility of the offshore infrastructure. In each case, the wireline has been prepared from the grid reference included within the designation description.
- 2.4.1.6 All designated assets which form part of the Calanais complex have been included within the proposed scope. Viewpoint 37 (VP37) illustrates the view on the main current approach to Calanais I from the visitor centre within an area of slightly elevated ground and therefore is anticipated to show the greatest degree of visibility across Calanais I.
- 2.4.1.7 The assessment of effects on the setting of the Calanais complex refers to the Calanais Standing Stones: Setting Document, produced by HES and CnES. SnM VP37 most closely relates to VP7 identified in the Calanais Setting Document (Historic Environment Scotland 2014) illustrating a view looking across Calanais I to the north. All other identified viewpoints are aligned in other directions, where the offshore infrastructure would not feature, or would be peripheral. For example, the identified view from Calanais II to Calanais I is aligned to the northwest and so any visibility of the offshore infrastructure would be peripheral in the view and so WTGs not be visible directly beyond Calanais I in this view.
- 2.4.1.8 Photomontages inevitably illustrate a single view from a specified location and SnM VP37 has been selected to illustrate the clearest possible view of the offshore infrastructure from an important location within the complex. A range of other views, in which the offshore infrastructure may be peripheral only can be more effectively illustrated with wireline illustrations. Wireline illustrations have therefore been used to illustrate views between other parts of the Calanais complex, including sightlines identified in the Calanais Setting Document (HES 2014).
- 2.4.1.9 The approach to identifying and assessing potential cumulative effects is set out in **Chapter 5, Volume 1a** and in **Chapter 15, Volume 2a**.

## 2.5 METHODOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 2.5.1 INTRODUCTION

2.5.1.1 The project-wide generic approach to assessment is set out in **Chapter 5, Volume 1a**. The following sections provide the assessment methodology used to assess the potential impacts on Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage only.

2.5.1.2 A matrix approach as described in **Chapter 5, Volume 1a** has been used to determine the significance of effects, by comparing impact magnitude against receptor value and sensitivity.

### 2.5.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

#### Determining Magnitude of Change

2.5.2.1 For EIAR, factors generally considered to determine the magnitude of potential impact include the area of influence/spatial extent, duration, frequency, and reversibility of impact (a duration of hours or days would be considered for most receptors to be of short-term duration, which is likely to result in a low magnitude of impact).

2.5.2.2 The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact from the Offshore Project on Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage receptors is shown in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3 Criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Adverse Criteria</b>	<b>Beneficial Criteria</b>
High	Comprehensive changes to setting such as extreme visual effects, gross change of noise or change to sound quality, or fundamental changes to use or access to the extent that the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and/or experienced is fundamentally altered as is the heritage value.	Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Medium	Changes that negatively affect the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced to the extent that the heritage value is fundamentally altered.	Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Low	Changes that result in a slight decline in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced to the extent that the heritage value is altered.	Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Negligible	Very minor changes to setting such as virtually unchanged visual effects, or very slight changes to use or access which barely change the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced to the extent that the heritage value is very slightly altered.	Very minor changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
No Change	Changes to setting that leave heritage value unchanged.	

### Asset Value

- 2.5.2.3 In general, receptor sensitivity for EIAR is determined through a combination of value, tolerance, adaptability and recoverability. Impacts to the setting can be recovered from following the removal of the development feature causing the impact but the receptors cannot adapt to or tolerate these impacts. Therefore, the sensitivity of offshore archaeology and cultural receptors are quantified by the value of the receptor.
- 2.5.2.4 The determination of the cultural significance or value of heritage assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against the characteristics and criteria expressed in HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance and the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (2019a).
- 2.5.2.5 The National Planning Framework states that "*Significance is the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.*" The statement reflects the definition of significance provided in

NPF4 (2023). This policy document adds that *“Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects”*. The determination of the value is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these value criteria (they are also identified in Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019a) and HES Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting, 2020).

- 2.5.2.6 The categories and definitions of heritage value do not necessarily reflect a definitive level of value of an asset. They are intended to provide a provisional guide to the assessment of perceived heritage value, which is ultimately based upon professional judgement that incorporates the value criteria of the asset. It is important to note that the value and cultural significance of an asset can be amended or revised as more information comes to light (i.e. as part of further investigations planned to support detailed design).
- 2.5.2.7 For the purposes of this assessment, the criteria for determining the heritage value of any relevant heritage assets are described in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4 Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Value	Adverse Criteria
Very High	This category contains heritage assets that will be considered to be of international importance either for historic associations or their informative potential. This category includes World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) and assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	This category contains heritage assets that will be considered to be of national importance either for historic associations or their informative potential. This category includes heritage assets designated as scheduled monuments, protected military remains, protected wrecks and those heritage assets of schedulable quality and importance.
Medium	Heritage assets of regional importance for historic associations or their informative potential.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of local importance for historic associations or their informative potential may include generally representative archaeological material or feature types.
Negligible	These include those features that are recorded but no longer extant, which are suggestive of further activity but not of intrinsic value.

## Significance

2.5.2.8 Following the identification of the magnitude of impact and asset value it is possible to determine the significance of effect. The matrix provided in **Table 2-5** has been used to define the significance of the effects identified and apply to both beneficial and adverse effects.

2.5.2.9 For the purpose of this assessment, significance of effects of moderate or greater are potentially significant in the context of the EIA Regulations and are highlighted in in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5 Significance of effect

Consequence of effect		Value				
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Magnitude of Change/Effect	No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major
	High	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major

## 3 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

### 3.1 ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

#### 3.1.1 SM5402 CNOC NA MOINE, BURIAL CAIRN, DALMORE

##### Asset description

3.1.1.1 Cnoc na Moine cairn is a Neolithic burial cairn located on the summit of an area of high ground between Dalmore/*Dail Mhor* and Dalbeg/*Dhail Beag* beaches on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. It is a circular cairn with a diameter of approximately 8 m and with a slightly raised outer kerb. A possible cup marked stone is located approximately 14 m to the northwest of the cairn.

##### Setting

3.1.1.2 The cairn is located within a prominent position at a height of approximately 80 m above ordnance datum (AOD) on one of a series of rocky promontories extending out from the beaches which flank it to either side. Its location is therefore intimately bound up with its relationship to the sea which partly surrounds it and extends out to the horizon. To the south, the land generally rises toward the centre of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*.

3.1.1.3 It is most obviously associated with other monuments of Neolithic date in this area. Whilst they are not intervisible, the cairn has an association with Loch Raoinavat, stone circle (SM534) which overlooks Loch Raoinavat, approximately 1.4 km northeast of Cnoc na Moine cairn. The Loch Raoinavat stone circle would have formed another element of the ritual landscape of the Neolithic period. Settlement in this period is also represented by the presence of a later Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement adjacent to Dalmore beach/*Bagh Dail Mòr* (Dalmore Bay, settlement at southwest end of beach, SM6292). The proximity suggests a possible direct association between settlement within the bay and the cairn representing a higher status burial on immediately adjacent higher ground, and in its original form, the cairn would likely have been visible from the Dalmore Bay settlement.

3.1.1.4 Whilst it is located on a locally prominent position, the cairn survives as a relatively low mound and so is not generally visible in views toward it except at a close distance and a triangular stack of stones in the centre is reported to be a relatively recent addition. However, it was no doubt intended as a more prominent feature at the time of its construction and retains an aesthetic quality as an example of a Neolithic burial cairn. Due to its location on a rocky promontory, there are wide views out to sea to the north and west. It is not known to what extent this aspect of its location may have been important, though it may be reasonable to suppose that the potential for visibility of the cairn from neighbouring coastal settlement may have been of greater importance.

3.1.1.5 As a scheduled monument, this monument is to be considered to be of national importance as a Neolithic burial cairn which will contain buried archaeological remains which have the potential to

contain evidence of Neolithic burial practices, and as one of a series of visible references to prehistoric settlement along the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.1.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 6.6 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 7.01 km. Due to the elevated location of this monument and the proximity to the sea to the north, it is anticipated that all WTGs would be visible from the asset itself, which would be 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type (**Figure 15.1.2a-b of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). With most WTGs visible to full height and occupying just over 90° of the 360° view, the Turbine Area would inevitably comprise a prominent component in outward views to the sea from the monument itself, occupying an arc of approximately 100°. Whilst this would not prevent the current outward views from this rocky promontory location, it would represent a notable change to this view. The WTGs would also be visible on the periphery in views toward the location of Loch Raoinavat stone circle (SM534), which has a possible association with this cairn.
- 3.1.1.7 **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b** also identifies that the Turbine Area would be theoretically visible from the remains of the prehistoric settlement adjacent to Dalmore beach/*Bagh Dail Mòr* (Dalmore Bay, settlement at southwest end of beach, SM6292). The Turbine Area would, therefore, be theoretically visible in views toward the location of the cairn. However, the extent of visibility of the Turbine Area from the lower ground would generally be less than from the top of the promontory. As a much-diminished monument, the cairn is not visible from the lower ground.
- 3.1.1.8 The introduction of the Turbine Area will noticeably alter the views from the monument and along the immediate approach. However, because the Turbine Area is less visible from the lower ground on either side of the promontory, and because the cairn itself is not a prominent feature, there will be much less impact on how the asset is appreciated in views toward it. While outward views contribute to the appreciation of the cairn, they are not the primary factor. Therefore, there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the overall magnitude of change is considered **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.1.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** value. The remains were designated for their potential to inform understanding regarding the ritual practices, material culture and society of the Neolithic population.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.1.10 As a change of low magnitude to an asset of high value, this will result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.2 SM6292 DALMORE BAY, SETTLEMENT AT SOUTHWEST END OF BEACH

### Asset description

- 3.1.2.1 The Dalmore Bay settlement occupies a strip of land immediately inland from the beach and was partly excavated in 1983-4, revealing the presence of one or more possible house structures within an artefact rich deposit containing pottery and bone fragments. Pottery indicated a later Neolithic and early Bronze Age date for the site. The settlement remains have subsequently been entirely covered by sand and shingle deposits, and coastal defences were constructed in 1984-5 over part of the site. As a result of this there are no visible remains of the settlement, though it is reported that some artefacts can be revealed as a result of erosion of the deposits.

### Setting

- 3.1.2.2 Dalmore/*Dail Mòr* bay comprises a relatively narrow inlet at the northern end of a small valley flanked by rocky ground which rises to about 100 m AOD to either side. The small valley floor is occupied by small, enclosed fields used as sheep pasture with signs of former cultivation and peat cutting. The modern cemetery of Dalmore/*Dail Mòr* is also located at the northern end of the valley.
- 3.1.2.3 The immediate setting of the monument is remote and sheltered with the only open views to the north and west out into the northern Atlantic. Evidence of modern human activity is limited to coastal defences at the edge of the beach comprised of stone walls with wood posts.
- 3.1.2.4 There are no visible remains of the settlement, so it is not possible to define any surviving key visual relationships. However, its topographic context remains clear as it is located within a tightly defined valley leading down to the sea. This valley location would have influenced the location of the settlement as it likely would have provided a relatively sheltered location with access to cultivable land as well as to the sea. The Cnoc na Moine cairn (SM5402), whilst no longer visible from the settlement site, may have been a visible feature of the Neolithic funerary and ritual landscape at the time that this settlement was in occupation.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.2.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 6.9 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 7.33 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained by the headland to the north/northeast; therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of the WTGs would be visible from the asset itself, which would be up to 37 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type. The Turbine Area would comprise a prominent component in outward views to the sea from the monument itself which would represent a notable change to this view (**Figure 18.49: Viewpoint 25 Dalmore/Dail Mhor Beach, Volume 2b**) which illustrates the view from the shore adjacent to the monument location. The WTGs would also be visible, though not in the direct

line of sight, in views toward the settlement from the location of Cnoc na Moine cairn (SM5402), which would have been a visible component of the ritual landscape at the time of the settlement's occupation.

- 3.1.2.6 The addition of the Turbine Area within the only unobstructed view from the monument would potentially change the feeling of isolation and would result in a notable change in views from the monument itself. The monument can be approached either from the beach or from the northeast through the pasturage. The Turbine Area would be to the rear when approaching the monument from the beach and would not affect how the monument is appreciated from this view. The view when approaching from the northeast would be constrained by the headland which would partially shield the Turbine Area lessening its impact.
- 3.1.2.7 The outward views make some, but not an over-riding contribution to the appreciation of this asset and so overall it is considered that this change will mean that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and so the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.2.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as they comprise a rare survival of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement remains and for their potential to inform understanding regarding the domestic organisation and material culture of the Neolithic population.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.2.9 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.3 SM5344 LOCH RAOINAVAT STONE CIRCLE

#### Asset description

- 3.1.3.1 Loch Raoinavat stone circle has a diameter of approximately 30 m with just 2 surviving upright stones in the southwestern part of the circle standing to a height of approximately 1.2 m, with another 3 stones being recumbent. The remainder of the circle is defined by areas of fragmented stones which are reported to have been broken during the 20th century. 2 further stones are lying 28 m to the south of the circle and are thought to have been abandoned following their removal in the 20th century.

## Setting

- 3.1.3.2 The stone circle is located on a south facing slope of Cnoc Laoiran overlooking Loch Raoinavat, which is located approximately 50-60 m to the south. Cnoc Laoiran is a low hillock with the summit to the north of the stone circle, with further undulating rocky ground separating the stone circle from sea, approximately 600 m to the north.
- 3.1.3.3 In its current condition, this stone circle is not a prominent feature and though its location can be seen from across Loch Raoinavat to the south, the stone circle itself is relatively difficult to make out. Its location on a south facing slope overlooking Loch Raoinavat may suggest an association with this body of water as it could have been more prominently located on the crest of Cnoc Laoiran. There are no obvious visual relationships with other prehistoric remains in this area, though other monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Age include Cnoc na Moine cairn (SM5402) to the southwest and a stone alignment (Canmore 335295) located approximately 600 m to the north.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.3.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 6.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 7.03 km. The view from the monument would be constrained by the crest of Cnoc Laoiran to the north/northeast limiting the view of the WTGs for the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type (**Figure 15.1.3a-b of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**) such that some WTGs would be visible to blade tip only. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views to the sea from the monument itself which would represent a noticeable change to this view. Viewpoint 26 (**Figure 18.50: Viewpoint 26 Beinn na Cloich, Volume 2b**) was taken from Beinn na Cloich, 1.4 km to the southeast of the stone circle. The wirelines for that viewpoint suggest that the Turbine Area would be notable in views from the asset toward the ocean. The WTGs would also be visible in southwest views toward the location of Cnoc na Moine cairn (SM5402), which has been identified to have a possible association with this stone circle.
- 3.1.3.5 The main view from the monument over Loch Raoinavat would not be changed as a result of the Turbine Area. The Turbine Area would be visible in views from the loch but the crest of Cnoc Laoiran would limit the effect of the WTGs in the view though they would become gradually more visible as the stone circle is approached.
- 3.1.3.6 The outward views to the west and north are not considered to be the dominant views given the monument's position on the south slope of Cnoc Laoiran angled to overlook Loch Raoinavat to the south and east; therefore there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.3.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** value. The remains were designated for their potential to inform understanding regarding the ritual and social activity of the Neolithic population.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.3.8 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.4 SM11088 BEINN AN TEAMPUILL, CHAPEL & GRAVEYARD, LITTLE BERNERA**

#### **Asset description**

- 3.1.4.1 The Beinn an Teampuill scheduled monument is located on the uninhabited island of Little Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr Beag* on a rocky knoll overlooking a beach (*Tràigh an Teampail*) and comprises the remains of a chapel within a closed graveyard with the possible remains of second chapel on a low headland outside the graveyard. It is thought that this is the site of St Michael's chapel (*Teampall Mhìcheil*) and has also been suggested as the possible site for St Donan's chapel (*Teampall Dhonain*). A number of nearby place names are variations of *pabay* (such as the headland of Gob Buaille Phabanais to the immediate south) which suggests a Norse connection with a meaning identified as island of the priests (The Papar Project). This suggests a possible Norse interaction with early Celtic Christian traditions and a possible early Christian establishment on the island (Barrowman, R C 2020). It was noted by the Papay Project that the island was recorded as having a thriving settlement in the 16th century with a mix of fertile cultivated land and grazing, but that it had been cleared of occupants by 1850, having previously been the home for 12 families. The remains of the churches presumably correspond to the population that the island has formerly supported.
- 3.1.4.2 Beinn an Teampuill is located within a graveyard on a rocky knoll and comprise the remains of a rectangular church with the internal space measuring 6.5 m from east to west and 3.5 m north to south. The walls now comprise turf-covered wall footings. The chapel is likely to have been in use up until the ending of settlement in the 19th century. An upstanding, though unroofed, 19th century building is located immediately adjacent to the site of the chapel, and the graveyard also contains a 19th century burial enclosure.
- 3.1.4.3 The church is important as the religious centre of the small settlement on the island from the medieval period through to the 19th century, and also because of a possible early medieval history involving interaction between the Norse and the early Christian tradition.

## Setting

- 3.1.4.4 The chapel is set within a graveyard located at the southern end of and overlooking the beach of Tràigh an Teampaill, on the eastern side of Little Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr Beag*, on the western side of Loch Ròg an Ear. Little Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr Beag* is relatively low-lying with a maximum height of 42 m AOD. The remains of the chapel itself are low profile, though the enclosed graveyard and 19th century structures are clearly more prominent and mark the location of the chapel.
- 3.1.4.5 The church is closely related to the remains of former settlement within the island and there is also a view from the church looking out to the west and northwest. The former settlement remains can be seen within the landscape to the west of the scheduled monument on the south side of the island. Outcrops of bedrock may partially obscure views between the scheduled remains and the former settlement.
- 3.1.4.6 With the abandonment of any settlement on the island, the monument is now set within an isolated landscape with no dominant anthropogenic infrastructure. The original views from the scheduled structures would have open both toward the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr* as well as the open ocean. The chapels may have built in this location to allow for contemplation of the open ocean while facilitating engagement with communities on Little Bernera as well as communities connected through local coastal routes.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.4.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 10.6 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 10.83 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained by the local bedrock outcrops; therefore, it is anticipated that 13 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the western half of the monument with 9 of these to hub height and the remainder to blade tip only (**Figure 15.1.4a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The ZTV suggests that no WTGs would be visible from the eastern half of the monument. The Turbine Area would comprise a component in outward views to the sea from the monument itself and would represent a notable change to this view. However, the distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting.
- 3.1.4.8 Associations with the former settlement may indicate that views to the south and west were particularly important and these would not be altered. The changes in the setting would have an impact on the feeling of isolation and abandonment and therefore may impact the experience and appreciation of the monument. This would not impact how the monument is understood within its context as the isolation and abandonment is not integral to understanding how the monument was utilised.

3.1.4.9 It is considered that the limited view of the Turbine Area and the distance will mean that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.4.10 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as they have the potential to increase understanding of the development of Christianity in the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar* and furthermore the possible interactions between the Norse settlers and the native inhabitants.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.4.11 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.5 SM3926 TEAMPULL EOIN, CHAPEL, GRAVEYARD & SETTLEMENT, PORT MHÓR BRAGAR, LEWIS

#### Asset description

3.1.5.1 The monument comprises the remains of the later medieval church of *Teampull Eoin* (St John's Chapel), its associated graveyard and the below ground remains of a prehistoric settlement site which underly the chapel.

3.1.5.2 The chapel itself is a small, ruined structure of rough rubble construction. It is orientated northwest to southeast, measuring approximately 6 m in length and 4 m in width. It comprised a nave and a chancel, with the entrance on the south side and small window opening to the gable walls. The ruined structure is unroofed, with walls surviving to a height of between 2 m and 4 m (**Plate 3-1**). The date of the church is not known, but it is thought to date from the 15th century. The graveyard is enclosed by a stone wall and comprises a mix of shaped grave slabs and rough stone markers with the scheduled part of the graveyard measuring approximately 60 m by 50 m. A 20th century extension to the graveyard extends to the east and to the north and is not included in the scheduled area. The modern part of the cemetery is reached by a surfaced road which passes to the immediate northwest of the scheduled area.

Plate 3-1 Looking south at the remains of Teampull Eoin (SM3926)



3.1.5.3 Prehistoric settlement at this location has been evidenced by a number of finds which have been recorded during the course of the 20th century. These include records of midden deposits including pottery, stone fragments and tools, bone and horn, as well as structural remains forming tracing of walling which are strongly suggestive of a settlement (Canmore 4192). There are also other records of finds of a stone axe and a stone whorl (Canmore 4194). The pottery may be dated to the Iron Age, indicating a prehistoric date for the settlement.

### Setting

3.1.5.4 The monument has a clearly coastal setting and is located on the eastern side of the small inlet of Port Mhór Bragar on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and is broadly located on a north and west facing slope down to the shore. There are views out from the chapel and graveyard out the inlet and out to the sea to the north. Due to its immediate coastal location, the land rises to the south and east rising to a height of around 40 m AOD, and this coastal strip contains visible remains of former settlement and cultivation (e.g Canmore 335315, 137162), some of which may be associated with the chapel and graveyard. The remains of the crofting township of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* (Canmore 137167) are evident in the presence of building remains and enclosures to either side of the road along the approach to Teampull Eoin, and these were shown as unroofed buildings on the 1st edition OS map of 1852. The modern settlement of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* comprises a linear settlement approximately 1.4 km inland, with a series of narrow strips leading toward the scheduled area.

- 3.1.5.5 Due to its topographic location, the chapel and graveyard are prominent features from within Port Mhór Bragar but are generally not visible from outside of this locality. The ruined nature of the chapel and the character of the historic grave markers are evocative and representative of the historic nature of settlement along the coastline. This is reinforced by the presence of remains of the former settlement and cultivation within the land immediately surrounding the monument, which may be presumed to be associated with the later and post-medieval use of the chapel and graveyard. The sense of continuity of use is also shown by the modern extensions to the graveyard. The presence of prehistoric settlement remains within the site provides further evidence on the continuity of settlement within this location, which is characteristic of the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*.
- 3.1.5.6 As noted above, the chapel and graveyard are not prominent in longer distance views, though are an important feature within Port Mhór Bragar and the surrounding land with a close association with surviving settlement and cultivation remains. The location of the chapel and graveyard is also characteristic of the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* in that it is located on the coastal edge, in contrast with the modern settlement, which is slightly more inland. Outward views to the sea are, therefore, a feature of this monument, though this monument is more intimately associated with the somewhat more sheltered inlet of Port Mhór Bragar.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.5.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 7.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 7.60 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.5a-b** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), though partly screened by land on the western side of Port Mhór Bragar. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a notable change to the views to the west and northwest, as is also illustrated in a photomontage from Bragar Beach, to the immediate west of the monument (**Figure 18.40: Viewpoint 16 Bragar/Bhràdhagair Beach, Volume 2b**). Viewpoint 20 for the SLVIA was taken approximately 1.1 km to the south of the Teampull Eoin monument and suggests that the view of the ocean from the slightly higher ground on the approach to the monument would be considerably changed as it would affect about 180° of the total view (**Figure 18.44: Viewpoint 20 Bragar/Bhràdhagair, Volume 2b**).
- 3.1.5.8 Associations with the former settlement may indicate that views to the south were particularly important, which would not be affected. However, the view of the chapel and graveyard looking north from the former settlement would be impacted by the presence of the WTGs along the horizon behind the scheduled remains. The outward views from the monument also contributes to the appreciation of this asset but are not integral to understanding the nature and use of the asset

or its connections within the landscape. Overall, there would be a change that negatively affect the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **medium**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.5.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as they have the potential to increase understanding of later prehistoric settlement and agricultural activity as well as reuse of the site as a medieval church and burial ground servicing the local community with use extending through the post-medieval period. Remains of medieval ecclesiastical buildings are relatively rare, and the remains have potential to inform understanding of the development of local religious observance within the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.5.10 A magnitude of change of medium adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **moderate adverse** significance of effect, which is **significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.6 SM7335 BOSTA, SETTLEMENT N & NW OF CEMETERY, GREAT BERNERA

#### Asset description

- 3.1.6.1 This monument comprises the remains of a later Iron Age settlement site which is located on the edge of Traigh Bostadh was partly excavated in 1995. The remains were formerly covered by sand but began to be exposed by coastal erosion, with reports of exposed material from the 1960s to 1990s, especially during stormy conditions (Canmore 4130). Exposed material included pottery sherds, flints, bone and ironwork, as well as structural remains suggesting the presence of houses. Excavations undertaken in response to threat of ongoing loss to erosion identified 5 structures from the 1st millennium AD and one probable Norse building. The earlier buildings comprised stone-built roundhouses with walls having inner and outer faces and a core of sand and midden material (Neighbour and Burgess 1996). The houses had south-facing entrances and were associated with further spreads of midden material. With part of the site excavated, the remainder was covered with sand and efforts were made to consolidate and protect the remainder of the site with a coastal defence, though there are records of further erosion of material. The remaining archaeological remains are important for the information they would be capable of revealing on the nature of prehistoric and later occupation of this area.

- 3.1.6.2 A replica of an Iron Age house has been built to the south of the scheduled area.

#### Setting

- 3.1.6.3 Traigh Bostadh is located within a shallow inlet at the northwestern end of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr*, with higher ground rising to around 50 m AOD to the west and to the east. It faces out to the north, to the waters of Camas Bostadh and the open sea beyond. Traigh

Bostadh is reached via a narrow road which gives access to the modern cemetery of Bosta/*Bostadh*. The scheduled area comprising the extent of the known settlement remains extends inland for a distance of approximately 135 m from the edge of the beach on the edge of a narrow inlet formed by a stream which flows north from Loch a Sgail and drains into the sea.

- 3.1.6.4 There is further evidence for prehistoric occupation in this part of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr*, including midden material on the beach (Canmore 349065, 349829), as well as cairns (e.g Canmore 338299) which may be prehistoric. As a buried feature, the monument is clearly not prominent, though the replica of an Iron Age house is a visual reminder of the form that the settlement once took (**Plate 3-2**). The location and setting of the settlement is also important to an understanding of the prehistoric and later settlement. The excavations identified midden material containing a mix of animal bone, antler, fish bones and shells, indicating that the inhabitants were exploiting a mix of terrestrial and marine resources, and so the coastal location would have been key for this. There are clear views out to sea from the monument, which contribute to an understanding of this site.

Plate 3-2 Looking southwest at Bosta/Bostadh (SM7335)



## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.6.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 11.5 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 11.78 km. The view from the monument would be constrained by the local topography; therefore, it is anticipated that 9 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument with only 3 of these visible to full height (**Figure 15.1.6a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component occupying approximately 30° of outward views to the sea from the monument itself and would represent a change to this view, as illustrated in a photomontage from Bosta/Bostadh (**Figure 18.53: Viewpoint 29 Bosta/Bostadh, Volume 2b**).

- 3.1.6.6 It is considered that the limited view of the Turbine Area and the distance would mean that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.6.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as a well-preserved example of later Iron Age settlement overlain by evidence of minor reuse by the Norse. The remains have further potential to increase understanding of the later prehistoric domestic economy, settlement organisation and architecture.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.6.8 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.7 SM5252 DUN STUIGH, DUN, GREAT BERNERA

#### Asset description

- 3.1.7.1 This monument is described as the remains of a galleried dun or broch and is located at the end of a rocky promontory which is largely cut off from the headland by a deep cleft in the rock. It is a slight oval in plan measuring approximately 14 m north to south and 13 m east to west, with a wall thickness of approximately 3 m. The best-preserved section of the wall is on the southeast side, where the wall survives to a height of around 1 m. A modern cairn has been built on the south wall.
- 3.1.7.2 Duns, or brochs, typically date to the Iron Age and continued to be used, or were re-used, during the medieval period and sometimes later. This site is therefore of significance as an example of an Iron Age defended residence, with likely evidence for late prehistoric and medieval settlement.

#### Setting

- 3.1.7.3 As noted above, the dun is located on a promontory on the north side of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr* and so is on the western side of Loch Ròg an Ear. The larger broch of Dun Carloway is located approximately 4 km to the east across Loch Ròg an Ear, with theoretical intervisibility between them.
- 3.1.7.4 As a relatively low, ruined structure, this monument is not currently prominent in views toward it, though the modern cairns acts as a marker to some extent, but its promontory location affords widespread views from it. The views from the monument are open along the coast in either direction and out to sea. The location of the dun may have been chosen for its defensive features, with the cliffs on 3 sides and to allow monitoring of any boats in the sea and as a landmark or beacon during marine activity.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.1.7.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 11 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 11.22 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.7a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), most of which would be visible to full height. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a notable change to the views to the north. Although the distance between the Turbine Area and the monument slightly diminishes the visual impact of the Turbine Area, the placement of the Turbine Area across the entrance to Loch Ròg an Ear leading to the ocean would serve to close off the open views which were likely a component in the placement of the dun. The addition of the Turbine Area would not change how the monument is understood within its context alongside Loch Ròg an Ear or views toward Doune Carloway/*Dun Charlabhaigh*.

3.1.7.6 It is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.7.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as an example of a late Iron Age fortified residence. The remains have further potential to increase understanding of aspects of defence, material culture and society in the Late Iron Age and any use in the medieval period.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.7.8 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.8 SM5341 TEAMPULL PHEADAIR, CHAPEL AND SETTLEMENT, SHADER

### **Asset description**

3.1.8.1 The chapel of Teampull Pheadair comprises the turf covered wall footings of a medieval chapel, which is rectangular in plan and orientated on an east to west alignment. It was formed of a nave measuring approximately 8 m by 5 m and a chancel of 2.5 m by 3.5 m approximately. The walls survive to a height of up to approximately 1 m. It is recorded (Canmore 4265) that there was an associated burial ground that may have been in use up until the 18th century. Evidence of an associated settlement is in the form of the low earthwork remains of an oval building and terracing to the north of the chapel as well as enclosure walls.

3.1.8.2 There is also evidence of an earlier Iron Age settlement within this site, which has been most notably evidenced through material eroding out of the cliff edge. This has included parts of structures, including rough walling, as well as midden material containing bone, pottery and shells. There will, therefore, be considerable evidential value within this monument, representing a continuity of settlement over an extended period of time.

### Setting

3.1.8.3 This monument is located on the immediate coastal edge overlooking the stony shoreline below. It is within grassed fields arranged in narrow strips extending out from the modern settlement of Shader located approximately 700 m to 1 km to the south. This is a generally level area along the coastal strip with broad views out to sea.

3.1.8.4 The remains of the chapel are not prominent, surviving only as the turf covered walls, but they are recognisable as a medieval chapel, and its isolated context is evocative of the historic settlement of which it would have formed a central feature. It is one of a series of medieval chapels along the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* which have a closely coastal setting, with modern settlement located somewhat further inland. The connections between the chapel and settlement remains are key to understanding and appreciating the remains within their context. It is possible that the potential for contemplation of the open ocean and the feeling of isolation that it can engender was one of the reasons that the chapel was constructed in this location; however, it is also possible that the location was more influenced by the presence of the late Iron Age settlement and that characteristic of the chapel was incidental. Therefore, it is considered that the broad views along the coast and out to sea make a moderate contribution to the asset's value.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.8.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 7.7 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 7.95 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.8a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). Most of these would be visible to full height and the Turbine Area would affect about 60° of the 360° view. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a change to the views to the northwest, as illustrated in a photomontage from the southern end of the monument (**Figure 18.29: Viewpoint 5 Shader/Siadar an Rubha Core Path, Volume 2b**).

3.1.8.6 Although the presence of the Turbine Area would result in a notable change in views from the monument itself and from the immediate approach, the chapel's connections to the settlement remains and the late Iron Age remains would be unchanged and would still be able to be understood and appreciated within their local context. The outward views make a small

contribution to the appreciation and understanding of this asset; therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.8.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as a multi-period site that has evidence of occupation from the Iron Age to pre-clearance.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.8.8 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.9 SM90110 DUN CARLOWAY, BROCH

#### Asset description

- 3.1.9.1 Dun Carloway is perhaps the best preserved of the duns, or brochs, within the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*, standing to a height of close to 9 m at its highest point, which may be close to its original height when built in the Iron Age. The most intact part of the wall rises to the high point on the southeast side of the dun, with the wall having collapsed along the northern and western sides, though even here the walls survive to a height of approximately 2 m. In plan it is roughly circular with a 14.3 m external diameter and 7.4 m internal diameter, with double walls giving a total thickness of 2.9 m to 3.8 m. Within the double walls are 4 chambers surviving, with one of these leading to a set of stairs. The collapsed sections of the wall have exposed the internal structure of the wall at the upper levels, where it is possible to see floor slabs laid between the inner and outer walls, which would have provided chambers at the upper floor levels.
- 3.1.9.2 At ground level there is an entrance doorway with a stone lintel on the northwestern side of the broch, and this leads into the interior. The wall is part solid at the lower level, though the entrance to one of the chambers is visible opposite to the entrance.
- 3.1.9.3 Limited excavation was conducted at Dun Carloway in 1972 in the course of consolidation work to the walls. The excavation was undertaken within one of the chambers, with a natural peaty subsoil directly overlying rock found beneath the chamber floor. 3 hearths and a clay lined pit were found, along with pottery, which was interpreted as resulting from pottery production in the period AD 400 to 700. Other finds included a quern stone and shells. Whilst an Iron Age date is suggested for brochs in general, this clearly indicates a much longer period of use and Dun Carloway was reputedly used as a stronghold of the Morison clan in the 17th century and was besieged by the Macaulays of Uig. This suggests that it was still intact at that time and there is even a record of the ground floor still being occupied into the 1870s, suggesting that it still retained a roof structure to that date.

## Setting

- 3.1.9.4 Dun Carloway is located on a prominent knoll above a settlement of the same name. It is built on a small area of relatively level ground at an elevation on 50 m AOD, with the ground then dropping down to the settlement to the south. It is now reached from a car park to the southeast, with a path leading up the slope and skirting the edge of the enclosed fields attached to the current settlement. The broch can be seen as a prominent structure on the skyline along this path, with modern houses and the ruins of earlier blackhouses at the base of the slope, with Loch an Duin beyond that.
- 3.1.9.5 Hillocks rise up to the north, with Beinn an Duin rising to a height of 84 m AOD, and to the northwest of the broch, though there is a gap of lower ground between these leading to Loch Charlabhaigh approximately 1 km to the north. There is a further spit of land with low hills to the north of that and then the sea beyond.
- 3.1.9.6 From the base of the dun outward views direct to the north are largely curtailed by the slopes of Beinn an Duin to the immediate north, though there is some visibility of open sea beyond this from higher on the dun and presumably this would have been the case to a greater degree when it was intact. There are clearer views out to sea to the west, looking across the islands to the north of Little Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr Beag* and clearer views still to the southwest across the settlement of Doune Carloway with Loch Ròg and then the hills beyond this. The location of Dun Stuigh on Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr* (SM5252) may be within this view, though it is difficult to discern at a distance of approximately 3.6 km.
- 3.1.9.7 This is one of a series of dun structures arranged along the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. Unlike some other examples, it is not located directly on the coast but is set slightly inland and so it may not have been located primarily for clear views out to sea, though it may have been deliberately located near to the entrance to the sea inlet of Loch Ròg. Its inland location may have had a more defensive function with panoramic views being a key component in its function and use. It is considered that the panoramic views across Loch Ròg an Ear to the west and south as well as the views along the coastline make a moderate contribution to the asset's value.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.9.8 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 10.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 10.12 km. The view from the monument would be constrained by the local topography; therefore, it is anticipated that only a limited number of WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument itself (**Figure 15.1.9a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). These would be seen through a narrow gap between hills with 6 WTGs visible. The Turbine Area would also not be visible from the footpath on the approach to the monument from the south. From higher ground to the north of the monument, the Turbine Area

would comprise a moderate component in outward views to the sea from the monument itself and would represent a noticeable change to this view (**Figure 18.52: Viewpoint 28 Doune Carlway/Càrlabhagh, Volume 2b**). Although the distance between the Turbine Area and the monument may reduce the immediate visual impact of the infrastructure, the introduction of modern industrial infrastructure, albeit at a distance, would crowd the background potentially changing how the dun is experienced.

- 3.1.9.9 It is considered that the limited view of the Turbine Area from the monument itself and the distance between the monument and the Turbine Area would mean that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.9.10 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.9.11 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.10 SM90022 ARNOL, BLACKHOUSES NO. 39 AND NO. 42 AND ASSOCIATED CROFT HOUSES

#### Asset description

- 3.1.10.1 Arnol blackhouses comprise a group of 19th century domestic buildings, some now unroofed, which are maintained as a museum and visitor attraction, representing the characteristic style of post-medieval domestic buildings within the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*. They were taken into state care in the 1960s and have since been maintained, with restoration work completed to one of the houses. There are 2 blackhouses within the site, both of which were built in around 1880 on what was the edge of the cultivated land for the settlement of Arnol/*Àrnoil*. They are shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1898 as 2 buildings to either side of a track amongst a dispersed group of buildings separated from and to the north of the main settlement of Arnol/*Àrnoil*.
- 3.1.10.2 Blackhouse no. 39 is located on the western side of the road and was in a ruined state when it came into state care in the 1960s. As a result, it has been maintained as an unroofed structure comprising a central byre house on a broadly east to west alignment with annexes on the northern and southern sides. One side of the byre house would have been for human habitation with the other side for livestock. The annex to the south would have been the entrance porch (*fosglan*), whilst the northern annex was a barn. A small enclosure formed by a drystone wall is located to the north, which may have been used as a vegetable patch or stackyard.
- 3.1.10.3 Blackhouse no. 42 was vacated in 1965 and has since been maintained as much as possible in its condition as it was at that time. It comprises a byre house on a north to south alignment with a barn and porch (*fosglan*) annex on the eastern side and an enclosure to the north. The living area

was on the north side of the house with the byre to the south. The living area has a stone floor and central hearth, around which the furniture is arranged, comprising a box bed, bench and sideboard. A wooden partition with a door leads to a bedroom at the northern end of the house. The roof is formed from thatch supported by roof timbers laid on the stone walls of the house. There was no chimney, with smoke from the central hearth filtering through the thatch. Whilst this would have created a smoky condition within the house, there were advantages to this, helping to create even heat through the house, reducing the risk of sparks catching light to the thatch and also helping to prevent fungus or insect infestation within the roof.

3.1.10.4 The scheduled area also includes the later houses which were built to replace the blackhouses. The house (whitehouse) at No 39 was built in the 1920s and is typical of an early 20th century house with 2 storeys, rendered stone walls and a roof of tarred felt. The ground floor comprises a kitchen and living room, with stairs leading to a loft space above. The house at No 42 is a 1964 bungalow.

3.1.10.5 The character and significance of the blackhouses is described in a HES statement of significance (Historic Environment Scotland 2020). This identifies that the significance of the blackhouses is bound up with the crofting organisation and way of life. Crofts were smallholdings formed from the end of the 18th century, and specifically within Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* formed by Lord Seaforth from 1814. The crofts were designed to provide a tenant exclusive use of small plots of land with access to common grazing as well as peat banks. The blackhouses were therefore adapted to this lifestyle, to be built by the tenant and incorporating a byre for livestock, and they were used alongside other crofting resources including peat banks, cultivated plots, grain drying kilns and watermills. The statement of significance for the blackhouses identified the following heritage values:

- **Evidential value** – in the fabric of the site, to understand the construction and adaptation of these house types;
- **Historical value** – as representative of the crofting way of life in Lewis in the 19th and early 20th centuries, including evidence from oral history;
- **Architectural and artistic values** – these are late examples of a house type which is very different to those with which we are more familiar today, and authentic representation of the use of vernacular materials which could be locally sourced;
- **Landscape and aesthetic values** – these have a high aesthetic value within the context in which they are located, derived from their use of materials (stone, thatch) and their form, which is uniquely adapted to the local environment and harsh climate.

## Setting

3.1.10.6 The blackhouses are located several hundred metres to the north of the main settlement of Arnol/*Àrnoil*, within land, which is sloping down very gently to the coast, located approximately 450 m to the north. As a result, the blackhouses stand in a largely open landscape, unenclosed to

the west, but bounded by post and wire fencing to the east. The modern settlement to the south is also interspersed with the remains of other former blackhouses.

3.1.10.7 As noted above, the blackhouses, and particularly No 42, have a high aesthetic value as the design and use of materials is intimately linked to the local environment and this aesthetic value is seen in the views from and across the site to the Atlantic shore, across the moorland and to higher ground to the south.

3.1.10.8 The important aspects of the setting of blackhouses are their visual and spatial links with other blackhouse remains within the surrounding landscape and the agricultural remains that are distinctive evidence of the crofting practices. Views outside the immediate crofting settlement are not integral to understanding the nature of the remains and the settlement is not orientated to take advantage of the sea.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.10.9 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 8.3 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 8.47 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a change to the views to the north and northwest (**Figure 18.38: Viewpoint 14 Arnol/Àrnoil Blackhouse, Volume 2b**).

3.1.10.10 Although the presence of the Turbine Area would result in a notable change in views from the monument itself and from the immediate approach, the connections between the blackhouses and the surrounding historic crofting communities would be unchanged and would still be able to be understood and appreciated within their local context. The seaward views make a minor contribution to the appreciation and understanding of this asset; therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.10.11 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.10.12 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.11 SM13787 DUN, EILEAN LOCH ARNOL

#### Asset description

3.1.11.1 The dun is a prehistoric, defended settlement, and this example was built on an artificial island within Loch Arnol. The island is near to the northern edge of Loch Arnol and is broadly circular in shape with a diameter of approximately 20 m (**Plate 3-3**). The island mostly comprises a grass covered mound, with a stony edge around the outer edge, with fragmentary remains of coursed stonework which would have formed the base of an outer wall. The causeway has a length of approximately 20 m to link the island to the north shore of the loch.

Plate 3-3 Looking northeast at dun on Loch Arnol (SM13787)



3.1.11.2 The original construction of the dun is considered likely to date to the Iron Age, though it is also believed to have been used in the medieval period. Evidence of stonework visible within the dun have been suggested to form the remains of a rectangular structure likely to date to the medieval period.

3.1.11.3 The island of the dun is likely to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with its Iron Age construction and later re-use. Excavation on similar sites has demonstrated that the partially submerged nature of monuments of this type is likely to lead to good preservation of archaeological deposits, including organic material, within waterlogged conditions.

#### Setting

3.1.11.4 Loch Arnol is a sea level loch on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, which is separated from the sea by a partly grass covered shingle bank with a width of approximately 150 m. Abhainn Arnol flows into the loch from the south before draining into the sea. The loch therefore occupies a low-lying valley with land rising very gently toward Bragar/*Bhràdhgair* to the west and Arnol/*Àrnoil* to the east.

- 3.1.11.5 Though not prominent in medium or longer distance views, the form of the island which comprises this dun is highly recognisable and characteristic as a monument of this type from the immediate vicinity of the loch. Artificial islands, known as crannogs, supporting settlements of this type are a relatively widespread and characteristic monument type within Scotland/*Alba*, with many found on freshwater lochs.
- 3.1.11.6 The dun would have been a prominent, central and defended settlement structure within the valley of the River Arnol/*Abhainn Arnol*, visible from what may have been settled and cultivated land rising to either side of the loch. It would also have been centrally located to view out to land within this valley. Whilst most closely associated with the loch itself, it is notable that the dun occupies the north shore of the loch and so this may have afforded views out to sea when the structure was in place.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.11.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 7.9 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 8.81 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible, mostly to hub height (**Figure 15.1.10a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a change to the views to the north and northwest. Wirelines created for the 2 viewpoints within the village of Arnol/*Àrnoil* (**Figure 18.38, Volume 2b**, Viewpoint 14 and **Figure 18.39: Viewpoint 15 Arnol/*Àrnoil* Village, Volume 2b**) show that the outward views toward the ocean would be dominated by the Turbine Area.
- 3.1.11.8 Although the presence of the Turbine Area would result in a notable change in views from the monument itself and from the immediate approach, the connections between the monument and the loch would be unchanged and the remains would still be able to be understood and appreciated within their local context. Views across the loch toward the monument would be impacted by the addition of the Turbine Area and would impact how the monument is appreciated from this angle. The outward views from the asset make a notable contribution to the appreciation and understanding of this asset and would be partially impacted by the change to the views to the northwest; therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.11.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.11.10 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.12 SM1661 CLACH AN TRUSHAL, STANDING STONE, BALLANTRUSHAL

#### Asset description

3.1.12.1 Clach an Trushal is distinguished as being the tallest standing stone in Scotland/*Alba* at a height of 5.75 m and appears as a single standing stone, though other large stones are lying on the immediately surrounding ground. These suggest that the surviving standing stone would once have formed part of a larger stone setting, the form of which has been lost. It is recorded that local knowledge (Canmore 4264) has stated that there was once a ring of stones around the surviving stone but that these were dug up and used as stone in field walls and in house construction, with the last of the stones removed in the early 20th century. The recumbent stones near to the standing stone are partly built into a bank which forms an enclosure to the strip of land in which the standing stone is located. The stone is set at a slight slant to the southwest and it narrows to the top.

#### Setting

3.1.12.2 The stone is set within a narrow strip of land which is bounded on one side by a bank, and by a dry-stone wall on the other side (**Plate 3-4**). It is on a northwest facing slope approximately 550 m south of the coast, with the slightly higher open ground of Mullach Mor to the west. There is some modern settlement in this area, with a cottage immediately alongside the strip in which the stone is located, and a number of agricultural barns and houses to the east, with associated enclosed fields. The modern houses are interspersed with earlier, ruined houses.

Plate 3-4 Looking northwest at Clach an Trushal (SM1661)



3.1.12.3 As a tall and singular stone, Clach an Trushal is locally prominent, though seen alongside other vertical structure including wood poles and a wind turbine which serve the modern settlement. It has a high aesthetic quality drawn from its sheer size as well as its form, with views of it and from it, including to the sea, contributing to this value. There are no other surviving standing stones with a clear visual relationship to Clach an Trushal, though a former stone circle (Canmore 274232) is present some 750 m away alongside the Shader River/*Abhainn Shiadeir*, from which Clach an Trushal is visible. There are no surviving standing stones in this circle though a number of recumbent and packing stones indicate the outline as other stones have been removed for the construction of walls and for use as lintels. This does help to demonstrate that whilst Clach an Trushal survives as a singular stone, it would once have formed part of a wider group of ritual features of probable Neolithic date.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.12.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 8.3 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 8.51 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44, in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself and would characterise a change to the views to the northwest. There are several wind turbines present within the local vicinity of the standing stone which has already added modern infrastructure into the setting of the monument (**Figure 18.31: Viewpoint 7 Clach an Trushal, Volume 2b**).

3.1.12.5 Although the presence of the Turbine Area would result in a notable change in views from the monument itself and from the immediate approach, the connections between the monument and the wider ritual landscape including the remains of a former stone circle to the northeast would be unchanged and the remains would still be able to be understood and appreciated within that context. Views to the monument from the southeast would be affected which would impact how the monument is appreciated from this angle. The distance between the monument and the Turbine Area has softened the visual impact of the Turbine Area allowing the stone to dominate the view. The outward views from the asset make a notable contribution to the appreciation and understanding of this asset and would be partially impacted by the change to the views to the northwest; therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.12.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.12.7 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.13 SM1671 DUN LOCH AN DUNA, BROCH, SOUTH BRAGAR

#### Asset description

3.1.13.1 Dun Loch an Duna is the remains of a dun, or broch, located on a small islet or promontory within Loch an Duna which is reached across a narrow promontory linked to the north shore of the loch. The promontory itself has a length of approximately 58 m north to south and the remains of the broch has a diameter of approximately 16.5 m (**Plate 3-5**). The walls survive to a height of around 2 m, for the most part comprising a rubble mound, with some areas of coursed rubble stone showing elements of the form of the original structure.

Plate 3-5 Looking east toward the remains of the dun at Loch an Duna (SM1671)



3.1.13.2 Whilst the form of the structure may suggest an Iron Age date for its original occupation, it appears to also have been used in the medieval period and is reputed to feature in a legend from the 16th or 17th century as the place where a John Macphail was captured by a group of men from the Macauley family, seeking revenge for an earlier attack. This would suggest that that the broch was intact and inhabited into the post-medieval period and there are records (Canmore 4187) of the broch being much better preserved into the early 19th century at which time it was described as surviving to a height of 3 storeys, with the hollow wall construction evident and containing a staircase. Evidently, a considerable quantity of stone was subsequently removed from the broch for local construction activities.

## Setting

- 3.1.13.3 Loch an Duna is located to the immediate south of the A858, at an elevation of 30 m AOD. A possible, but largely submerged crannog (Canmore 270566) is also recorded within Loch an Duna, approximately 80 m southwest of the broch, with traces of a possible causeway connecting the two.
- 3.1.13.4 The settlement of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* is located to the north of the A858 and the broch is approximately 1.5 km inland from the coast. Enclosed fields and the occasional building are located between the road and Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*, with the land rising to the more open moorland to the south of Loch an Duna. The elevation rises to approximately 40-45 m AOD within the settlement of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*, ensuring that there is now no direct view out to sea, though it is possible that there may have been from the top of the broch when it was at its full height. However, in its current form it is not more than locally prominent, and its key visual relationships relate to the loch in which it is located, with longer distance views to the hills to the south.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.13.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 8.7 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 8.81 km. The view from the monument would be constrained by the local topography; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 21 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument though only 9 of these would be visible to hub height (**Figure 15.1.11a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in views to the west from the monument itself which mostly comprise the modern A858 road and the sharp rise in topography just beyond it. The WTGs would extend above this rise and would represent a change to this view but would not detract from the appreciation and understanding of this asset within its context. Views from the eastern side of loch toward the broch would include the WTGs in the distance over the crest but this would be in far distance and is not likely to be a dominant feature in this view due to the landscape topography.
- 3.1.13.6 It is considered that the limited view of the Turbine Area and the sheltering nature of the topography in that direction would mean that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.13.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.13.8 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.14 SM5364 LOCH AN DUIN, DUN, SHADER

#### Asset description

- 3.1.14.1 This monument is the remains of a galleried dun located on an island within Loch an Duin, which is linked to the shore by a causeway to the west. The island is approximately circular in form with a diameter of 30 m. The causeway is formed of boulders and is approximately 40 m in length. The dun is a fortified structure, probably originating in the Iron Age and in use through to the early medieval period.
- 3.1.14.2 Stone debris resulting from collapse of parts of the dun partly obscures its form, but the inner and outer faces of the base of the wall appear to survive within the rubble. The remains of 2 corbelled cells have been observed on the northwest and southeastern sides (Canmore 4279).

#### Setting

- 3.1.14.3 The monument is within a loch at an elevation of approximately 40 m AOD with land rising to the south and east. Loch an Duin is located to the south of the A857, with the coast located approximately 1.5 km to the north, beyond the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha*. The rising ground to the south and east leads into the interior of Lewis, whilst there is a slight rise up to the line of the A857 before the land drops down gently to the shore. This slight rise means that the coast is not currently visible from the shore of the loch, with modern buildings of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha* seen along the road to the north and peripheral modern buildings to the west.
- 3.1.14.4 The monuments of Clach Stei Lin stone circle and enclosure (SM5901) and Steinaclait homestead, enclosure, and standing stone (SM90284) are most obviously associated with the dun as they are located in close proximity to Loch an Duin and there is clear intervisibility in particular between the dun and the site of the Steinaclait settlement. The exact relationship between the monuments is unclear as the dun is thought to be younger than the other 2 monuments. Possibly the clearest view of the dun is from the higher ground at Steinaclait settlement to the south, from where the dun can be clearly seen, set within Loch an Duin and with the sea beyond.

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.14.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 9.2 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 9.4 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained by the local topography at the west end but it would be increasingly clear in the centre and east side of the monument; therefore, it is anticipated that the tip of up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the majority of the monument, though mostly to blade tip only (**Figure 15.1.12a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The view from the western end of the causeway section of the monument boundary would be constrained by the surrounding topography and the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha*. The view from the dun

remains is not expected to be constrained as the island that the dun is located on is equal to or slightly higher in topography than the bank to the north and west of the causeway end. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in views to the west from the monument itself which mostly comprise fields lining the modern A858 road and the modern buildings outside the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha*. The closest photomontage viewpoint to the monument is Viewpoint 6 (**Figure 18.30: Viewpoint 6 Borve/Borgh, Volume 2b**) which was taken from the A857 230 m west of the dun. The WTGs would extend above these obstructions and would represent a change to this view but would not detract from the appreciation and understanding of this asset within its context. Views from the Clach Stei Lin and Steinaclait monuments toward the dun would include the WTGs in the distance but this would be in the far distance and is not likely to be a dominant feature in this view nor would it detract from understanding and appreciating the dun in its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.14.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as an example of a late Iron Age fortified residence. The remains have further potential to increase understanding of construction methods, domestic occupation, material culture and land use in the later prehistoric period and potential continued use in the medieval period.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.14.7 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.15 SM5901 CLACH STEI LIN, STONE CIRCLE AND ENCLOSURE

#### Asset description

- 3.1.15.1 Clach Stei Lin retains just a single upright stone of the original circle, with 2 other stones lying on their side and partly buried in the ground. The upright stone has a height of approximately 1.7 m. Other parts of the circle can be seen in a low bank and there is also an oval enclosure comprising a low earth and stone bank. The original form of the structure is relatively difficult to discern due to its condition. The date of the feature is not known, though the stone circle may be Neolithic in origin, and there would be potential for more information on its form to be obtained through further survey. The enclosure is likely to be later in date.

#### Setting

- 3.1.15.2 These features are located on a low hillock, known as *Airigh an Tuim*, at an elevation of around 50 m AOD within an area of rough pasture enclosed by post and wire fencing. The area also has

traces of peat cuttings. Loch an Duin is located approximately 350 m to the southwest and the modern settlement of Lower Shader/*Siadar Iarach* is arranged along the A857 approximately 350 m to the northwest.

- 3.1.15.3 With a single upright stone, this is not a prominent feature in views of and across it, though due to its position on a low hillock, it is likely to have been more prominent in views from the north when it was originally constructed. Due to its position, there are wide views from the monument toward the sea to the northwest and to the southwest toward the dun in Loch an Duin (SM5364) and southeast toward the Steinacleit homestead, enclosure, and standing stone (SM90284).

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.15.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 9.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 9.64 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.13a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). These would be visible to full height, with the Turbine Area occupying about 50° of the 360° view. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in outward views of the ocean from the monument itself which would also include the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha* and its peripheral settlement. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in views to the west from the monument itself which mostly comprise fields lining the modern A858 road and the modern buildings outside the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha*. The WTGs would extend above the residential buildings and would represent a change to this view but would not detract from the appreciation and understanding of this asset within its context. Views from the Loch an Duin and Steinacleit monuments toward the stone circle would not include the WTGs in the distance. It is not expected that the Turbine Area would detract from understanding and appreciating the remains of the stone circle in its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.15.5 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as it has the potential, through excavation and analysis to provide information about Neolithic ritual practices. The associated enclosure is undated, but may be a prehistoric agricultural, rather than a ritual structure and may seal soil deposits capable of providing information about the state of vegetation and agriculture in pre-Iron Age Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*.

### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.15.6 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## **3.1.16 SM90284 STEINACLEIT, HOMESTEAD AND FIELD SYSTEM**

### **Asset description**

- 3.1.16.1 The monument of Steinacleit was discovered following the removal of peat in 1920, and is a difficult site to interpret, having been described at various times as a chambered cairn, stone circle and homestead. Most recent observations have suggested that the interpretation of a chambered cairn is not supportable and a topographic survey in 2003 (Dutton, A. 2003) identified 2 distinct phases of use. The central feature is a large sub-circular mound, most likely the remains of a house, measuring 15 m by 12 m. This is located within the southwestern part of an oval enclosure measuring approximately 85 m east to west and 60 m north to south. This enclosure is formed as a low earth and stone bank and incorporates a number of large stones. The enclosure has been described as a possible cattle enclosure and may be contemporary with the house structure. The enclosure also contains a small upright stone in the southeastern corner. Whilst a prehistoric date for this monument seems likely, there is no recorded material to give a more refined date, and the ambiguity of the remains also makes dating difficult.
- 3.1.16.2 This monument is clearly of archaeological and historic value as a likely settlement site of prehistoric date. However, the relative ambiguity of the visible remains of the monument ensures that this value is not fully realised, though it is likely that there is potential for the site to reveal further information on the prehistoric settlement of the area.

### **Setting**

- 3.1.16.3 The monument is located at a height of approximately 60 m AOD, above Loch an Duin, some 2 km from the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. It is near to a local high point approaching the edge of the open moorland, with the land rising gradually toward the interior of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* to the south and east, and near to a track leading back to Upper Shader/*Siadar Uarach* to the north. On the approach to the monument from Loch an Duin it appears to be on a summit, giving it some sense of prominence despite it only surviving as a relatively low earthwork.
- 3.1.16.4 It forms part of a group of prehistoric monuments around Loch an Duin, with Clach Stei Lin stone circle and enclosure (SM5901) on the eastern side of the Loch, approximately 500 m directly to the north of Steinacleit and Loch an Duin, dun, Shader (SM5364) comprising a dun within Loch an Duin, approximately 450 m to the northwest. Clach an Trushal (SM1661) is located approximately 2 km to the west. Further inland, evidence has been found to suggest in the form of a submerged causeway and Neolithic pottery that an islet within Loch Maravat, approximately 790 m southeast

of the Steinacleit monument, may be a possible Neolithic crannog (Canmore 370585) showing that this monument is within a wider prehistoric landscape.

3.1.16.5 As noted above, the monument can be seen on the immediate walk to it from Loch an Duin, but it is not readily visible from beyond that. Due to its location on the edge of the rising ground above the coastal strip of the west coast of Lewis, there are very wide views from the monument taking in the coastal edge and out to sea beyond. This also encompasses the modern settlement along the A857 and other modern features such as the wind turbines at Druim nan Carnan, at a distance of approximately 2.8 km to the west.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.16.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 9.7 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 9.86 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.14a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). These would be visible to full height, with the Turbine Area occupying about 50° of the 360° view. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in outward views toward the ocean from the monument itself which would also include the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha* and its peripheral settlement. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in views to the west from the monument itself which mostly comprise fields lining the modern A858 road and the modern buildings outside the modern settlement of Shader/*Siadar an Rubha*. The WTGs would extend above these obstructions and would represent a change to this view but would not detract from the appreciation and understanding of this asset within its context. Views from the Loch an Duin and Clach Stei Lin monuments toward Steinacleit would not include the WTGs in the distance and so there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.16.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as a rare example of a large prehistoric settlement mound and field system in the northern part of the Outer Hebrides/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*. There is potential for more information relating to prehistoric settlement, agricultural economy and society.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.16.8 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.17 SM1669 DUN BORVE, BROCH

#### Asset description

- 3.1.17.1 A dun, or broch, is a round tower structure which are characteristic of northern and western Scotland/*Alba*. They originate in the Iron Age period and are typically of a hollow-walled structure. It has been suggested that they may have been built for specifically defensive purposes, but the height of the towers may also have been to emphasis their prominence and prestige.
- 3.1.17.2 Dun Borge is in a completely ruined condition, with the circular walls almost completely collapsed though it is reported (Canmore 4360) that earlier observation have indicated that up to around 2 m of the original base of the structure may be buried beneath peat and the overlying rubble (**Plate 3-6**). It has also previously been observed that there was evidence of cells, or spaces, within the wall structure below ground level, as well as possible evidence for a stair. These suggest that structural evidence for a hollow wall construction typical of a broch may survive below the current ground level, though there is now no sign of this on the surface. The outer diameter of the visible structure is around 15.6 m and the inner diameter approximately 9.6 m with a wall width of between 2 m and 3 m, though it may be wider below the current ground surface.

Plate 3-6 Looking toward the remains of Dun Borge (SM1669)



#### Setting

- 3.1.17.3 The broch is located within an area of open, peaty moorland approximately 350 m from the coast (**Plate 3-6**). It stands in total isolation at the high point within this moorland, meaning that despite its low height, it has a degree of local prominence in views toward it. This is likely to have been one of a number of such structures along the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, including the recorded site of Dun Sabhuill (Canmore 4359) at Galson, approximately 2.8 km to the northeast, which has now been entirely lost to coastal erosion.

3.1.17.4 Its ruined state compared to other examples of this type of monument affects its aesthetic qualities to some extent, though its location ensures that there are broad views from it along the coast and out to sea, emphasising its character as an isolated ruin. The degree to which the views from the broch toward the ocean was important during its use is unclear given the distance between the monument and the coast. It is likely, however, that the broch served as visual landmark from the ocean, rising above the coastal moorland. The setting is considered to make a medium contribution to the monument's value.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.17.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 10.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 10.37 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that all of the WTGs, 44 in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, would be visible (**Figure 15.1.15a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). These would be visible to full height, with the Turbine Area occupying about 45° of the 360° view. The Turbine Area would comprise a new component in outward views to the west/southwest from the monument itself, comprising a moderate change in the coastal moorland setting of the monument. The closest SLVIA viewpoint is Viewpoint 4 (**Figure 18.28: Viewpoint 4 Melbost Borve/Mealabost Bhuirgh, Volume 2b**) which was taken from approximately 1.2 km southwest of the broch. The WTGs would represent a change to this view and potentially impact the sense of isolation which may detract from the appreciation of this asset. There would be a change that negatively affects the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **medium**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.17.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as a rare example of a large prehistoric settlement mound and field system in the northern part of the Outer Hebrides/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*. There is potential for more information relating to prehistoric settlement, agricultural economy and society.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.17.7 A magnitude of change of medium adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **moderate adverse** significance of effect, which is **significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.18 SM11087 ST PETER'S CHURCH, PABAY MOR, LEWIS

### Asset description

3.1.18.1 St Peter's Church (*Teampall Pheadair*) is located on the uninhabited island of Pabaigh Mòr. The place name of *pabay* suggests a Norse connection with a meaning identified of "island of the

priests" (The Papar Project). This suggests a possible Norse interaction with early Celtic Christian traditions and a possible early Christian establishment on the island, possibly on Pabaigh Beag (Barrowman 2020). It was noted by the Papay Project that the island was recorded as uninhabited by 1850, but that there had previously been 7 families living there, some previous cultivation is evidenced in the form of lazy beds, and the island population also appears to have been supported by grazing of livestock and fishing. The remains of the small church presumably correspond to the small population that the island has formerly supported.

3.1.18.2 This monument comprises the remains of a rectangular church measuring approximately 10 m by 5 m with the internal space measuring 6.5 m from east to west and 4 m north to south, the walls having a thickness of approximately 0.9 m. It is dedicated to St Peter on Pabaigh Mòr and believed to be medieval, possibly early medieval, in date. It is likely to have been in use up until the ending of settlement in the 19th century. The presence of an associated graveyard has not been positively confirmed but is likely on the basis of the presence of grave markers.

3.1.18.3 The church is importance as the religious centre of the small settlement on the island from the medieval period through to the 19th century, and also because of a possible early medieval history involving interaction between the Norse and the early Christian tradition.

### Setting

3.1.18.4 The church is aligned broadly east to west on a north-facing slope, just above a beach that faces northeast. Slightly higher ground flanks the site to the north and south, with a small loch to the west. Further west lies the island's highest point, Beinn Mhor, which rises to 69 m AOD.

3.1.18.5 The church is closely associated with the remains of former settlement on the island, and offers views to the northwest.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.18.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 14.5 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 14.82 km. The view from the monument would be slightly constrained by the local bedrock outcrops to the west but open to the east; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.16a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north/northwest across the open sea from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting.

3.1.18.7 Associations with the former settlement may indicate that views to the south from the asset were particularly important; however, views from the former settlement to the scheduled church would

potentially include sight of some of the WTGs in the background. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.18.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated for the potential to increase understanding of the development of Christianity in the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar* and the possible interactions between the Norse settlers and the native inhabitants.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.18.9 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.19 SM3945 TEAMPULL NAN CRO'NAOMBH, CHAPEL 410M WNW OF GALSON

#### Asset description

3.1.19.1 The chapel is located within the old graveyard of South Galson/*Gàbhsann bho Dheas*, with the well-maintained modern graveyard located to the east. It is in a ruined state and set within a sub-circular mound, presumably formed of windblown sand, with the interior of the chapel comprising a hollow within the centre of the mound and just fragments of the wall surviving (**Plate 3-7**). The remains of the north wall contains a window opening located 0.6 m west of the northeast corner, and stones can also be seen around the west and extending around to the south side of the hollow. There are signs of burials into the mound, suggesting that these continued after the chapel went out of use, and further burial markers within the tussocky grass around this.

Plate 3-7 Looking west at the remains of Teampull nan Cro 'Naombh (SM3945)



- 3.1.19.2 It is noted that the artist William Daniel visited the site in 1815 (Barrowman, 2020) and made a drawing of it which appears in an engraving of 1819. This shows the chapel as unroofed, though the walls surviving to their full height and what must be the eastern gable end surviving with a window. The western side of the building is recorded to have been without a window. A visit by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland was made in 1921 and a plan of the structure made. By that time, the gables were destroyed, but the chapel was recorded as measuring 5.8 m by 3.7 m internally with walls at a thickness of 0.8 m. There were 3 windows around the eastern end and an entrance toward the southwestern corner.
- 3.1.19.3 A Ground Penetrating Radar survey was conducted within the modern cemetery in 2019 which identified what appeared to be burials, not all of which corresponded to grave markers visible on the surface. Rectangular stone structures located to the south of the chapel are possible 18th century burial chambers.
- 3.1.19.4 There is evidence of earlier settlement at this location which has been evidenced both from material eroding from the nearby sandy cliff edge and based on geophysical survey conducted inland from the cliffs (though not within the scheduled area). This appears to comprise a multi-period settlement, including Iron Age roundhouses, multi-cellular buildings of likely early to mid-1st millennium AD date and structures suggested as possible Norse or medieval date. It seems likely that the church was constructed to serve this settlement which suggests that the connections

between the settlement remains, and the church are key to understanding the value of the monument. The expansive views, therefore, may not have been a key reason for the placement of the chapel in this location.

### Setting

- 3.1.19.5 The chapel is located on the immediate coastal edge, with the scheduled area extending down to the eroding low sandy cliffs which are approximately 20 m from the chapel structure (**Plate 3-7**). The cemetery is reached along an access track through South Galston/*Gàbhsann bho Dheas* and the whole cemetery including the older part and the modern cemetery is fenced off from the surrounding pasture. The immediate coastal location of the chapel and graveyard is typical for Lewis, possibly reflecting the pre-crofting settlement pattern along the coast, with modern settlement now often located slightly further inland.
- 3.1.19.6 In its current ruined state and surrounded by mounded sand, the chapel is clearly not a prominent feature. However, its isolated position at the base of a grassy slope leading down to the coast and position alongside the small well-kept modern cemetery ensures that it has an aesthetic quality reflecting the long-established function of this location. The juxtaposition with the modern graveyard reflects the continuity of use and this is further reinforced by the evidential value demonstrated by the presence of earlier phases of settlement.
- 3.1.19.7 There are broad views along the coastline to the northeast, though somewhat curtailed by slightly higher ground along the coast to the southwest, and clearly expansive views out to the sea.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.19.8 **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b** shows that the Turbine Area is visible from the monument, with the nearest turbine about 11.6 km away. Up to 44 turbines could be seen from the monument in the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type, (**Figure 15.1.17a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**) but they would only form a minor part of the view to the west across the sea, occupying approximately 40° of the 360° view. The closest approach viewpoint (**Figure 18.27: Viewpoint 3 South Galston/*Gàbhsann*, Volume 2b**) is 845 m east/southeast of the monument and indicates that the turbines are not highly prominent when approaching. Overall, the distance means the turbines appear small and do not significantly affect the wider landscape setting of the monument..
- 3.1.19.9 Associations with the former settlement may indicate that the immediate setting was more important than the expansive views and the church would still be able to be understood and appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.19.10 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated for the potential to increase understanding of the development of Christianity in the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar* and changes to culture and practices through the use life of a multi-period settlement.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.19.11 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.20 SM3991 BERIE, LEWIS, SETTLEMENT SITE, 700M NW OF**

#### **Asset description**

- 3.1.20.1 Though designated as a scheduled monument in 1977, there is only limited information available on this monument. It is recorded (Canmore 4101) that excavation into a mound in the 1950s revealed the presence of a wheelhouse of Iron Age date, though there are only limited records of the excavation available. The wheelhouse was recorded as having a diameter of approximately 8 m and finds recovered included pottery and bone. Whilst one wheelhouse was identified, the mound in which it is located was more extensive and may contain additional structures. The area in which this is located comprises turf covered windblown sand deposits to the north of a rocky knoll and period erosion is reported as having resulted in the exposure of archaeological material, including midden deposits.
- 3.1.20.2 There is further reported evidence of prehistoric occupation in this area (Armit I, 1994), including a prehistoric cist (Canmore 334662), a cairn (Canmore 72724) and a stone row of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (Canmore 72723).

#### **Setting**

- 3.1.20.3 The settlement site at Berie/*A'Bheirigh* is located on the northwestern edge of the Valtos/*Bhaltos* peninsula, within a strip of machair grassland between Traigh na Beirigh and the rising hills to the south. Loch na Cuilac comprises a small loch to the west of the settlement site and a rocky knoll starts to rise immediately to the south. The beach faces directly out across Caolas Phabaigh, with the islands of Pabaigh Mòr and Bhacasaigh approximately 1 km offshore and the open sea beyond that.
- 3.1.20.4 As noted above, the settlement site comprises a low grassed mound within the machair grassland and so is not a prominent feature. However, it can be understood as part of a larger pattern of later prehistoric settlement within the Valtos/*Bhaltos* peninsula, with other coastal settlement sites of the period identified at Kneep/*Cnip* and around Traigh Na Clibhe.

3.1.20.5 There is relatively little evidence for the form of this settlement, though its coastal location implies that this may have been a factor in the resource exploitation which supported the settlement, and the outward views to the sea contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this aspect of the site.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.20.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 16.5 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 16.83 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained by the intervening topography to the Turbine Area; however, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument above the low hills of Pabaigh Mòr (**Figure 15.1.18a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), though most of these would be visible to blade tip only. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north/northeast behind the island of Pabaigh Mòr from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The Turbine Area would be limited to about 90° of the views from the monument. The closest photomontage viewpoint is 32 (**Figure 18.56: Viewpoint 32 Reef Reach, Volume 2b**) taken from the more open area of Kneep Beach, 347 m to the north of the monument.

3.1.20.7 The distance between the infrastructure and the monument in addition to the placement of the Turbine Area behind Pabaigh Mòr would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area. Regardless, the addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. It is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.20.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.20.9 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.21 SM5798 LOCH NA BERIE, BROCH AND CAUSEWAY

### Asset description

3.1.21.1 This monument comprises the remains of a broch, with evidence of occupation from the Iron Age through to the late 1st millennium AD. The monument is located within an islet of Loch na Bheirigh, though the loch has largely been infilled by windblown sand such that it is now largely a

marsh, with only a small amount of open water. A causeway runs on an east to west alignment for a distance of about 30 m, linking the islet to the former shoreline of the loch.

- 3.1.21.2 The monument has been subject to several phases of archaeological excavation, undertaken in the 1980s and in 1993-5. They identified that the structure has an overall diameter of approximately 18 m and had been subject to a number of phases of construction, alteration and stone robbing. The walls of the broch were found to survive to approximately first floor level with a height of around 3 m. However, much of this was below the current ground level and up to 2 m of internal deposits were identified, which included waterlogged material.
- 3.1.21.3 The walls of the broch were found to be approximately 3 m in width comprising an inner and an outer wall, with 7 cells located around the perimeter of the wall, each opening onto the internal space. Also found between the walls was the base of a stone staircase which would have led to the now removed second floor. The later, secondary structure was possibly of Pictish or pre-Norse (5th to 8th century) date and was located within the broch interior. This later period of occupation was revealed to be represented by a series of small cellular buildings and a principal multi-celled building, of dry-stone wall construction.
- 3.1.21.4 The monument is of high archaeological significance as an example of a high-status settlement structure of later prehistoric origin with a pattern of continued occupation, re-use and adaptation through the 1st millennium AD. Of particular note is the presence of waterlogged deposits within the base of the broch structure. These have the potential to contain preserved organic material with the potential to yield information on the economy and environment of that period. Following excavation, the walls of the broch remain to a low height above the current ground level with the internal face of the wall visible and areas of standing water and marshy grass between the walls and within the internal space.

### Setting

- 3.1.21.5 The broch is located within the interior of the *Valtos/Bhaltos* peninsula, on the edge of an area of low lying machair grassland extending south from Traigh na Beirigh. This is currently used for grazing and is enclosed by post and wire fencing. The area is surrounded by rising hills to the west, south and east which rise to a height of up to 86 m AOD. It is within the largely infilled Loch na Bheirigh. There is further evidence of previous occupation within this area, though largely undated, including settlement (Canmore 72692) and midden material (Canmore 72697, 72698).
- 3.1.21.6 As a ruined structure set within marshy grassland, the monument is not prominent; however, the form of the structure is clearly visible and it can be understood as part of a larger pattern of later prehistoric settlement within the *Valtos/Bhaltos* peninsula, with other coastal settlement sites of the period identified at *Kneep/Cnip* and around Traigh Na Clibhe. Its near coastal location implies that this may have been a factor in the resource exploitation which supported the settlement, and the outward views to the sea contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this aspect of the site.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.21.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 17.0 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 17.35 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained by the intervening topography to the Turbine Area; however, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument above the intervening low hills of Pabaigh Mòr (**Figure 15.1.19a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), many to blade tip only. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor but notable component in the background of outward views to the north/northeast behind the island of Pabaigh Mòr from the monument itself and would represent a change to this view. The Turbine Area would be limited to about 90° of the views from the monument. The closest viewpoint is 32 (**Figure 18.56, Volume 2b**) taken from the more open area of Kneep Beach, 915 m to the northwest of the monument.
- 3.1.21.8 The distance between the infrastructure and the monument in addition to the placement of the Turbine Area behind Pabaigh Mòr would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area. Regardless, the addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.21.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.21.10 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.22 SM5410 RUBHA NAN SIDHEAN, CUPMARKED ROCKS AND FISH TRAP, KIRKIBOST

### Asset description

- 3.1.22.1 This monument comprises 2 distinct features which are positioned in the same location and so have been designated within the same scheduled area. The first is a group of cup-marked carvings on a slab of rock located just below the high-water mark, so is occasionally inundated by the tide. The cup-marked carvings are spread over an area of 3.75 m on an east facing rock. There are 8 cup-marks in total with a maximum diameter of 0.16 m and 0.08 m depth. The date and function of carvings of this type is not known, but this is a rare example of the type in the Western Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Siar* and may be Bronze Age in date.

- 3.1.22.2 The fish trap comprises a rubble wall cutting off a small inlet and extending for a length of over 20 m, presumably using the tidal action to trap fish in the inlet. The original date of the fish trap is not known.
- 3.1.22.3 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance; the cup-marked stone as a rare example of this type of carving in the region, and the fish trap as a relatively rare survival of a once common feature type.

### Setting

- 3.1.22.4 The monument is located across a small inlet and south projecting promontory on the western side of Loch Ròg at the southern tip of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr*. The island of Eilean Chearstaigh is located across the water, approximately 260 m to the east. As very low-lying features which may be periodically inundated by the tide, these are clearly not prominent features and are only perceived at all from close distance. The setting of the fish trap is intrinsically defined by its location within the inlet at the water edge as this clearly relates to its function and use, with outward views not of particular importance except in relation to the surrounding water. The purpose of cup-marked is not clear. They may have been used as markers in the landscape but there is no obvious line of sight or context in which their use can be understood. It is considered that the wider views from the monument does not contribute to their value which is primarily determined by their archaeological and artistic importance.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.22.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 17.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 17.54 km. Because the monument is situated on the side of an inlet and promontory, the view toward the Turbine Area to the north is not consistent across the site, some areas offer clearer views than others. As a result, it is anticipated that up to 25 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.20a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), though these would largely be visible to blade tip only, with the wireline indicating that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 25°. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north behind the eastern side of island of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr* and part of the isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The only open views from the monument itself are to the southeast toward *Eilean Chearstaigh*. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.22.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The monument was designated as it contains 2 possibly disparate features: a locally relatively rare cup-marked rock and a good example of a fishtrap which used to be more common.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.22.7 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.23 SM5381 LOCH SHIAVAT, DUN**

#### **Asset description**

- 3.1.23.1 This monument is the remains of a dun located on an island within Loch Shiavat/*Shiabhat*, with the remains of a causeway, which linked it to the shore, to the southwest. The island is approximately circular in form with a diameter of 14 m, and the remains of the wall stand to a height of a little over 1 m in places. The dun is a fortified structure, probably originating in the Iron Age and in use through to the early medieval period.

#### **Setting**

- 3.1.23.2 The monument is located with Loch Shiavat/*Shiabhat* which is at an elevation of approximately 70 m AOD and drains into Leana Shiavat, which eventually flows into the sea approximately 2 km to the northwest. The loch is located within a broad, largely level area of open moorland between the coastal strip and the higher ground around Beinn Dail within the interior of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*.

#### **Assessment of Effects**

##### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.23.3 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 15.8 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 15.96 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.21a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would occupy about 30° of the 360° view and comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the west from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.23.4 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The monument was designated as a well-preserved example of an Iron Age dun which likely preserves archaeological material that could contribute to the understanding of defensive settlement, society and agricultural practices in the later prehistoric or early medieval period.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.23.5 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.24 THE CALANAIS GROUP

3.1.24.1 The Calanais group of monuments comprise a number of prehistoric stone-built ceremonial features located in the areas around Callanish/*Calanais* and Breasclete/*Breascleit* townships in addition to Garynahine Lodge. The monuments discussed and assessed in this document include the following, all scheduled monuments:

- Calanais standing stones, SM90054 (Calanais I);
- Ceann a'Gharaodhl, SM5433 (Calanais II);
- Cnoc Filibhir Bheag, SM5437 (Calanais III);
- Sron a'Chail, SM5457 (Calanais IV);
- Airidh nam Bidearan, SM6018 (Calanais V);
- Cul a'Chleit, SM6019 (Calanais VI);
- Bernera Bridge, stone setting, Great Bernera, SM5548 (Calanais VIII);
- Bheinn Bheag, SM5499 (Calanais XI).

3.1.24.2 The current setting of Calanais I (the Calanais Standing Stones) and other assets in the "Calanais group" is effectively characterised in the Calanais Standing Stones Setting Document (HES 2014). The Calanais group forms part of a prehistoric ritual landscape which in itself is part of establishment of ceremonial sites in the late Neolithic with comparisons to other ritual complexes in Orkney/*Arcaibh* and Kilmartin Glen. Excavations at Calanais I have produced evidence to suggest a construction of the stone circle in the period 2900 to 2600 BC, with other elements of the group likely being constructed after this. It appears to have continued as a place of ritual activity up to the period 1200 to 800 BC. The stones continued to play a role in folk traditions, with various accounts of the origins of the stone circles, including 17th century accounts of belief that the upright stones were men who had been turned to stone.

3.1.24.3 Various attempts to have been made to draw theories on the significance of the alignment of the stones and the ritual use of the different elements of the group. These have included theories relating the use of complex as a lunar observatory, based on observations of the moon as it is seen in relation to parts of the complex and surrounding natural features. Other theories are based on

how the monuments are set within the landscape, including how they would be seen in moving through the landscape both on land and on water, with varying degrees of intervisibility between different elements of the group.

- 3.1.24.4 It is clear therefore, that the setting is crucial to an understanding of the Calanais group, both in how the different elements relate to each other and to the surrounding landscape. The position of Calanais I appears central to this, on a block of land at the head the sea inlet of Loch Ròg an Ear, with Loch Barraglom to the west and Loch Ceann Hulabhaig to the south. Other elements of the Calanais group are also mostly arranged in relative proximity to the water. As well as this close relationship to the waterbodies connected to the sea inlet, Calanais I also sits on a slightly elevated location within a 'bowl' surrounded by higher ground on all sides. This can clearly be seen from standing at Calanais I as ranges of hills can be seen in all directions.
- 3.1.24.5 Climate change from the Iron Age onwards resulted in peat formation which built up, obscuring the former land surface, though peat deposits have subsequently been removed to varying degrees.
- 3.1.24.6 Taking these characteristics into account, the Calanais Standing Stones Setting Document identified the following matters to be considered in assessing any impacts arising from development:
- The topographic location of the monuments and their relationship with the wider landscape; particularly their extensive outward views towards the horizon which include the mountain ranges that are visible on the skyline;
  - The extensive views towards the monuments from the wider landscape; especially when this is an element of the physical prominence or role the monument plays;
  - The inter-visibility between the monuments; these views are an important part of how they were intended to be seen and used;
  - The possible routeways between the Calanais monuments, both terrestrial and maritime. For instance, the movement across and between the sites from the northeast, from the southeast and from the west;
  - The current landscape character in which the monuments sit; a relatively open rural landscape incorporating some low-lying and scattered buildings, with only a few larger structures visible in the distance to the east;
  - The landscape character when the monuments were constructed. While this is a modern landscape, where there is a surviving concentration of monuments (as at Stonehenge, Orkney/ *Arcaibh* or Calanais), they can rightly be seen as the surviving fragments of past ritual landscapes. The impact of developments on the settings of such rare and sensitive complexes requires careful consideration;
  - Other non-visual characteristics that contribute to the setting of the monuments; for instance, the sensory experience as one travels from one site to another across the landscape which

incorporates an appreciation of light, weather conditions, the colour and texture of the monuments, sound, etc.;

- Other more intangible qualities that contribute to the sense of place that can be gained from being at one of the monuments; for example, the spiritual associations that people have with the stones themselves, as well as the relationship the monuments have with the wider landscape (e.g. the movements of the moon in relation to the mountain ranges).

3.1.24.7 The 8 monuments of the Calanais group discussed and assessed in this document are covered in Sections 3.1.25-3.1.32.

### 3.1.25 SM90054 CALANAIS OR CALLANISH STANDING STONES (CALANAIS I)

#### Asset description

3.1.25.1 Calanais standing stones (SM90054), known as Calanais I is the most central, largest, most complex and intact element of the Calanais group. The overall layout of the standing stones recalls a distorted Celtic cross arranged around a central stone circle formed of 13 upright standing stones and lines of stones forming 'avenues' which approach the stones from 4 directions (**Plate 3-8**). The longest of these approaches is to the north, with shorter stone rows to the east, south and west.

Plate 3-8 Looking south toward Calanais (SM90054)



3.1.25.2 The 13 stones of the central stone circle has a diameter of approximately 5 m and all of the stones are slabs of Lewis gneiss rock which are up to 3.5 m in height. A single monolithic stone is set within the circle, also a gneiss slab but with a height of 4.75 m. The northern avenue has a length of approximately 80 m, with 19 stones in total formed in 2 parallel rows, also gneiss slabs. Gaps in

the rows of stones suggests that there may be missing uprights, but the form and positioning of the northernmost uprights suggests that these may have been the original termination of the avenue. To the western and eastern sides are single lines, 4 on the west and 5 on the east. The southern side also has a single line of 5 stones.

3.1.25.3 A later burial cairn has been constructed at the centre of the stone circle and comprises a small circular chambered cairn to the immediate east of the central monolith.

3.1.25.4 A thick layer of peat had formerly partially covered the stones, and this was removed in the mid-19th century to expose the lower parts of the upright stones as well as the central cairn. Excavations undertaken in 1980-81 identified that the stone circle was built between 2900 and 2600 BC, with the chambered cairn built slightly later. Excavations also revealed the presence of bone fragments within the chambered cairn, but no intact burial and any such burial appears to have been removed before it became covered by peat.

### Setting

3.1.25.5 Calanais I is situated in an area of pasture on the edge of Calanais village, on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. As previously noted, it is on a block of land at the head the sea inlet of Loch Ròg an Ear, with Loch Barraglom to the west and Loch Ceann Hulabhaig to the south, so the land on which the monument is located is effectively surrounded by water on 3 sides. It is on a slight rise above the loch at an elevation of approximately 30 m, with the nearest part of Loch Ròg located 300 m to the south. The central street of Callanish/*Calanais* village is located to the immediate north, almost extending immediately from the line of the northern 'avenue'.

3.1.25.6 Calanais I is prominently located at the southern end of Loch Ròg, between the land and the waters of this sea inlet and centrally located within a 'bowl' formed of the surrounding hills. As a result of this it is particularly locally prominent and can be seen from locations within approximately 2 km of the monument (HES 2014). This visibility is mostly from land around the edge of Loch Ceann Hulabhaig but it can be seen from the north and east. It is most prominently and dramatically visible where it is seen to break the skyline. This is most clearly seen from Calanais II and III from where the stones are silhouetted on the skyline. This close visual relationship may indicate something of how the monument was used, perhaps with the lines of stones projecting from the circle indicating processional routes involving other elements of the Calanais group.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.25.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 18.6 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 18.63 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the low rolling hillocks to the north between the monument and the Turbine Area (**Plate 3-9**). The ZTV suggests that between 1 and 25 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG

type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.22a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), with most of these visible to blade tip only. The wireline indicates that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 15°.

Plate 3-9 Looking northwest from Calanais toward the location of the Turbine Area



- 3.1.25.8 Viewpoint 37 (**Figure 18.61: Viewpoint 37 Callanish/Calanais, Volume 2b**) is located just south of the monument and the visualisations created suggest that 15 WTGs may be visible from the monument. The visualisations suggest that the distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the prominence of the Turbine Area in the wider setting during the day, but the lights on the hubs would be theoretically visible from the monument for at least 4 of the WTGs. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north looking down the northern avenue behind the hillocks and would represent a slight but noticeable change to this view.
- 3.1.25.9 Calanais II (SM5433) is located 1 km to the southeast of the monument and Calanais I is visible on a rise from the other standing stones. It is possible that some of the WTGs may be visible on the periphery when looking from Calanais II toward Calanais I. However, Calanais I would not feature in the 90° field of view from Calanais II illustrated in **Figure 15.1.23a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c** and so this is not expected to be a dominant aspect in the view. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.
- 3.1.25.10 It is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.25.11 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.25.12 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.26 SM5433 CEANN A'GHARAODH, STONE CIRCLE AND CAIRN 250M N OF (CALANAIS II)

### Asset description

3.1.26.1 Calanais II comprises a circle of 5 upright and 2 prone stones forming a slightly elliptical in form, with the longer axis on a north to south alignment with a distance of approximately 20 m (Plate 3-10). The form of the circle suggests that other stones were originally present, and the current upright stones range in height from approximately 2 m to 3 m. A low mound within the centre of the circle comprises the remains of a disturbed burial cairn. The cairn and the stone circle have been dated to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods.

Plate 3-10 Looking south at Ceann a'Gharaodh (SM5433)



3.1.26.2 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as a stone circle and burial cairn of prehistoric date. These form part of the wider Calanais group and contribute to an understanding of the importance of the group as a whole.

### Setting

3.1.26.3 The monument is located on a slight local rise at an elevation of approximately 10 m AOD at a distance of approximately 140 m from an inlet of the Loch Ceann Hulabhaig. It therefore sits directly above the waters of the loch extending out to the west and the south. The monument is now reached via a short section of road off the A858, with a small number of farmhouses located along this road, with the nearest located 100 m to the north.

- 3.1.26.4 There is a clear line of intervisibility between Calanais II and Calanais I at a distance of approximately 1 km, and in particular Calanais I can be very clearly seen silhouetted on a slight rise in the view from Calanais II in a westerly direction. Despite the presence of some modern elements such as houses, agricultural buildings and wood pole power lines, this is a clear view and an important aspect to the setting of the Calanais group as a whole. Calanais II can also be seen from Calanais I, though less clearly as it is seen against a backdrop of rising ground beyond.
- 3.1.26.5 There is also intervisibility between Calanais II and Calanais III, which is located approximately 290 m to the northeast.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.26.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 19.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 19.24 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the low rolling hills to the north between the monument and the Turbine Area. As a result, it is anticipated that between 5 and 14 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.23a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The wireline on **Figure 15.1.23a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c** suggests 4 hubs may be visible, with the wireline indicating that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 15°. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting.
- 3.1.26.7 The view from Calanais I (SM90054) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area. Calanais II is clearly visible from Calanais III when looking southwest. It is likely that some of the WTGs may be visible on the periphery when looking at Calanais II from Calanais III, but it is not expected to be a dominant aspect in the view. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.
- 3.1.26.8 It is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.26.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.
- Significance of residual effect*
- 3.1.26.10 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.27 SM5437 CNOG FILLIBHIR BHEAG, STONE CIRCLE AND STONE SETTINGS (CALANAIS III)

#### Asset description

3.1.27.1 This stone circle consists of a total of 20 stones formed into 2 concentric circles, with 14 upright and 6 prone turf-covered stones (Plate 3-11). Of these stones, 4 appear to form the inner ring. This scheduled monument also contains a further stone setting, which has been disturbed and is located 50-60 m from the stone circle and a small cairn.

Plate 3-11 Looking south at Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag (SM5437)



3.1.27.2 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance, both as an element of the Calanais group, and as an unusual example of a double ringed stone circle.

#### Setting

3.1.27.3 The monument is located approximately 290 m inland from Calanais II and so is at a slightly higher altitude of approximately 25 m AOD and is on a slight ridge feature on a broadly north to south alignment. It is now reached via a footpath from the A858, which is located approximately 180 m to the north. The stone circle can clearly be seen on the low ridge line from the road.

3.1.27.4 Due to its elevated location on a low ridge line, this stone circle has a degree of local prominence, particularly as now seen from the A858 to the north. It is also obviously to be understood as part of the Calanais group with clear intervisibility with Calanais I, which is located approximately 1.2 km to the west, and Calanais II, which is 290 m to the southwest. Similarly to the view from Calanais II, Calanais I can be very clearly seen silhouetted on a slight rise in the view from Calanais III in a westerly direction

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

3.1.27.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 19.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of

19.20 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the low rolling hills to the north and northwest between the monument and the Turbine Area (**Figure 15.1.24a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). As a result, it is anticipated that between 5 and 14 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument, with the wireline indicating only 2 of these being visible to hub height. The wireline also indicates that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 15°. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting.

3.1.27.6 The views from Calanais I (SM90054) or Calanais II (SM5433) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area. Calanais II is clearly visible from Calanais III when looking southwest. It is possible that some of the WTGs may be visible on the periphery when looking at Calanais II from Calanais III, but it would not be a dominant aspect in the view. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.

3.1.27.7 It is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.27.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.27.9 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.28 SM5457 SRON A'CHAIL, STONE CIRCLE AND CAIRN 450M SSE OF CEANN HULAVIG (CALANAIS IV)

#### Asset description

3.1.28.1 Calanais IV comprises a circle of 5 upright and 1 prone stone with a slight elliptical form, the longer side of which is aligned on a north/northwest to south/southeast alignment with a distance of approximately 10 m. The height of the stones varies from approximately 2 m to 2.7 m. As with Calanais II, a low mound with exposed stone in the centre of the circle appears to be a burial cairn. The stone circle and burial cairn are understood to date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods.

3.1.28.2 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as part of the Callanish group of stone circles and settings, and as part of that group has the potential to provide evidence of Neolithic

ritual activity. In particular, the peat around this monument appears to be largely undisturbed and so there is high potential for the presence of well-preserved below ground archaeological remains.

### Setting

- 3.1.28.3 Calanais IV is located to the west of and near to the southern end of Loch Ceann Hulabhaig, approximately 440 m to the west of the edge of the water. It is near to the top of a small hillock at an elevation of approximately 30 m AOD. It is now reached via a short path from the B8011 to the east, from which the stones can be seen breaking skyline on the hillock on which it is located.
- 3.1.28.4 Though not on the highest point locally, Calanais IV has a degree of local prominence as it is seen on a ridge line on the approach from the east. It is located toward the southern end of the Calanais group and, as noted in the Calanais Standing Stones Setting Document (HES 2014), there is not a clear line of sight to Calanais I, II and III, but there is an identified line of sight to Calanais XI located at the northern end of the group.
- 3.1.28.5 The non-designated remains Calanais VII (Canmore 4144), which includes a standing stone, are located 300 m to the southeast and Calanais V (SM6018) is approximately 700 m to the southeast.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.28.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 21.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 21.49 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the topography comprised of rolling hills and outcrops of bedrock to the north and northwest between the monument and the Turbine Area. As a result, it is anticipated that between 1 and 25 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.25a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), with the wireline indicating only 3 of these being visible to hub height though visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 20°. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it less visually prominent in the wider setting.
- 3.1.28.7 The views from Calanais II (SM5433) or Calanais III (SM5437) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area. Calanais IV is clearly visible from Calanais V when looking northwest. It is possible that some of the WTGs may be visible on the periphery when looking at Calanais IV from Calanais V, but it would not be a dominant aspect in the view. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.
- 3.1.28.8 It is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.28.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.28.10 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.29 SM6018 AIRIDH NAM BIDEARAN, STANDING STONES N OF (CALANAIS V)**

#### **Asset description**

3.1.29.1 The monument comprises a group of standing stone, 3 upright set on a northeast facing slope forming a curving arc indicating that may be the western part of a stone circle. These are between 1.1 m and 0.8 m high at about 45 m AOD. There are 2 further stones, one 35 m north and the other 30 m southeast, which appear not to form the same circle but have potential to be linked in function or origin. The scheduling covers a 100 m square area to include all 5 stones and an area around them in which further fallen stones and other remains may lie concealed.

3.1.29.2 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as part of the Callanish group of stone circles and settings, and as part of that group has the potential to provide evidence of Neolithic ritual activity.

#### **Setting**

3.1.29.3 This stone circle is located on a broadly east to north facing sloping at an elevation of approximately 40 m AOD, on a hill which rises to approximately 60 m AOD to the southwest. It is located above the Abhainn Dhub, which flows to the east and north before draining into the Loch Ceann Hulabhaig.

3.1.29.4 Being generally low stones within a broad sloping hillside, this is not a prominent feature, although it may have been somewhat more prominent in its original form. Its position in relation to local topography limits intervisibility with other members of the Calanais group, such as Calanais I -IV, though the Calanais Standing Stones Setting Document (HES 2014) identifies a line of sight to Calanais XI at the northern end of the group at a distance of approximately 6 km. The position of this slope in relation to the watercourse of Abhainn Dhub may have also influenced the location of this stone circle and forms an element in its setting.

#### **Assessment of Effects**

##### *Magnitude*

3.1.29.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 22.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 22.15 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the topography

comprised of rolling hills and outcrops of bedrock to the north and northwest between the monument and the Turbine Area. As a result, it is anticipated that between 5 and 37 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.26a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The wireline indicates that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 40°, though most of these would be visible to blade tip only. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it less visually prominent in the wider setting.

3.1.29.6 The views from Calanais II (SM5433), Calanais III (SM5437), Calanais IV (SM6018), or Calanais VI (SM6019) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.

3.1.29.7 It is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.29.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.29.9 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.30 SM6019 CUL A'CHLEIT, STANDING STONES, GARYNAHINE (CALANAIS VI)

#### Asset description

3.1.30.1 The monument consists of 2 standing stones set on a rocky knoll, together with other large slabs which are thought to represent fallen stones. The standing stones are 11 m apart, with the stone to the northeast measuring 1.8 m tall and the stone to the southeast 1 m high. A prostrate flat slab, 1.8 m long, lies 6 m to the west/northwest. As second flat slab, 1.7 m long, lies 3.2 m to the south of this. These are thought to be remnants of a stone circle, whose destruction may be associated with the now ruinous shielings to the north.

3.1.30.2 The scheduling covers a 50 m square area, include the 2 standing and 2 fallen stones and an area around them in which further stones or other structural remains may lie concealed.

3.1.30.3 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as part of the Callanish group of stone circles and settings, and as part of that group has the potential to provide evidence of Neolithic ritual activity.

## Setting

3.1.30.4 The monument is surrounded by open marshy land 370 m west of Loch Cul a'Chleit and 250 m north of Abhainn Dhubh. The monument's location on a rocky knoll affords broad outward views and is visible across the open land to either side of Abhainn Dhubh. However, the relatively small size of the stones are not prominent within the backdrop of the higher ground in the surrounding landscape, though it would likely have been more prominent as an intact monument. The monument is located within an area containing other prehistoric monuments related to ritual practices, including other elements of the Calanais group. These comprise Calanais V, which is located approximately 1.1 km to the southwest and Calanais IV, approximately 1.6 km to the west, which are arranged along Abhainn Dhubh and are visible from Calanais VI. Also visible is the rocky hillock on which is located the non-designated Calanais IX, which comprises 2 prone stones.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.1.30.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 21.2 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 22.07 km. The visibility would be variable across the monument as a result of the topography comprised of rolling hills and outcrops of bedrock to the north and northwest between the monument and the Turbine Area. As a result, it is anticipated that up to 25 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.27a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The wireline indicates that visibility of WTGs would be within a field of view of approximately 35°, though most of these would be visible to blade tip only. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it less visually prominent in the wider setting. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north from the monument itself and would represent a slight change to this view.

3.1.30.6 The views from Calanais II (SM5433), Calanais III (SM5437), Calanais IV (SM6018), or Calanais VI (SM6019) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area. The addition of the Turbine Area within the background of the monument would not impact on how the connections between the monuments within this group are understood.

3.1.30.7 It is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.30.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.30.9 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.31 SM5548 BERNERA BRIDGE, STONE SETTING, GREAT BERNERA (CALANAIS VIII)**

#### **Asset description**

3.1.31.1 The monument is a stone setting comprising 5 upright stones forming an L-shape, which dates to the Bronze Age (2500 BC-800 BC). The stones range in height from approximately 0.5 m to 2.8 m. Up until 1989 the visible remains of the monument comprised 3 upright and 1 prostrate stone, when investigations established the presence of a cobbled platform. These investigations also established the presence of 2 stones which had been laid down, as well as the original position and orientation of the 2 stones. Packing stones which had been used to keep the stones upright had been set aside, suggesting that 2 stones had been deliberately set down. As a result, the 2 stones were re-erected to form the 5 stone monument which is now seen. Further investigations in 1990 identified the presence of a further prostrate stone.

3.1.31.2 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as a megalithic structure within the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. In particular, it has been identified as a part of the Calanais group and as such forms the most westerly identified element of the group at a distance of approximately 5 km from Calanais I. Its function within the group is not known, whether it formed part of an alignment, though it would have been a visible element in a maritime approach to Calanais I from a northeasterly direction. The monument therefore has potential to further an understanding of the Calanais group as a whole.

#### **Setting**

3.1.31.3 The monument is located on the southern edge of Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr*, to the immediate west of the northern side of the Bernera Bridge. It is positioned toward the lower end of a slope at an elevation of approximately 12 m AOD, with the land rising up to the northeast to an elevation of approximately 50 m AOD at the summit of Crnan Aulaidh. The position of the monument in relation to the water to the south may be of importance, as it is located at the narrowest point between the mainland of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and Great Bernera/*Beàrnaraigh Mòr*, at the entrance into Loch Barraglom from the northeast.

3.1.31.4 The upright stones are set on a level platform within south facing slope. This means that they are generally seen against the rising ground to the north which reduces their prominence somewhat. They may have been intended to be seen from water on the approach into Loch Barraglom from the northeast, but in any case, should be understood in the context of the wider Calanais group and the key views and relationships within the group.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.1.31.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would not be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.28a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The views from Calanais I (SM90054), Calanais II (SM5433), Calanais III (SM5437), Calanais IV (SM6018), or Calanais VI (SM6019) toward the monument would not be impacted by the Turbine Area.

3.1.31.6 It is considered that there would be **no change**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.31.7 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.31.8 No change on an asset of high value would result in a **neutral significance** of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.32 SM5499 BEINN BHEAG, STANDING STONE, CAIRNS AND SHIELINGS 500M SSE OF (CALANAIS XI)

### Asset description

3.1.32.1 This monument contains a single surviving upright standing stone which is approximately 1.5 m in height and parts of 7 further stones which have been displaced and partially buried. The surviving upright stone, fallen stones and stone sockets which appear to have contained former uprights form an irregular oval which had a diameter of approximately 50 m. It is recorded (Canmore 4151) that local knowledge records that the stone circle was used in the 19th century as a source of stone for lintels for local house building.

3.1.32.2 The monument also contains 2 burial cairns, the larger of which is measures approximately 11 m by 9 m and the smaller being approximately 7 m by 5 m. Both are disturbed and have discontinuous lines of kerb stones around the perimeters, which may once have been continuous kerbs. Small apparent shielings are also covered by the scheduling.

3.1.32.3 The monument is of high cultural heritage significance as part of the Callanish group of stone circles and settings, and as part of that group has the potential to provide evidence of Neolithic ritual activity.

### Setting

3.1.32.4 This monument is located within an area of relatively level ground on a south-facing slope at an elevation of approximately 70 m AOD. The ground continues to rise to the summit of Beinn Bheag which has a height of 122 m AOD. The sea inlet of Loch Ròg is located approximately 1.1 km to the

west, with the A858 and the settlement of Breascleite/*Breascleit* in between them. Loch na Beinne Bige is located approximately 300 m to the south.

3.1.32.5 The monument's hillside location affords views mainly to the south and also to east and west, inclusive of the Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* interior. The longer views primarily take in crofting and open grazing land, and Bheinn Bheag appears to be the only monument in the Calanais group from which most of the other Calanais monuments can be seen to the south (HES 2014, 19). It has also been suggested (Curtis and Curtis, MR and R 2014, 199) that Calanais XI was arranged for the purpose of lunar observations looking to the south, with 'backsight' positions to allow views across the stones to the moon rising above hills, including the Clisham range, to the south.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.32.6 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would not be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.29a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). Views to the south toward the rest of the members of the Calanais group are considered to be key as views to the north are shielded by the rise of Beinn Bheag.

3.1.32.7 The views from Calanais I (SM90054), Calanais II (SM5433), and Calanais III (SM5437) toward the monument would be impacted by the intrusion of the Turbine Area above the line of the hills and Beinn Bheag. Some of the WTGs may be visible on the periphery when looking toward Calanais IX from the other Calanais monuments, but the WTGs would not be a dominant aspect in the view. The introduction of the Turbine Area would not impact how the monument is experienced or understood nor is it expected to significantly impact the monument's connections with the associated monuments within the Calanais group.

3.1.32.8 It is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.32.9 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.32.10 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.33 SM5352 DUN MARA, DUN

#### Asset description

3.1.33.1 This monument comprises the remains of a ruined dun located on a promontory between the beaches of Traigh Chrois and Traigh Chumail. The dun is located within what appears to be an

outer defensive bank and ditch across the edge of the promontory which runs between the cliff edges to either side. The main structure of the dun itself has an oval plan and measures approximately 28 m by 23 m and containing what appears to be the base of 2 internal structures. The dun is largely turf covered, with evidence of the outer wall visible on the edge, on the northeastern side.

3.1.33.2 The monument is important as a late prehistoric (Iron Age) defensive structure and will contain below ground remains of its construction and use. There are records of other prehistoric occupation within this area including possible buildings (Canmore 335392) to the west and a cairn (Canmore 335393) to the south, indicating that this may not have been isolated at the time of its construction.

### Setting

3.1.33.3 The monument is located on a promontory on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. It is about 1.5 km from the modern settlement of Cross/*Cros*, with the area in between containing pasture fields enclosed by post and wire fencing. There are earthwork remains of enclosures and lazy beds in the open area around the monument, indicating that this area has previously been used for cultivation.

3.1.33.4 As a relatively low, ruined structure, this monument is not particularly prominent in views toward it, but its promontory location affords widespread views from it. These, in particular, are along the coast in either direction and out to sea. The location of the dun appears to have been very deliberately chosen. It may have been an entirely defensive consideration, with the cliffs on 3 sides, but may also have been chosen to allow monitoring of any boats in the sea and in turn to be seen. At its former height, the dun would have been a prominent landmark along the coastline, suggesting that views to it from the water may have been predominantly important to understanding the use of the structure.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.33.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 18 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 18.13 km. The view from the monument would be constrained to the east where the remains have been eroding into the cliffside. Within the majority of the monument the view would be mostly unrestricted to the Turbine Area with up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type visible but the southwestern most would be behind the intervening headland of Aird Dhail and so may be visible to blade tip only (**Figure 15.1.30a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). There would be no WTGs visible on the east side past the cliff edge. The blade tip ZTV suggests that local variations within the topography may partially restrict view of the Turbine Area on the west side of the monument to between 26 and 37 WTGs. The Turbine Area would affect about 30° of the 360° view and would comprise a minor component in the

background of outward views to the west from the monument itself, representing a slight but notable change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.33.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The monument was designated as a well-preserved example of an Iron Age dun which likely preserves archaeological material which could contribute to the understanding of settlement, construction practices, material culture and land-use of its former inhabitants.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.33.7 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.34 SM5359 TEAMPULL PHEADAIR, CHURCH, SWAINBOST**

#### **Asset description**

- 3.1.34.1 This monument comprises the partial remains of a late medieval church which was once the parish church for Ness/Nis. The church is located within an enclosed graveyard which is not included within the scheduled area (**Plate 3-12**). The east gable wall is the most intact part of the church, with a height of approximately 3.5 m and there are later grave enclosures on the northern and eastern sides. The remainder of the church is largely not visible at ground level when hidden in vegetation though it is recorded (Barrowman, 2020) that in winter the foundations can be seen to measure 18-19 m east to west and approximately 6 m north to south. The interior space of the church contains a number of burials.

Plate 3-12 Looking northwest at Teampull Pheadair (SM5359)



3.1.34.2 The church is described as being, alongside that of Barvas/*Barabhas*, one of two early parish churches for the parish of Ness/*Nis* and as having been in use during the 18th century and renovated in 1795. There is a record of local tradition that building material from other churches were used in the upkeep of the church, including stones from the now lost Teampull Thomais (Canmore 4436) used during the 1795 renovation. It went out of use when a new church was built for Cross/*Cros* in the 1820s (now demolished), though the graveyard continued to be used into the 20th century.

3.1.34.3 The graveyard in which the churchyard sits has a 5-sided form and measures a maximum of 105 m north to south and also 105 m east to west, with the church within the southern part. It is enclosed by a mortared stone wall and contains a number of separate grave enclosures, in addition to those which adjoin the church. There are numerous gravestones which are arranged along tightly packed rows aligned north to south, including memorial stones to those lost on the HMY *Iolaire*.

### Setting

3.1.34.4 The graveyard is located within a small valley on the north side of the Swainbost River/*Abhainn Shuaineboist* with the southern wall alongside the river edge. The land thus rises from approximately 10 m AOD at the southern end of the graveyard where the church is located to approximately 25 m AOD on the northeastern side. There are visible remains of former enclosures

as well as lazy beds within the pasture on the southern side of the Swainbost River/*Abhainn Shuaineboist*, as well as within the pasture to the north of the graveyard. Whilst this is very much a coastal location, the church and graveyard are located slightly inland from the edge of the shore, at a distance of approximately 250 m from Traigh Shuaineboist.

- 3.1.34.5 As with other historic graveyards on the west coast of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, this is now separated from modern settlement, being approximately 1.2 km from the modern settlement which is arranged along the A857. The difference in location may derive from pre-crofting settlement located closer to the shore, and the remains of enclosures and lazy beds may suggest occupation in this area. In the case of Teampull Pheadair, this appears to have led to the church being replaced in the 1820s, though the graveyard continued in use into the 20th century. The modern Ness/*Nis* cemetery is now located a short distance to the north.
- 3.1.34.6 The church and graveyard are set in the valley of the Swainbost River/*Abhainn Shuaineboist* which leads directly out to sea. On the approach to the church, it is therefore seen from relatively close as the valley is entered. This lends it an aesthetic quality, and it is also of archaeological and historical significance due to its role in the religious history and life of the parish of Ness/*Nis* and as a historic place of burial, including as a memorial site to the early 20th century HMY *Iolaire* wreck. The location of the chapel at the base of the slope near to the Swainbost River/*Abhainn Shuaineboist* clearly restricts views along the coast in either direction whilst the view out to sea is framed from the church itself, though there are broader views from further upslope within the churchyard (**Plate 3-13**).

Plate 3-13 Looking west/southwest from Teampull Pheadair



## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.1.34.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 19.4 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 19.61 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area throughout the majority of the monument with possible restrictions to the view in the southeast corner (**Plate 3-13**). It is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the majority of the monument with that restricted to between 26 and 37 WTGs in the southeast (**Figure 15.1.31a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would affect about 30° of the 360° view and would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the west from the monument itself, representing a slight but notable change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument may reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.34.8 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as a relatively rare substantial medieval church. The remains have the potential to contribute to understanding the organisation and development of the medieval church in the area.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.1.34.9 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.1.35 SM5878 LUCHRUBAN, PREHISTORIC AND MONASTIC SETTLEMENTS

### Asset description

3.1.35.1 This monument comprises the remains of an early monastic settlement, possibly an early Christian hermitage, overlaying evidence for prehistoric, possibly Neolithic settlement. The remains of the monastic settlement are described as an enclosure containing a pair of linked cells within the southeastern corner of the stack (**Plate 3-14**). These upstanding remains comprise an almost circular chamber with a diameter of approximately 3 m linked by a passage to a rectangular chamber measuring approximately 2.6 m by 1.7 m. There are also written accounts of a tradition recorded in the 16th century of referring to the site as Pigmie's Isle/*Eilean na Luchrupain*.

Plate 3-14 Looking north toward Luchruban (SM5878)



3.1.35.2 The presence of prehistoric settlement underlying this is suggested by finds of Neolithic pottery during excavations in the early 20th century and by more recent identification of Iron Age pottery which has been exposed by erosion.

### Setting

3.1.35.3 As noted, the site is located on a sea stack, which is barely accessible, though is visible from the tops of the cliffs on the landward side at a distance of approximately 40 m. As low relief remains are partly covered by grass covered mound material, the remains of the monastic cells are not prominent and are difficult to discern from the landward side. It is presumed that the stack may have formed after the prehistoric settlement had been abandoned, and, though there is a record of a promontory linking the stack into the 16th century, it is clear that this would have been an isolated location for an early monastic cell. As would be expected for a location of this nature, there is a clear sense of isolation, with very broad views out to sea in nearly all directions.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.1.35.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 19.9 km from the sea stack on which the monument is located, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 20.09 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area throughout the majority of the monument with restrictions to the view from the east. It is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the majority of the monument with that restricted to between 0 and 14

WTGs in the east, where the monastic cells are located (**Figure 15.1.32a** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would affect about 30° of the 360° view and would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the southwest from the monument itself, representing a slight but notable change to this view (as shown in **Figure 18.25: Viewpoint 1 Butt of Lewis/Rubha Robhanais, Volume 2b**). The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. The views and sense of isolation are a key component of the construction of the monastic settlement and are important in understanding the remains and the people who made and occupied them. It is considered that the introduction of the Turbine Area would slightly erode the sense of isolation as it is a modern intrusion in a view that has not appreciably changed. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.35.5 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The remains were designated as an early Christian monastic establishment occupying the site of an earlier settlement. The remains have the potential to contribute to understanding the successive users of the site, and how that may relate to other remote stack and island sites.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.35.6 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.36 SM5354 TEAMPULL RONAIDH, CHAPEL

#### Asset description

- 3.1.36.1 The monument consists of the remains of a chapel called Teampull Ronaidh, surviving as a stony, sub-rectangular raised mound orientated east to west and measuring 8 m east-west by 6 m north-south. Early 20th century descriptions suggest that it is locally believed to be the oldest church site in northern Lewis. The remains were listed by Martin in 1695 as the church of St Ronan. The scheduling covers a 20 m squared area centred on the building remains and excludes the modern fence, which crosses the monument.

- 3.1.36.2 The monument was designated because it preserves archaeological evidence which may contribute to the knowledge of the spread of the early Celtic Church in the Outer Hebrides/*Na h-Eileanan Siar*.

#### Setting

- 3.1.36.3 The monument is located near the northern tip of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, approximately 500 m south of Port Stoth, occupying an elevated position with northeasterly views out to sea. The

monument is surrounded by undeveloped land set to pasture, though surviving remnants of lazy bed cultivation with different alignments can be observed overlaid with later linear fields of improved crofts. St Moluag's Church (Canmore 4419), a medieval church restored in 1911-12, lies 450 m southwest of the monument, with the roadside settlement at Eoropie/Eòropaidh just beyond.

- 3.1.36.4 The monument itself is not prominent within the landscape due to its ruinous state, surviving primarily below ground. However, its elevated position enables clear views out to sea, and, in its original form, it could be assumed that the chapel would have been more visible from the surrounding landscape, which may have influenced its location. There are likely to be archaeological remains of contemporary settlement and agricultural activity within the area which relate to the construction, use and abandonment of the chapel. This, together with the chapel's relationship with other ecclesiastical buildings and sites within the area, will contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this asset.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.36.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 21.2 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 21.39 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area throughout; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible from the monument (**Figure 15.1.33a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would affect about 30° of the 360° view and would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the southwest from the monument itself behind the modern settlement of Eoropie/Eòropaidh, representing a slight change to this view. The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.36.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.36.7 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.37 SM5357 DURSAINEAN, CHAMBERED CAIRN, GARRABOST

#### Asset description

- 3.1.37.1 This monument is the remains of a chambered cairn of Neolithic date located on the summit of a small hill within the Eye Peninsula/*An Rubha* at a height of approximately 65 m AOD. The cairn comprises a mound which measures approximately 30 m north to south and 21.5 m east to west. The cairn has been heavily damaged, with removal of much of the mound material for use as building stone, but there are still traces of an outer kerb. The remains of the burial chamber is close to the centre of the cairn and comprises upright stones at the corners and what may be the former capstone which now comprises a split slab of stone.
- 3.1.37.2 The monument was designated for the potential to contain evidence of Neolithic burial practice as well as land use, material culture and ritual belief during the Neolithic period.

#### Setting

- 3.1.37.3 The cairn is located within a central high point within the Eye Peninsula/*An Rubha* and so there are broad views in all directions along the spine of the peninsula to the northeast and westwards toward Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* across Loch a Tuath. As a damaged and reduced cairn, it is not currently prominent from the surrounding lower ground, though it may be assumed that in its original form, it would have been more visible, and this is likely to have influenced the location of the monument. It is located within an area containing other prehistoric monuments related to ritual practices, such as Cnoc nan Dursainean standing stone (SM5342) located approximately 500 m to the northeast and Clach Stein fallen standing stone (SM5336), approximately 1.5 km to the southwest.
- 3.1.37.4 The location of this monument within a prominent location within the Eye Peninsula/*An Rubha*, relationship to other monuments and broad outward views all contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this asset.

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.37.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 33.7 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 33.87 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area throughout; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the monument, although at such a distance as to not be discernible (**Figure 15.1.34a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a negligible component in the background of outward views to the west from the monument itself behind the bulk of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, representing a slight change to this view. The closest viewpoint is 35 (**Figure 18.59: Viewpoint 35 Shulishader/Siadar an Rubha, Volume 2b**) taken from the A866 in the village of Shulishader/*Siadar an Rubha*, 1.8 km to the north of the monument

which suggests that the distance would make the Turbine Area difficult to discern against the horizon. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **no change**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.1.37.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

3.1.37.7 No change on an asset of high value would result in a **neutral significance** of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.1.38 SM5342 CNOC NAN DURSAINEAN, STANDING STONE 500M NE OF

#### Asset description

3.1.38.1 This is a single standing stone set on a low mound with a length of approximately 30 m and height of approximately 1.5 m. The stone itself has a height of approximately 1.7 m and a triangular profile, with a width of approximately 1.9 m at its base. It is presumed to be of Late Bronze Age date.

#### Setting

3.1.38.2 The monument is within a shallow valley on the north bank of a stream called the Allt na Muilne, at a height of approximately 50 m AOD, with land rising gently to the north and south. This location somewhat constrains and directs outward views along the valley to the northwest, which looks out to Lewis/Eilean Leòdhais across Loch a Tuath. It is located within an area containing other prehistoric monuments related to ritual practices, such as Dursainean chambered cairn (SM5357).

3.1.38.3 The location of this monument within a shallow valley to some extent defines the setting of the monument, though the relationship to other monuments and outward views along the valley and beyond also contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this asset.

#### Assessment of Effects

*Magnitude*

3.1.38.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 33.7 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 33.87 km. The view from the monument would be partially constrained to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 37 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the monument, although at such a distance as to not be discernible (**Figure 15.1.35a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a

negligible component in the background of outward views to the west from the monument itself behind the bulk of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, representing a slight change to this view. The Stornoway, Beinn Ghrideag and Pentland Road wind farms are also located within the western view from the monument and are more prominent within the setting of the monument as they are in the middle ground in front of the landmass of Lewis/*Leòdhais*. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **no change**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.38.5 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The monument was designated as a Bronze Age field monument and as an element of Late Bronze Age ritual landscape on the Eye Peninsula.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.38.6 No change on an asset of high value would result in a **neutral significance** of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### **3.1.39 SM5336 CLACH STEIN, FALLEN STANDING STONE, LOWER BAYBLE**

#### **Asset description**

- 3.1.39.1 The monument is a fallen monolith, together with another large prostrate stone, possibly dating to the late Bronze Age. The larger stone long would originally have been 3.3 m long and is 1 m wide but has been split cleanly in 2, each broken piece measuring 2 m and 1.3 m long. The second stone, immediately to the northwest measures 3 m long and 1 m wide, with an empty stone-hole to its north. The stones are on a slight circular mound, with a short bank, 1.3 m high, which lies 12 m to the north. The scheduling covers a circular area with a maximum diameter of 22 m, which encompasses the stones, the mound on which they sit and the bank to the north.
- 3.1.39.2 The monument was designated for having evidence of late Bronze Age ritual activity, with the potential for further evidence relating to contemporary settlement and land use in the area.

#### **Setting**

- 3.1.39.3 The monument is located on in marshy area of high ground on the Eye Peninsula/*An Rubha*, at a height of approximately 60 m AOD. There are several field walls and cairns of field-cleared stone in the immediate area. The surrounding land is undeveloped with sweeping far reaching views west, north and northeast from the monument looking across the higher areas of the peninsular. Views to the south and east are of the roadside properties in Upper Bayble/*Pabail Uarach* and Lower Bayble/*Pabail Iarach*. The inland position of the monument and the nature of the topography of the peninsular means views beyond toward the sea or main island are very limited. To the

northwest, the higher ground of the main island is partially visible on the distant horizon, together with the settlement at Garrabost.

- 3.1.39.4 The monument is located within an area containing other prehistoric monuments related to ritual practices, such as the Dursainean chambered cairn (SM5357) and Cnoc nan Dursainean standing stone (SM5342), approximately 1.5 km and 2 km to the northeast respectively. The relationship with other monuments and open distant views across the wider peninsula contribute to an understanding and appreciation of this asset.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.1.39.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 34.3 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 34.49 km. The view from the monument would be open to the Turbine Area throughout; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the monument, although at such a distance as to not be discernible. (**Figure 15.1.36a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a negligible component in the background of outward views to the west from the monument itself behind the bulk of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, representing a slight change to this view. The Stornoway, Beinn Ghrideag and Pentland Road wind farms are also located within the western view from the monument and are more prominent within the setting of the monument as they are in the middle ground in front of the landmass of Lewis/*Leòdhais*. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections with potential associated remains nor would it impact how the monument is understood or appreciated within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **no change**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.1.39.6 The scheduled monument is considered to be of national importance and of **high** heritage value. The monument was designated as a Bronze Age field monument and as an element of Late Bronze Age ritual landscape on the Eye Peninsula/*An Rubha*.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.1.39.7 No change on an asset of high value would result in a **neutral significance** of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.2 ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED LISTED BUILDINGS

### 3.2.1 LB6604 SHAWBOST FREE CHURCH, NORTH SHAWBOST, LEWIS, CATEGORY C

#### Asset description

3.2.1.1 A box-type Gothic church thought to date between 1880 and 1890, through comparison with a similar church at Carloway/*Càrlabhagh* dated to 1884, with pointed openings throughout. It has modern dry-dash and original small-paned glazing. The exterior of the church was redone between 2009 and 2024. The latest images show a light grey exterior with a date of 1883 above the central window and main door on the northeast face. The outshot on the south flank may not be original.

#### Setting

3.2.1.2 The church is located within the northern part of the village of Shawbost/*Shiaboist*, consisting of a scattering of roadside properties. The church is set on the south side of the A858, within a roughly trapezium plot of land comprising a mixture of flat lawn with surfaced car park and footpaths. This is bounded by a ditched strip of grass and access roads which provide access to the farm and properties to the rear of the church, on its south/southeast side. Views to and from the church in this direction are therefore limited. The church occupies relatively low ground which slopes gently down toward coastline in the north. There are wide, open and long views northward across rugged pasture toward the sea. There are partial views of the sea which appears as a short narrow strip on the horizon, interrupted by houses and other buildings along the 2 roads leading northward from the A858 through North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath*. The only built form in close proximity to the north is the overhead electricity line with wooden poles and streetlamps. The church would be visible in short and long views from across the land to the north. The church can be seen on the horizon in long views from the north, together with other properties along the A858, though it retains some minor dominance in comparison due to its larger built form and distinct architectural character. Views of the church from other properties along either of the North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath* roads tends to be in the context of other buildings, planting, overhead electricity line and street furniture.

3.2.1.3 The location of the church on slightly elevated ground and with a general lack of surrounding built form, including any above ground boundary, enables good intervisibility with the surrounding landscape and properties scattered along the roads of Shawbost/*Shiaboist*, which helps emphasise its important function and status as a church within the village community.

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

3.2.1.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 7.9 km from the Category C listed church, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 8.03 km. The view from the listed church would be open to the Turbine Area throughout;

therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the listed church (**Figure 15.1.37a-b** of **Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a notable component in the background of outward views to the west from the listed church itself behind the settlement of Shawbost/Siabost, representing a change to this view. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections between the church and village nor the ability to understand the church within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.2.1.5 The church is a Category C listed building which is considered to be regionally significant and of **medium** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.2.1.6 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of medium value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.2.2 LB5762 BARVAS CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CATEGORY B

#### **Asset description**

- 3.2.2.1 Parish Church, Barvas/*Barabhas*, Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, was originally a United Free Church, built in 1910. It has a piend roof and is a large box-type structure, with tall and narrow round arched lights, 5-bay flanks, west entrance front with centre door flanked by single windows and with a belfry over, a wall head stack in a corresponding position on the opposite wall, above a low vestry outshot (**Plate 3-15**). There is original small-paned glazing, and a modern dry-ash and slate roof. This church is one of a series of 3 near-identical churches, the others being at Garrabost and Cross/*Cros*.

Plate 3-15 Looking east at Barvas Church of Scotland (LB5762)



### Setting

- 3.2.2.2 The church is located on the southeast side of the A857, set back from the road within a plot comprising a mix of surfaced carparking and lawn. The church is surrounded by a low stone-capped wall, with gated entrances on the west and south sides. Access from the main road is over a culverted drain. The access is shared with other properties to the rear, south and east of the church. A war memorial (unveiled in 2016) is located to the northwest, outside the walled church grounds. The church occupies relatively elevated ground overlooking the lower lying land to the north/northwest comprising rough pasture, which is generally undeveloped, except for properties within Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*. Distant partial filtered views of Loch Mor Bharabhais and the sea are also possible on the horizon. The church would also be visible in long views from the rear of properties along Loch Street to the northeast, but these would be in the context of other buildings, planting, overhead electricity line and street furniture.
- 3.2.2.3 Buildings and planting along the A857 serve to limit views of the church on the approach from either direction along the road. Land to north is undeveloped gently undulating rough pasture which rises toward the horizon, allowing long intervening views in that direction. This, together with a general lack of built form immediately surrounding the church (excepting those to the rear), creates a sense of openness. The church's visual connection with the surrounding properties and landscape, and its relatively elevated position, emphasise its status and its function as a church serving the local rural community.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.2.2.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 11.0 km from the Category B listed church, with the nearest WTG visible at a

distance of 11.02 km. The view from the listed church would be open to the Turbine Area throughout; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the listed church (**Figure 15.1.38a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**), with most visible to hub height. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the west from the listed church behind the settlement of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*, representing a slight change to this view (**Figure 18.37: Viewpoint 13 Barvas/Barabhas, Volume 2b**, Viewpoint 13). The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections between the church and village nor the ability to understand the church within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

*Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.2.2.5 The church is a Category B listed building which is considered to be nationally significant and of **high** heritage value.

*Significance of residual effect*

- 3.2.2.6 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.2.3 LB5763 FREE CHURCH, BARVAS, LEWIS, CATEGORY C

#### Asset description

- 3.2.3.1 The building is a 19th century church with tall symmetrical and rectangular plan and slate roofs. To the front, there is a gabled 2 storey narrow centre jamb which is, presumed to comprise a vestry and session house flanked on either side by a pair of tall, square-headed and multi-paned windows, with a door placed close to either gable. The walls (including perimeter walls) are unadorned and covered in modern dry dash, and fireclay vase finials over the main gables.

#### Setting

- 3.2.3.2 The church is located in Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*, on the east side of the River Barvas/*Abhainn Bharabhais*. The church is set on the south side of the A858, within a plot given over entirely to a surfaced car park. This is bounded by a ditch and rough pasture, with single storey houses to the east and west along the A858. Land to the south is undeveloped rough pasture, and the topography rises steeply, limiting views in this direction. The church occupies a slightly elevated position, relative to the surrounding land to the north and east, with long sweeping views overlooking the properties of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach* and the River Barvas/*Abhainn Bharabhais*, which flows north to meet Loch Mor Bharabhais. The church would be visible in short and long views from those properties to the north and west, though views of the church are generally possible only within the context of other buildings, planting, an overhead

electricity line and street furniture. The relative size and distinct architectural character of the church compared to other properties along the A858 help distinguish it in views from the north and west.

- 3.2.3.3 The location of the church on slightly elevated ground and with a general lack of surrounding built form, including any above ground boundary, enables good intervisibility with the surrounding landscape and properties scattered within Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*, which helps emphasise its important function as a church for the community of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

- 3.2.3.4 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 11.0 km from the Category C listed church, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 11.11 km. The view from the listed church would be partially restricted to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 37 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the listed church (**Figure 15.1.39a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would occupy about 50° of the 360° view and comprise a minor but notable component in the background of outward views to the northwest from the listed church itself behind the settlement of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas Iarach*, representing a change to this view. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact the connections between the church and village nor the ability to understand the church within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.2.3.5 The church is a Category C listed building which is considered to be regionally significant and of **medium** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.2.3.6 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of medium value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.2.4 LB5768 BUTT OF LEWIS LIGHTHOUSE, LEWIS, CATEGORY A

### Asset description

- 3.2.4.1 The building is a lighthouse tower comprising a plain and unusually tall battered circular tower capped by standard domed lantern, with a plain margin doorway at ground level and a vertical line of 5 windows above. There is smaller foghorn alongside. The lighthouse was built in 1862 to the design of David and Thomas Stevenson, engineers to the Northern Lighthouse Board.

3.2.4.2 There was a separate foghorn tower with contrasting ashlar dressings, though this is no longer present.

### Setting

3.2.4.3 The lighthouse is located at the northern tip of the island. The tower is sited within a rubble walled complex which comprises former keeper's accommodation and other associated structures. The lighthouse is still operating but the keeper's accommodation is no longer used for this purpose following automation of the lighthouse in 1998. The lighthouse is in an isolated location, with no other built development nearby.

3.2.4.4 Due the purpose and function of the lighthouse, the tower is inherently prominent in views across the coast and seascape, the tower by day and the light by night. The coastline is formed of steep and craggy cliffs with sweeping seaward views uninterrupted as far as the horizon. The local inland topography rises and undulates to the south, restricting long views to and from the lighthouse that direction.

### Assessment of Effects

#### *Magnitude*

3.2.4.5 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 21.2 km but would not be visible from ground level at the Category A listed lighthouse. The view from the listed lighthouse would be restricted by the topography between it and the Turbine Area; however, there is the possibility that some of the WTGs may be visible from the top of the lighthouse and the view of the Turbine Area from west of the lighthouse is illustrated in photomontage viewpoint 1 (**Figure 18.25, Volume 2b**). This possibility would mean that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **negligible** to the building's value.

#### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.2.4.6 The lighthouse is a Category A listed building which is considered to be nationally significant and of **high** heritage value.

#### *Significance of residual effect*

3.2.4.7 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.2.5 LB48143 LIGHTHOUSE AND KEEPER'S HOUSE, EILEAN MOR, FLANNAN ISLES, CATEGORY B

3.2.5.1 The Eilean Mor lighthouse was constructed in 1899 by George Lawson to the design of David Alan Stevenson, one of the engineers of the Northern Lighthouse Board. George Lawson also constructed the associated dwelling houses for the lighthouse keepers' wives and families in

Breasclèite/*Breasclèit* on the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* (LB18655). The lighthouse is set on the crest of a hill on the largest island, Eilean Mor, of the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach*. It rises 23 m tall capped with a black ball finialled dome. A corbelled walkway wraps the second stage of the lighthouse just below the lamp level. There are 2 small windows on the tower offset from each other facing generally south.

3.2.5.2 The lighthouse is attached to a single storey keeper's cottage which allows for entrance to the tower. The lighthouse and keeper's cottage are enclosed within a rectangular courtyard and garden. The boundary walls are saddleback-coped roughly squared rubble and random rubble walls with pyramiddally-coped square section gatepiers flanking the entrance.

3.2.5.3 The Eilean Mor lighthouse is well-known for the disappearance of 3 keepers on the 15th of December 1900, a year after the lighthouse was put into service. The keepers, James Ducat, Thomas Marshall and Donald MacArthur, are thought to have been swept to sea by a large, unexpected wave but their bodies have never been recovered. Their disappearance was not discovered until the 26th of December 1900.

### Setting

3.2.5.4 The lighthouse is located on the northeast side of Eilean Mor within the isolated Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* group. The tower is sited within a rubble walled complex which includes the former keeper's accommodation and 3 small associated structures. The lighthouse is still operational, but the keeper's accommodation is no longer utilised for this purpose following automation in 1971. Eilean Mor is uninhabited with the only development other than the lighthouse complex being a small helicopter pad to facilitate the service of the lamp to the south and 2 landing stages on either side of the south end of the island.

3.2.5.5 The isolation of the island group has been a historic feature as remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods suggest transitory use of the island. The recorded remains on the island comprise the remains of St Flannan's Chapel thought to date to the medieval period (Canmore 3971), post-medieval sheiling huts (Canmore 3973), and the remains of an undated wall (Canmore 334075) and well (Canmore 3972). The use of the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* were recorded by Martin (1695) in the late 17th century and his descriptions suggest that the islands were not inhabited continuously but instead were visited regularly for resource extraction and grazing. The chapel was utilised during these visits but there was no record of a dedicated religious presence on the island by that time.

3.2.5.6 Due the purpose and function of the lighthouse, the tower is inherently prominent in views across the island group and seascape, the tower by day and the light by night. The island coastline is formed of steep and craggy cliffs with sweeping seaward views uninterrupted as far as the horizon increasing the sense of isolation.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.2.5.7 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 37.0 km from the Category B listed lighthouse, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 37.34 km. The view from the listed lighthouse would be open to the Turbine Area throughout; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type may be visible from the listed lighthouse. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the east when looking toward the west coast of Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, representing a slight 5change to this view (**Figure 18.46: Viewpoint 22 Flannan Isles/Na h-Eileanan Flannach, Volume 2b**). The distance between the infrastructure and the listed building would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. The addition of the Turbine Area may impact the sense of isolation experienced when looking out in this direction from the lighthouse, but it would not impact how the listed building is understood within its context. Therefore, it is considered that the way in which the heritage asset is appreciated and experienced would be barely changed and the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.2.5.8 The lighthouse is a Category B listed building which is considered to be nationally significant and of **high** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.2.5.9 A magnitude of change of negligible adverse on an asset of high value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 3.3 ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

### 3.3.1 GALLAN HEAD WWI OBSERVATION POINT (CANMORE 348397)

3.3.1.1 The World War I observation point comprises a small, 0.5 m x 3.5 m, stone and mortar building on the northern end of the peninsula of Gallan Head/*An Gallan Uigeach*. It is still upstanding to its original height of 2.5 m. Its use during World War I is undetermined as it may have served as a post for men engaged in observing the ocean for German activity, specifically submarine activity, but it does exhibit unusual physical characteristics which have called this use into question. The building is divided into 2 rooms of equal size, one of which appears to have always been open but the other is thought to have been roofed. The building does not have windows which would be unusual for a coastal observation station.

## Setting

3.3.1.2 The asset is located approximately 600 m to the northeast of the former RAF Aird Uig building, a small irregularly sized 1 storey building painted green. The peninsula is treeless with low undulating topography. There is no other development on the peninsula with the closest substantial development being the village of Aird Uig/*Àird Ùig*, approximately 980 m south of the asset. The distance from known development and the isolated nature of the peninsula would have been main component of the reason that the observation post was located in this area. The post has clear views out to the ocean to the north, west and south which would have made it ideal for observing activity in marine environment. The setting, therefore, makes a substantial contribution to understanding the nature and utilisation of the asset and in how it is experienced and appreciated.

## Assessment of Effects

### *Magnitude*

3.3.1.3 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 13.9 km from the observation post, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 14.37 km. The view from the non-designated observation post would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible. The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the northeast when looking along the west coast of Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*, representing a notable change to this view (**Figure 18.54: Viewpoint 30 Gallan Head/*Àird Uig*, Volume 2b**). The distance between the infrastructure and the monument would reduce the visual mass of the Turbine Area making it seem less visually prominent in the wider setting. The addition of the Turbine Area may impact the sense of isolation experienced when looking out in this direction from the observation post, but it would not impact how the asset is understood within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

3.3.1.4 The observation post is a regionally significant asset due to its historical value regarding First World War infrastructure and its contribution to the national effort to protect allied ships and shipping routes from German U-boat activity during the periods of hostilities. It is considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

### *Significance of residual effect*

3.3.1.5 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of medium value would result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.3.2 DUN A BHEIRGH SHAWBOST (SMR248; CANMORE 4204)

#### Asset description

- 3.3.2.1 The remains of a possible promontory fort have been identified on the Rubhan a Beirghe promontory. The remains of a stone wall is noted across the isthmus at its narrowest part from the edge of the cliff on the north to within 4 m of the edge of the cliff on the south. The remains of lazy beds are noted just inside the wall remains. There are no upstanding remains of an internal structure, and the date of the remains is not clear.

#### Setting

- 3.3.2.2 The asset is located on the Rubhan a Beirghe promontory which is a narrow promontory to the west of the village of Shawbost/*Siabost*. The surrounding landscape is comprised of open moorland with rocky cliffsides. The location is isolated from known early settlements and modern settlements.

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

- 3.3.2.3 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 6.1 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 6.15 km. The view from the non-designated promontory fort would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible (**Figure 15.1.40a-b of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). The Turbine Area would comprise a minor component in the background of outward views to the north, representing a notable change to this view. The addition of the Turbine Area may impact the sense of isolation experienced when looking out in this direction from the promontory fort, but it would not impact how the asset is understood within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

##### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.3.2.4 The promontory fort is a locally significant asset due to its archaeological interest as it may hold evidence for prehistoric building construction and use. It is considered to be of **low** heritage value.

##### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.3.2.5 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of low value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

### 3.3.3 GREARRAIDH EITACLIET (SMR13210; CANMORE 136365)

#### Asset description

- 3.3.3.1 The asset is comprised of the remains of between 3 and 6 unroofed buildings thought to be sheiling-huts. Sheiling-huts were constructed within marginal environments to be used as shelters during seasonal grazing, generally within the summer months. The huts were constructed of local stone within a system of head-dykes.

#### Setting

- 3.3.3.2 The asset is located within open moorland to the west of the Arnol River/*Abhainn Arnol* where a system of head-dykes was constructed to delineate the boundary between agricultural land and rough grazing. There is no modern development around the asset, and the closest modern settlement is the village of Bragar, 3.5 km to the north. The isolated landscape is characteristic of the setting of sheiling huts and does contribute to understanding the asset.

#### Assessment of Effects

##### *Magnitude*

- 3.3.3.3 As illustrated in **Figure 15.7, Volume 2b**, the Turbine Area would be at a distance of approximately 12.0 km from the monument, with the nearest WTG visible at a distance of 12.28 km. The view from the non-designated sheiling huts would be open to the Turbine Area; therefore, it is anticipated that up to 44 WTGs in the case of the Maximum Design Parameters for the larger WTG type would be visible (**Figure 15.1.41a of Annex 15.2.1, Volume 2c**). As shown in the wireline, many of these would be to blade tip only. The Turbine Area would comprise a moderate component in the background of outward views to the north, representing a notable change to this view. The addition of the Turbine Area would not impact how the asset is understood within its context. Therefore, it is considered that there will be slight decline in the way the heritage asset is appreciated, and experienced and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

##### *Sensitivity or value of receptor*

- 3.3.3.4 The sheiling hut group is a locally significant asset due to its archaeological interest as it may hold evidence for post-medieval transhumant activity. It is considered to be of **low** heritage value.

##### *Significance of residual effect*

- 3.3.3.5 A magnitude of change of low adverse on an asset of low value would result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

## 4 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4.1.1.1 A list of key terms and acronyms used in this appendix are provided in **Table 4-1** and **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CnES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
km	Kilometres
m	Metre
MDS	Maximum Design Scenario
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NPF4	National Planning Framework
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OCAS	Offshore Cable Area of Search
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
SLVIA	Seascape and Landscape Visual Impact Assessment
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Table 4-2 Glossary

Term	Meaning
Array Area	The offshore area within which the offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs), associated foundations, Offshore Cables, and Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required), will be located. This area encompasses the Turbine Area that will contain all above water surface infrastructure (WTGs / OSP) and an additional area within which further below water infrastructure (foundations and cables) may also be located.
Cultural Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared to assess the likely significant effects of the Project on the environment.
Heritage Asset	An element of the historic environment that has value in policy.
Historic Environment	The physical evidence of past human activity.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Historic Environment Scotland is the lead public body established to investigate, care for and promote Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> 's historic environment.

Term	Meaning
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)	A trenchless crossing engineering technique using a drill steered underground without the requirement for open trenches. This method is able to carry out the underground installation of pipes and cables with minimal surface disruption.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Listed Building	Structure or building of 'special' architectural or historic interest that has been designated for legal protection.
Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS)	The area within which the offshore electrical and communication cables between the Array Area and Landfall up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) will be located.
Offshore Project	The components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Offshore Substation Platform (OSP)	The optional offshore substation located within the Turbine Area. Includes the platform and associated components which allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Onshore Cultural Heritage	Heritage assets located within the onshore environment above the Mean High Water Spring. These assets comprise designated heritage assets (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, inventory gardens and designed landscapes, inventory battlefields, and conservation areas) and non-designated heritage assets (assets noted within the locally held Historic Environment Record and the National Record of the Historic Environment or Canmore).
Scheduled Monument	Archaeological or historic sites considered to have national importance that have been designated for legal protection.
Significance	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
Significant effect	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations 2017 to determine the likely significant effects of the development on the environment, which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated.</p> <p>The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described. Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – 'noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible' (The Concise Oxford Dictionary).</p> <p>Those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note.</p>
Sites and Monument Record (SMR)	Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. The

Term	Meaning
	information in SMRs complements the national database, known as the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), which is maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and is accessible via the online catalogue Canmore.
Turbine Area	A reduced area within the Array Area where above water surface infrastructure would be located i.e. wind turbine generators (WTG) and Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required). This area has been developed and refined through stakeholder engagement and environmental assessment.
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	The wind turbines that generate electricity consisting of tubular towers and blades attached to a nacelle housing mechanical and electrical generating equipment.

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## 5.1 ANNEX 15.2.2: STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT OF OFFSHORE PROJECT IMPACTS ON SETTING

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>							
SM5402	-	Cnoc na Moine, burial cairn, Dalmore	6182	31 to 44	Y	Y	Neolithic burial structure in a coastal setting on a high point between the beaches of Dalmore/ <i>Dail Mhor</i> and Dalbeg/ <i>Dhail Beag</i> . There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM6292	-	Dalmore Bay, settlement at SW end of beach	6256	31 to 40	Y	Y	Prehistoric settlement buried beneath sand and shingle deposits at the southwest end of Dalmore/ <i>Dail Mhor</i> Bay. Though largely comprising buried archaeological remains and partly overlain by coast defences, the coastal location is intrinsic to an understanding of this asset. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM5344	-	Loch Raoinavat, stone circle	6443	1 to 30	Y	Y	Stone circle of probable late Neolithic date. Though overlooking Loch Raoinavat and has been subject to damage, it is part of a group of stone circles

<sup>2</sup> Distance measured from the Offshore Array Area to the asset and therefore representing the shortest possible distance. In many cases, the distance to the nearest turbine would be greater  
Sporad na Mara EIA Appendix 15.2 - Outline Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment, Volume 2c

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							concentrated in the west coast of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> .
SM11088	-	Beinn an Teampull, chapel & graveyard, Little Bernera	7039	1 to 10	Y	Y	Chapel within an enclosed, disused graveyard located on the east side of the island of Little Bernera/ <i>Beàrnaraigh Beag</i> , on a small rise overlooking a sandy beach. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM3926	-	Teampull Eoin, chapel, graveyard & settlement, Port Mhór Bragar, Lewis	7271	31 to 44	Y	Y	Ruins of a later medieval church and its graveyard and an underlying prehistoric settlement mound situated close to the shore, on the east side of Port Mhór Bragar, northwest Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM1662	-	Clach an Tursa, standing stones and enclosure, Lewis	7456	1 to 20	N	N	This comprises a group of 3 large stones, of which 1 is upright and 2 are prostrate. The monument also includes a later rectangular structure measuring 7 m by 9 m. The stones are located within low-lying agricultural land comprising narrow strips between Carloway/ <i>Càrlabhagh</i> and Upper Carloway/ <i>Mullach Chàrlabhagh</i> . The ground in this area slopes down

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							<p>to the south, with the monument at an elevation of approximately 30 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The ground slopes down to sea level at the head of Loch Charlabhaigh, approximately 460 m to the south, and rises to a height point of a ridge at 70 m-80 m AOD approximately 800 m to the northeast. The monument is approximately 2 km inland with no views out to the sea to the north from this area. The current setting comprises a south facing slope within a settled agricultural, most notably with views from the stones toward Loch Charlabhaigh below, to the southwest. The rising ground currently curtails outward views to the north and northeast, in the direction of the Offshore Project. It is also noted that the upright stone is visible breaking the skyline on a false ridge as seen from an open area to the immediate north of the Carloway/Càrlabhagh Free Church to the south. The upright stone may also be seen from the road to the east, with Loch Charlabhaigh seen in the background of this view. There would be limited theoretical visibility of offshore infrastructure in views to the north from the</p>

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							<p>monument itself, with the blade tip ZTV indicating theoretical visibility of a limited number of turbines to blade tip at a minimum distance of approximately 8 km from the offshore array. Blade tips of up to 4 turbines would be theoretically visible from land on the immediate approach to the monument from the south. The blade tip ZTV indicates marginal visibility of turbines from the open area to the immediate north of the Carloway Free Church and no visibility from the road to the east and so these views would not be altered by the presence of the turbines. The presence of the turbines would therefore introduce a new element in views beyond the ridgeline to the north. This would not affect the manner in which the stones may be appreciated within their current setting on a south facing slope. It would not affect views from the monument toward Loch Charlabhaigh to the southwest and would not alter the way the stones may be seen from Carloway/Càrlabhagh Free Church to the south, from the road to the east or from the north. The predicted</p>

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							change would therefore not result in a potentially significant effect to this asset.
SM7335	-	Bosta, settlement N & NW of cemetery, Great Bernera	7573	1 to 20	Y	Y	Settlement of later Iron Age date within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM5252	-	Dun Stuigh, dun, Great Bernera	7575	31 to 40	Y	Y	Remains of a galleried dun, a fortified settlement of late Iron Age date, within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM5341	-	Teampull Pheadair, chapel and settlement, Shader	7709	41 to 44	Y	Y	Small coastal medieval settlement, including the remains of a chapel, underlain by Iron Age midden deposits. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM13787		Dun, Eilean Loch Arnol	7890	41-44	Y	Y	Remains of a dun, a prehistoric defended settlement, on an island with a causeway linking it to the shore of Loch Arnol. Whilst its immediate setting is the somewhat inland loch, it is within relatively low-lying land with some views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM90110	-	Dun Carloway, broch	8077	0 to 10	Y	Y	Later prehistoric broch on a prominent knoll with views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM5412	-	Allt na Muilne, horizontal water-mills, Bragar	8142	41 to 44	N	N	Located within settlement of Bragar/ <i>Bhràdhagair</i> and views to the sea do not contribute to its significance.
SM90022	-	Arnol, blackhouses no. 39 and no. 42 and associated croft houses	8224	41 to 44	Y	Y	Group of 19th century domestic buildings with views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM1661	-	Clach an Trushal, standing stone, Ballantrushal	8300	41 to 44	Y	Y	Tall standing stone on a northwest facing hillside with views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM1671	-	Dun Loch an Duna, broch, South Bragar	8356	1 to 30	Y	Y	Remains of a dun, a prehistoric defended settlement, on the shore of Loch an Duna. Whilst its immediate

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							setting is the somewhat inland loch, it is within relatively low-lying land with some views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM5364	-	Loch an Duin, dun, Shader	9164	21 to 44	Y	Y	Remains of a galleried dun within Loch an Duin. The nature of this area, with slightly higher ground and modern settlement to the north, though a relatively high degree of visibility of offshore infrastructure.
SM5901	-	Clach Stei Lin, stone circle and enclosure	9406	41 to 44	Y	Y	Standing stone and other remains on a knoll with wide views northwest to the sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM90284	-	Steinacleit, homestead and field system	9626	41 to 44	Y	Y	Remains of a prehistoric homestead and focus of an early agricultural settlement with wide views northwest to the sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
SM1669	-	Dun Borve, broch	10146	41 to 44	Y	Y	Remains of a broch in a coastal location with wide views to the sea. There is a potential for significant

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							effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM11087	-	St Peter's Church, Pabay Mor, Lewis	10721	31 to 40	Y	Y	Remains of a small church of presumed medieval date, though it possibly includes earlier remains with a possible Norse association, in a coastal, island location. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM3945	-	Teampull nan Cro'Naombh, chapel 410m WNW of Galson	11414	41 to 44	Y	Y	Remains of a chapel and its graveyard within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5411	-	Sgianailt, hut circles SE of	12293	1 to 20	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 10 km. Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure from across Loch Ròg an Ear at a distance of 1-2 km from this monument which would not result in a potentially significant effect.
SM3991	-	Berie, Lewis, settlement site, 700m NW of	12719	31 to 40	Y	Y	Remains of a settlement site within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
SM5460	-	Loch Baravat, horizontal water-mills N of	12940	21 to 44	N	N	19th century horizontal water mills with views to sea not contributing to its significance.
SM5798	-	Loch na Berie, broch and causeway	13133	31 to 40	Y	Y	Remains of a broch dating from the Iron Age within a coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5877	-	Loch Sgardam, burial chamber, Breascleite	13434	1 to 10	N	N	The monument comprises a setting of stones representing an incomplete or disturbed chambered burial cairn. The structure measures 2.6 m by 2.25 m with sides walls having a thickness of 0.6 m and height of up to 0.5 m, and no capstone. The scheduled monument description notes that it is within an enclosed basin with surrounding low hills obscuring longer distance outward views. It is at an elevation of approximately 45 m AOD. The land generally rises to the north, with hills to the north at a height of 100 m-120 m AOD, approximately 1 km north of the monument. It slopes down toward Loch Ròg an Ear, at a distance of approximately 500 m to the west.

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							There would be no theoretical visibility of offshore infrastructure in views to the north from the monument itself, though the blade tip ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a limited number of turbines to blade tip from slightly higher ground to the south. There may therefore be some visibility of turbines at a minimum distance of over 13 km from the offshore array, in views of the monument from the south. However, the monument is not prominent within inward views and is located within an enclosed basin and therefore the degree of change in this view would be negligible. There would be no change in views toward Loch Ròg an Ear to the west.
SM5429	-	Dun Barraglom, broch, cup marked rocks, fish traps and settlement	13518	1 to 10	N	N	South facing coast of Great Bernera/ <i>Beàrnaraigh Mòr</i> . Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 10 km. There would be some theoretical visibility of offshore infrastructure from across Loch Barraglom to the south though most of the remains associated with the monument will not be visible in this view and overall, this would not result in a potentially significant effect.

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
SM5548	-	Benera Bridge, stone setting, Great Bernera	13655	21 to 40	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais VIII).
SM5236	-	St Macra's Church, Kirkibost	14006	1 to 10	N	N	Late medieval church situated near the shore overlooking East Loch Roag, with views primarily to the south and east.
SM5454	-	Loch Baravat, dun, North Galson	14296	1 to 30	N	N	Remains of a dun, a small, fortified dwelling of Iron Age date, in a loch surrounded by marshy ground. The monument survives as a low mound only and views to sea as it is seen from the east do not contribute to its significance.
SM5459	-	Aird Callanish, cairn 200m SW of, Crulivig	14442	1 to 10	N	N	Small burial cairn comprising a low mound with setting largely comprising the land around Loch Barraglom.
SM5499	-	Beinn Bheag, standing stone, cairns and shielings 500m SSE of	14444	1 to 10	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais XI).
SM5410	-	Rubha nan Sidhean, cupmarked rocks and fish trap, Kirkibost	14777	11 to 20	Y	Y	Series of cup-shaped carvings and a drystone built fish-trap, the setting of which is defined by its coastal, intertidal location. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.

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SM5381	-	Loch Shiavat, dun	15736	41 to 44	Y	Y	Late prehistoric or medieval fortified dun on an island in the south part of Loch Shiavat. On elevated ground with views toward the sea. Approximately 2 km from the coast and survives only to a height of 1.2 m, and this may limit the contribution of these views to its significance, though there is a potential for significant effects as there will be a high degree of visibility of the offshore array.
SM90054	-	Calanais or Callanish Standing Stones	16276	1 to 20	Y	Y	Important complex of standing stones with a wide setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the Calanais complex due to visibility of turbines beyond the higher ground which surrounds Calanais.
SM5437	-	Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag, stone circle and stone settings	17084	1 to 10	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais III).
SM5433	-	Ceann a'Gharaodh, stone circle and cairn 250m N of	17102	1 to 10	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais II).
SM5352	-	Dun Mara, dun	17889	1 to 40	Y	Y	Remains of a fortified promontory of Iron Age date within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.

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SM5457	-	Sron a'Chail, stone circle and cairn 450m SSE of Ceann Hulavig	19209	1 to 20	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais IV).
SM5359	-	Teampull Pheadair, church, Swainbost	19397	41 to 44	Y	Y	Remains of a pre-Reformation church and graveyard within an immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5395	-	Carnan a'Ghrodhair, souterrain	19724	41 to 44	N	N	Underground chamber (souterrain) of late prehistoric date. Largely an underground structure with only a slight mound visible at the surface.
SM5878	-	Luchruban, prehistoric and monastic settlements	19851	0 to 44	Y	Y	Early Christian monastic settlement, overlying traces of a prehistoric settlement, on a rock stack, with immediate coastal setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the coastal setting of this asset due to visibility of WTGs.
SM6018	-	Airidh nam Bidearan, standing stones N of	20050	11 to 30	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais V).
SM6019	-	Cul a'Chleit, standing stones, Garynahine	20285	1 to 20	Y	Y	Forms part of the Calanais complex (Calanais VI).
SM5354	-	Teampull Ronaidh, chapel	21185	41 to 44	Y	Y	Within agricultural land at the north end of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . Views out to sea are to the north, away from the wind farm array, though all WTGs will

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							be theoretically visible from this open area so there is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5360	-	Clach Stein, standing stones, Knockaird	22040	41 to 44	Y	N	At the north end of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . Views out to sea are to the north, away from the wind farm array.
SM1660	-	Carn a'Mharc, chambered cairn NW of Gress Lodge	22142	1 to 10	N	N	The chambered cairn measures approximately 28 m by 23 m and is around 2 m in height. The entrance to the passage is recorded as having probably been on the southeastern side. It is located on the eastern side of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> , approximately 3 km from Gress Beach/ <i>Tràigh Ghráis</i> and on ground rising above the eastern side of Abhainn Ghrais, approximately 300 m to the east of the base of the valley and at an elevation of approximately 80 m AOD. The ground rises gently towards the interior of the Isle of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> to the northwest. The setting of the monument therefore primarily relates to its position on the edge of the steep sided valley of Abhainn Ghrais, which flows out to the east

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							<p>coast of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> at Gress Beach/<i>Tràigh Griaies</i>.</p> <p>There would be limited theoretical visibility of offshore infrastructure in views to the north from the monument itself, with the blade tip ZTV indicating theoretical visibility of a limited number of turbines to blade tip at a minimum distance of over 22 km. However, this theoretical visibility of turbines would be marginal at a distance of over 22 km and beyond the intervening higher ground of the interior of the Isle of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i>, therefore the degree of change in this view would be negligible. There would be no change in views down to the valley of Abhainn Ghraies and to the east.</p>
SM5356	-	Dun Eistean, fort and dun	22233	1 to 44	Y	N	At the north end of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . Views out to sea are to the north, away from the wind farm array. Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 20 km.
SM5504	-	Druim Dubh, stone circle	27742	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 20 km.

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SM1684	-	St Columba's Church, Aiginis, Uidh	32117	1 to 10	N	N	On east side of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
SM5346	-	Caisteal Mhic Creacail, chambered cairn, Fleisirin	32181	1 to 10	N	N	On west side of Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> but low-lying and at a distance of over 30 km.
SM5366	-	Dun Mor, dun, Garrabost	32436	1 to 20	N	N	On west side of Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> but low-lying and at a distance of over 30 km.
SM5357	-	Dursainean, chambered cairn, Garrabost	33693	41 to 44	Y	Y	Distance of over 30 km, but a monument on higher ground within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> with views toward the Project. Consultees requested inclusion of assets within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> and there is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5453	-	Loch an Duin, dun, Aird	33695	31 to 40	N	N	Distance of over 30 km.
SM5342	-	Cnoc nan Dursainean, standing stone 500m NE of	33701	31 to 44	Y	Y	Distance of over 30 km, but a monument on higher ground within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> with views toward the Project. Consultees requested inclusion of assets within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> and there is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5336	-	Clach Stein, fallen standing stone, Lower Bayble	34332	31 to 40	Y	Y	Distance of over 30 km, but a monument on higher ground within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> with views toward the Project. Consultees requested inclusion of assets within Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> and there is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
SM5365	-	Loch an Duin, dun, Lower Bayble	35424	1 to 30	N	N	Located on eastern side of Eye Peninsula/ <i>An Rubha</i> . Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
SM1831	-	An Dun, broch, Clachtoll	78588	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 70 km.
SM5248	-	Caisteal Odair, promontory fort	81931	1 to 10	Y	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 80 km.
SM5157	-	Cove, coastal battery 1100m NNE of	83876	1 to 10	Y	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 80 km.
SM1683	-	St Ronan's Church & village settlement, Rona	85596	1 to 40	Y	N	Distance of over 80 km.
<b>Listed buildings</b>							

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
LB19265	B	Gearrannan Blackhouse Village	5761	1 to 10	Y	N	Within enclosed valley settlement so limited visibility of offshore infrastructure.
LB6605	B	Clapper Bridge, North Shawbost, Lewis	6735	11 to 30	N	N	Views out to sea do not notably contribute to significance.
LB6607	C	Shawbost Museum, Tom A' Ghlinne, Shawbost	7464	41 to 44	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the settlement in which this building is located.
LB6606	C	Bridge, Shawbost, Lewis	7470	31 to 40	N	N	Views out to sea do not notably contribute to significance.
LB6604	C	Shawbost Free Church, North Shawbost, Lewis	7478	41 to 44	Y	Y	Slightly elevated location with clear views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to distance and visibility of WTGs.
LB5762	B	Parish Church, Barvas, Lewis	10882	41 to 44	Y	Y	Slightly elevated location with clear views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
LB5763	C	Free Church, Barvas, Lewis	10941	21 to 40	Y	Y	Slightly elevated location with clear views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.

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LB5764	C	Barvas Lodge	11062	41 to 44	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the settlement in which this building is located.
LB19271	C	11A Reef, Uig	13455	1 to 10	N	N	Views out to sea do not notably contribute to significance.
LB18656	B	Tea Rooms, Callanish, Lewis	16239	1 to 10	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the settlement in which this building is located.
LB19268	C	House at Linishader, Isle of Lewis	17251	1 to 10	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the immediate waterside surrounds in which this building is located.
LB5769	B	Church Of Scotland, Cross, Lewis	18842	41 to 44	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the settlement in which this building is located.
LB6603	A	St Moluag's Church, Teampull Mholuaidh, Eoropie, Lewis	20760	1 to 10	N	N	Setting primarily defined by the settlement and agricultural strips in which this building is located.
LB5768	A	Butt Of Lewis Lighthouse, Lewis	21180	0	Y	Y	Prominent lighthouse. Though WTGs would not be visible from ground level at the lighthouse itself, consultees requested inclusion of this asset and there is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea in which the asset is included.
LB6599	B	Airigh A' Bhealaich, Lewis	22166	31 to 40	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 20 km.

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LB6600	B	Airigh A' Bhealaigh, Lewis	22207	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 20 km.
LB18654	B	Beehive Shielings in Morsgail Forest (Gearraidh Bheinn Na Gile), Isle of Lewis	27786	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 20 km.
LB19210	A	St Columba's Churchyard, Aignish, Lewis	32144	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
LB18671	B	A866, Former Manse, Cnoc, Aiginis, Lewis	32484	1 to 10	N	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
LB18675	B	Parish Church, Garrabost, Lewis		31 to 40	N	N	Offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
LB19209	C	Tiumpán Head Lighthouse and Keeper's Houses, Lewis	33706	11 to 30	N	N	Lighthouse on eastern side of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> .
LB48143	B	Lighthouse and Keeper's House, Eilean Mor, Flannan Isles	37034	41 to 44	Y	Y	Distance of over 35 km but views out to sea an important part of setting. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.

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LB49894	B	Jetty, Rubha Reidh Lighthouse	32484	1 to 20	Y	N	Limited visibility of offshore infrastructure at a distance of over 30 km.
<b>Conservation Areas</b>							
		Gearrannan	5600	1 to 44	N	N	Within an enclosed valley setting within views out to sea, but to the west of the wind farm array.
<b>Non-designated assets</b>							
Canmore 348397	-	Gallan Head WWI observation point	12320	41 to 44	Y	Y	Historic observation point with views out to sea. There is a potential for significant effects to the setting of this asset resulting from change in views out to sea due to visibility of WTGs.
SMR 9701	-	Pabbay Bheag, Uig	13600	1 - 4	Y	N	This asset is described as the remains of a settlement comprising small buildings of drystone and corbelled construction with a mix of circular, oval and subrectangular forms. There is no recorded dating evidence but it is suggested as being of possible prehistoric or early Christian date. The settlement is located on the western side of Pabaigh Beag on a headland overlooking the sea to the west. The presence of a possible chapel site (Canmore 280475) has been identified at this location, and as well as the reference to the possible hut structures, there is also reference to features including a shell

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							<p>midden along the shore, a turf and stone dyke, small cairn and a possible shelter.</p> <p>There would be limited theoretical visibility of the Offshore Project in views from the western side of Pabaigh Beag, with 1-4 turbines visible to blade tip within parts of the headland in which the settlement is located at a distance of approximately of 13.6 km to the north and northeast. Due to the location of the Offshore Project, there would be much greater visibility from the eastern side of the island.</p> <p>Due to the settlement's location on the western side of Pabaigh Beag, there would be limited visibility of offshore infrastructure from the monument itself or in immediate views of it and this would not affect an appreciation of its coastal context on the west of the island. It is therefore considered that any effect to its significance through change to its setting would be negligible and so no further assessment is required.</p>
SMR 248	-	Dun A Bheirgh Shawbost		Up to 44	Y	Y	<p>This is described as a promontory fort (Canmore 4204) located on a rocky headland on the west coast of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i>. It comprises the remains of stone wall across the width of the narrow rocky</p>

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							<p>headland, which has been significantly eroded and survive as low banks. 3 small enclosures or cells have also been identified.</p> <p>Due to the location of this monument, there would be clear visibility of the offshore infrastructure with visibility of up to 44 turbines from the headland. Though this is not a prominent feature, surviving as low earthworks only, there is potential for its setting to be affected.</p>
SMR 13210	-	Grearraidh Eitacliet	12300	14 - 25	Y	Y	<p>These are shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852 as unroofed 'ruins' and identified as medieval or post-medieval shieling huts, but also suggested by CnES as being possibly as having a prehistoric origin. These are located on the western side of Abhainn Arnol, at the point where a stream flows into it from the west. It is therefore located within a shallow valley within the interior of the Isle of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i>, approximately 5 km south of the coast.</p> <p>Visibility of the offshore infrastructure would be somewhat restricted by the valley location but there would be theoretical visibility of up to 14-25 turbines</p>

Asset Ref.	Category	Name	Distance (m) <sup>2</sup>	Theoretical number of turbines visible (blade tip)	Coastal setting contributes to heritage significance	Proceed to Stages 2 and 3	Summary Rationale
							from this location at a minimum distance of approximately 12.3 km.
SMR 2993	-	Airigh Ghlas	18750	None	N	N	<p>These are shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852 as 2 unroofed 'ruins' and identified as shieling huts and there are also 2 mounds identified at this location. They are located on the eastern side of Abhainn Dhail, where it is joined by the stream of Feadan Cliasgro from the west. It is therefore located within a shallow valley within the interior of the island of Lewis/<i>Eilean Leòdhais</i>, approximately 5 km south of the coast.</p> <p>There would be no visibility of the offshore infrastructure from this location due to the valley location, though there would be limited theoretical visibility of turbines from higher ground to either side at a minimum distance of approximately 18.75 km.</p> <p>Due to the lack of visibility and the distance, any change to its setting would be negligible and so no further assessment is required.</p>