

A photograph of an offshore wind farm at sunset. The sky is a warm, golden-orange color with soft clouds. Several wind turbines are visible, their silhouettes dark against the bright sky. The foreground shows the dark, choppy surface of the ocean with white foam from a wave breaking. The overall mood is serene and powerful.

# Salamander Offshore Wind Farm

Offshore EIA Report

Volume ER.A.4, Annex 17.2: Setting Assessment  
(Offshore)



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# Salamander Offshore Wind Farm Offshore EIA Report

Volume ER.A.4, Annex 17.2: Setting  
Assessment

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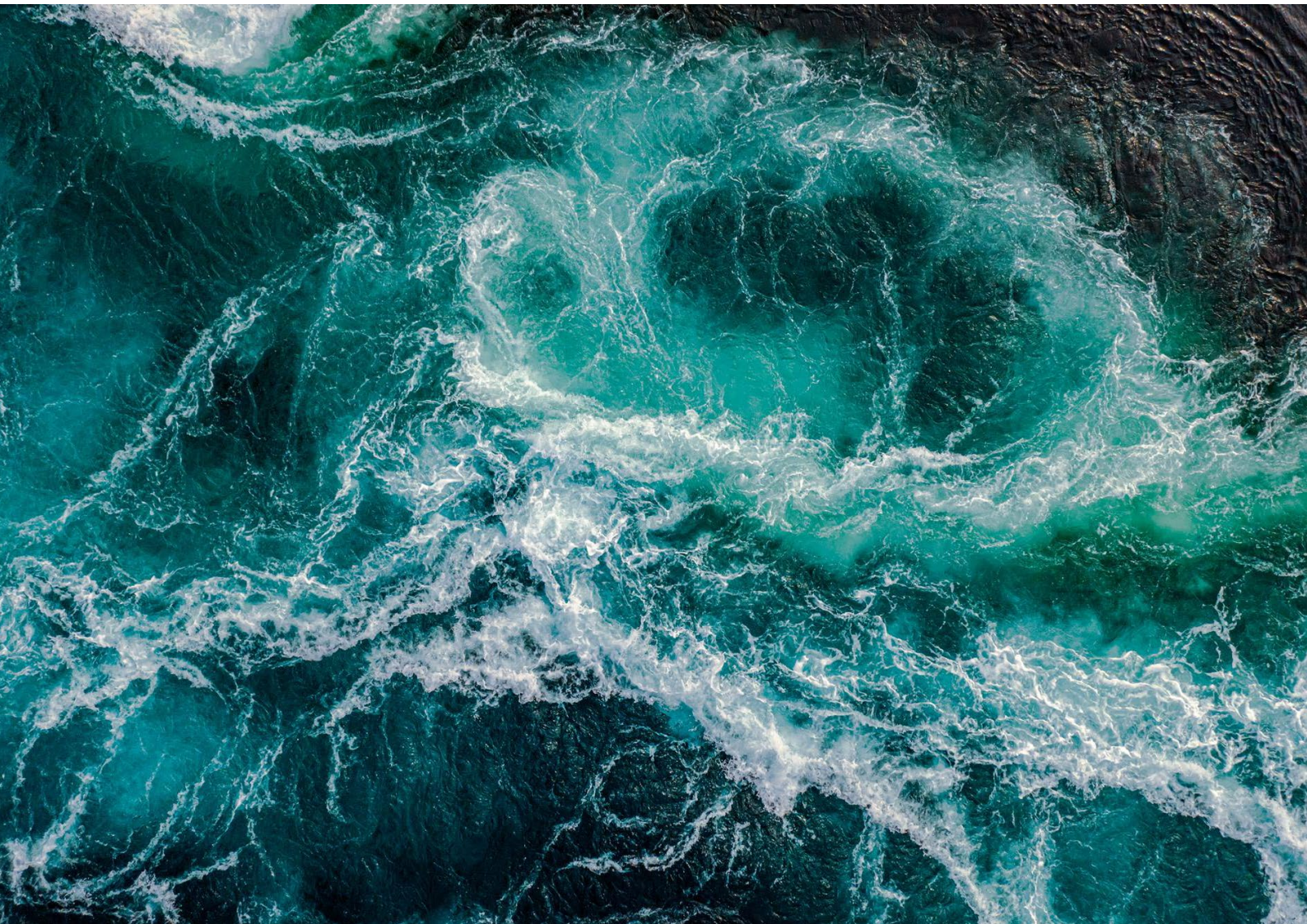
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# Offshore EIA Report

## Volume ER.A.4, Annex 17.2: Setting Assessment

0689625



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This setting assessment is a Technical Annex to **Volume ER.A.3, Chapter 17: Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Salamander Offshore Wind Farm Offshore EIA Report. It follows on from a separate sieving exercise, (**Volume ER.A.4, Annex 17.1: Setting Sieving Exercise**), which details the methodology through which the final list of heritage selected for a detailed assessment of setting impacts was derived, and should be viewed alongside **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 16.1: SLVIA Visualisations** and **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 17.1: Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.

This document will only assess setting impacts associated with the permanent (in relation to the operational lifetime of the Salamander Project) above sea surface components of the Offshore Array Area (the wind turbine generators (WTGs)).

This setting assessment is limited in scope to assessing setting impacts which have the potential to generate 'significant' adverse effects to cultural significance.

This assessment lists the assets taken forward for assessment and provides a summary of effects, detailing the value/importance of heritage assets, the magnitude of impact to setting and ultimately the significance of effects to cultural significance. Where able, assets have been grouped and discussed together to ensure a more coherent and concise assessment of impacts and understanding of the significance of effects. Assets have been grouped based on proximity, both spatially and chronologically. In the case of Conservation Areas (CAs), their associated Listed Buildings (LBs) have been grouped with the respective Conservation Area and discussed together (with the exception of Category A buildings with specific coastal settings).

**Appendix A: Detailed Setting assessment** of this assessment provides a series of tables, within which groups or individual assets are assessed. This assessment takes a staged approach through which:

- a description of the heritage asset is provided along with a description of the assets cultural significance;
- the setting of the heritage asset is discussed along with the contribution of setting to cultural significance;
- the magnitude of impact (adverse or positive) to setting is discussed; and
- the significance of any effect (adverse or positive) to cultural significance is established.

This assessment should be read in conjunction with **Volume ER.A.3, Chapter 17: Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Salamander Offshore Wind Farm Offshore EIA Report, in which the methodologies for establishing heritage value, magnitude of impact and establishing the significance of effects are provided in detail, along with guidance for undertaking setting assessment for heritage assets.

**Appendix A: Detailed Setting assessment** makes reference to specific figures, which can be found within **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 16.1: SLVIA Visualisations** (prefix "SLVIA") and **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 17.1: Cultural Heritage Visualisations** (prefix

“CH”) of the EIA Report. **Appendix A: Detailed Setting assessment** also makes reference to specific plates, provided within **Appendix B: Plates** of this document. These are images taken of assets during the setting site visit conducted in August 2023. All cultural heritage receptors identified for inclusion within the detailed Setting Assessment were visited by members of the ERM Cultural Heritage Team. In addition, key coastal settlements and their associated heritage assets were visited in order to ground truth the bare earth and screened ZTV and identify assets initially excluded which may need to be assessed further. Assets between Cruden Bay and Fraserburgh were visited. Photographs were captured along the length of the coastline and from heritage assets to support the Setting Assessment as required.

## 1.2 THE OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA

The Offshore Array Area is approximately 35 km due east of Peterhead, at its closest. The Salamander Project may construct up to 7 WTGs (Offshore Array). A range of WTG models are considered, and the final model of WTG may be selected post-consent. The worst-case design scenario for the WTGs is detailed in **Table 4-4** and **Figure 4-4** within **Volume ER.A.2, Chapter 4: Project Description** of the EIA Report which serves to define the parameters of the WTG envelope. The WTG design parameters used for this setting assessment cover the maximum blade tip height of 310 m with a blade diameter of 250 m.

Please note that the design of the Salamander Project has developed while this Annex (and the SLVIA Chapter, from which the setting review is associated) has been prepared and therefore the Project Design Envelope parameters presented above and in **Volume ER.A.2, Chapter 4: Project Description** are now smaller than those originally assessed in this setting assessment and presented in the associated figures and SLVIA photomontages. Therefore, the settings effects presented are conservative and the final Salamander Project will not have effects worse than those presented here.



## 2. ASSESSMENT OF SETTING IMPACTS (CHANGES TO SETTING THAT AFFECT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE)

### 2.1 ASSETS INCLUDED FOR ASSESSMENT

The sieving exercise undertaken within **Volume ER.A.3, Annex 17.1: Setting Sieving Exercise**, concluded that there was a requirement to assess setting impacts to 155 designated assets. These are the only assets which will be considered within this report for an impact to their setting.

These 155 assets include:

- 17 Scheduled Monuments,
- 6 Conservation Areas; and
- 132 Listed Buildings.

Table 2-1 below provides a full list of assets taken forward for assessment. Visualisation of assets are provided in **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 16.1: SLVIA Visualisations** and **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 17.1: Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, as referenced in **Appendix A: Detailed Setting assessment**.

### 2.2 GROUPING OF ASSETS

In order to facilitate a more coherent and concise understanding of impacts to heritage assets and the significance of effects to cultural significance, assets have been grouped and discussed together. Assets have been grouped based on proximity, both spatially and chronologically, and contextual relationships. In the case of Conservation Areas, their associated Listed Buildings have been grouped with the respective Conservation Area and discussed together. Selected Category A buildings within Conservation Areas have been discussed separately where these assets have views of the Offshore Array and coastal/seascape views are a factor in their setting and contribute to cultural significance.

TABLE 2-1: LIST OF ASSETS TAKEN FORWARD TO ASSESSMENT AND ASSOCIATED GROUP

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Distance
<b>Ratray Line Pill Boxes</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM11315	-	Ratray Line, pill box 80 m E of Annachie Bridge	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11314	-	Ratray Line, pill box 960m NNW of Annachie Bridge	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11320	-	Ratray Line, pill box 1550m SSE of Home Farm	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11313	-	Ratray Line, pill box 1150m SSE of Home Farm	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11316	-	Ratray Line, pill box 675m NE of Old Ratray	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11317	-	Ratray Line, pill box 875m ENE of Old Ratray	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11318	-	Ratray Line, pill box 460 m WNW of Seatown	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11319	-	Ratray Line, pill box at Seatown	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11307	-	Ratray Line, pill box 55 m SE of Ratray Head Shore Station	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11308	-	Ratray Line, pill box 780 m ENE of Middleton of Ratray	Within 35 km
	Scheduled Monument	SM11311	-	Ratray Line, pill box 640 m SE of Ratray House	Within 35 km
<b>St. Fergus Old Parish Church and Churchyard</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM5622	-	St Fergus's Church, old parish church	Within 35 km

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Distance
	Listed Building	LB16536	B	Old Churchyard of St Fergus	Within 35 km
<b>St Combs, St Columba's Church</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM116	-	St Combs, St Columba's Church	Within 40 km
<b>Inverallochy Castle</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM97	-	Inverallochy Castle	Within 40 km
<b>Castle Hill, motte SW of Hallmoss Farm</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM3259	-	Castle Hill, motte SW of Hallmoss Farm	Within 40 km
<b>Boddam Castle</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM3252	-	Boddam Castle	Within 40 km
<b>Wine Tower, Fraserburgh</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM90344	-	Wine Tower, Fraserburgh	Within 40 km
<b>Peterhead Conservation Areas and Associated Listed Buildings</b>	Conservation Area	CA425	-	Peterhead Buchanhaven	Within 35 km
	Conservation Area	CA426	-	Peterhead Roanheads	Within 35 km
	Conservation Area	CA427	-	Peterhead Central	Within 35 km
<b>Boddam</b>	Conservation Area	CA428	-	Boddam	Within 40 km
<b>Broadsea Fraserburgh &amp; Fraserburgh Town Centre</b>	Conservation Area	CA414	-	Broadsea Fraserburgh	Within 45 km
	Conservation Area	CA663	-	Fraserburgh Town Centre	Within 45 km



Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Distance
<b>Cairnbulg/Inverallochy Village and Listed Buildings</b>	Former Conservation Area with 3 x Listed Buildings	LB16145 LB16144 LB19779	B C C	Inverallochy 26 Shore Street ("Maggie's Hoosie") Inverallochy Parish Church Inverallochy 1 Charles Street	Within 40 km
<b>Ratray Head Lighthouse</b>	Listed Building	LB3042	B	Ratray Head Lighthouse	Within 35 km
<b>Ratray Listed Buildings</b>	Listed Building	LB3038	B	Ratray House	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB3039	B	Walled Garden, Ratray House	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB3040	B	Ratray House Home Farm	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB3041	C	Laundry, Ratray House	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB3036	C	Middleton Of Ratray	Within 35 km
<b>Listed Buildings in Peterhead (Peterhead Harbour)</b>	Listed Building	LB39733	B	Peterhead Harbour	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB39734	C	1B-3 Shiprow, Peterhead	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB39735	B	Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB39736	C	Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead	Within 35 km

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Distance
	Listed Building	LB39737	C	Former Sale Rooms, 1, 3 Bridge Street, Peterhead	Within 35 km
	Listed Building	LB39738	C	5, 7, 8 Bridge Street, Peterhead	Within 35 km
<b>Fish-House, Golf Road</b>	Listed Building	LB39847	B	Fish-House, Golf Road	Within 35 km
<b>The Reform Tower, Meethill, Invernettie</b>	Listed Building	LB16362	B	The Reform Tower, Meethill, Invernettie	Within 35 km
<b>Listed Buildings around Peterhead (Sandford Lodge)</b>	Listed Building	LB16364	B	Sandford Lodge	Within 40 km
	Listed Building	LB16365	C	Walled Garden, Sandford Lodge	Within 40 km
<b>Buchan Ness Lighthouse</b>	Listed Building	LB16367	A	Buchan Ness Lighthouse	Within 40 km
<b>Buchanness Cottage, Boddam</b>	Listed Building	LB16366	B	Buchanness Cottage, Boddam	Within 40 km
<b>Listed Buildings around Cruden Bay</b>	Listed Building	LB3060	B	St James' Chapel, Chapel Hill, Cruden	Within 40 km
	Listed Building	LB3061	C	The Old Rectory, Cruden	Within 40 km
	Listed Building	LB3062	B	Erroll School House	Within 40 km
<b>Hay Farm</b>	Listed Building	LB3074	C	Hay Farm	Within 40 km

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Distance
<b>Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31888	A	Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, Fraserburgh	Within 45 km
<b>Harbour Works Office, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31879	B	Harbour Works Office, Fraserburgh	Within 45 km
<b>60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31901	B	60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh	Within 45 km



## 2.3 SUMMARY OF SETTING IMPACT

A detailed assessment of setting impacts for the 155 assets selected can be found in **Appendix A: Detailed Setting assessment, Setting Tables 1-24** below.

Of the 155 assets (split across 24 groups) assessed for changes to setting, five assets (two types of assets) were subject to a minor (beneficial) effect to cultural significance.

- Lighthouses (3): LB3042 Rattray Head Lighthouse, LB16367 Buchan Ness Lighthouse and LB31888 Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, Fraserburgh would all benefit as a result of increased shipping associated with the Offshore Development (low positive magnitude), resulting in a minor (beneficial) effect to cultural significance ; and
- Harbours (2): LB39733 Peterhead Harbour and LB31879 Harbour Works Office, Fraserburgh, would also both benefit from increased shipping and trade within the respective harbours of Peterhead and Fraserburgh (low positive magnitude), resulting in a minor (beneficial) effect to cultural significance.

Of the remaining assets (150), 24 assets (11 Pill Boxes (SM11315, SM11314, SM11320, SM11313, SM11316, SM11317, SM11318, SM11319, SM11307, SM11308, and SM11311), SM5622 St Fergus old parish church and LB16536 churchyard, SM3259 Castle Hill Motte, SM3252 Boddam Castle, SM90344 Wine Tower, Fraserburgh, CA425 Peterhead Buchanhaven, CA426 Peterhead Roanheads, Cairnbulg/Inverallochy Villages and Listed Buildings (LB16145, LB1614 and LB1979), CA428 Boddam, LB39847 Fish-House, Golf Road and LB16366 Buchanness Cottage, Boddam) Will be subject to a negligible magnitude of change to setting resulting in a negligible effect with the cultural significance of the asset fundamentally unchanged. The remaining assets will be subject to no impact to setting and no change to cultural significance as a result of the Offshore Array. None of the above setting effects are significant in terms of EIA regulations.

Table 2-2 below presents a summary of setting impacts and effects resulting from the Offshore Array.

TABLE 2-2: SUMMARY OF SETTING IMPACTS AND EFFECTS

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/ Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
<b>Ratray Line Pill Boxes</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM11315	-	Ratray Line, pill box 80 m E of Annachie Bridge	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11314	-	Ratray Line, pill box 960m NNW of Annachie Bridge	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11320	-	Ratray Line, pill box 1550m SSE of Home Farm	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11313	-	Ratray Line, pill box 1150m SSE of Home Farm	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11316	-	Ratray Line, pill box 675m NE of Old Ratray	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11317	-	Ratray Line, pill box 875m ENE of Old Ratray	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11318	-	Ratray Line, pill box 460 m WNW of Seatown	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/ Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument	SM11319	-	Ratray Line, pill box at Seatown	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11307	-	Ratray Line, pill box 55 m SE of Ratray Head Shore Station	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11308	-	Ratray Line, pill box 780 m ENE of Middleton of Ratray	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Scheduled Monument	SM11311	-	Ratray Line, pill box 640 m SE of Ratray House	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>St. Fergus Old Parish Church and Churchyard</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM5622	-	St Fergus's Church, old parish church	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	LB16536		Old Churchyard of St Fergus	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>St Combs, St Columba's Church</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM116	-	St Combs, St Columba's Church	High	Medium	None	None
<b>Inverallochy Castle</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM97	-	Inverallochy Castle	High	Medium	None	None



Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
<b>Castle Hill, motte SW of Hallmoss Farm</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM3259	-	Castle Hill, motte SW of Hallmoss Farm	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Boddam Castle</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM3252	-	Boddam Castle	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Wine Tower, Fraserburgh</b>	Scheduled Monument	SM90344	-	Wine Tower, Fraserburgh	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Peterhead Conservation Areas and Associated Listed Buildings</b>	Conservation Area	CA425	-	Peterhead Buchanhaven	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Conservation Area	CA426	-	Peterhead Roanheads	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Conservation Area	CA427	-	Peterhead Central	High	Medium	None	None
<b>Boddam</b>	Conservation Area	CA428	-	Boddam	High	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Broadsea Fraserburgh</b>	Conservation Area	CA414	-	Broadsea Fraserburgh	Medium	Medium	None	None
<b>Fraserburgh Town Centre</b>	Conservation Area	CA663	-	Fraserburgh Town Centre	High	Medium	None	None
<b>Cairnbulg/Inverallochy Village and Listed Buildings</b>	Former Conservation Area with 3 x Listed Buildings	LB16145 LB16144 LB19779	B C C	Inverallochy 26 Shore Street ("Maggie's Hoosie") Inverallochy Parish Church Inverallochy 1 Charles Street	Medium Medium Medium	Medium Medium Medium	Negligible Negligible Negligible	Negligible Negligible Negligible

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/ Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
<b>Ratray Head Lighthouse</b>	Listed Building	LB3042	B	Ratray Head Lighthouse	Medium	Medium	Low	<b>Minor (beneficial)</b>
<b>Ratray Listed Buildings</b>	Listed Building	LB3038	B	Ratray House	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB3039	B	Walled Garden, Ratray House	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB3040	B	Ratray House Home Farm	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB3041	C	Laundry, Ratray House	Low	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	LB3036	C	Middleton Of Ratray	Low	Low	None	None
<b>Listed Buildings in Peterhead (Peterhead Harbour)</b>	Listed Building	LB39733	B	Peterhead Harbour	Medium	Medium	Low	<b>Minor (beneficial)</b>
	Listed Building	LB39734	C	1B-3 Shiprow, Peterhead	Low	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	LB39735	B	Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB39736	C	Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead	Low	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	LB39737	C	Former Sale Rooms, 1, 3	Low	Low	None	None

Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/ Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				Bridge Street, Peterhead				
	Listed Building	LB39738	C	5, 7, 8 Bridge Street, Peterhead	Low	Low	None	None
<b>Fish-House, Golf Road</b>	Listed Building	LB39847	B	Fish-House, Golf Road	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>The Reform Tower, Meethill, Invernettie</b>	Listed Building	LB16362	B	The Reform Tower, Meethill, Invernettie	Medium	Medium	None	None
<b>Listed Buildings around Peterhead (Sandford Lodge)</b>	Listed Building	LB16364	B	Sandford Lodge	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB16365	C	Walled Garden, Sandford Lodge	Low	Low	None	None
<b>Buchan Ness Lighthouse</b>	Listed Building	LB16367	A	Buchan Ness Lighthouse	High	Medium	Low	<b>Minor (beneficial)</b>
<b>Buchanness Cottage, Boddam</b>	Listed Building	LB16366	B	Buchanness Cottage, Boddam	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Listed Buildings around Cruden Bay</b>	Listed Building	LB3060	B	St James' Chapel, Chapel Hill, Cruden	Medium	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	LB3061	C	The Old Rectory, Cruden	Low	Low	None	None



Asset name (or Group name)	Asset type	Asset ref	Listed Building Category	Individual Asset name	Value/ Importance	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	LB3062	B	Erroll School House	Medium	Medium	None	None
<b>Hay Farm</b>	Listed Building	LB3074	C	Hay Farm	Low	Low	None	None
<b>Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31888	A	Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, Fraserburgh	High	Medium	Low	<b>Minor (beneficial)</b>
<b>Harbour Works Office, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31879	B	Harbour Works Office, Fraserburgh	Medium	Medium	Low	<b>Minor (beneficial)</b>
<b>60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh</b>	Listed Building	LB31901	B	60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh	Medium	Medium	None	None

## APPENDIX A: DETAILED SETTING ASSESSMENT

The following tables should be reviewed in association with **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 16.1: SLVIA Visualisations** and **Volume ER.A.5; Annex 17.1: Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The figures are referenced by their numbered viewpoints (VP) with a prefix to indicate where located: "SLVIA" from **Volume ER.A.5; Annex 16.1: SLVIA Visualisations** and "CH" from **Volume ER.A.5, Annex 17.1: Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The tables also make reference to specific plates, provided within **Appendix B: Plates** of this document.

### A.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN 35 KM

**SETTING TABLE 1: RATTRAY LINE PILL BOXES**

<b>SM11315: Rattray Line, pill box 80m E of Annachie Bridge</b> <b>SM11314: Rattray Line, pill box 960m NNW of Annachie Bridge</b> <b>SM11320: Rattray Line, pill box 1550m SSE of Home Farm</b> <b>SM11313: Rattray Line, pill box 1150m SSE of Home Farm</b> <b>SM11316: Rattray Line, pill box 675m NE of Old Rattray</b> <b>SM11317: Rattray Line, pill box 875m ENE of Old Rattray</b>		<b>SM11318: Rattray Line, pill box 460m WNW of Seatown</b> <b>SM11319: Rattray Line, pill box at Seatown</b> <b>SM11307: Rattray Line, pill box 55m SE of Rattray Head Shore Station</b> <b>SM11308: Rattray Line, pill box 780m ENE of Middleton of Rattray</b> <b>SM11311: Rattray Line, pill box 640m SE of Rattray House</b>	
<b>Designation</b>	11 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP5 CHVP23	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 1 Plate B. 2 Plate B. 3 Plate B. 4
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Pill Boxes are a type of Second World War defensive 'dug out' bunker, typically made of concrete with lookouts and small slit windows. Pill box forms vary, taking on rectangular, hexagonal, sub hexagonal or circular forms. Pill boxes are compact defensive positions typically constructed in defensive lines with anti-tank blocks and defensive earthworks. This group of 11 Pill Boxes extends south to north along the coast between Scotstown Beach (just south of the St. Fergus Gas Terminal) and Seatown (inland of the Rattray Head Lighthouse). The assets are located in fields to the west of the raised dunes forming a screened ridge between the assets and direct views of the beach. These Pill Boxes are spaced a few</p>		

### SETTING TABLE 1: RATTRAY LINE PILL BOXES

	<p>hundred metres apart, creating a defensive line of overlapping machine gun placements to enemy troops as they emerge from the dunes.</p> <p>The Pill Boxes dotted along Rattray are typically rectangular in shape, with some sub-hexagonal (Type 24). The most unusual of the Pill Boxes is SM11319, which is built into an existing farm building (abandoned), rather than existing as a standalone structure.</p> <p>SM11316, SM11317, SM11308 and SM10311 are all situated on elevated ground and are the only Pill Boxes with views over the dunes taking in long distance views of the distant seascape.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their archaeological and historic value, as a group they form part of a significant defensive line constructed along the Aberdeenshire coast during the Second World War.</p>
<p><b>Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The setting of this group is defined by the relationships to neighbouring Pill Boxes, the farmland to the west of a series of raised dunes behind Scotstown Beach, the beach itself and the intertidal zone.</p> <p>Key historic views are north to south along the defensive line of Pill Boxes and east to the dunes, beach and intertidal zone where visible. These key views have not been substantially altered since the construction of the pill boxes during World War II.</p> <p>The baseline landscape around this group contains the St. Fergus Gas Terminal. The St. Fergus Gas Terminal is the only substantial alteration to the landscape around this heritage group since it was constructed, creating a visual break in the pill box line north and south of the Gas Terminal and somewhat eroding the original setting of the group.</p> <p>The setting of this group in relation to the wider defensive line of Pill Boxes, dunes, beach, and intertidal zone to the east plays a key role to understanding this group and the cultural significance of the group. The preservation of the groups setting is essential, as many of the associated WWII defensive structures that would have existed in conjunction to the Pill Boxes (earthworks and anti-tank defences) have already been lost to coastal erosion, shifting sands of the dunes and clearances along the beach.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this pill box group. New WTG associated with the Offshore Array would be visible from Pill Boxes on higher ground with views over the dunes. These views would already take in the Operational Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, which is located c. 25 km off the Peterhead Coast. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days from pill boxes on high ground, the introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of this group and the key relationship to the other Pill Boxes along the defensive line, nor the dunes, beach and intertidal zone. The introduction of the Offshore Array into a landscape baseline already containing the St. Fergus Gas Terminal and existing Offshore WTG would create only a negligible setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage group, resulting in a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## SETTING TABLE 2: ST. FERGUS OLD PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

### SM5622: St Fergus's Church, old parish church LB16536: Old Churchyard of St Fergus (Category B)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Schedule Monument 1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP16	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 5
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>This group of assets relates to the likely Medieval St Fergus Old Parish Church and its associated churchyard. The foundation date of the church (SM5622) is not well understood, but it is known that the church was abandoned in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the churchyard retained for burial. New churchyard walls and monuments were subsequently added throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The church building survives poorly; however, the associated churchyard (LB16536) survives with a substantial outer wall and a wide selection of headstones dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The church would have served the rural Medieval and Post-Medieval Parish. Settlement within the parish during the Medieval period would have taken the form of small-scale townships and farmsteads along with castle sites located along strategic transport routes. During the Post-Medieval period the number of townships and farmsteads decreased with the shift to fewer but larger land holdings and farmsteads from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. The nearby farmsteads of North Kirkton, South Kirkton, Kinloch, South Kinloch and Lunderton attest to these changes in land ownership and settlement. Villages such as St Fergus were also founded during this time frame, but the parish remained rural in nature with no major nucleated settlement. Throughout the Medieval and Early Post Medieval period the congregation of the church would have been derived from the local rural population travelling from townships, farmsteads and elite residences of the parish (e.g. Inverugie Castle). The Statistical Accounts for Scotland describe the parish as extending south to the River Ugie, which forms the boundary to the parish of Peterhead. To the north lay the parish of Crimond and to the west the parish of Longside. The congregation would have travelled along roads and country tracks taking in views across the rural fieldscape towards the church, which would have been the major building of importance outside of the secular castles at Inverugie, located nearly 3 km to the south-west. The church and churchyard are set on flat low lying open ground clearly visible from select locations on the A90 and when moving across farmland east of the A90 (the historic north-south road through the Parish). Dunes and sea views create a dramatic coastal backdrop to the building.</p> <p>The scheduled monument is of national importance as an example, albeit incomplete, of a Medieval parish church serving a rural community. It provides evidence of the spatial relationship between a church and scattered small scale settlement in a historic landscape free from nucleated settlement or heavy industry. The Listed churchyard retains historic and architectural importance and has the potential to provide evidence, through recording of grave markers and excavation, of the socio economic and demographic profile of the parish. As a group these assets contribute to the understanding of parish and settlement evolution, ecclesiastical architecture, society and material culture during the later Medieval and Post-Medieval period.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to</b>	<p>The setting of this group is defined by its historic relationship to the townships, and farmsteads within the surrounding rural landscape. The relationship to the main historic access road linking to Peterhead to Fraserburgh (now the A90) also makes a</p>		

## SETTING TABLE 2: ST. FERGUS OLD PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

<p><b>Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>contribution to setting as this would have been the main access route towards the church from across the Parish. The original Medieval townships and farms are no longer visible in the surrounding fields but presumably survive as buried remains. The surrounding farmland does however contain farmsteads and dwellings named on Post-Medieval mapping and this relationship, along with the main road and access tracks still survive.</p> <p>Key historic views from the church are north to south, taking in views of coastal farmland, and west along an access track towards the historic road between Peterhead and Fraserburgh (A90). Views from the church are however considered secondary to views towards the church from nearby farmsteads, settlement and tracks towards the church from the A90, across which the congregation would have travelled routinely to access this key religious site. The church and churchyard would have been a key historic building in the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period with the local congregation visiting the building weekly and travelling to the site across nearby fields, roads and tracks. Historic views to and from the church are largely retained on the approach directly east from the A90. Views towards the church are also retained from selected locations along the A90. Views to the beach itself are largely blocked by dunes with only snatched, partial views of the distant seascape.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around this group is made up of farmsteads and associated farmland/copse woodland. Dunes and the beach are located just to the east. Beyond this immediate rural landscape is the St. Fergus Gas Terminal located to the north. The Gas Terminal is dominant in views north of the church and churchyard. Distant and less visually intrusive onshore WTG and electrical infrastructure are located to the north-west and west.</p> <p>The setting of this group as defined by key views from, and the relationship to, nearby farmsteads and access routes from the A90. This setting makes a positive contribution to cultural significance by assisting our understanding and appreciation of St. Fergus Church and Churchyard in its role as Parish Church to a dispersed rural community, primarily made up of landowners, tenant farmers and farm hands of the Parish.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this group. However, new WTG associated with the Offshore Array would not be visible from the Scheduled Monument and Listed churchyard and would only be partially visible from isolated locations on the approach to the church or in snatched views between the dunes when walking around the monument. The WTG would however be visible by visitors as they walk the land to the south of the church and as they walk towards the beach via the dunes to the east.</p> <p>Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of this group and the key relationship to surrounding farmland and the historic north -south road between Peterhead and Fraserburgh. The introduction of the Offshore Array into a landscape baseline already containing the St. Fergus Gas Terminal and onshore WTG would create no new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of this high value, medium sensitivity heritage group, resulting in <b>no change</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## A.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN 40 KM

### SETTING TABLE 3: ST COMBS, ST COLUMBA'S CHURCH

#### SM1116: St Combs, St Columba's Church

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP4	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 6
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The Medieval St Combs (St Columba) Old Parish Church, which served the parish of Lonmay between the early 14<sup>th</sup> century until its abandonment in 1608AD when a new church was built 2 miles further inland at Kirkton of Lonmay. The church's abandonment coincides with the expansion of founding of the present village of St. Combs.</p> <p>The church building is very fragmentary and only partially survives. The associated churchyard is not part of the scheduling of this monument, but does provide a retaining wall, which now surrounds the old church on all sides.</p> <p>The church would have served the Medieval and Post-Medieval Parish as both a place and worship and as a place for burial. The parish population constituted men and women from townships, farmsteads and elite residences such as Inverallochy Castle.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as an example, albeit incomplete, of a Medieval parish church. Churches dating from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century are relatively rare and this adds to its cultural significance. Cultural significance is also derived from the assets potential to provide further evidence, through excavation, which may contribute to our understanding of parish and settlement evolution, ecclesiastical architecture, society and material culture during the later Medieval period until the Scottish Reformation.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this church is defined by its relationship to the inland townships, farmsteads and elite residences in the parish. Its coastal position with views up and down the coastline cannot be ignored or the importance understated. It would have served as a prominent marker on the coast to local fishing communities and passing ships. This historic setting with surrounding farmland and parish residents has been substantially eroded by the Post-Medieval founding and expansion of the modern village of St. Combs, which dominates and surrounds the church to the south, north and west. Views up and down the coast are however retained.</p> <p>The baseline landscape around the church contains the modern village of St Combs and the Post-Medieval retaining wall of the churchyard. Numerous grave markers also surround the church dating to the Post-Medieval period. There is no obvious large-scale infrastructure in views from the asset.</p> <p>The current setting of the medieval church on the eastern edge of the modern village of St. Combs has substantially eroded the original historic setting of the asset, which was chiefly associated with the surrounding farmland. Views to and from the coast have however been retained. However, its prominence in coastal views has been eroded by the expansion of the surrounding village, eroding its significance as a notable cliff top landmark along this stretch of coastline.</p> <p>The current setting of the church makes a small but appreciable contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of north to south views along the coast and visibility to passing ships travelling along this stretch of coastline. Its</p>		



**SETTING TABLE 3: ST COMBS, ST COLUMBA'S CHURCH**

	setting assists our understanding and appreciation of St. Combs Church in its role as Parish Church to a rural community, primarily made up of landowners, tenant farmers, farm hands and fishermen.
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the church. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this group and the key relationship to surrounding farmland and immediate coastline. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of Post-Medieval cottages, houses and roads would not create any new setting impact.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage asset, resulting in <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

**SETTING TABLE 4: INVERALLOCHY CASTLE****SM97: Inverallochy Castle**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP3	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 7 Plate B. 8
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Inverallochy Castle is a ruinous 16<sup>th</sup> century defended site located on the flat coastal plain 1.7 km west of cliffs overlooking the seashore. The castle was likely constructed in a single phase in a courtyard form, with the main buildings arranged around three sides of an irregular quadrangular courtyard. A substantial and high enclosing wall closing off the southern side. The castle was accessed through the north wall leading to the courtyard. The principal accommodation was a towerhouse-like structure in the north-east corner.</p> <p>The castle was likely constructed by Sir William Comyn (the Comyns being a historically significant family in the medieval period) of Inverallochy, who was made Lord Lyon during the minority of James V.</p> <p>The monument derives its cultural significance from its architectural, historic and archaeological potential. The monument is nationally important as the remains of a 16<sup>th</sup> century courtyard castle. A considerable amount of architectural information will be hidden by and amongst the tumble. Its greatest potential, however, lies in the archaeology that will survive both inside the buildings, the courtyard and in the immediately surrounding area.</p>		

#### SETTING TABLE 4: INVERALLOCHY CASTLE

<p><b>Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of this castle is defined by its relationship to the surrounding farmland and the nearby A3033, a historic coastal road north to Fraserburgh. The castles key associations are with the surrounding farmland (and its historic townships and settlements) and defensive role along a key local transport route. Historic views are to the north and east over the coastal road. The landscape baseline around the castle takes in fields, the modern A3033, occasional housing along the road and electrical/telephone lines which cross the nearby fields. Due to the lack of significant modern infrastructure around the castle, historic views are retained along with the assets historic setting. Despite falling within the bare earth ZTV, distance views east do not extend to the beach or coastline, which is not visible and screened by hedgerows and other vegetation. The current setting of Inverallochy Castle makes a positive, albeit minor contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of the relationship to surrounding farmland and the coastal road to Fraserburgh. However, the assets chief significance lay in its architectural and archaeological potential rather than its setting, making it a low sensitivity.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>Whilst setting does make a contribution to cultural significance, the assets cultural significance is largely derived from its architectural and archaeological potential. The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the castle. However, the Offshore Array would not be visible and would not erode the setting of this asset and the key relationship to surrounding farmland and the coastal road. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of Post-Medieval cottages, houses and roads would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of this high value low sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

### SETTING TABLE 5: CASTLE HILL, MOTTE SW OF HALLMOSS FARM

#### SM3259: Castle Hill, motte SW of Hallmoss Farm

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP21	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 9
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>SM3259 records the location of a Motte, with no above ground evidence surviving for the castle structure or associated earthworks beyond the mound for the Motte itself. There is no date for the monument but it is presumed to have been constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, presumably built by either the Comyns or Keith family, who were both prominent local families and political forces in the area during this period.</p> <p>The Motte is sited on a low hill set within farmland to the west of the River Ugie, just to the north of bridge fording the river, and west of the historic main road moving north to south through region (the current A90).</p> <p>The Castle is located in fields to the north of Inverugie Castle (SM98) and west of Ravenscraig Castle (SM2496), both 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century tower houses belonging to the Marischal family (Keiths).</p> <p>The monument derives its cultural significance from its historical and archaeological value, informing the distribution of 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century defensive sites across the coastal region north of Aberdeen. Th asset also retains archaeological potential to help refine chronologies around construction and decommissioning of this asset.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this castle is defined by its relationship to the River Ugie, the fording point across the river and the associated historic main road, informing the position of the castle on a strategic high point to allow for the monitoring of goods, people and troops along local transport routes. The coast is located 1.5 km to the east and the setting of the monument would have taken in the local coastline allowing the occupants to monitor ship movements along the coast. The monument takes in 360 degree views to its position on a low hill. Key historic key views are to the south, east and north, towards the river, bridge fording the river and road. These views would have been across open farmland, free from nucleated settlement and industry, containing only isolated townships and farmsteads. Coastal views to the east are also present from the low hill on which the Motte is located.</p> <p>The current landscape baseline around the castle takes in fields, Post-Medieval farmsteads (Hallmoss Farm and Lunderton Farm), the wooded line of the river, copse woodland and the modern A90. Modern infrastructure in the form of large pylons and overhead lines are visible in views east of the A90 to the coast. The distant landscape baseline takes in the St Fergus Gas Terminal in coastal views to the north-east of the asset and views of Peterhead to the south. Onshore WTG are located in views to the north around St Fergus. On a clear day the distant WTG of Hywind Offshore Wind Farm are visible to the east.</p> <p>Modern infrastructure is located in distant views. Due to the lack of significant modern infrastructure around the castle, historic views are largely retained along with the assets historic setting, although the construction of pylons and overhead lines between the asset and the shore has somewhat eroded coastal views. The proximity of the Hallmoss and Lunderton Farm, with large grain silos has also slightly eroded views over adjoining farmland and towards the coast.</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 5: CASTLE HILL, MOTTE SW OF HALLMOSS FARM**

	The current setting of the Motte makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, a medium sensitivity, chiefly through retaining relationships to surrounding farmland, the River Ugie and the main north to south road through the region. This setting enables visitors to understand the strategic importance of the Motte on a high point adjacent to key transport routes.
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the Motte. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this asset and the key relationship to surrounding farmland, the River Ugie, the local road network or the local coastline. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of Post-Medieval cottages, houses and roads would not create only a negligible setting impact.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

**SETTING TABLE 6: BODDAM CASTLE****SM3252: Boddam Castle**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP10 CHVP26	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 10
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	Boddam Castle is a likely late – 16 <sup>th</sup> century defensive site constructed and owned by the Keiths of Ludquharn, within the Barony of Ludquharn. The castle is likely to have been abandoned in the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The Castle is formed of a defensive tower with later additions, in effect creating a large comfortable country house. A slipway to the north of the castle would have allowed for access by boats from the sea. The Castle is located in fields immediately west the cliffs and coastline of the North Sea and the historic main access road north to Peterhead from Aberdeen (the current A90), which is located to the west of the castle. The modern village of Boddam is located 600 m north, but this settlement was likely little more than a small fishing settlement at the time Boddam Castle was		

## SETTING TABLE 6: BODDAM CASTLE

	<p>constructed. Peterhead itself would have been expanding into a key local port during in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries under the direction of the Keith family.</p> <p>The monument derives its cultural significance from its historical, archaeological and architectural value, informing the distribution of 16<sup>th</sup> century defensive sites across the coastal region north of Aberdeen. This site also informs the development of 16<sup>th</sup> century Tower Houses into an aggrandised country houses in the Post-Medieval period.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of this castle is defined by its relationship to the immediate coastline, surrounding farmland and the main north south road between Aberdeen and Peterhead (Current A90), with this setting informing the position of the castle on a strategic high point to allow for the monitoring of goods, people and troops along local transport and shipping routes.</p> <p>The monuments modern setting is chiefly associated with the coastline and the 19<sup>th</sup> century village of Boddam, which has expanded significantly since the castle was constructed. The monument takes in expansive views along the coast and to the south and southeast. The southern edge of the modern village of Boddam largely obscures historic views north towards Peterhead and so this element of the monuments historic setting has been significantly eroded.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the castle takes in fields, modern housing and associated infrastructure at Boddam as well as the chimneys of the nearby Peterhead Power Station, located north of Boddam and south of Peterhead. Due to the lack of significant modern infrastructure around the castle, historic views are largely retained along with the assets historic setting. The exception of this being the loss of historic views north towards Peterhead.</p> <p>The current setting of Boddam Castle makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through retaining relationships to surrounding farmland, the coastline and the main north to south road through the region. This setting enables visitors to understand the strategic importance of the castle adjacent to key transport routes, giving it a medium sensitivity.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the castle. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this asset and the key relationship to surrounding farmland, the village of Boddam, the local road network or the local coastline. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of Post-Medieval housing, electrical infrastructure and roads would create a negligible setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

### A.3 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN 45 KM AND BEYOND

#### SETTING TABLE 7: WINE TOWER, FRASERBURGH

##### SM90344: Wine Tower, Fraserburgh

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP1	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 11
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>The Wine Tower is a likely late 16<sup>th</sup> century stone built structure located on cliffs to the north of Fraserburgh harbour with views over the North Sea. The tower is an ancillary building to the nearby Tower House Kinnaird Castle (now LB31888 Kinnaird Head Lighthouse). The exact function of the Wine Tower is unknown. The tower houses several inscribed stone boss bosses depicting Catholic symbology. This may indicate that the tower was used as a private chapel for the wife of Lord Alexander Fraser, who founded and invested in Fraserburgh at about this time. It is likely the tower has served several different purposes since its construction. The tower was used as a powder magazine and store during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is recorded as being used as a store for the nearby lighthouse in 1914AD.</p> <p>The monument derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic historical, archaeological, and architectural value. In generalities the monument helps to inform the design and use of defended sites along the coast north of Aberdeen, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. More specifically, the Wine House is the only surviving ancillary structure associated with the Tower House phase of Kinnaird Castle. Associated dovecots and other structures have been lost. The Tower's role as a possible (secret) catholic chapel in the period following the Scottish Reformation also helps to inform understanding of the religious, social, and political history of the period.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cu''tura' Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of the tower is within the private grounds of Kinnaird Castle. The modern setting of the Tower House is the nearby Kinnaird Castle (now Kinnaird Head Lighthouse) and the immediate stretch of coastline between Kinnaird Head Lighthouse and the historic harbour of Fraserburgh to the south.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the Wine Tower takes in the large modern museum associated with Kinnaird Head Lighthouse, as well as extensive modern construction and storage facilities associated with the harbour.</p> <p>Due to extensive modern infrastructure around the harbour, historic views to the harbour are partially obscured. However, the Wine Tower does retain some views of the harbour and it is connected via a coastal path. The monument takes in expansive views out to the North Sea and south-east along the beaches and coast towards the village of Inverallochy. Views north towards the former Kinnaird Castle Tower House are partly obscured by infrastructure associated with the lighthouse. Construction of the lighthouse and the loss of associated courtyards and structures with the 16<sup>th</sup> century Kinnaird Castle Tower House has substantially eroded the historic setting and associations with the Tower House itself but the historic relationship can still be appreciated. The modern setting of Boddam Castle makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through retaining surviving historic links to Kinnaird Head Lighthouse as well as the historic association with the harbour and the immediate coastline.</p>		



### SETTING TABLE 7: WINE TOWER, FRASERBURGH

<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the south-east of the monument. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this asset and the key relationship to Kinnaird Head Lighthouse as well as the historic association with the harbour and the immediate coastline stretching south-east to Inverallochy. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of Post-Medieval and modern infrastructure associated with the lighthouse and harbour would result in a negligible setting impact.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

## A.4 CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN 35 KM

### SETTING TABLE 8: PETERHEAD CONSERVATION AREAS AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

**CA427: Peterhead Central (inclusive of 131 Listings)**  
**CA426: Peterhead Roanheads (inclusive of 19 Listings)**  
**CA425: Peterhead Buchanhaven (0 Listings)**

<b>Designation</b>	3 x CA	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP8 CHVP19 and CHVP20	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 12 Plate B. 13 Plate B. 14
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Peterhead was founded by the Keith/Marischal family in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century on land formerly owned by Deer Abbey, lands confiscated following the Scottish Reformation. The planned settlement of Peterhead was established as a harbour and became a key fishing and trading hub north of Aberdeen in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>The Peterhead Central Conservation Area (CA427) takes in land between Kirkhead to the west and the South Harbour to the east, inclusive of Charlotte Street, Bath Street Lodge Walk fronting the harbour, and Maiden Street, St Andrews Street, James Street, Uphill Lane, Merchant Street and the eastern half's of Tolbooth Wynd and Marischal Street. The Conservation area takes in LB39761, 39731-32, 39711-12, 39813, 39800-02, 39687, 39786, 397087-10, 39688-89, 39765-68, 38763, 39653-57 39713-25, 39758-67, 39690-94, 39700-702, 39750, 39696-99, 39769-75, 39739-49, 39703-04, 39787-99, 39777-85, 39803-11, 39751-52, 39705-06, 39812, 39672, 39676-79, 39680-86 and 39695. The Conservation Area takes in commercial properties and warehouses fronting onto the harbour as well as the main High Street with associated private residences, commercial properties public buildings and civic monuments, chiefly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Key Listed Buildings within CA426 include Peterhead Old Parish Church (LB39671: Category A), the Reform Monument on Broad Street (LB39673: Category B), Statue of Field Marhsall Keith (LB39675: Category B), the Former National Commercial Bank, 28 Broad Street (LB39688: Category B), the Caledonian Ship Chandling Warehouse, Harbour Street (LB39750: Category B), Custom House, and 12-14 Harbour Street (LB39745: Category B).</p> <p>The Peterhead Roanheads Conservation Area (CA426) takes In land to the north of the North Harbour, inclusive of The Esplanade, Roanheads, East North Street, Almanythie Road, Gladstone Road, Port Henry Road, and Great Stuart Street. These streets take in LB39885, 39836, 39846, 39845, 39844, 39843, 39840, 39841, 39842, 39839, 39838, 39834, 39833, 39832, 39831, 39837, 39830, 39829 and 39828. The Conservation Area is predominantly made up of Category C private stone-built houses and villas dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The Peterhead Buchanhaven Conservation Area (CA425) takes in land adjacent to the north pier at the northern coastal edge of the town, inclusive of Harbour Street, High Street, North Lane, South Lane, Well Street, Mid Street and Ware Road. Buchanhaven was formerly a village separate from the modern town of Peterhead but has been incorporated into the town</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 8: PETERHEAD CONSERVATION AREAS AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS**

	<p>following the extensive growth of Peterhead in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Conservation Area is made up of private stone-built cottages and houses dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The conservation areas and associated listed buildings derive their cultural significance from the totality of their historic, architectural, archaeological and communal value, focusing on the key historic core of Peterhead and establishing zones within the town that illustrate the historic development of the fishing and trading settlement throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Key civic, commercial banking and religious buildings provide evidence for the growing wealth and population, civic monuments such as the Reform Monument and the Statue of Field Marshall Keith provide evidence for social and political change, commercial buildings and warehouses along the harbour attest to the importance of the sea and trade to the prosperity of the town, with Peterhead’s numerous listed townhouses, cottages and villas attesting to the wealth of (at least some) of the local population during the height of the towns wealth.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic and current setting of CA427 Peterhead Central is the commercial, civic, and residential centre around the South Harbour and the waters in the immediate vicinity of said harbour. Key views are over the South Harbour or internal along the main High Street (Marischal St and Broad St) and associated side streets.</p> <p>The historic setting of CA426 Peterhead Roanheads is limited to the immediate coastline around the Esplanade, which was the only part of the conservation area to contain housing as depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 6 inch. The southern limit of Roanheads was defined a railway line heading into the harbour area, with curved arch of East North Street now follows into Peterhead Central. Key historic views would have been of the coastline and shore and the fields surrounding the Esplanade. This historic separation of Roanheads has been eroded by the expansion of residential properties to the south in the final years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some of which fall within the modern conservation area. The current setting of the conservation area takes in the historic coastline and the immediate streets south of the Esplanade with key views along the shore and coastline and internal along the various side streets and main thorough fairs leading into Peterhead Central. Indeed, the bulk of the current conservation area has only very limited or no views out to the coastline due to the density of housing.</p> <p>The historic setting of CA425 Peterhead Buchanhaven is defined by its relationship to the 29<sup>o</sup>astlinene around Harbour Street, and its pier. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 6 inch shows Buchanhaven as a separate coastal village surrounded by fields. Key historic views would have been out along the coastline and or the surrounding fields, with Peterhead station located several hundred metres to the south and Peterhead Central itself more distant still to the south-east. This historic separation of Buchanhaven has been eroded by the expansion of residential properties to the south in the final years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some of which fall within the modern conservation area. The current setting of the conservation area takes in the historic coastline and the immediate streets south of the Harbour Street with key views along the shore and coastline and internal along the various side streets and main thorough fairs leading into Peterhead Central. Indeed, the bulk of the current conservation area has only very limited or no views out to the coastline due to the density of housing.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around these conservation areas is a mixture of coastal views, commercial and residential properties. From Buchanhaven and Roanheads the St. Fergus Gas Terminal is visible in distant views north. The Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is visible in views of the distant Seascape to the east. Views around Peterhead Central are dominated by harbour infrastructure.</p>

### SETTING TABLE 8: PETERHEAD CONSERVATION AREAS AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of Peterhead Buchanhaven and Peterhead Roanheads Conservation Areas. However, only residential properties immediately adjacent to the shoreline (which make up a small percentage of the conservation areas) and people using the coastal paths would see the Offshore Array Area. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of these assets and the key relationship to the immediate coastal waters around Peterhead or to the wider settlement of Peterhead. The introduction of the Offshore Array into a seascape containing the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, as well as a landscape baseline of heavy infrastructure around the harbour and in the form of St. Fergus Gas Terminal located to the north, would not create any new setting impact. The extensive harbour infrastructure and tall buildings within Peterhead Central means that no views of the Offshore Array are possible and there would be no impact to setting.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing seascape and landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of the high value low sensitivity Peterhead Central Conservation Area. As a result, there is no effect to the cultural significance of Peterhead Central Conservation Area. There would be a negligible change in setting for the medium value medium sensitivity Peterhead Roanheads and Buchanhaven Conservation Areas resulting in a negligible effect. Overall, the group would have a <b>negligible effect</b> and therefore are <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## A.5 CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN 40 KM

### SETTING TABLE 9: BODDAM CONSERVATION AREA AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

#### CA428: Boddam (inclusive of 57 Listings of which 1 is Category A: LB16367)

Note that LB16367 Buchan Ness Lighthouse (Category A) will be assessed separately in this document from the wider conservation area.

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Conservation Area	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP10 CHVP17	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 15 Plate B. 16
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Boddam Castle (SM3252) is located to the south of the present village and lay outside of the conservation area. Boddam Castle is a likely late-- 16<sup>th</sup> century defensive site constructed and owned by the Keiths of Ludquharn, within the Barony of Ludquharn. The castle is likely to have been abandoned in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The village of Boddam was founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Keith family, around the same time as Peterhead. However, it wasn't until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the construction of the harbours and lighthouse, that the village of Boddam expanded to take on something approaching its current size.</p> <p>The Boddam Conservation Area takes in the rocky peninsular and bridge which house the lighthouse (LB16367) as well as Harbour Street, Bridge Street, Earls Court, Queens Road, the eastern section of Rocksley Drive, Gordon Street, Russel Street, New Street and Church Place. All of which form the historic core of the settlement as depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 6 inch, excluding the harbour to the north. The Conservation area takes in LB16367, 13889, 16379-80, 16382, 16335-39, 16385-87, 16346-54, 16377-78, 16794, 16383-84, 16370-76, 16368-69, 19794-98, 13890, 16340-45, 16355-60, 19795, 16312, 16979, 16976 and 16313-14.</p> <p>The Conservation Area takes in private residences, commercial properties and public buildings chiefly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Key Listed Buildings within CA428 are LB16367 Buchan Ness Lighthouse, LB13899 Earls Court LB16346 1 Queens Road, LB16337 Masonic Lodge and LB16314 Parish Church of Boddam.</p> <p>The conservation areas and associated listed buildings derive their cultural significance from the totality of their historic, architectural, archaeological, and communal value, focusing on the key historic core of Boddam and establishing zones within the village that illustrate the historic development of the fishing and trading settlement throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Key civic and religious buildings provide evidence for the growing wealth and population. The large lighthouse attest to the importance of the sea and trade to the prosperity of the town, with Boddam's numerous listed cottages and villas attesting to the wealth of (at least some) of the local population during the height of the village's wealth.</p>		

### SETTING TABLE 9: BODDAM CONSERVATION AREA AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of CA428 is the civic and residential centre adjacent to the lighthouse, and the waters in the immediate vicinity of the lighthouse and harbour. Key views from shoreline assets are the immediate coastal waters, north to the harbour and onwards to Peterhead. From assets set back from the waterfront key views are internal along the main streets and thorough fairs of the village or out on to surrounding fields towards the A90 (the historic main north-to south road between Aberdeen and Peterhead).</p> <p>This historic setting and key views have largely been preserved. However, 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of the village resulted in numerous residential properties being added to the southern and western end of the village, extending the settlement towards the A90. This has eroded views and links between the conservation area and surrounding fields.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the conservation areas is a mixture of coastal views, civic and residential properties. In terms of heavy infrastructure, the chimneys of Peterhead Power Station are visible in views north. The heavy infrastructure around Peterhead harbour is also visible. On clear days the distant offshore WTG of Hywind Wind Farm are also visible to the east.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of Boddam Conservation Area. However, only residential properties immediately adjacent to the shoreline (which make up a small percentage of the conservation areas) and people using the coastal paths would see the Offshore Array Area. Please note that LB16367 Buchan Ness Lighthouse has been assessed separately due to the importance of long-distance sea views to its setting. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of the conservation area and the key relationship to the immediate coastal waters around Boddam, the harbour at Boddam or to the wider settlement of Boddam. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, and civic buildings, as well as heavy infrastructure along the coast relating to Peterhead Power Station and harbour, as well as the existing offshore WTG, would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this high value low sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

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## A.6 CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN 45 KM

**SETTING TABLE 10: FRASERBURGH CONSERVATION AREAS AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS**

**CA663: Fraserburgh Town Centre (inclusive of 28 Category Listings of which 2 are Category A)**

**CA414: Broadsea Fraserburgh (inclusive of 58 Category B and C Listings)**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Conservation Area	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	45 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP1 CHVP24	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 17 Plate B. 18 Plate B. 19
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>The town of Fraserburgh was established in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century by the Fraser family, with the town being one of a number of planned settlements dating from this period along the coast north of Aberdeen. These planned settlements were intended to increase the productivity and wealth of the region. Heavy investment in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the towns size and population grow as the settlement became an established fishing and trading point, with the herring industry becoming increasingly important to the economic fortunes of Fraserburgh. Kinnaird Castel was converted into a lighthouse c. 1787AD, and the harbour improved. The town increased in wealth and size during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is from this period that the bulk of listed buildings date.</p> <p>The Fraserburgh Centre Conservation Area takes in land west of the harbour and south of the lighthouse inclusive of Shore Street, Duke Lane, Duke Street, North Street, North Lane, Kirk Brae, Saltoun Square, High Street, Broad Street, Cross Street, Mid Street, Frithside Street, School Street, Love Lane, Lodge Walk, Commerce Street and Seaforth Street. This is the historic core of Fraserburgh as depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS six inch. The Conservation area takes in LB31867, 31870-73, 31865-31870, 31882-87, 31890, 31874-78, 31875-76 and 31891-94. The Conservation Area takes in private residences, commercial properties, public buildings and public memorials chiefly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most prominent Listed Buildings are the Category A LB31867 Market Cross Saltoun Square and LB31873 Custom House Broad Street. Other notable Listed Buildings include the Category B LB31878 Fraserburgh South Church of Scotland, LB31880 The Worlds End (18<sup>th</sup> century house), LB31865 Old Parish Church Saltoun Square and LB31871 Clydesdale Bank.</p> <p>The Broadsea Fraserburgh Conservation Area takes in land to the west of the lighthouse, along the north facing shoreline to the north-west of the historic core of Fraserburgh. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS six inch depicts Broadsea as a small a separate village, which in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has become absorbed by the urban sprawl of Fraserburgh. The conservation area takes in the shoreline, Main Street, George Street, Noble Street and the eastern limit of Gaw Street. A terrace of Category B cottages front College Bounds (the modern A98). The conservation area is drawn around the historic core of Broadsea as depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS six inch 1888-1913. The Conservation area takes in LB319011-31958, 31909, 31960-65 and 31968-69, all of which are currently private residences in the form of stone built cottages and villas.</p> <p>The conservation areas and associated listed buildings derive their cultural significance from the totality of their historic, architectural, archaeological and communal value, focusing on the key historic core of Fraserburgh and Broadsea</p>		

## SETTING TABLE 10: FRASERBURGH CONSERVATION AREAS AND ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

	<p>(excluding Fraserburgh harbour) and the historic development of the fishing and trading settlement throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Key civic, commercial banking and religious buildings provide evidence for the growing wealth and population, civic monuments such as the elaborately decorated Market Cross provide evidence of the prosperity of the town along with its commercial buildings. The proximity of the High Street and commercial buildings and banks to the harbour attest to the importance of the sea and trade to the prosperity of the town, with Fraserburgh's numerous listed townhouses, cottages and villas evidence of the wealth gained by (at least some) the local population in its pomp during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic and current setting of CA663 Fraserburgh Town Centre is the commercial, civic and residential centre around the Balaklava, North and South Harbour and the waters in the immediate vicinity of said harbours. Key views are over the harbour or internal along Broad Street and associated side streets.</p> <p>The historic setting of CA414 Broadsea Fraserburgh is limited to the immediate coastline around Main Street, which was the only part of the conservation area to contain housing as depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS 6 inch. The southern limit of Broadsea was defined by College Bounds (the current A98). Key historic views would have been of the coastline and shore and the fields surrounding the village. This historic separation of Broadsea has been eroded by the expansion of residential properties to the east, south and west in the final years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some of which fall within the modern conservation area. The current setting of the conservation area takes in the historic coastline and the immediate streets and housing to the east, south and west with key views along the shore and coastline and internal along the various side streets and main thoroughfares leading into the suburbs of Fraserburgh. The landscape baseline around these conservation areas is a mixture of coastal views, commercial and residential properties. From Fraserburgh Central the heavy infrastructure around the harbour blocks key views towards the coast with only partial, snatched glimpses possible between large storage buildings, shipping and the high harbour wall.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the south-east of the Conservation Areas. However, only residential properties immediately adjacent to the shoreline (which make up a small percentage of the conservation areas) and people using the coastal paths/walkways would see the Offshore Array Area. Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 45 km distant would not erode the setting of the conservation area and the key relationship to the immediate coastal waters around the village, the harbour at Fraserburgh or to the wider settlement. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, and civic buildings and harbour infrastructure would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of these high and medium value medium sensitive heritage assets. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## A.7 LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 35 KM

### SETTING TABLE 11: RATTRAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE

#### LB3042: Rattray Head Lighthouse (Category B)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP5	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 20
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural Significance</b>	<p>Rattray Head Lighthouse was constructed in 1895AD and consists of a 115-foot high circular lighthouse made of enamelled pre – clay brick sat on top of a granite base. The dome of the lighthouse contains a lantern, originally a five-wick paraffin burning lantern, since electrified in 1977.</p> <p>The lighthouse is located in the intertidal area at the mean low water mark at Rattray Head, a point locally named as 'The Ron'. LB3042 is the only lighthouse positioned north of Peterhead until reaching Cairnbulg Point, Inverallochy. The monument derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historic value as well as its communal value. The monument is testament to the ongoing importance of fishing and marine navigation along the north-east coast of Scotland and is a well-preserved example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century lighthouse. The asset also serves as a notable local landmark.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this lighthouse is defined by its relationship to the surrounding coastline between Peterhead and Fraserburgh and to the coastal waters used by ships docking at these harbours. The lighthouse would have once stood as a solitary beacon along the stretch of water between Peterhead and Cairnbulg Point and would have been the most prominent building for several miles along the coast when viewed from coastal waters.</p> <p>Key historic views are towards the monument rather than from it. Its key views are north to south along the beach and associated coast and to the east from the deep sea and shipping lanes.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the lighthouse takes in the beach and dunes located to the west of the asset. To the south are elements of heavy infrastructure along the coast, inclusive of the St. Fergus Gas Terminal, Peterhead Harbour and Peterhead Power Station. The St. Fergus Gas Terminal, which is located only 3 km south of the lighthouse, erodes key historic views of the lighthouse along this stretch of coastline when viewed from open water and has eroded the historic setting of this asset.</p> <p>Despite the intrusion of heavy infrastructure to the south, the current setting of Rattray Head Lighthouse makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of the asset's relationship to the immediate coastline and shipping lanes to the east. The asset is still prominent in views from the sea to the coastline north of Peterhead.</p>		
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array Area would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the lighthouse. The Offshore Development would also attract increased shipping to the waters east of the lighthouse. The increased shipping required to construct, maintain and decommission the Offshore Array would enhance the relationship of the</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 11: RATTRAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE**

	asset to the nearby shipping lanes, boats and crews. This would create a minor (positive) impact to the setting of this monument. During its operational lifetime the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days. The WTG would lay beyond the immediate approaches to the harbours of Peterhead and Fraserburgh and the associated coastline. The introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the relationship of this asset with shipping using the coastal waters between Peterhead and Fraserburgh, which is a key component of the assets setting. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of heavy infrastructure dotted along the coast to the south of the asset would not substantially erode the relationship to the local community and the lighthouse when walking along the beach, swimming or pleasure boating in the immediate waters offshore. However, the WTG would be visible to the rear of the lighthouse when the structure is viewed from the beach immediately west of the lighthouse. This will result in a limited negligible (adverse) impact to setting. Overall, it is considered that the introduction of the Offshore Array would result in a slight (beneficial) impact on setting resulting from the increased shipping, with the enhanced relationship of the asset to the nearby shipping lanes, boats and crews outweighing the negligible (adverse) impacts generated from views of the asset immediately west of the lighthouse when looking seaward from the beach.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would create a low magnitude impact to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>minor (beneficial) effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

**SETTING TABLE 12: RATTRAY LISTED BUILDINGS****LB3038 Rattray House (Category B)****LB3039 Walled Garden, Rattray House (Category B)****LB3040 Rattray House Home Farm (Category B)****LB3041 Laundry, Rattray House (Category C)****LB3036 Middleton of Rattray (Category C)**

<b>Designation</b>	5 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP23	<b>Plates</b>	n/a
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and</b>	LB3038 Rattray House and its associated walled garden (LB3039) and auxiliary buildings (LB3040 and 3041) form the core of a mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century estate with associated woodland, offices (now LB3040) and lodge house. The house and estate		

## SETTING TABLE 12: RATTRAY LISTED BUILDINGS

<p><b>Cultural significance</b></p>	<p>are located 1 km west of the shoreline in fields just to the north of the St. Fergus Gas Terminal. The walled gardens are located to the east of the house, with a formal driveway heading westward to the lodge, which is located on a minor road adjoining the A90 (the historic north to south road between Fraserburgh and Peterhead). This group of assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historic value, being of note for the completeness of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century layout of gardens, outbuildings gates, lodges, and farm offices.</p> <p>LB3036 represents an early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The farmhouse is located in open fields 1 km west of dunes and the beach at Rattray. The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform land division in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and economic wealth of local farmers and landowners.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The setting of these assets is on the rural agricultural landscape between the dunes of Rattray and the A90, which served as the major transport hub between Fraserburgh and Peterhead during this period.</p> <p>Key views from Rattray House are over the walled garden and are generally internal to the house's private wooded estate. Key views from Middleton of Rattray are more expansive, taking in the surrounding fields and agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around these assets is one of open fields with sporadic settlement. High masts associated with an airfield to the north-west are visible from Middleton of Rattray as are onshore WTG located west of the A90. Woodland screening around Rattray House obscures any long-distance views.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets makes a positive contribution to their cultural significance, helping to inform their relationship with the surrounding land, which would have been owned and operated by the owners of these properties.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of these assets. No clear views of the Offshore Array are possible due to a mixture of topography, screening vegetation and distance to WTG. The introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of these assets and the key relationship to their immediate rural landscape. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of rural fields and prominent infrastructure associated with onshore wind WTG and the nearby airfield would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of these medium and low value low sensitivity heritage assets. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

**SETTING TABLE 13: LISTED BUILDINGS IN PETERHEAD (PETERHEAD HARBOUR)****LB39733 Peterhead Harbour (Category B)****LB39734 1B-3 Shiprow, Peterhead (Category C)****LB39735 Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead (Category B)****LB39736 Fish Processing Factory, Castle Street, Peterhead (Category C)****LB39737 Former Sale Rooms, 1, 3 Bridge Street, Peterhead (Category C)****LB39738 5, 7, 8 Bridge Street, Peterhead (Category C)**

<b>Designation</b>	6 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP19/CHVP20	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 21 Plate B. 22
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Peterhead Harbour (LB39733) is made up of Port Henry, North Harbour and South Harbour. Port Henry represents the original late 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century harbour of Peterhead, constructed at the behest of George 5<sup>th</sup> Earl Marischal, as part of the Peterhead planned settlement. The north and south harbours were 19<sup>th</sup> century additions with subsequent phases of alteration and improvement into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>LB39734-39738 record a series of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century warehouses, processing facilities and administration buildings associated with the function and development of the harbour.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform the development of the harbour throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the harbour itself being central to the original planned settlement of Peterhead and core to its growing prosperity and wealth throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The harbour and associated buildings also derive importance from their communal value, with the harbour being central to the identity of Peterhead and its population as an important fishing and trading centre along the north-east coast of Scotland.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of the harbour (LB39733) is derived by its relationship to the historic core of Peterhead (Peterhead Central Conservation Area), its fishing and boat fleet and the immediate coastal waters around the harbour. The setting of LB39734-39738 is more closely defined by its relationship to the harbour and the historic core of Peterhead, as defined by the outer harbour walls and immediate adjoining streets of the town. This historic setting has been retained. Key historic views from the harbour and associated buildings are internal to the harbour and the streets fronting the harbour. Views outward are largely restricted to the outer harbour wall and focus on the immediate coastal waters around the harbour, with lines of site to incoming and departing ships of most importance. These historic views have largely been retained although the scale of warehouses and shipping based around and using the harbour is now of such a size and volume that some historic views internal and across the harbour are now obscured and some external views seawards are also obscured.</p>		



**SETTING TABLE 13: LISTED BUILDINGS IN PETERHEAD (PETERHEAD HARBOUR)**

	<p>The immediate landscape baseline around the harbour is one of commercial and residential development associated with Peterhead and heavy infrastructure associated with the harbour. Heavy infrastructure is recorded to the south in the form of Peterhead Power Station. The Operational Hywind Wind Farm is located c. 25 km to the east and is visible in the distant seascape from the harbour walls.</p> <p>The urban and coastal setting of these assets makes a positive contribution to their cultural significance, helping to inform the relationship and key importance of the harbour with the town of Peterhead itself and the key role in fishing and coastal trade to the settlement.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of these assets. This distant seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm. Clear views of the Offshore Array are would only be possible however from the outer harbour walls, with views from within the harbour largely obscured by infrastructure, buildings, and shipping.</p> <p>Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of these assets and the key relationship to the town of Peterhead or the immediate coastal waters around the town. introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of urban development, heavy infrastructure associated with the harbour and heavy energy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station and the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm would not create any adverse setting impact.</p> <p>The Offshore Development would attract increased shipping to the waters east of the harbour throughout the operational lifetime of the Offshore Development, increase the need and use of the harbour for shipping and storage of materials. This increased reliance on Peterhead Harbour would enhance the harbour’s relationship its boat fleet and the immediate coastal waters around the harbour resulting in a low (beneficial) impact to LB39733. Listed buildings LB39734–38 would undergo no change in setting.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of LB39734-38 (medium and low value heritage assets). As a result, there is no effect to cultural significance.</p> <p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a low magnitude (beneficial) change to the setting of the medium value LB39733. As a result, there is a <b>minor (beneficial) effect</b> to cultural significance.</p> <p>These effects are <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

### SETTING TABLE 14: LISTED BUILDINGS IN PETERHEAD (THE FISH HOUSE)

#### LB39847 The Fish House, Golf Road, Buchanhaven, Peterhead (category B)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	35 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP18	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 23
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>The Fish House (also known as a smoke house) is purportedly the oldest working smoke house in Scotland, being dated to 1585AD. The building is recorded on the First Edition 6" OS, located in an isolated position on the coast to the west of Buchanhaven. The building is labelled as a 'Salmon Station'. The fish house would presumably have been of key importance for the preserving of fish caught by the local fishing fleets for both the local subsistence economy and trade. The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform the development of the planned settlement of Peterhead and immediately adjoining fishing villages such as Buchanhaven. The asset is a rare late 16<sup>th</sup> century smoke house with original fabric remaining. The asset reinforces the importance of fishing to the local population and economy, and the historic importance of this industry since the founding of these settlements in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of LB39847 is derived by its relationship to the historic core of Buchanhaven (Peterhead Buchanhaven Conservation Area), the immediate coastal waters and the inlet to the River Ugie, over which the Fish House is located. This setting has largely been preserved.</p> <p>Key historic views from The Fish House are along with coastal path between Buchanhaven and the River Ugie, as well as out to sea, taking in the nearby coastal waters. These historic views have largely been retained.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the Fish House is one of residential development associated with Peterhead/Buchanhaven and heavy infrastructure associated with the St. Fergus Gas Terminal and onshore WTG, both located in views to the north.</p> <p>The urban and coastal setting of these assets makes a positive contribution to their cultural significance, helping to inform the relationship and key importance of the fishing industry with Buchanhaven and the town of Peterhead itself.</p>		
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of these assets. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead. Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 35 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to Buchanhaven/the town of Peterhead or the immediate coastal waters around the town. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of urban development and heavy energy infrastructure in the form of St. Fergus Gas Terminal and onshore wind WTG would create a negligible setting impact.</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 14: LISTED BUILDINGS IN PETERHEAD (THE FISH HOUSE)**

**Statement of  
Significance of  
Effect**

The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a **negligible effect** to cultural significance. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA regulations.

## A.8 LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 40 KM

### SETTING TABLE 15: CAIRNBULG/INVERALLOCHY VILLAGES AND LISTED BUILDINGS

**LB16145: Inverallochy 26 Shore Street ("Maggie's Hoosie") (Category B)**

**LB16144: Inverallochy Parish Church (Category C)**

**LB19779: Inverallochy 1 Charles Street (Category C)**

<b>Designation</b>	3 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP3	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 24
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>The villages of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy likely date to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, being contemporary with a number of planned fishing villages and harbours established along the coast between Aberdeen and Fraserburgh to increase the prosperity of the region. The villages were reordered and grew further in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century taking on a form similar to that seen today.</p> <p>The former Conservation Area takes in the historic core inclusive of the immediate shoreline north of the villages, as well as Shore Street, Mid Street, Main Street, Charles Street, Frederick Street, the western section of Fraser Place, Cross Road, Rathen Road, Station Road, Church Street, Seatown Place and William Street. The former Conservation area takes in LB16145 Maggie's Hoosie (Category B), LB16144 Inverallochy Parish Church (Category C, LB19779 Inverallochy 1 Charles Street (Category C).</p> <p>The historic core takes in private residences, commercial properties, public buildings and public memorials chiefly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most prominent Listed Buildings is LB16145 Maggie's Hoosie, a mid 18<sup>th</sup> century fishing cottage which was home to the last member of the Duthie family, a historic fishing family associated with the villages.</p> <p>The conservation areas and associated listed buildings derive their cultural significance from the totality of their historic, architectural, archaeological and communal value, focusing on the key historic core of Cairnbulg/Inverallochy (excluding the harbour located to the north-west) and the historic development of the fishing and trading settlement throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Key civic and religious buildings provide evidence for the growing wealth and population. LB16145 Maggie's Hoosie attest to the importance of the sea and trade to the prosperity and history of the village.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this group of Listed Buildings is the civic and residential centre adjacent to the shoreline and the waters in the immediate vicinity of Shore Street. Key views from shoreline assets are the immediate coastal waters, north-west to the harbour and along the coast to the south-east. From assets set back from the waterfront key views are internal along the main streets and thorough fairs of the village or out on to surrounding fields.</p> <p>This historic setting and key views have largely been preserved. However, 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of the village resulted in numerous residential properties being added to the southern end of the village, extending the settlement some</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 15: CAIRNBULG/INVERALLOCHY VILLAGES AND LISTED BUILDINGS**

	<p>distance along the minor country road B9107. This has eroded views and links between the historic core and surrounding fields.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the historic core is a mixture of coastal views, civic and residential properties. No substantial heavy infrastructure is visible.</p>
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the south-east of the historic core. However, only residential properties immediately adjacent to the shoreline (which make up a small percentage of the former conservation area) and people using the coastal paths would see the Offshore Array Area.</p> <p>Whilst the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of the historic core or its listed buildings and the key relationship to the immediate coastal waters around the village, the harbour at Cairnbulg or to the wider settlement. The introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, civic buildings and harbour infrastructure would create only negligible setting impacts.</p>
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce negligible change to the setting of these medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

**SETTING TABLE 16: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND PETERHEAD (THE REFORM TOWER)****LB16362 Reform Tower, Meethill, Invernettie (Category B)**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP9	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 25
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>The Reform Tower is a tapering stone tower built in 1832AD to memorialise the 1832 Reform Act, which extended the voting rights of men to those who owned property worth £10 or more. The tower was originally intended as an observatory, but the work was not completed.</p> <p>The Reform Tower is located in fields on a low hill to the south of Peterhead Central Conservation Area. The OS First Edition 6" Map records The Reform Tower in open fields situated adjacent to the main southern road into Peterhead. The tower is currently surrounded by residential and commercial development located just beyond the limits of the field and hill on which the monument is built.</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 16: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND PETERHEAD (THE REFORM TOWER)**

	<p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform the development of the planned settlement of Peterhead. The asset also holds a communal value, being a marker to political and social development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is a prominent local landmark, visible extensively throughout Peterhead and notably from the Peterhead Central Conservation Area and harbour.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of LB16362 is defined by its relationship to the historic core of Peterhead, defined by the Peterhead Central Conservation Area and the southern approach road to the town (South Road). The tower served as a monument to the increased wealth of the town and growing political and social inclusion in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This setting has largely been preserved, despite the southward expansion of Peterhead in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, taking in land around the monument with residential and commercial development. Being located on a low hill, the tower is still prominent in key views towards and from Peterhead Central and along south road on the approach to the harbour. Key historic views from The Reform Tower are towards the historic core of Peterhead and its commercial heart (Peterhead Central Conservation Area). Key historic to the Reform Tower are from Peterhead Central and along South Road on the approach to Peterhead harbour. These historic views have largely been retained.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the Reform Tower is one of residential development associated with the 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Peterhead, as well as the more distant historic core of Peterhead Central and the heavy industry and shipping of the harbour. Energy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station is located to the south, with the St Fergus Gas Terminal visible in the distant landscape to the north. The Offshore Array for Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is visible in the distant seascape to the east. Several onshore WTG are also visible to the north of the tower.</p> <p>The urban setting of the assets, and its ongoing relationship to the town of Peterhead makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, helping to inform the political and social development of the town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The setting of the tower in relation to Peterhead also helps to reinforce the assets importance as a local landmark.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this asset. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead. Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to Peterhead Central, the modern town or the southern approach to the town. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of urban development and heavy energy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station, St. Fergus Gas Terminal and onshore and offshore wind WTG would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

### SETTING TABLE 17: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND PETERHEAD (SANDFORD LODGE)

#### LB16364: Sandford Lodge (Category B)

#### LB16365: Walled Garden, Sandford Lodge (Category C)

<b>Designation</b>	2 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP25	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 26
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Sandford Lodge is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century villa located between the shore and main coastal road to Peterhead, some 2.5 km south of the historic core of Peterhead and its harbour. Sandford Lodge and associated walled garden are depicted on the First Edition 6" OS Map within open countryside beside the shore and coastal path.</p> <p>The frontage of the house faces the west towards the main southern road to Peterhead, with the walled garden located to the north of the main house.</p> <p>The house is currently unroofed and in a bad state of repair. The walled garden has largely disappeared and obscured behind trees and derelict outbuildings which block views of the house and garden from the road.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform rural settlement around the planned settlement of Peterhead.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of Sandford Lodge and associated gardens is defined by its relationship to the rural periphery of Peterhead and the main southern road leading to the town. The Lodge also has a relationship to the immediate shoreline and coast located immediately east of the house.</p> <p>Key historic views would have been west towards the main road to Peterhead and East towards the coast and shoreline. The rural setting of Sandford Lodge has been eroded through construction of the Peterhead Power Station, located just south of the listed building along the coast. The power station and towers are dominant in views south. Key historic views towards the road and coast have largely been lost as a result of unmanaged trees around the house, screening views of the road and coast. Views towards Peterhead have also been lost. The house itself is however, still located within fields surrounded by copse woodland, preserving some semblance of its historic rural setting.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around Sandford Lodge is dominated by Peterhead Power Station and substation located immediately to the south. The house is surrounded by a large metal fence to prevent access to the crumbling structure. In addition, derelict outbuildings are repent on the approach from the road to the west.</p> <p>The rural setting of the assets, and its historic relationship to the coast and road has now largely been lost. Coastal views are no longer possible due to screening of trees and the loss of the upper storeys of the buildings, with views over the eastern dunes now obscured as a result. Views to the road and Peterhead are blocked by trees. The rural setting of this asset is further eroded by the introduction Peterhead Power Station and substation immediately to the south.</p>		
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this asset. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead.</p>		



**SETTING TABLE 17: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND PETERHEAD (SANFORD LODGE)**

	Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, views would be along the eastern edge of the grounds associated with Sanford Lodge rather than the house itself. The introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to the rural periphery of Peterhead or the southern approach to the town. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of heavy energy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station would not create any new setting impact.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

**SETTING TABLE 18: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND BODDAM (BUCHAN NESS LIGHTHOUSE)****LB16367: Buchan Ness Lighthouse (Category A)**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP10	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 27 Plate B. 28
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	Buchan Ness Lighthouse is a 118 foot tall, tapered circular tower built of granite and painted red and white. The Lighthouse and associated structures (cottages, stores, and gardens) sit on rocky outcrop connected to the mainland and the village of Boddam via a bridge. The Lighthouse was built between 1824 and 1827AD. LB16367 is located south of Peterhead forming a line of Lighthouses from Fraserburgh, Rattray Head and Aberdeen. The monument derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historic value as well as its communal value. The monument is testament to the ongoing importance of fishing and marine navigation along the north-east coast of Scotland and is a well-preserved example of an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century lighthouse. The asset also serves as a notable local landmark.		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	The historic setting of this lighthouse is defined by its relationship to the surrounding coastline between Peterhead and Aberdeen and to the coastal waters used by ships docking at these harbours. The lighthouse would have once stood as a solitary beacon along the stretch of water between Peterhead and Aberdeen to the south and would have been the most prominent building for several miles along the coast when viewed from coastal waters.		

### SETTING TABLE 18: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND BODDAM (BUCHAN NESS LIGHTHOUSE)

	<p>Key historic views are towards the monument rather than from it. Key views are north to south along the coast between Peterhead and Aberdeen and the east, from shipping lanes.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the lighthouse takes in the village of Boddam, and the town of Peterhead located to the north. The coastline is made up of rocky cliffs and coves. To the north are elements of heavy infrastructure along the coast, inclusive of Peterhead Harbour and Peterhead Power Station. Out to sea, the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is visible in the distant seascape. This heavy infrastructure does not however interrupt key views or erode the historic setting of this monument.</p> <p>The current setting of Buchan Ness Lighthouse makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of the asset's relationship to the immediate coastline and shipping lanes to the east. The asset is still prominent in views from the sea to the coastline north and south of Boddam on the approach to Peterhead.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the lighthouse. This seascape already contains WTG associated with the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm, located c. 25 km east of Peterhead. The Offshore Development would also attract increased shipping to the waters east of the lighthouse. The increased shipping required to construct, maintain, and decommission the Offshore Array would enhance the relationship of the asset to the nearby shipping lanes, boats and crews. This would create a minor (positive) impact to the setting of this monument. During its operational lifetime the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days. The WTG would lay beyond the immediate approaches to the harbours of Peterhead and Fraserburgh and the associated coastline. The introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the relationship of this asset with shipping using the coastal waters between Peterhead and Aberdeen, which is a key component of the assets setting. The introduction of the Offshore Array into a landscape baseline of heavy infrastructure dotted along the coast to the north of the asset would not create adverse setting impacts. Indeed, there would be no (adverse) impact to setting.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that the introduction of the Offshore Array would result in a low (beneficial) impact on setting.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would create a low magnitude (beneficial) impact to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>minor (beneficial) effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

### SETTING TABLE 19: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND BODDAM (BUCHANESS COTTAGE)

#### LB16366: Buchanness Cottage, Boddam (Category B)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP10	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 29
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Buchanness Cottage is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century stone built in 1840AD as 'Buchanness Lodge' for Lord Aberdeen. Buchanness Cottage is located along the coast to the south of Boddam, in the rural periphery of the village just to the north of the historic castle. The First Edition 6" OS map shows the villa located between the coast and the main road north to Peterhead, located to the west of the asset.</p> <p>The house is aligned so that faces the west towards the main southern road to Peterhead, widow views take in the full length of the north-to south aligned coast, with northern views towards Buchan Ness Lighthouse and onwards to Peterhead. Southern views take in the coast and the historic castle. with the walled garden located to the north of the main house.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform rural settlement around the planned settlement of Peterhead and associated coastal villages.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of Buchanness Cottage is defined by its relationship to the rural periphery of Boddam, its historic castle and the main road leading north to Peterhead. The Lodge also has a relationship to the immediate shoreline and coast located immediately east of the house.</p> <p>Key historic views would have been north and south along the coast north to Boddam and Peterhead, and south towards the historic Boddam Castle.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around Sandford Lodge is dominated by residential development and heavy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station. In addition, the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is located to the east in views of the distant seascape.</p> <p>The rural setting of Buchanness Cottage has been somewhat eroded through the expansion of Boddam and encroachment of housing during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This rural setting has been further eroded by the construction of Peterhead Power Station, located just north along the coast. The power station and towers are visible in views north. Key historic views along the coastline have however been retained and remain uninterrupted and the contribution of these coastal views to setting and the relationship to Boddam, Buchan Ness Lighthouse and the historic Boddam Castle have been retained.</p>		
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this asset. These views already contain the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm.</p> <p>Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to the rural periphery of Boddam,</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 19: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND BODDAM (BUCHANESS COTTAGE)**

	Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of heavy energy infrastructure in the form of Peterhead Power Station and Hywind Offshore Wind Farm would create negligible setting impacts.
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce a negligible change to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is <b>negligible effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.

**SETTING TABLE 20: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND CRUDEN BAY**

**LB3060: St James' Chapel, Chapel Hill, Cruden (Category B)**  
**LB3061: The Old Rectory, Cruden (Category C)**  
**LB3062: Erroll School House (Category B)**

<b>Designation</b>	3 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP14 CHVP27	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 30
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>As a group, these assets historically served the wider rural and community around inhabitants of Port Erroll and Cruden Bay in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>LB3060 records a stone built Scottish Episcopal Church dated to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. LB3061 records the associated rectory. LB3062 records a stone built schoolhouse built for the Countess of Erroll 1834.</p> <p>The First Edition 6" OS map shows this group of assets located in countryside to the west of Port Erroll/Cruden Bay by a country road (now the A975). St. James Chapel sites on a low hill with views over Port Erroll/Cruden Bay, located 2 km to the east.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform the role of rural churches in north-east Scotland to the population they served, as well as the philanthropic ideals of the Victorian period, with wealthy patrons supporting education and improvement of public/civic buildings.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural periphery of Port Erroll and Cruden Bay, with the buildings erected to serve and enhance this rural coastal community.</p> <p>Key historic views would have been along the historic road to Port Erroll and Cruden Bay and down to the coastal settlement located on lower ground to the east.</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 20: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND CRUDEN BAY**

	<p>The immediate landscape baseline around these assets is dominated by open fields and the village of Cruden Bay/Port Erroll. Isolated houses and electrical/telecommunication posts follow the line of country roads and cut across fields. In addition, the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is located to the east in views of the distant seascape. The historic rural setting of these assets has been retained into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Key historic views towards Cruden Bay/Port Erroll and the surrounding rural landscape have been retained and remain uninterrupted.</p>
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this asset. These views already contain the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm. Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to Cruden Bay/Port Erroll and the rural periphery. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of open fields, isolated houses and associated electrical/communication lines would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of these medium value medium sensitivity heritage assets. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

**SETTING TABLE 21: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND CRUDEN BAY (HAY FARM)****LB3074: Hay Farm (Category C)**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	40 km West
<b>Figure</b>	CHVP28	<b>Plates</b>	n/a
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>Hay Farm is 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse located just inland from the shore (c. 300 m), within the rural periphery south of Port Erroll/Cruden Bay. The First Edition 6" OS map shows this asset located in open countryside beside the coastal road to Port Erroll/Cruden Bay. This asset derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historical value, helping to inform the development in farming and land use throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of legal changes around land use and changes in farming practice.</p>		

### SETTING TABLE 21: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND CRUDEN BAY (HAY FARM)

<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of this asset is the rural periphery of Port Erroll and Cruden Bay, with the farm serving this local settlement to sell goods and to be used as a port for moving goods to market. Key historic views would have been along the historic road to Port Erroll and Cruden Bay and along the coastline immediately adjacent to the farm.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around these assets is dominated by open fields, and isolated houses. Associated electrical/telecommunication posts follow the line of country roads and cut across fields. In addition, the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm is located to the east in views of the distant seascape.</p> <p>The historic rural setting and key views from this asset has been retained into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Key historic views along the country road to Cruden Bay/Port Erroll and the surrounding rural landscape/sea scape have been retained and remain uninterrupted.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of this asset. These views already contain the Hywind Offshore Wind Farm.</p> <p>Whilst partial views of the Offshore Array may be visible in the distant seascape on clear days, the introduction of WTG 40 km distant would not erode the setting of this assets and the key relationship to Cruden Bay/Port Erroll and the rural periphery. Introduction of the Offshore Array into the landscape baseline of open fields, isolated houses and associated electrical/communication lines would not create any new setting impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would introduce no change to the setting of these medium value medium sensitivity heritage assets. As a result, there is <b>no effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## A.9 LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 45 KM

### SETTING TABLE 22: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (KINNAIRD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE)

#### LB31888: Kinnaird Head Lighthouse (Category A)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	45 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP1	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 31 Plate B. 32
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural Significance</b>	<p>Kinnaird Head is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century lighthouse built within and above the fabric of the historic Kinnaird Tower House, dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The tower house is harled with a corbelled parapet with round bartizans at the corners and square bartizans at the centre of the elevations. The lighthouse is a granite ashlar tower, painted white, with a projecting lantern. The listing for the asset takes in the tower/lighthouse, associated ancillary buildings and foghorn. The building is now used as a museum, being part of the Museum of Scottish Lighthouses, whose visitor centre is located just to the north of the asset.</p> <p>Kinnaird Head Lighthouse is located to the north of the historic core of Fraserburgh and the harbour. It is located on high ground on a patch of rough grass beside the coastal path extending north from Fraserburgh harbour.</p> <p>Kinnaird Head is one of a sequence of lighthouses extending along the north-east coast of Scotland. To the south of Fraserburgh are the lighthouses of Rattray Head, and Buchan Ness along with the harbour beacons located at Inverallochy, Peterhead and Aberdeen.</p> <p>The monument derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historic value as well as its communal value. The monument is testament to the ongoing importance of fishing and marine navigation along the north-east coast of Scotland and is a well-preserved example of an early 18th century lighthouse. The asset also serves as a notable local landmark and has associated communal and social value.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this lighthouse is defined by its relationship to the surrounding coastline between Fraserburgh and Peterhead and to the coastal waters used by ships docking at these harbours. The lighthouse would have once stood a solitary beacon along the stretch of water between Fraserburgh and Rattray Head and would have been the most prominent building for several miles along the coast when viewed from coastal waters.</p> <p>Key historic views are towards the monument rather than from it. Key views are north to south along the coast between Fraserburgh and Peterhead and the east, from shipping lanes. The lighthouse would also have been an important marker for ships travelling east to west along the Moray Firth and towards Inverness.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the lighthouse takes in the planned settlement of Fraserburgh, its harbour and the historic villages of Broadsea, located to the west and Inverallochy, located to the southeast. The coastline is made up of rocky cliffs and coves. To the south are elements of heavy infrastructure associated with Fraserburgh harbour, with large shipping and warehouses. Elements of onshore energy infrastructure in the form of WTG are located further south around the village of Inverallochy (Hallmoss Farm and Gowanfold Farm). Out to sea, the Hywind Offshore</p>		



**SETTING TABLE 22: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (KINNAIRD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE)**

	<p>Wind Farm is visible in the distant seascape from on top of the lighthouse. This infrastructure does not however interrupt key views or erode the historic setting of this monument.</p> <p>The current setting of Buchan Ness Lighthouse makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of the asset’s relationship to the immediate coastline and shipping lanes to the east. The asset is still prominent in views from the sea to the coastline north, south, and west of Fraserburgh on the approach to Fraserburgh Harbour and when navigating along the east coast.</p>
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the east of the lighthouse. The Offshore Development would also attract increased shipping to the waters east of the lighthouse.</p> <p>The increased shipping required to construct, maintain, and decommission the Offshore Array would enhance the relationship of the asset to the nearby shipping lanes, boats and crews. This would create a minor (positive) impact to the setting of this monument. During its operational lifetime the Offshore Array would be visible in the distant seascape on clear days. The WTG would lay beyond the immediate approaches to the harbours of Peterhead and Fraserburgh and the associated coastline. The introduction of WTG 45 km distant would not erode the relationship of this asset with shipping using the coastal waters between Peterhead and Fraserburgh, which is a key component of the assets setting. The introduction of the Offshore Array into a landscape baseline of energy infrastructure dotted along the coast to the south of the asset, and offshore in the case of Hywind Wind Farm, would not create adverse setting impacts. Indeed, there would be no (adverse) impact to setting.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that the introduction of the Offshore Array would result in a minor (positive) impact on setting.</p>
<b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would create a low magnitude (beneficial) impact to the setting of this high value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>minor (beneficial) effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

**SETTING TABLE 23: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (FRASERBURGH HARBOUR)**

**LB31879: Harbour Works Office at Middle Jetty, Fraserburgh (Category C)**

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	45 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP1, SLVIAVP2	<b>Plates</b>	Plate B. 33

### SETTING TABLE 23: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (FRASERBURGH HARBOUR)

<p><b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>LB31879 is a stone built two storey villa, dated to 1791AD. The building has been used as the main residence and office for the harbour master at Middle Jetty.</p> <p>The building is located beside Shore Street, overlooking the north and south harbour and outer harbour walls. The building is recorded on the First Edition 6" OS Map with a hotel positioned to the south (hotel now demolished) and the lifeboat station to the north (still present).</p> <p>The building derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historic value. The building is testament to the ongoing importance of fishing and marine navigation along the north-east coast of Scotland and is a well-preserved example of a late 17<sup>th</sup> century residential and commercial property.</p>
<p><b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b></p>	<p>The historic setting of this asset defined by its relationship to the harbour and Fraserburgh and the immediate coastal waters around the harbour used by shipping.</p> <p>Key historic views are north to south along the length of the harbour and east to the outer harbour wall and harbour entrance.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the asset takes in the planned historic core of Fraserburgh its harbour, shipping, and warehouses. Views beyond the harbour are obscured at ground level but views out and beyond the harbour wall will be visible from the upper storeys of the building. 20<sup>th</sup> century improvements around the harbour have increased the size of shipping and warehouses along the harbour. This infrastructure does not however interrupt key views or erode the historic setting of LB31879.</p> <p>The current setting of the Harbour Works Office makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, chiefly through the retention of the asset's relationship to Fraserburgh harbour and the immediate coastal waters.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b></p>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the south-east Fraserburgh Harbour.</p> <p>The Offshore Array would lay well beyond the immediate approaches to the harbours of Fraserburgh and the associated coastline. The introduction of WTG 45 km distant would not erode the relationship of this asset with shipping using the coastal waters around Fraserburgh or the harbour, which is a key component of the assets setting.</p> <p>The Offshore Development would attract increased shipping to the waters east of the harbour throughout the operational lifetime of the Offshore Development, increase the need and use of the harbour for shipping and storage of materials. This increased reliance on Fraserburgh Harbour would enhance Harbour Works Office relationship to its boat fleet and the immediate coastal waters around the harbour resulting in a low (beneficial) impact.</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance of Effect</b></p>	<p>The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would create a low magnitude (beneficial) impact to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is a <b>minor (beneficial) effect</b> to cultural significance. This is <b>not significant</b> in terms of EIA regulations.</p>

## SETTING TABLE 24: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (SALTOUN PLACE)

### LB31901: 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh (Category B)

<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from the Offshore Array Area</b>	45 km West
<b>Figure</b>	SLVIAVP1, SLVIAVP2	<b>Plates</b>	n/a
<b>Summary of Asset(s) and Cultural significance</b>	<p>LB31901 is the listing reference for 60-70 Saltoun Place, a terrace of six stone-built villas dated to c. 1860AD. The houses have historically been used as Coastguard Station Houses.</p> <p>The terrace is located a short distance south from the main harbour and associated lifeboat ship house. The row of buildings is located on the main southern road approaching the harbour and historic core of Fraserburgh. The terrace is depicted on the First Edition 6" OS Map within the rural periphery of Fraserburgh, with clear uninterrupted views to the shore and coastal waters.</p> <p>The building is recorded on the First Edition 6" OS Map with a hotel positioned to the south (hotel now demolished) and the lifeboat station to the north (still present).</p> <p>The building derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural and historic value. The building is testament to the ongoing importance of fishing and marine navigation along the north-east coast of Scotland.</p>		
<b>The Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance</b>	<p>The historic setting of this asset defined by its relationship to the harbour at Fraserburgh and the immediate coastal waters around the harbour used by shipping.</p> <p>Key historic views are north-east towards the harbour and east out to the coastline and open sea.</p> <p>The immediate landscape baseline around the asset takes in 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and commercial properties to the west and north. Views north-east towards the harbour are largely obscured by large warehouse buildings associated with 20<sup>th</sup> century improvements to the infrastructure around the harbour. The relationship and views towards the harbour have eroded this aspect of the assets setting. Coastal views directly east and south-east have largely been retained as this land has been largely undeveloped. Elements of onshore energy infrastructure in the form of WTG are located further south around the village of Inverallochy (Hallmoss Farm and Gowanfold Farm). These WTG are visible.</p> <p>The current setting of the terrace makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, despite the loss of views of the historic harbour and erosion of the link to the lifeboat ship house. The current setting of the asset does however retain the key relationship to the immediate coastal waters around Fraserburgh and the harbour.</p>		
<b>Magnitude of Impact to Setting</b>	<p>The Offshore Array would introduce new infrastructure into the very distant seascape to the south-east of Fraserburgh Harbour and this asset.</p> <p>The Offshore Array would lay well beyond the immediate approaches to the harbours of Fraserburgh and the associated coastline. The introduction of WTG 45 km distant would not erode the relationship of this asset with shipping using the coastal waters around Fraserburgh or the harbour, which is a key component of the assets setting. The introduction of the Offshore Array result in no setting impact.</p>		

**SETTING TABLE 24: LISTED BUILDINGS AROUND FRASERBURGH (SALTOUN PLACE)**

**Statement of  
Significance of  
Effect**

The introduction of the Offshore Array into the existing landscape baseline would create a no impact to the setting of this medium value medium sensitivity heritage asset. As a result, there is **no effect** to cultural significance. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA regulations.



## APPENDIX B: PLATES





# ERM



PLATE B. 1: PILL BOX SM11316. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS BEACH AND RATTRAY HEAD



PLATE B. 2: PILL BOX SM11317. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS BEACH AND RATTRAY HEAD







# ERM



PLATE B. 3: PILL BOX SM11319 SHOWING CONSTRUCTION INTO EXISTING FARMSTEAD BUILDINGS



PLATE B. 4: PILL BOX SM11319. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS BEACH AND RATTRAY HEAD







# ERM



PLATE B. 5: ST. FERGUS OLD PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS BEACH AND OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA



PLATE B. 6: ST. COMBS, ST. COLUMBA' CHURCH OLD PARISH CHURCH. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS COASTLINE AND OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA.





# ERM



PLATE B. 7: INVERALLOCHY CASTLE AND ADJOINING FARMLAND.



PLATE B. 8: INVERALLOCHY CASTLE. VIEWS SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS COASTLINE AND OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA







# ERM



PLATE B. 9: VIEW FROM TOP OF CASTLE HILL MOTTE. VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS COASTLINE AND OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA



PLATE B. 10: BODDAM CASTLE AND VIEWS EAST TOWARDS THE OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA





# ERM



PLATE B. 11: THE WINE TOWER AT FRASERBURGH VIEW SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS COASTLINE AND OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA



PLATE B. 12: VIEW OVER HARBOUR AND COASTLINE FROM SOUTHERN EDGE OF PETERHEAD CENTRAL CONSERVATION AREA







# ERM

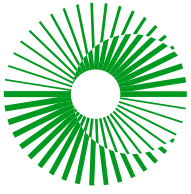


PLATE B. 13: VIEW OVER COASTLINE FROM THE ESPLANADE WITHIN PETERHEAD ROANHEADS CENTRAL CONSERVATION AREA



PLATE B. 14: VIEW OVER PIER AND COASTLINE FROM THE COASTAL PATH BESIDE PETERHEAD BUCHANHAVEN CONSERVATION AREA





# ERM



PLATE B. 15: VIEW OVER BODDAM CONSERVATION AREA FROM BUCHAN NESS LIGHTHOUSE



PLATE B. 16: COASTAL VIEWS FROM THE EASTERN EDGE OF BODDAM CONSERVATION AREA







# ERM



PLATE B. 17: FRASERBURGH CENTRAL CONSERVATION AREA SHOWING MARKET CROSS



PLATE B. 18: VIEW OVER FRASERBURGH HARBOUR AND COASTLINE FROM EASTERN EDGE OF FRASERBURGH CENTRAL CONSERVATION AREA







# ERM

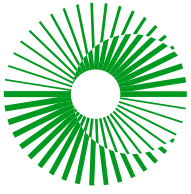


PLATE B. 19: VIEW OVER FRASERBURGH BROADSEA CONSERVATION AREA AND COASTLINE FROM KINNAIRD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE



PLATE B. 20: RATTRAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE IN ITS COASTAL SETTING





# ERM



PLATE B. 21: VIEW ACROSS PETERHEAD HARBOUR



PLATE B. 22: LB39737 FORMER SALE ROOMS AT PETERHEAD HARBOUR







# ERM



PLATE B. 23: THE FISH HOUSE LOCATED IN ITS COASTAL SETTING BESIDE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER UGIE



PLATE B. 24: COASTAL VIEWS FROM THE EASTERN EDGE OF CAIRNBULG/INVERALLOCHY CONSERVATION AREA







# ERM



PLATE B. 25: THE REFORM TOWER WITH VIEWS TOWARDS PETERHEAD HARBOUR AND PETERHEAD CENTRAL CONSERVATION AREA



PLATE B. 26: SANDFORD LODGE







# ERM



PLATE B. 27: BUCHAN NESS LIGHTHOUSE AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS



PLATE B. 28: COASTAL VIEWS TOWARDS OFFSHORE ARRAY FROM BUCHAN NESS LIGHTHOUSE







# ERM



PLATE B. 29: BUCHANNESS COTTAGE AT BODDAM IN ITS COASTAL SETTING



PLATE B. 30: VIEW TOWARDS PORT ERROLL/CRUDEN BAY FROM ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH







# ERM



PLATE B. 31: KINNAIRD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE, FRASERBURGH



PLATE B. 32: VIEW ACROSS FRASERBURGH HARBOUR TOWARDS WIDER SEASCAPE AND THE OFFSHORE ARRAY AREA. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM GANTRY OF KINNAIRD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.







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PLATE B. 33: THE HARBOUR WORKS OFFICE AT FRASERBURGH HARBOUR



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