

Appendix 10.2 Detailed Settings Assessment

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Introduction

All designated assets within the 5 km study area located within the ZTV have been subject to detailed setting assessment, as have all nationally important assets within the 10 km study area located within the ZTV. Additionally, all designated assets within the 10 km study area were reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic (see Appendix 10.1) and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development in views towards the asset may significantly impact on their settings. A further six assets located between 10 km and 15km from the site identified as potentially subject to significant effects were subject to settings assessment. A total of 27 Scheduled Monuments and three Listed Buildings, were subject to detailed setting assessment. Setting assessment site visits were undertaken in October 2019 and August 2020.

A summary of the findings of the settings assessment is presented in Table 10.2.1. A summary discussion for each of the assets subject to detailed assessment is provided within this Appendix and has been informed by ZTV modelling, photomontages and wireframes (Figures 10.12 – 10.25) as appropriate.

This assessment has predicted likely **moderate** effects upon the settings of Quoy Chambered Cairn (Site 1) Muckle Hill of Linkataing chambered cairn, homestead and field system (Site 17) and Vinguoy Hill chambered cairn (Site 40) as well as the non-designated post-medieval landscape and associated building remains on Faray and these are discussed in Chapter 10.

The potential for cumulative operational effects upon designated assets where setting effects have been predicted for the Proposed Development alone have been considered in Section 10.12 of the EIAR and fall outwith the scope of this appendix.

Table 10.2.1: Summary of settings assessment

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Quoy Chambered Cairn, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 0.55 | Survives as a low grass covered mound set in rough pasture set back from north-west coastal edge at 5 m AOD. Large sheep dyke set to its north and west. The cairn overlooks Rapness Sound to north-west and Lavey Sound to north. Cairns at Muckle Hill of Linkataing and Vinguoy Hill Eday theoretically visible to east but difficult to make out against the hill. The cairn's coastal setting is key to its understanding as a burial monument set on the coast. The interior of the island forms part of the current setting of the cairn but the ground rises to south limiting views across the island of Faray. | High | Medium | Moderate |
| 15 | Tuquoy, settlement W of Cross-Kirk, Westray, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 9.4 | Set on coastal edge eroding from cliff. Wide ranging views south-west over Westray Firth. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 16 | Cross-Kirk (Westside Church), church & burial ground, Tuquoy, Westray, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 9.3 | Set within walled enclosure adjacent to coastal edge west of the Tuquoy settlement. Wide open views over Faray Sound to west and over Westray Firth to north-west. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 17 | Muckle Hill of Linkataing, chambered cairn, homestead and field system, Scheduled Monument | 0-6 | 3 | Set in heather moorland on a north-west facing slopes. Two upright stones of the chambered cairn remain prominent the remainder of the structure is being subsumed within a peat bog. The wider monuments extend across a sloping peat moorland which slopes directly down to the sea providing panoramic views over the Sound of Faray. | High | Medium | Moderate |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | There are no obvious visual relationships with other chambered cairns except for the Faray Chambered Cairn if it was once more conspicuous. The setting of the monument clearly relates to the waters to the west with Faray and its northern 'holm' marking the break between the inner (Sound of Faray) and outer (Rapness) Sounds. | | | |
| 18 | Faraclett Head, chambered tombs, E and W, Scheduled Monument | 0-6 | 9.5 | These monuments are thought to be the remains of chambered tombs but difficult to understand from their visible remains. The monuments are set on steep south-west facing slope at the 75m AOD contour overlooking a narrow glen and other prehistoric monuments on Rousay. Ground rises steeply to north-east behind the cairns. | Medium | Negligible | Negligible |
| 20 | Faraclett Head, stone setting, 670m NW of Faraclett, Scheduled Monument | 0-2 | 9.4 | Monument comprises remains of a stone setting of prehistoric date, but indeterminate function. Set in heather restricted moorland at 85m AOD on a south-east facing slope within a small ritual landscape. Far reaching views are restricted. | Medium | Negligible | Negligible |
| 22 | Burn of Mussetter, standing stone on E side of, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 3.93 | Set on plateau at 45m AOD overlooking Burn of Mussetter to west. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are clearly visible to the east. Key visual relationships with prehistoric monuments to north-east, east and south-east. Views north-west are over Fersness Bay towards Faray. | High | Low | Minor |
| 23 | The Manse, chambered cairn and church 330m WNW of, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 4.5 | Set on a north facing slope within improved pasture within the remains of a 19 th century drystone enclosure. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are visible to the east. Key visual links across | High | Low | Minor |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | rich prehistoric landscape to north and flat coastal plain to east. Ground rises to south and west. | | | |
| 24 | Eday Church Hall, chambered cairn 260m WNW of, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 3.88 | Set in heather moorland at 60m AOD on north-east facing slope. Overlooks narrow isthmus of central Eday to north and has key visual links across prehistoric landscape to south. The Mill Hill chambered cairn to the north is a conspicuous presence on the skyline, whilst the Bay of London Mound can be seen on the valley floor. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are visible to the east | High | Low | Minor |
| 25 | Mill Hill, chambered cairn, Millbounds, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 3.5 | Set in heather moorland on summit of Mill Hill at 53m AOD. The cairn forms a very prominent landmark when viewed from both the north from Vinguoy Hill Chambered Cairn, Stone of Setter, and the south from Church Hall, the Manse Chambered Cairns. It creates a visual link between the northern and central Eday monument groups. The mound itself is large, distinct, rounded and heather covered. Views north-west are partially blocked by the intervening landform of Stennie Hill. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are visible to the east. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 28 | Calf of Eday, chambered cairns on W side of, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 4.9 | Located on Calf of Eday overlooking Calf Sound. Views south-west are towards Hill of Calfsound on Eday. Island not accessible for purposes of survey and so the asset was overlooked from the shore. Views west partially are blocked by landforms of Vinguoy Hill and Noup Hill. | High | Low | Minor |
| 31 | St Magnus Church, Egilsay, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 8.35 | Set in a walled enclosure within improved pasture. Prominent location affords church wide views across the surrounding landscape and seascape. Iconic bell | High | Negligible | Minor |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | tower is also visible in views across the landscape and seascape. | | | |
| 32 | Onziebust, chambered cairn 440m SSE of, Egilsay, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 9.8 | Set on summit of low rocky ridge at 15 m AOD. Location affords dominance over surrounding low lying flat coastal plan and the southern tip of Egilsay. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 33 | Bay of London, mound 290m SE of Youth Hostel, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 3.7 | Set in semi-improved pasture east of a ruinous post-medieval farmstead. Located on low lying ground 5m AOD on Eday isthmus linking north and south parts of island overlooking the Bay of London to the South. Despite low lying location has open views to other prehistoric monuments and a key visual relationship is with the Mill Hill Chambered Cairn. Also has open views west over Loch of Doomy, Eday Airport and over Fersness Bay. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are visible to the east. | High | Low | Minor |
| 34 | Sandhill, chambered cairn 300m W of, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 4.2 | Set in heather moorland on south facing plateau. Commands extensive views south towards Eday Manse cairn (Site 23) and across coastal plain to the east. Land rises steeply to north-west limiting views in this direction. The five operational turbines at Spur Ness, Sanday are visible to the east. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 35 | Dale, burnt mound 380m NW of, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 2.72 | Set in low lying boggy ground at 10m AOD. Located on coastal edge which permits wider views south-west to Egilsay and north and east along the coast plain west of Fersness Hill. Faray visible to north. | Low | Low | Negligible |
| 37 | Knowe of Skea, prehistoric settlement | 6 | 9.8 | Set on a rocky promontory which is part of south facing spur. Monument is afforded wide views south across Westray Firth towards the south-west tip of | High | Negligible | Minor |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | and burials, Berst Ness, Westray, Scheduled Monument | | | Westray. Faray is visible south-east and seen beyond the Westray land mass. | | | |
| 39 | Stone of Setter, standing stone and enclosure, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 3.2 | Set on a saddle of land between Mill Loch and Carrick Bay at 25m AOD. Prominent feature in a local landscape rich in prehistoric remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. Key views are to north-west where the stone is in alignment with Huntersquoy chambered cairn (Site 41), Fold of Setter enclosure (Site 38) and Vinquoy Hill chambered cairn (Site 40). Faray is offset to the west of this view. Views south-west partially restricted by Resting Hill. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 40 | Vinquoy Hill, chambered cairn, Eday, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 2.9 | Set on south edge of ridge of Vinquoy Hill at 74m AOD south of the summit (76m AOD). Elevated location affords cairn panoramic views across landscape and seascape the most extensive of which are north-east over Calf Sound. Monument also has key visual links to prehistoric monuments to south-east including Huntersquoy chambered cairn (Site 41), Fold of Setter enclosure (Site 38) and Stone of Setter standing stone (Site 39). | High | Medium | Moderate |
| 43 | Lock of Scockness, broch, Rousay, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 8.46 | Set in improved pasture within walled enclosure. Located on a low summit at 5 m AOD overlooking the Loch of Scockness to south-east and coast to east. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 44 | Yatenes Stone, standing stone 180m NNE of Faraclett, Rousay, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 8.8 | Set in improved pasture west of a farm track on an east facing slope overlooking the Loch of Scockness. The standing stone's setting is largely confined to the Rousay landform. Locally prominent within prehistoric landscape. | High | Negligible | Minor |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 48 | Westray, Helzie, Rapness, Windmill Stump, Listed Building Category C | 6 | 3.8 | Set in improved pasture on gentle south facing slope overlooking Rapness Sound and Rapness Ferry Terminal. Overhead line set to north of building. | Low | Low | Negligible |
| 49 | Westray, Rusk Holm, House, Listed Building Category C | 6 | 1.6 | Set in rough pasture in uninhabited island of Rusk Holm. Island not accessed for assessment and viewed from Faray and ferry to Westray. As only visible structure on the low lying island the house is locally dominant and seen against the skyline. | Low | Medium | Minor |
| 50 | Westray, Sangar Listed Building Category A | 6 | 4.67 | Set at a cross roads of unclassified roads overlooking improved rectilinear fields and modern farms. Land rises gradually to south at Rapness but house still afforded view over Rapness Sound. | Low | Low | Negligible |
| 123 | Noltland Castle, Westray, Scheduled Monument | 3-4 | 15 | Set within walled enclosure south of unclassified road and overlooking the Loch of Burness to south and Pierowall and Bay of Pierowall to east. Locally dominant in the landscape. Views south limited by intervening landforms of Knucker Hill and Fitty Hill. Views of Faray are possible from upper stories of the tower. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 124 | Fitty Hill, chambered cairn 500m SE of summit, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 11.9 | Set in rough pasture on south-east facing slope overlooking the Bay of Tuqouy. Panoramic views are afforded, the most extensive of which are north-east to Papa Westray and south-east to Faray. Key views south to How Tower chambered cairn. Two operational turbines at Cott within 500m of cairn. | High | Low | Minor |

| Site No | Name and Designation | No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV) | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Main Factors Affecting Setting | Relative Sensitivity | Magnitude of Impact | Level of Operational Effect |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 125 | Howa Tower, Chambered Cairn NNW Of Netherhouse, Bay Of Kirbist, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 11.3 | Set in semi-improved pasture at 53m AOD on summit of a low hill. Cairn is locally dominant and visible against the skyline. Panoramic views are afforded, the most extensive of which are east across Bay of Tuqouy and south-east across Westray Firth. Also has key views north to the cairn on the shoulder of Fitty Hill (Site 124). | High | Low | Minor |
| 126 | Holm Of Papa Westray South, Chambered Cairn, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 14.5 | Set on a low summit with panoramic views. Key views are across the island to contemporary prehistoric monuments to north and west as well as west to Papa Westray. | High | Negligible | Minor |
| 127 | Knowes Of Maebeck, Burnt Mound, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 15.25 | Set in gently sloping ground with extensive views east over south Wick. Setting related to island and adjacent watercourse. | Low | Negligible | Neutral |
| 128 | Green Hill, Broch WSW of Huip, Scheduled Monument | 6 | 11.7 | Set in rough pasture adjacent to the airfield. Key views are north over Huip Sound and south to the remains of the settlement with which the broch is presumably associated. | Medium | Negligible | Negligible. |

Minor Effects

The Burn of Mussetter, standing stone (Site 22) and the Stone of Setter, standing stone (Site 39) comprise standing stones of probable Bronze Age date. The Burn of Mussetter, standing stone (Site 22), is 3.2 m high and leans to the north-east. The Stone of Setter (Site 39) stands approximately 4.5 m high and is 2.1 m wide and 0.5 m thick. A bisected or double circular enclosure measuring around 10.6 m in diameter lies immediately north-east of the standing stone. As ritual monuments located to command extensive views across the land and seascape and to be viewed across the landscape, these monuments are of high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings.

The Burn of Mussetter standing stone is set on a plateau at 45 m AOD within rough heather moorland. It commands extensive views across the landscape including views south-east towards chambered cairn at The Manse (site 23), east towards the chambered cairn at Sandhill (Site 34) and north-east towards the chambered cairn at Eday Church Hall (Site 24). The five operational turbines on Spur Ness, Sanday are clearly visible to the east. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in views north-west from the standing stone beyond Ferness Bay. Figure 6.21, which shows the view from the Sands of Musetter, demonstrates that the Proposed Development would appear as a prominent feature against the skyline in views north-west from the standing stone. However, the Proposed Development would not feature in key views east from the monument towards Eday Sound and the aforementioned prehistoric monuments in Eday. Views towards the standing stone from the Eday Church Hall chambered cairn and Sandhill chambered cairn would not feature the Proposed Development. However, the Proposed Development would be visible in views towards the standing stone from The Manse chambered cairn from where it would be seen offset to the west in views of the standing stone. Owing to the distance of separation of over 3.5 km between the standing stone and the Proposed Development the turbines would appear as background features and would not diminish the relative dominance of the standing stone on the skyline when viewed from The Manse chambered cairn. The Proposed Development would thus constitute a change to the wider setting of the monument but would not impact on the ability to understand and appreciate the standing stone as a ritual monument in a prominent location with visual links to other ritual monuments in the landscape. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be minor and not significant.

The Stone of Setter (Site 39) standing stone is set on a south-west facing slope at 25 m AOD above an unclassified road overlooking the Mill Loch. It commands extensive seaward views to the north-east towards the Calf of Eday as well as north towards prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments at Fold of Setter (Site 38), Huntersquoy (Site 41) and Carrick Farm (Site 45). Views east and west from the monument are foreshortened by the intervening land masses at Hill of Calf Sound and Resting Hill respectively. As shown on Figure 10.16, intervening land masses would block views of all of the turbine towers. One turbine would be seen to hub height, with the remaining five turbines visible to tip height. The turbines would be visible at a distance of 3.2 km and would be clearly separated from the ritual prehistoric landscape of Eday to which the standing stone relates. The Proposed Development would not feature in key views north-west from the monument towards Vinguoy Hill and it would remain legible as a ritual monument set within a prehistoric landscape. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Manse, chambered cairn and church (Site 23) comprises the remains of a Maeshowe-type chambered cairn dating from the Neolithic period, together with an adjacent ruined 19th century church and its enclosure wall. This cairn survives as an elongated quarried pile of debris measuring about 40 m by 18 m with several loose slabs within it. It is suggestive of a long cairn, although its original plan cannot be determined. The overgrown and spread out remains of the cairn give no clue to the original layout of the chambers and the possibility that the remains were those of a settlement mound cannot, however, be entirely excluded. Both the church and cairn are enclosed by a low stone dyke, which probably also incorporates stone from the chambered cairn. The monument is situated on north shoulder of Chapel Hill at 50 m AOD, overlooking Eday Sound in an area rich in

evidence for prehistoric activity, including the Eday Church Hall chambered cairn (Site 24), Sandhill chambered cairn (Site 34) and the Burn of Musetter standing stone (Site 22) which is visible against the skyline to the north-west. Although the exact form of the monument cannot be determined from its surviving remains, it is legible as a probable burial cairn set within a landscape rich in prehistoric funerary monuments and is thus judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible in views north-west from the chambered cairn from where they would be visible to below hub height and seen against the skyline beyond the intervening rising moorland. As noted above, the turbines would be offset to the west of the key view to the Burn of Musetter standing stone. The Proposed Development would not be visible in key views north from the monument towards other prehistoric funerary monuments and it would not be seen in any key views towards the cairn from across Eday. Views of the Proposed Development would alter the baseline setting of the monument but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the asset's overall significance. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Eday Church Hall, chambered cairn (Site 24) stands on a gentle slope about 60 m south of the public road. It is largely heather and turf covered, with stonework, presumably the remains of the chamber, exposed in the centre. It measures approximately 16 m in diameter. This cairn is evidently of the stalled category, with a chamber about 4.5 m long and has four low spur walls extending out, one from each angle. Sandhill, chambered cairn (Site 34) is located approximately 500 m south south-east of Eday Church Hall chambered cairn and is a circular, grass-covered stony mound, measuring approximately 9 m in diameter and 0.8 m high. Both monuments are set in open heather moorland and overlook Eday Sound to the east and have key visual links with other prehistoric monuments on Eday to the south and the Burn of Musetter standing stone to the south-east (Eday Church Hall) and east (Sandhill). The Mill Hill chambered cairn to the north has a conspicuous presence on the skyline, whilst the Bay of London Mound can be seen on the valley floor, also to the north. The five operational Spur Ness turbines at Sanday are clearly visible in views east from both monuments. The entrance passage to Sandhill cairn opens from the east south-east also indicating that views south and south-east from these monuments are a key component of their settings. These chambered cairns are an important component of the wider prehistoric landscape in Eday and their importance is enhanced by their proximity to one another as well as to other ritual and prehistoric monuments and they are judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings.

All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from the chambered cairn at Eday Church Hall and would be seen at a distance of 3.88 km. From Sandhill only the tips of turbines would be visible 4.2 km beyond the steeply rising ridge. The turbines would be seen in views north-west from both monuments across Fersness Bay. In both cases the turbines would be seen beyond the key views within and across the island of Eday which relate to an understanding of the cultural significance of the monuments in their current settings. The magnitude of impact in the case of Eday Church Hall would be low. The magnitude of impact in the case of Sandhill which would only have visibility of turbine tips would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

The Bay of London chambered cairn (Site 33) survives as a circular mound measuring 12.5 m in diameter and 1.2 m in height. The mound is set in improved pasture on the north side of the Bay of London in Eday east of a ruinous post-medieval farmstead. The monument is located at 5 m AOD close to the coastal edge and, overlooks the Bay of London and has wide views to the east towards Sanday which include the operational turbines at Spur Ness. The monument is located east of Eday airport on the narrow isthmus that links south and north Eday and the chambered cairn has a visual relationship with other broadly contemporary, funerary monuments on both sides of the island and a key visual relationship with the Mill Hill chambered cairn (Site 25) set to its north. Views west from the monument are across the airport to Loch Doomy and Fersness Bay beyond. As a ritual funerary monument with key visual links over the coast to east and west and to other ritual monuments to north and south, the Bay of London chambered cairn is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 3.7 km north-west of the monument. The low landform of Doomy

west of the monument would block visibility of the base of Turbine 6. The hubs of all turbines would be visible against the skyline and would represent a change to the baseline setting of the monument. However, the Proposed Development would be located beyond the key view out across the Bay of London and would not interrupt key views north and south across the island of Eday which relate to an understanding of the monument in its wider ritual prehistoric landscape setting. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Mill Hill, chambered cairn (Site 25) is set in heather moorland at the summit of Mill Hill at 53 m AOD. The monument is a large distinct rounded mound covered in heather and stands 1.6 m high and measures 19 m across with traces of the remains of horns to its east. The monument commands panoramic views across the landscape the most extensive of which are to the east across Eday Sound to Sanday, where the five operational turbines at Spur Ness are clearly visible. The monument is located 1 km north of the chambered cairn at London Bay and also occupies the narrow isthmus that connects north and south Eday. As with the Bay of London, Mill Hill chambered cairn has visual and contextual links to funerary prehistoric monuments in both the north and south of the island and the cairn forms a prominent landmark when viewed from both the north and the south. It therefore creates a visual link between the northern and southern Eday monument groups. It is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 3.5 km west north-west of Mill Hill chambered cairn. As shown on Figure 10.17 the tips of all six turbines would be visible but they would be seen beyond the intervening landform of Stennie Hill which would block views of the majority of the Proposed Development. No turbine towers would be visible. The hub of Turbine 6 would be seen with visibility of all other turbines limited to extreme tips. Limited visibility of the Proposed Development would be seen beyond views which contribute to our understanding of the cultural significance of the chambered cairn and would constitute a marginal alteration to the baseline setting of the monument. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant

The Calf of Eday, chambered cairn (Site 28) comprises an Orkney-Cromarty type round cairn with a partly rock-cut Bookan-type chamber. The monument survives entirely below ground level, and is covered by a low heather-covered mound the centre of which has been removed together with one of the lintels to give access to the chamber. Access to the Calf of Eday was not gained for the purposes of the assessment and the monument was overlooked from the adjacent east shore of Eday. From here, it was seen to be set in heather moorland overlooking Calf Sound. As a prehistoric ritual burial monument overlooking the coast and with probable key visual links along a north-west to south-east alignment from Vinguoy Hill (site 40) to the Stone of Setter (Site 39), the monument is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be seen in views west from this monument at a distance of 4.9 km. The turbines would be visible as blade tips seen against the skyline and beyond the intervening ridges of Vinguoy Hill and Resting Hill. The turbines would be seen to backdrop the chambered cairn at Vinguoy Hill (Site 40) which stands close to the high point on the island of Eday. All other funerary monuments with which the Calf of Eday is intervisible are located at lower points in the landscape and thus the landform would be seen to rise behind them and the Proposed Development would be seen beyond that intervening landform. The Proposed Development would not interrupt key views across Calf Sound and towards the ritual funerary monuments on Eday. The Proposed Development would alter the baseline setting of the monument but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the contribution that the coastal setting makes to the asset's overall significance. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Tuquoy, settlement W of Cross-Kirk, Westray (Site 15) comprises the remains of a high-status settlement of the Norse period located on the cliff edge along a stretch between 50 m and 160 m west of the 12th-century Cross-Kirk (Site 16). It is a high-status settlement of the Norse period of which comparable examples, also associated with a 12th-century church, are known from elsewhere in Orkney, notably at Cobbie Row's Castle on Wyre and Orphir on Mainland. The nearby Scheduled Monument of Cross-Kirk (Westside Church), church & burial ground, Tuquoy, Westray (Site 16) lies in rough grassland on the south shore of the Ness of Tuquoy, at around 5 m AOD. The church is now roofless. The earliest part appears to be 12th century in date and comprises a rectangular

nave which was extended westwards at a later date, probably in the 16th or 17th century. The building measures approximately 20 m east to west by about 7 m transversely. The church stands within a burial ground, enclosed by a stone wall. Traces of an earlier sub-rectangular enclosure, represented by a turf-covered bank, are apparent to the north and east of the church. The church probably owes its location to the presence of the nearby important aforementioned settlement of late Norse date (Site 16) and thus the settings of the two monuments are interrelated. Both monuments are set at 5 m AOD on the coastal edge with improved pasture to their east. The coastal setting offers panoramic views across the landscape and seascape, the most extensive of which are views south across Westray Firth and south-east, to the south spur of Westray. Views north from the monument are less extensive due to rising ground but feature evidence for an intensively settled multi-period landscape, including modern and post-medieval settlements. Views south-west extend towards the multi-period landscape at Knowe of Skea (Site 37) although only the landform is recognisable at this distance. The position of the monument, overlooking the location of this multi-period landscape and the adjacent coastline indicates that it may have been sited to exploit these extensive views and that this location has been important in the landscape over several millennia. The remains of the settlement (Site 15) and the church and burial ground (Site 16) are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. Figure 10.19 presents a wireline view from the Cross-Kirk (Site 16) and Figure 6.23 presents a photomontage from the nearby Ness of Turquoy to the north-east. These visualisations show that all six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in views south-east from both monuments. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 9 km and beyond the intervening low lying land mass of Westray. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Knowe of Skea, prehistoric settlement and burials (Site 37) are located on the tip of Berst Ness, Westray. The Knowe of Skea is situated at the southern extremity of Berst Ness and has previously been interpreted both as a cairn and as a settlement mound. The monument has been subject to numerous seasons of excavations which discovered a multi-phase site with evidence for activity dating from the Neolithic through to the Viking era. Excavations revealed that the asset had been used as a burial ground for a prolonged period during the Iron Age. Human remains recovered during the first seasons of excavations were radiocarbon dated to the turn of the first millennium BC/AD. These dates highlighted the significance of this burial ground; burials of individuals of all ages, including a very high number of infants, were recovered and represent the largest known collection of burials of Iron Age date from Scotland. This prehistoric funerary landscape on the promontory at Berst Ness, demonstrates the enduring spiritual importance of this place throughout prehistory and it is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in views south-east from the remains of this monument. The turbines would be seen at a distance of 9.8 km and beyond the intervening low lying land mass of Westray and backdropped by Eday. The turbines would introduce new vertical features which would break the skyline above the low lying land masses of Westray, Faray and Eday. However, views of the turbines would not reduce the ability to understand and appreciate the coastal setting of the monument. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Noltland Castle (Site 123) comprises the substantial remains of a castle of 16th-century date, built by Sir Gilbert Balfour. The castle is set within a walled enclosure south of an unclassified road and overlooking the Loch of Burness to south and Pierowall and Bay of Pierowall to the east. It was built to be the fortified, elaborate home of a wealthy and important man and as such its external design is overtly militaristic. The castle's outline, with distinctive tall crow-stepped tower gables, is visible over a considerable distance. The upper levels of the castle give extensive views over Pierowall harbour and the northern Orkney islands, including Faray beyond, serving as a reminder of the importance of maritime communications, as well as the need for security. As a defensive high status structure designed to monitor the surrounding landscape and to be seen from it is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six tips of the Proposed Development would be visible from the exterior south facing elevation of the castle with the lower portion of turbines blocked by the intervening landforms of Knucker Hill and Fitty Hill. Views of Faray are possible from the upper stories of the tower and it is

likely that the turbines would be fully visible from here. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the Loch of Burness to the south and Pierowall and Bay of Pierowall to east over which the castle was designed to dominate. The Proposed Development would not feature in any views towards the castle. The ability to understand and appreciate the castle as a defensive and intimidating structure within its localised island setting would not be affected. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Fitty Hill (Site 124) and Howa Tower (Site 125) chambered cairns comprise circular burial mounds overlooking the Bay of Tuqouy on Westray. Both monuments are prominently located and survive to approximately 1 m in height. The chambered cairn at Fitty Hill is set in rough pasture on a south-east facing slope overlooking the Bay of Tuqouy. It is afforded panoramic views across the landscape, the most extensive of which are north-east to Papa Westray and south-east to Faray. Key views south are to Howa Tower chambered cairn (Site 125). Two operational turbines are set within 500 m of Fitty Hill cairn. Howa Towa chambered cairn is set in semi-improved pasture at 53 m AOD on the summit of a low hill. The cairn is locally dominant and visible against the skyline. It has key views north to the cairn on the shoulder of Fitty Hill (Site 124). Both chambered cairns are clearly legible as burial mounds and sited to overlook and be seen from a wide landscape area and both are judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be visible to full height from both cairns. The turbines would be seen across a wide stretch of sea and beyond the southern spur of Westray at a distance of over 11 km in each case. The Proposed Development would introduce new vertical elements into a wide landscape which currently features open views of low-lying landforms. Views of the Proposed Development would not diminish the ability to appreciate these landforms when viewed from the cairns, nor would it affect the ability to understand and appreciate the local dominance of these burial monuments and their intervisibility across Westray. The magnitude of impact would be low in each case. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

St Magnus Church, Egilsay (Site 31) comprises the unroofed but otherwise largely complete remains of a church of late Norse (12th-century) date, and a very small part of the enclosed graveyard around it. The church, with its distinctive, tall tower is prominently sited at 35 m AOD on the highest point of the largely flat island of Egilsay. The church consists of a rectangular chancel, a nave and cylindrical western tower arranged on an east-west axis, with an overall length of 19.2 m. The tower has three doorways one above the other on its eastern face indicating that views east to Eday were of importance for the builders of the tower. The tower survives to a height of about 15 m, although it probably originally stood to about 19 m. The tower is a unique survival of a small group of distinctive Norse towers in Orkney and Shetland with architectural parallels in North Germany and around the North Sea. This provides evidence for the extensive maritime trading and political contacts of the Orkney earldom. The tower is a prominent landmark from land and sea, visible over a considerable distance. It is of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting.

The site visit suggested that, at ground level, visibility of the Proposed Development would be partially impeded by intervening farm buildings. However, as shown on Figure 10.23, all six turbines of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible in views north-east from St Magnus Church at a distance of 8.35 km. The turbines would be visible to full height; the lower portions of Turbines 1-4 would be seen backdropped by the low hills of Eday, whereas Turbines 5-6 would be seen against the skyline to their full height. At this distance there would be no challenge to the apparent vertical dominance of the tower on the island of Egilsay. Figure 10.24 shows the view south from the North Ronaldsay ferry route showing the Proposed Development in the foreground with Egilsay and St Magnus Church located to the south beyond the intervening land mass of Faray. From this location it is not possible to see St Magnus Church and thus there would be no impact on the views towards St Magnus Church from the North Ronaldsay ferry route north-east of Faray. Figure 10.25 shows the view from the Papa Westray ferry route north of Faray. This shows that the landform of the Holm of Faray would block much of the Proposed Development from view from this location and that it would also block visibility of the tower of St Magnus Church which would not be visible from here. Figure 6.20 shows the view from the summit of Vinqouy Hill Eday. The tower of St Magnus Church is visible in the distance backdropped by the hills of Rousay. Its

distinctive tower shape can be made out but from this distance it appears as a minor landscape component. In this visualisation the Proposed Development turbines are visible north of the church and thus do not challenge the apparent vertical dominance (such as it can be made out from this location). The Proposed Development may also be theoretically visible in the same view as St Magnus Church from other locations on approach to Faray from the north and north-east. However, as demonstrated by the appended visualisations and given the distances involved, St Magnus Church tower would appear as a small feature backdropped by the hills of Rousay, Wyre and the Mainland. Views towards St Magnus Church featuring the Proposed Development in the background would be very limited. As shown in Figure 10.5 land west of the church and approach to the church from the ferry route to the west are located outwith the ZTV and thus would not feature the Proposed Development. St Magnus Church and the Proposed Development would both be visible in views to the church from the south, however in such views the Proposed Development would be offset to the north-east and thus not seen juxtaposed with the church. The Proposed Development would thus be visible from St Magnus Church but would appear as a distant feature and would not affect the ability to appreciate the scale, design and prominent location of the Church, which in turn reinforces an understanding of the wealth, connections and maritime nature of the Orkney Earldom. Views of St Magnus Church in conjunction with the Proposed Development from across the surrounding landscape and seascape would be very limited and the Proposed Development would not challenge views of the distinctive silhouette of the tower. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Onziebust, chambered cairn (site 32) is set on the summit of a rocky ridge at 15 m AOD. It comprises the remains of a chambered cairn measuring 20 m by 17 m and is 1.8 m in height. The top of the mound has been extensively dug into and little that is intelligible survives of the remainder of the chamber. Although denuded, the monument remains legible as a burial cairn and its prominent siting overlooking the flat coastal plain to the east and to the south contributes to an understanding of its cultural significance. It is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes to its setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from the cairn. The turbines would be visible 9.8 km north-east of the cairn where they would be seen to full height against the skyline. Views towards the cairn from across Egilsay would not feature the Proposed Development. It would be possible to see the Proposed Development in the same view as the chambered cairn in views from the island of Wyre from the south-west. In such views the Proposed Development would be seen offset to the north and it would not diminish the ability to appreciate the prominent location of the cairn in the context of its island setting. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Lock of Scockness, broch (Site 43) survives as a large irregularly-shaped grass-grown stony mound which stands at least 3 m high on the north-east coast of Rousay. The broch mound is set in semi-improved pasture within a walled enclosure on a low summit at 5 m AOD overlooking the Loch of Scockness to the south-east and the bay at North Sand to the east. The broch mound is surrounded by uneven ground where quarrying has taken place in the past, indicating the presence of additional structures outside the broch tower, possibly the remains of a broch village or later settlement. The strategic lochside and coastal location of the broch contributes to the understanding and appreciation of this defensive prehistoric monument in its current landscape setting and it is of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible north-east of the broch. The turbines would be seen across the Westray Firth at a distance of 8.46 km. The Proposed Development would be seen outwith the intimate lochside and coastal setting which are of most relevance to the understanding of the defensive function of this monument. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Yatenes Stone, standing stone, Faraclett, Rousay (Site 44) is a large sandstone block standing approximately 2.2m high and 1.6 m wide by 0.6m thick. It faces to the east and leans slightly to the west. It is situated in improved pasture west of a modern farm track and on a gentle east facing slope at the foot of Faraclett Head. The monument commands wide views out to the east towards Scock Ness and Egilsay. The standing stone's setting is largely confined to the Rousay landform and it forms part of a wider rich landscape of prehistoric monuments in Rousay, many of them funerary or ceremonial in function. It is of high relative sensitivity to

changes in setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible north-east of the standing stone. The turbines would be seen across the Westray Firth at a distance of 8.8 km. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the prehistoric landscape in which the monument is set and which is of most relevance to the understanding the ritual nature of this monument. The Proposed Development would not feature in the background of views towards the standing stone from nearby prehistoric funerary monuments with which the standing stone is linked. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Holm of Papa Westray Chambered Cairn (Site 126) is a Maeshowe-type chambered cairn of Neolithic date. It is located on a low summit at the south end of the small island of Holm of Papa Westray. The monument comprises a grass-covered mound measuring 38 m by 19.5 m and 3 m high it is large and imposing, and visible from a distance. The Holm of Papa Westray South Chambered Cairn is one of three chambered cairns located on the Holm of Papa Westray. A small stalled cairn at the north end of the island known as the 'Holm of Papa Westray North' cairn has been radiocarbon dated to the mid-4th millennium BC. A large mound located to the north west ('Holm of Papa Westray Centre') represents a possible third. There were possibly more cairns, which are not now visible. The monument is afforded panoramic views across the landscape and is understood in the context of a funerary landscape and it is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located south of the cairn. As shown on Figure 10.20 all six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond intervening low landform of Westray and seen at a distance of 14.5 km. The Proposed Development would not be seen in any key views to or from the chambered cairn and other chambered cairns on the island. The setting of the monument as part of a wider funerary ritual landscape would remain legible. The Proposed Development would thus constitute a slight change to baseline setting beyond those elements that contribute to our understanding of its cultural significance. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Category C Listed Rusk Holm House (Site 49) is a single storey, windowless house built to accommodate kelp gatherers working on the island of Rusk Holm. The island was not accessed for the purposes of the assessment and the setting of the house was assessed from Faray to the east and also from the Westray ferry. The tall brick-lined chimneys which stand from the ground to roof height, at each gable, were built to burn the kelp. The house is now used as a shelter for the farmer, when he tends to his sheep. An understanding of the setting of the house relates primarily to its functional nature and location on a remote island to provide shelter for workers close to the kelp resource and it is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible east of the house at a distance of 1.6 km and would be seen to full height against the skyline. As the only visible built structure on the low lying island of Rusk Holm the house has a highly visible and distinctive silhouette and is visible on the skyline. Given the proximity of the Proposed Development and their proposed height they would appear as substantially larger structures and would thus diminish the apparent dominance of the house on the skyline in views of Rusk Holm from the east and in more distinct approaches from the north and south. The house would remain dominant within its island setting. The ability to understand and appreciate the building as kelp growing accommodation would not be diminished. The magnitude of impact is judged to be medium. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Negligible Effects

Helzie windmill stump at Rapness (Site 48) is a Category C Listed 19th century solid rubble circular turret post mill tower. It is set in improved pasture on gentle south facing slope overlooking Rapness Sound and Rapness Ferry Terminal. An overhead line is set to the north of the building. Its location is close to the Bu (signifying principal/original farm) of Rapness, which is just to the north-west and it is a prominent landscape feature. As a functional structure set in low-lying surrounding land the windmill stump is judged to be of low relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. Figure 6.22 shows predicted visibility from the nearby Westray Ferry Terminal at Rapness. This shows that all six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible. The turbines would

be seen to full height with the majority of turbine towers and all hubs and blades seen against the skyline. The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in views south from the windmill. Views of the Proposed Development from a former windmill will serve to reinforce the historical importance of wind power generation on the northern islands of Orkney and would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the cultural significance of this building as a former means of generating wind power. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category A Listed Sangar croft house (Site 50) is situated prominently at a crossroads of unclassified roads less than 1 km from the ferry pier at Rapness. The arrangement of the buildings, and the wider layout of rectilinear fields remains largely unchanged from that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879. Numerous modern features are also visible in the views including modern farm buildings, wind turbines and overhead electricity lines. An understanding and appreciation of the croft buildings in their current setting is gained from an understanding of their relationship with the surrounding arable agricultural land which in turn can inform us about changing settlement patterns and agricultural land-use. The continued arable land-use relates to the remnants of a corn-drying kiln within the croft and surrounding wind turbines and the nearby wind mill at Rapness link to the remains of the windmill at Sangar. The croft is judged to be of low relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. As shown on Figure 10.15 the Proposed Development would be visible in views south from Sangar from where it would be seen beyond intervening agricultural land to which the setting of the croft relates and beyond modern farm buildings and a single wind turbine. Owing to the separation distance of 4.67 km, the Proposed Development would appear similar in size and scale to the small wind turbine south of the croft house. The Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the croft house as an important surviving element of vernacular architecture set within an agricultural landscape. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The burnt mound at Dale, Eday (Site 35) survives as a roughly crescent-shaped grass covered mound, measuring approximately 11 m in diameter and 1.4 m high. The burnt mound is bisected across its northern third by a modern drainage channel and stone dyke. The mound is situated on the west coast of Eday, 70 m from the coastal edge at around 10 m AOD, and is surrounded by low-lying boggy ground. The monument commands open and wide views west across Westray Firth to Egilsay and north over rising ground at Fers Ness. The placing of burnt mounds was to a large extent determined by their function and proximity to a local water source, though an allowance has to be made for the positioning of the mounds on west facing slope which may indicate that it was placed to be prominent within, or exact control over, the adjacent coastal area. The burnt mound is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six turbine tips of the Proposed Development would be visible in views north from the burnt mound from where it would be seen beyond the intervening low rising ground at Fers Ness and its associated large modern farm complex. The Proposed Development would be located on a separate land mass beyond the watercourse and land which relates to an understanding of the cultural significance of this monument. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Faraclett Head, chambered tombs, (Site 18) comprise the remains of two adjacent mounds, thought to be the remains of chambered tombs although they are difficult to understand from their visible surviving remains. The mounds are set on a steep south-west facing slope at 75 m AOD overlooking other prehistoric monuments on Rousay. The monuments are somewhat degraded with the eastern mound having been cut by a modern track. They are understandable as the remains of prehistoric mounds although their function is not readily apparent. The nearby Faraclett Head, stone setting (Site 20) comprises a stone setting of prehistoric date, but indeterminate function set on a south-east facing slope in heather moorland at 85 m AOD. The setting consists of two parallel rows of upright slabs, with one end of the arrangement almost blocked by another upright slab. The two rows of slabs are each approximately 4 m long and contain four and three slabs respectively. All of the slabs are now leaning substantially off the vertical, with no regularity in the direction of tilt and it is not possible to determine whether they were originally set up exactly in parallel lines. The stone setting lies in a prominent position within a small, natural amphitheatre. The surrounding terraced landscape prohibits long lines of sight

and the monument is visually isolated. Although the precise function of the Faraclett Head monuments remains unclear, as prehistoric remains sited in close proximity to a range of other contemporary funerary monuments these monuments are judged to be of medium relative sensitivity to changes in their settings. The ground rises steeply to the north of both monuments which would limit visibility of the Proposed Development to extreme tips of turbines seen beyond the intervening landform of Faraclett Head. The turbine tips would be seen at a distance of over 9.4 km in each case. Key visual relationships between these prehistoric monuments and those located to the narrow glen to the south-west and on Kierfea Hill to the west would not be affected. The Proposed Development would thus constitute a very slight alteration to the setting of the monument beyond those elements that contribute to our understanding and appreciation of their cultural significance. The magnitude of impact would be negligible in each case. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Green Hill Broch (Site 128) is set in rough pasture adjacent to the airfield at Stronsay. It comprises an extensive mound of stones with no characteristic features, a circular formation on top being of too great a diameter for a broch. As a possible defensive feature now too denuded to fully understand in its current setting, the broch is judged to be of medium relative sensitivity to changes in its setting. As shown on Figure 10.22 the Proposed Development would be visible in views north from the broch. It would be seen at a distance of 11.7 km and would be seen in the same view as the operational turbines on Spur Ness Point, Sanday. Owing to the greater distance, the Proposed Development would appear as a smaller feature than Spurness Point wind farm. Distant visibility of the Proposed Development within a view already featuring turbines would constitute a slight alteration to the baseline setting of the monument beyond those elements that contribute to our understanding and appreciation of its cultural significance. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Neutral Effects

Knowes of Maebeck Burnt Mound (Site 127) is set in gently sloping ground in the centre of the island of Papa Westray from where it is afforded extensive views east over South Wick. The placing of burnt mounds was to a large extent determined by their function and proximity to a local water source. The monument is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. As shown on Figure 10.21 there would be no visibility of the Proposed development from the monument. There would be some visibility from the adjacent landscape. However, it would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate this monument as a burnt mound. The magnitude of impact would be negligible. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.