



Technical Appendix 5.3: Appraisal of AIL Over-run Areas

Dalfad Wind Farm

Brockwell Energy

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

5th Floor, 35 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 2HF

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Basis of Report

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1. Introduction

SLR Consulting has been commissioned by Brockwell Energy ('the Client') to prepare a high-level desk-based archaeological appraisal to assess potential direct (physical) impacts on known and unknown heritage assets as a result of road widening and improvement activities ('the proposed works'), associated with the proposed Dalfad Wind Farm (henceforth 'the Proposed Development'). A full assessment of potential impacts will be carried out as part of a future application. Due to the proposed size of the turbine blades, there may be requirements for off-site road improvements in areas where the movement of turbines may be difficult due to existing infrastructure. A description of the proposed works is outlined in **Chapter 2: Project Description** and approach to assessment is detailed in **Technical Appendix 1.1**. The section of the AIL route where overrun areas will be required is shown in **Figure 2.14**.

These road widening activities are separate from the construction activities associated with the new access track and primary wind farm site. The potential for impacts upon heritage assets due to the construction activities associated with the main access track and principal wind farm area is assessed in **Chapter 5: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.

There are eight areas of improvements that will likely result in a form of construction works. These areas are shown in **Figure 5.3a-d**. The nature of the construction works is not yet finalised, and as such, the works described are assumed and worst-case scenario impacts are considered.

All areas of improvement are located in the East Ayrshire Council Area. As this appraisal will consider the potential for direct physical impacts upon cultural heritage (archaeology) within a defined Study Area, each area will be discussed separately.



2. Methodology

2.1 Objectives

This report considers the likely direct physical effects of road widening and improvement activities for the transportation of abnormal loads, associated with the Proposed Development, on cultural heritage. This will primarily focus on the archaeological resource.

The specific objectives of the report are to:

- set out the cultural heritage baseline of the Study Areas;
- assess the archaeological potential of the Study Areas; and
- assess the effects of the proposed works on the cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy.

2.2 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statutes, policies, and guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022) and Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2020).

The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared by Alice Sargent BA (Hons) ACIfA, Associate Heritage Consultant at SLR Consulting, and Gwynaeth McCullough, BSc (Hons), ACIfA. Quality assurance has been undertaken by Sue McGalliard MA (Hons) MSc MCIfA ICOMOS-UK, Associate Heritage Consultant at SLR Consulting.

2.3 Study Area

A Study Area has been used for each of the eight areas of proposed works. The parameters of each Study Area comprise a 500 m radius from the proposed works area. The parameters were chosen to be proportionate to the scale of the areas of proposed works and the level of potential impact. These Study Areas will be used to establish the baseline for each identified area of impact.

2.4 Method and Approach

For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that no previous works will have been carried out at the overrun locations (identified in this report as Areas 1 – 8) at the time of construction, and thus presents a worst-case scenario in EIA terms. However, the consented Hare Craig Wind Farm located near Muirkirk has proposed to use the same overrun areas and has submitted planning applications to undertake road alterations at the same overrun areas as those proposed for the Dalfad Wind Farm.

There are three scenarios in which the AIL for the Proposed Development needs to be considered:

- **Scenario 1** (Worst-case in EIA terms): Hare Craig Wind Farm construction does not proceed, and the AIL works are undertaken by the Proposed Development (utilising the same areas and approach as has already been consented, which would imply works, if undertaken by the Proposed Development, would be equally acceptable).
- **Scenario 2:** The AIL works are carried out as proposed and consented as part of Hare Craig Wind Farm construction, and the works remain in place, and are reused during the construction of the Proposed Development.



- **Scenario 3:** The AIL works are carried out as proposed and consented as part of Hare Craig Wind Farm construction, and the works are considered temporary and removed, and the associated areas reinstated following completion of Hare Craig Wind Farm construction.

The assessment contained within this report follows the methodology outlined in **Chapter 5**, is based on the worst-case scenario (Scenario 1 as described above).

2.5 Data Sources

Sources for up-to-date cultural heritage information include:

- Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) Spatial Warehouse Database (2026a), for the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Inventory Historic Battlefields, procured as GIS data;
- WoSAS Historic Environment Record (HER), for known non-designated cultural heritage assets, complete with information on their character and condition;
- Trove, the HES database, for additional information relating to cultural heritage assets; and
- the National Library of Scotland, for historic mapping.

A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided in **Section 8** of this document.



3. Cultural Heritage Baseline

This section sets out the cultural heritage baseline of each Study Area. The location, landscape, geology, topography and cultural heritage context will be outlined for each Study Area. An assessment of the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains and a summary of the potential remains are provided for each Study Area. The areas of proposed works and cultural heritage assets are shown on **Figure 5.3a-d**.

3.1 Area 1 – A70 – Site Access

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The area of work is located on the south side of a junction off the A70 and an access track, in a landscape of a previously extensively opencast-quarried area, mostly now disused, with remaining waterbodies. The area around the road comprises grassland, with historic land boundaries for property boundaries and livestock management still present from previous uses.

The landscape within the Study Area of works comprises a mix of improved grassland and acidic grassland, with a baseline geology of superficial deposits of Devensian till (diamicton), alluvium, and glaciofluvial sands, gravels and silts¹, overlain by peaty gleys². It ranges from c.209 m to 218 m AOD.

The Historic Land-use Assessment map (HLA) categorises the land to the south of Muirkirk Road (A70) as a modern opencast site. To the north of the Site, much of the land is uncategorised, consisting mostly of unimproved wild landscape, with some parcels of rough grazing and land boundaries.

Cultural Heritage Context

There are no designated cultural heritage assets within the 500 m Study Area.

There are four non-designated assets recorded on the HER.

The HER data, historic mapping, and HLA data indicate that up until the modern opencast industry which now occupies the southeastern section of the Study Area, it was primarily used for sparse farmsteads with areas of improved land for livestock and rough grazing, amongst post-medieval mining infrastructure in the wider region outwith the Study Area. The six-inch 2nd edition OS map (1888-1915) depicts a roughly rectilinear enclosure with a farmstead within it named Broom directly along the north side of the A70. By the mid-20th century, one-inch OS map, the farmstead had been removed.

Approximately 240 m to the southeast of the works area is the post-medieval Welltrees farmstead (**SLR59**), with an undated, possible earlier building (**SLR60**) recorded within the vicinity of the farm, c.270 m, to the southwest of the works area.

The aforementioned modern opencast mining activity is also represented within the archaeological record, with Boghead Opencast Mine occupying the southeast section of the Study Area, c.400m southeast of the works area.

The only other asset is an undated enclosure (**SLR33**), approximately 490m to the southeast, on the south side of an unnamed burn. Considering the prevalence of livestock management

¹ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

² Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). *Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025).* Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16086698>



within the landscape, it is highly likely comprised of a sheepfold. It is not possible to confirm this as the previous opencast extraction has removed the asset.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

Whilst Broom farmstead, now removed, is proximate to the works area, the potential remains would not be within the extent of the proposed groundworks, which would be focused on improving the junction between the A70 and access track to Dalfad Opencast Mine on the south side. It is likely that any associated agricultural features have already been removed by the construction and improvements to the A70, and the later construction of the access track, within the area of the proposed works. Therefore, it is likely that any such potential for these remains would be low, and should they exist, be of an indiscernible and disturbed context.

Should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given the nature of the works area, these would likely comprise land boundaries that would have limited, if any, contributions to how we understand post-medieval or earlier land use at the time, and therefore be of negligible cultural heritage significance, resulting in a **Minor** significance of effect. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.2 Area 2 – A70 Muirkirk Rd, East of Lugar

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works in Area 2 are located along and directly to the north of the A70 within an area of pasture, to the north-east of the village of Lugar, centred on NGR: NS 59715 21623. The proposed works lie at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture.

The nearest settlement comprises the village of Lugar, of which the proposed works are in the northernmost of the settlement's Conservation Area (**CA65**), along its main through road. Lugar Water lies approximately 60 m south of the proposed works area. The watercourse is formed approximately 100 m to the south-east of the site by the confluence of Bellow Water and Glenmuir Water.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation in the west and Passage Formation (sandstone) in the east. This is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium (silt, sand, and gravel)³, while the soils comprise and the soils comprise noncalcareous gleys⁴. It is classified as rectilinear fields and farms on the HLA (historic landscape assessment), just on the boundary of the built environment of Lugar and before the forestry to the north

Cultural Heritage Context

The proposed works are located within Lugar Conservation Area (**CA65**). A review of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the 500 m Study Area identified eleven recorded heritage assets comprising two Category B listed buildings (Rosebank Railway Viaduct; **LB967**, and Craigston Square Nos 1-10; **LB956**), one Category C listed building (Bellow Mill; **LB966**), the Lugar Conservation Area (**CA65**) and seven non-designated heritage assets.

The HER includes an undated feature interpreted as a possible cairn (**SLR139**), located approximately 190m south-west of the proposed works area. Although undated, this feature

³ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

⁴ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



may be of prehistoric origin. An undated turf-walled enclosure (**SLR140**), located approximately 70m south of the proposed works area, may have origins in the medieval or early post medieval period.

The remaining known heritage assets within the Study Area are of post-medieval date; these are characterised by farmsteads (**SLR142** and **SLR147**), a milestone (**SLR141**), and a watermill (**SLR159**). The final heritage asset of post-medieval date relates to the Lugar Institute (**SLR160**), now demolished.

The earliest detailed historic mapping consulted, the Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet XXXVI (1860), depicts the Muirkirk Road, now the A70, passing through an agricultural landscape comprising enclosed fields within and around the proposed works area. Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate little or no change to the alignment of the road. The 1909 Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet XXXVI.5 shows a roofed rectangular building with an adjoining unroofed enclosure on its eastern side, within the proposed works area (**SLR305**). The map depicts the building and its east enclosure adjoining directly to the north of the A70 road, located within a small property boundary. The building was removed by the 1944-1975 OS map.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

The construction and maintenance of Muirkirk Road, now the A70, is likely to have caused localised ground disturbance and truncated any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present, thereby truncating any remains of the building recorded on the 1909 OS map. Beyond the highway, **SLR305** is now no longer upstanding, but parts of its foundations may still exist within the works area. There is a high potential for below-ground archaeological remains associated with its former occupation to survive within the Site. Such remains may include building foundations, wall footings, surfaces, boundary features and occupation deposits. As the surviving remains of a building of early twentieth-century origin, the asset is considered to be of low cultural heritage significance.

For other periods, archaeological potential is considered to be low. Whilst the potential for prehistoric activity within the vicinity is noted with the presence of a possible cairn, this is not confirmed. These assets do often correlate with waterways but often on higher elevations.

Evidence for agricultural activity is noted by the presence of a walled enclosure, which may have its origins in the medieval/ early post medieval period, and Bellow Mill Farm, which dates to the eighteenth century at least. At most, boundary remains such as ditches or stone wall foundations may be present from these earlier periods.

Potential Impacts

There is a high likelihood that below-ground structural remains of the unrecorded building (**SLR305**) survive within the proposed works area, albeit in a highly truncated condition. The proposed works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that the remains are of negligible cultural heritage significance due to their disturbed condition, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

Should hitherto other unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given the nature of the works area, these would likely comprise land boundaries that would have limited, if any, contributions to how we understand post-medieval or earlier land use at the time, and therefore be of negligible cultural heritage significance, resulting in a Minor significance of effect. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.



3.3 Area 3 – Glenmuir Road/ A70 Muirkirk Road Junction

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works are located at the junction of Glenmuir Road and the A70 Muirkirk Road, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NS 58244 20438. It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges, and areas of improved grassland/pasture. The Site is situated at an elevation of approximately 150 m AOD. Local topography is characterised by a slight difference in elevation between the two roads, with Glenmuir Road occupying marginally higher ground than the adjacent A70.

The nearest settlement comprises the village of Logan, which lies 300m east of the proposed area of works.

The proposed works area lies on a slope above the Lugar Water, which lies approximately 135m north of the proposed works area.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation⁵. This is overlain by superficial deposits of till, with soils comprising brown earths⁶. The HLA classifies it as part of rectilinear fields and farms, which are characteristic of a post-medieval agricultural landscape.

Cultural Heritage Context

There is one Category B listed building within the Study Area, comprising Logan Bridge, 375m north-east of the proposed work (**LB965**), originating from the post-medieval period. The HER records five non-designated heritage assets, two dating to the post-medieval period; a farmstead (**SLR146**, 440m south-west) and the Logan House non-designated designed landscape 160m east (**SLR153**). The remaining three assets date to the 20th assets, comprising two schools (**SLR166**; 430m south-west of the proposed works, **SLR167**; 360m south-west) and a golf course (**SLR164**; 275m south-west).

Longhouse, depicted on the first edition OS map, comprises a courtyard shaped building, is recorded c.90m to the west of the proposed works. The building continues to function as a farmstead complex, with more modern outbuildings. Its extent has not extended toward the works area.

The earliest detailed historic mapping consulted, the Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet XXXV (1860), depicts the Muirkirk Road, now the A70, passing through an agricultural landscape comprising enclosed fields. The proposed works area lies within a field. The first edition OS map indicates that the works area lies outwith the extent of the Logan House non-designated landscape (**SLR144**), being to the south of the Muirkirk Road which formed a southern boundary.

Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate little or no change to the alignment of the road or the character of the immediate surroundings, suggesting that the Study Area has remained largely unchanged until the realignment and construction of Glenmuir Road junction in the 21st century.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

Archaeological potential is considered to be very limited. Historic mapping demonstrates that the Site has formed part of an agricultural landscape since at least the mid-nineteenth century, comprising enclosed fields adjacent to Muirkirk Road and proximate to the Longhouse

⁵ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

⁶ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



farmstead. The construction and maintenance of Muirkirk Road and then later Glenmuir Road and junction are likely to have resulted in localised ground disturbance and truncation of any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present. Out with the highway, any surviving remains if present, are likely to be related to historic agricultural management of the landscape. Such remains would be of limited archaeological interest and would be assessed as being of negligible cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated or known non-designated heritage assets. Potential impacts would be limited to any surviving unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of proposed works.

Whilst potential is considered limited, should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of an agricultural nature dating from the post-medieval, and would contribute no further to our understanding of post-medieval land use within the works area, such remains would be of negligible cultural heritage significance, resulting in a significance of effect of Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.4 Area 4 – Loganhill Road/ Glenmuir Water Road Junction

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works are located at the junction of Loganhill Road/ Glenmuir Water Road and A70 Muirkirk Road (centred on NGR: NS 59187 20199). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture, lying at 180 m AOD.

The nearest settlement comprises the village of Logan, which lies c.360 m north-west of the proposed area of works.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Passage Formation (sandstone). This is overlain by superficial deposits of till⁷ and brown earth soils⁸.

Cultural Heritage Context

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the 500 m Study Area. Two HER assets are recorded within the Study Area. These comprise Logan House non-designated designed landscape, recorded 335 m north-west of the proposed works (**SLR153**) and a record of indeterminate remains, recorded 250 m east (**SLR156**).

The works area is located to the south of Glenmuir Road, shown on the first edition OS map and onward as the boundary to the Log House non-designated designed landscape (**SLR153**). To the east, the first edition OS also depicts an enclosed property labelled “Plantainside Smithy”, which now exists within the same, unchanged boundary, operating as a farmstead. Subsequent editions of the OS indicate that the land within the works area has remained broadly unchanged, with no known historic assets or activity extending into, and receding from, the area, other than agricultural use and the construction of the roads to the north and east.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

The archaeological potential for this area of works is considered to be very limited. Historic mapping demonstrates that the Site has formed part of an agricultural landscape since at least

⁷ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

⁸ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



the mid-nineteenth century, comprising enclosed fields adjacent to Glenmuir Water Road and Loganhill Road. The construction and maintenance of Glenmuir Water Road and Loganhill Road are likely to have resulted in localised ground disturbance and truncation of any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present within their extents. Any surviving remains if present, are likely to be related to historic agricultural management of the landscape. Such remains would be of limited archaeological interest and would be assessed as being of negligible cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated or known non-designated heritage assets. Potential impacts would be limited to any surviving unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of proposed works.

Whilst potential is considered limited, should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of negligible cultural heritage significance, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.5 Area 5 – Loganhill Road at Muirfield, Glendale and Stonepark

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works area is located on Loganhill Road, in the vicinity of a minor junction which provides private access to a farmstead to the east (centred on NGR: NS 59108 19732). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture, lying at c.185m AOD.

The nearest settlement comprises the village of Logan, which lies c.720m north of the proposed area of works.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Passage Formation (sandstone). This is overlain by superficial deposits of till⁹ and brown earth soils¹⁰. The HLA classifies the landscape within the works area as rectilinear fields and farms.

Cultural Heritage Context

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the 500m Study Area. Four non-designated HER assets are recorded within the Study Area. These include the footings of an old croft 220m south-east (**SLR150**) and indeterminate remains c.495m northeast (**SLR156**). No further information is available on the nature of **SLR156**. The third record relates to the burial site of John McGeachan, the farmer in Meikle Auchingibbert who was wounded in a skirmish with dragoons on 20 June 1688, and died three weeks later (**SLR154**). He was buried at the spot, 265m south-east of the proposed works area. None of these assets comprise remains which would have previously extended near or have associated remains proximate to the works area.

The earliest detailed historic mapping consulted, the Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet XXXV (1860), depicts Loganhill Road, passing through an agricultural landscape comprising enclosed fields. The proposed works area lies within a field and small copse. Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate little or no change to the alignment of the roads

⁹ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

¹⁰ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



or the character of the immediate surroundings, suggesting that the proposed works area has remained largely unchanged since the mid-nineteenth century.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

Archaeological potential is considered to be very limited. Historic mapping demonstrates that the Site has formed part of an agricultural landscape since at least the mid-nineteenth century, comprising an enclosed field and a copse adjacent to Loganhill Road. The construction and maintenance of Loganhill Road are likely to have resulted in localised ground disturbance and truncation of any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present. Except from within the extent of the existing road, any surviving remains, if present, are likely to be related to historic agricultural management of the landscape. Such remains would be of limited archaeological interest and would be assessed as being of negligible cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated or known non-designated heritage assets.

Potential impacts would be limited to any surviving unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of proposed works.

Whilst potential is considered limited, should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of negligible cultural heritage significance, the significance of effect would be **Minor**. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.6 Area 6 – Loganhill Road 300 m north of Craigens Road

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works area is located on Loganhill Road, 300m north of the junction with Craigens Road (centred on NGR: NS 58984 19061). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture, lying at c.170m AOD.

The nearest settlement comprises the neighbourhood of Craigens, which lies on the outskirts of Cumnock, 500 m south-west of the proposed area of works.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Western Midland Valley Westphalian To Early Permian Sills-Analcime-gabbro in the south and Upper Limestone Formation in the north. This is overlain by superficial deposits of till¹¹ and brown earth soils¹². The HLA categorises it as a rectilinear fields and farm landscape type.

Cultural Heritage Context

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the 500m Study Area. Six HER assets are recorded within the Study Area, including **SLR150** and **SLR154** (discussed above).

The earliest dated heritage asset recorded in the Study Area comprises a burnt flint pebble, located 445 m south of the proposed area of works (**SLR145**). It is thought that it represents a hearthstone or a pot boiler and may date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Its presence indicates the possible presence of a camp within the vicinity.

¹¹ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

¹² Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



Anecdotal evidence of swords and spearheads from a field close to the railway line has been recorded 195 m west of the proposed works area (**SLR151**). No further information is available. The remaining asset comprises the post-medieval Clockclocher farmstead (**SLR168**), c.240m west of the works area. A telegraph pole is also recorded c.200m south (**SLR143**).

None of these assets are indicators of potential archaeological remains within the Site; the earliest detailed historic mapping consulted, the Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet XXXV (1860), depicts Loganhill Road, passing through an agricultural landscape comprising enclosed fields. To the west lies the Glasgow and South Western Railway line. The proposed works area lies within a field adjacent to Loganhill Road. Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate no change to the alignment of the roads or the character of the immediate surroundings, suggesting that the proposed works area has remained largely unchanged since the mid-nineteenth century.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

Archaeological potential is considered to be limited. Although there is evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area, represented by the findspot of a burnt flint pebble (**SLR145**), this asset is located some distance to the south on higher ground and in closer proximity to a water source. Such a location would likely have offered a more favourable ground conditions for temporary prehistoric occupation than the proposed works area. Similarly, the reported discovery in 1971 is an estimated location, comprising findspots of swords and spearheads (**SLR151**), which were recorded on higher ground to the west of the Site. The reported finds lack accurate spatial details and the presence of any manufacturing materials or objects that indicate an archaeological site, providing no direct evidence for archaeological remains within the proposed works area.

Historic mapping demonstrates that the Site has formed part of an agricultural landscape since at least the mid-nineteenth century, comprising enclosed fields adjacent to Loganhill Road. The construction and maintenance of Loganhill Road are likely to have caused localised ground disturbance and the truncation of any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present. Out with the highway, any surviving remains, if present, are likely to be related to historic agricultural management of the landscape. Such remains would be of limited archaeological interest and would be assessed as being of negligible cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated or known non-designated heritage assets. Potential impacts would be limited to any surviving unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of proposed works.

Whilst potential is considered limited, should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of negligible cultural heritage significance, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.7 Area 7 - Loganhill Road at Logangate Bridge

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works area is located on Loganhill Road, and includes Logangate Bridge which crosses an unnamed burn (centred on NGR: NS 58772 18535). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture, lying at c.180 m AOD.



The nearest settlement comprises the neighbourhood of Craigens, which lies on the outskirts of Cumnock, 400 m west of the proposed area of works.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Western Midland Valley Westphalian To Early Permian Sills. This is overlain by superficial deposits of till¹³ and brown earth soils¹⁴. The HLA categorises the works area within a landscape of rectilinear fields and farms.

Cultural Heritage Context

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the 500 m Study Area. The HER records three non-designated HER assets including **SLR143** and **SLR145** (discussed above in Area 6).

The post-medieval site of Blackfauld farm (**SLR169**) is located within the proposed works area and is recorded within the HER as having origins dating to at least the mid-eighteenth century, with the settlement depicted on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland. By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Ayrshire Sheet XXXV, 1860), the farmstead comprised two roofed buildings occupying much of the land between the railway line and Loganhill Road.

Blackfauld Farm appears to have fallen out of use during the latter part of the nineteenth century, as the buildings are no longer shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896, although remnants of the former walls continued to be depicted. The HER record notes that these features are not shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping. A review of online aerial photography indicate that below ground structural remains survive.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

The prehistoric burnt flint (**SLR145**) found c.115m east of the proposed area of works is a singular object with a limited ability to indicate the potential for prehistoric activity within the works area. Therefore, considering the lack of further materials identified, the potential for prehistoric remains is low.

Outside the extent of the existing road, within the works area and within the site of Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**), there is considered to be a high potential for below-ground archaeological remains associated with its former occupation to survive within the Site. Such remains may include building foundations, wall footings, surfaces, boundary features and occupation deposits. As the surviving remains of a farmstead of possible eighteenth-century origin, the asset is considered to be of low cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated assets.

There is a high likelihood that below-ground structural remains associated with Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**) survive within the proposed works area. The proposed works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that the remains are of low cultural heritage significance, and of a common nature within the archaeological record, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

Should hitherto other unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of negligible cultural heritage

¹³ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

¹⁴ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



significance, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

3.8 Area 8 - Loganhill Road at Railway Bridge

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The proposed works area is located on Loganhill Road, 26m east of the railway bridge (centred on NGR: NS 58671 17962). It comprises existing road carriageway, roadside verges and areas of improved grassland/pasture, lying at c.190m AOD.

The nearest settlement comprises the neighbourhood of Craigens, which lies on the outskirts of Cumnock, 520m north-west of the proposed area of works.

The bedrock geology of the proposed works area comprises Western Midland Valley Westphalian To Early Permian Sills. This is overlain by superficial deposits of till¹⁵ and brown earth soils¹⁶.

Cultural Heritage Context

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the 500m Study Area. The HER records two non-designated HER assets within the Study Area. This includes Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**), discussed in area 7.

The earliest dated heritage asset recorded in the Study Area comprises a Neolithic stone axe, located 490 m south-east of the proposed works area (**SLR155**). The axe is potential further evidence of prehistoric activity within the wider area and demonstrates connections with the well-known Great Langdale axe-production centres in Cumbria.

A review of historic mapping indicates that the proposed works area remained agricultural in use through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with the existing track proposed for improvement works remaining the same from the 1888-1915 six-inch OS map.

Archaeological Potential and Statements of Significance

Archaeological potential is considered to be limited. Although there is evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area, represented by the stone axe (**SLR155**), this provides no direct evidence for archaeological remains within the proposed works area. There is no evidence of any known archaeological activity extending into or near the Site which would be of archaeological significance.

Historic mapping demonstrates that the Site has formed part of an agricultural landscape since at least the mid-nineteenth century, comprising enclosed fields adjacent to Loganhill Road. The construction and maintenance of Loganhill Road are likely to have resulted in localised ground disturbance and truncation of any shallow archaeological deposits that may once have been present. Out with the highway, any surviving remains if present, are likely to be related to historic agricultural management of the landscape. Such remains would be of limited archaeological interest and would be assessed as being of negligible cultural heritage significance.

Potential Impacts

The proposed works would not physically impact any designated or known non-designated heritage assets.

¹⁵ British Geological Survey (2026) *Geology Viewer*. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

¹⁶ Soil Survey of Scotland Staff (2025). Scottish Soils Knowledge and Information Base (SSKIB250K 2025). 10.5281/zenodo.16086698



Potential impacts would be limited to any surviving unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of proposed works.

Whilst potential is considered limited, should hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed works area be present, the works would likely result in their total removal, resulting in a high adverse magnitude of impact. Given that they would most likely be of negligible cultural heritage significance, the significance of effect would be Minor. This is considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.



4. Summary of Potential Development Effects

4.1 Scenario 1: All overrun areas will be constructed in previously undisturbed areas

Under scenario one, works will be undertaken by the Applicant for the Proposed Development. A summary of the potential Scenario 1 construction effects as a result of the Proposed Development is summarised below:

- Area 1: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect.
- Area 2: Direct physical impacts on surviving remains of an unrecorded building (**SLR305**), resulting in a Minor significance of effect. Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect;
- Area 3: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect;
- Area 4: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect;
- Area 5: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect;
- Area 6: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect;
- Area 7: Direct physical impacts on surviving remains of Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**), resulting in a Minor significance of effect. Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect; and
- Area 8: Potential direct physical impact on unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains, likely post-medieval in date, resulting in a Minor significance of effect.

All anticipated direct physical impacts as a result of the proposed works are considered **not significant** in EIA Terms.

4.2 Scenario 2: No works required for construction of Dalfad Wind Farm

Under scenario two, works will have been undertaken as part of Hare Craig Wind Farm construction and remain in place, therefore there are no additional effects arising from the Proposed Developments AIL route.

4.3 Scenario 3: Works undertaken previously for other development will have been constructed and restored

Under scenario three, works will have been undertaken as part of Hare Craig Wind Farm construction and subsequently restored. Any subsequent reuse of overrun areas for the



Proposed Development will involve construction within and affect already previously disturbed ground. This is not expected to result in likely significant effects on any potential archaeological remains or cultural heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.



5. Proposed Mitigation

Concerning the identified construction impacts highlighted in **Section 4.0**, mitigation would likely be required for Area 2 and Area 7. The full extent of any proposed mitigation for the assets that have potential for direct impacts as a result of the construction activity within the areas of proposed works will be assessed in full as part of a future application. It is recommended that an archaeological walkover survey is undertaken as part of any future assessment. All proposed mitigation would be subject to approval by West of Scotland Archaeology Service and outlined within a Written Scheme of Investigation.

Within Areas 1-6 and 8, no further mitigation is likely to be required. Although there is limited potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present, any such remains are anticipated to be of negligible cultural heritage significance. As a result, the potential effects of the proposed works in a worst-case scenario would be minor and **not significant in EIA terms**, and no additional archaeological works are considered justified.



6. Residual Impacts

Adverse direct impacts on the surviving archaeological remains of the unrecorded building (**SLR305**) within Area 2 and Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**) within Area 7 are likely to be partially offset to some degree by the implementation of archaeological mitigation, in respect to furthering our understanding of the archaeological record, which will be of wider benefit to the archaeological and local community. Whilst the proposed mitigation would be a benefit of the Proposed Development, it would not offset the impact caused by the removal of assets due to proposed construction works.

Any proposed mitigation would be detailed within a future application and agreed with WoSAS within a WSI. The residual impacts remaining after mitigation is implemented will be assessed in full as part of said future application.



7. Appraisal of Differences from Conclusions of the EIA Report / In-Combination Effects

This assessment has considered the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed road widening works associated with the transport of wind turbine components on known and potential cultural heritage assets across eight areas of proposed works. The assessment has identified designated and non-designated heritage assets within the relevant Study Areas, assessed the archaeological potential of each location, and evaluated the likely significance of any effects upon known or potential archaeological remains within these areas arising from the proposed development.

No designated heritage assets would be subject to direct physical impacts as a result of the proposed works.

An unrecorded building (**SLR305**) within Area 2 and one non-designated heritage asset, Blackfauld Farm (**SLR169**) within Area 7, have the potential to be directly affected by the proposed works. Surviving archaeological remains associated with the former building and farmstead are considered likely to be present and may be subject to partial or complete removal during construction. This would result in a **Minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant in EIA terms**.

Potential direct physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological remains have been identified across all Study Areas. Although the complete removal of any such remains would represent a high adverse magnitude of impact, the archaeological potential of the sites is considered low, and any remains present would most likely relate to historic agricultural land use and be of negligible cultural heritage significance. Consequently, the significance of effect would be **Minor** and **not significant in EIA terms**. Given the uncertain nature, low archaeological potential and negligible significance of any potential remains, no further archaeological mitigation is considered likely to be necessary within Areas 1, 3-6 and 8, however this will be assessed in full as part of a future application.

Chapter 5 of the EIAR for Dalfad Wind Farm (Proposed Development) has concluded that there will be no significant effects arising from the Proposed Development on cultural heritage. Therefore, the Proposed Development was found to be compliant with NPF4 Policy 7j¹⁷, HEPS¹⁸, and East Ayrshire Council Local Development Plan, Policy HE3¹⁹.

The in-combination effects of the construction of the abnormal indivisible load route and its over-run areas, with the effects reported in the EIAR, are unlikely to result in significant effects. However, a detailed assessment should be undertaken at detailed design stage to confirm that the proposed over-run areas would not give rise to additional significant effects.

¹⁷ Scottish Government (2023) National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4). Edinburgh: Local Government and Housing Directorate.

¹⁸ Historic Environment Scotland (2019) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS). Edinburgh: Historic Environment Scotland

¹⁹ East Ayrshire Council (2024) Local Development Plan 2. Online at: <https://www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/PlanningAndTheEnvironment/development-plans-and-policies/ldp2/ldp2.aspx>



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