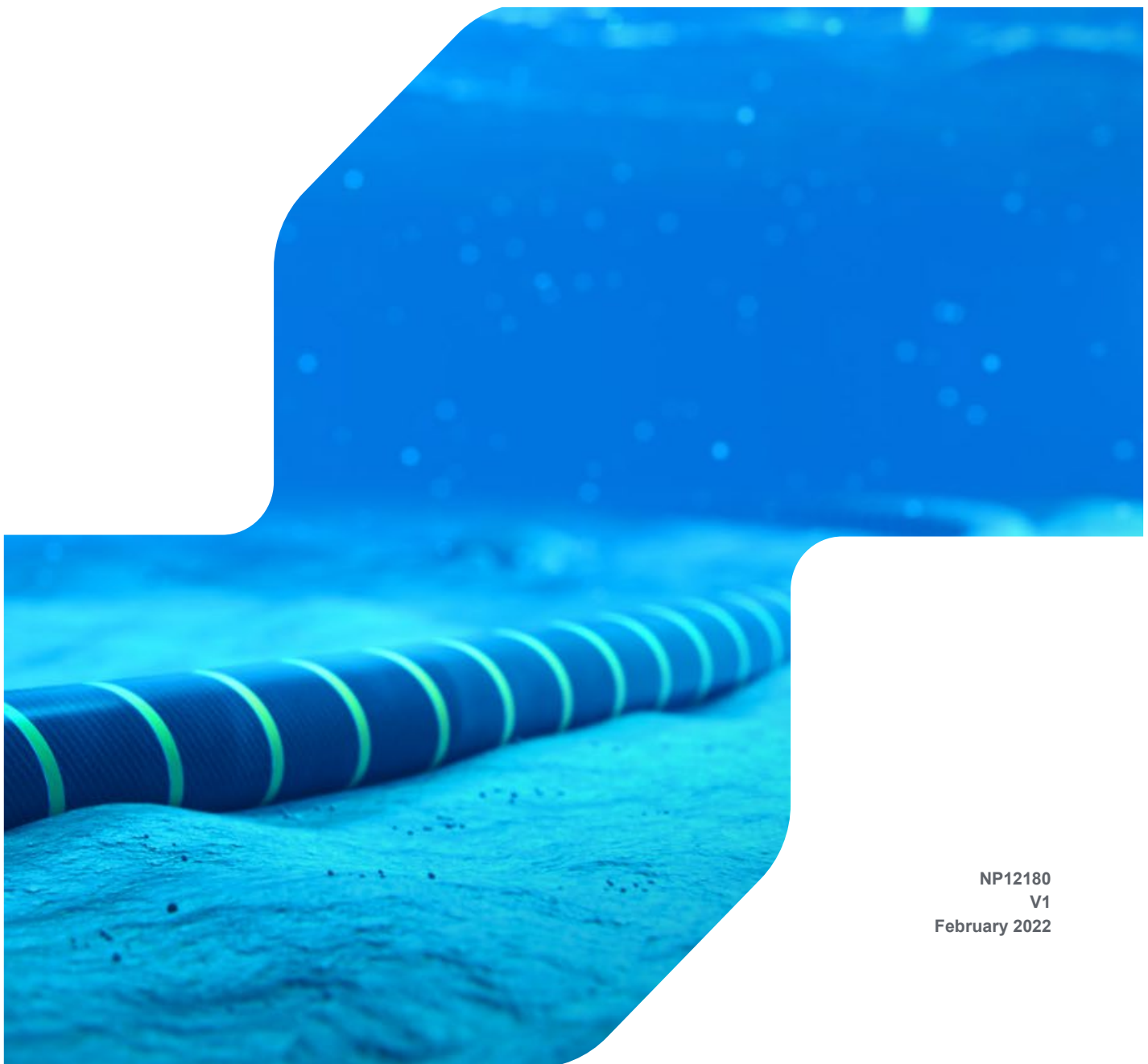


# **XLCC CABLE FACTORY - HUNTERSTON**

## **Appendix 6.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Desk Based Assessment (DBA)**



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**Document status**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Richard Conolly MA(Hons) MCIfA of RPS on behalf of XLCC.
- 1.2 The subject of this baseline assessment, henceforth referred to as the Project site, is located on land west of the A78, approximately 4 km to the south of Largs, North Ayrshire (Figure 1, site centre NGR 220170 653270). It takes in approximately 50 ha of the former Hunterston Ore Terminal. It is proposed to develop the Project site as a cable factory (henceforth the Project).
- 1.3 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with relevant policy and guidance and considers the potential effects of the Project upon heritage assets, both during the construction and operation of the Project. It draws upon the following data sources:
- Historic Environment Scotland designations downloads;
  - National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE);
  - West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Historic Environment Record (HER);
  - Maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
  - Scottish Government LiDAR data;
  - Satellite imagery; and
  - Readily available published sources, including geotechnical data.
- 1.4 The desk-based work was augmented and verified through a site visit. Aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP) were not examined. These have been examined previously for at least two projects in and around the Project site and regardless were not available for re-consultation at the time of writing owing to Covid-19.
- 1.5 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of heritage assets within and around the Project site, providing the baseline for the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).



## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

### Legislation

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 provide the legislative basis for the protection of the historic environment. These were amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

### National Planning Policy

- 2.2 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP; June 2014) provides national policy for dealing with the historic environment in the planning process in paragraphs 135-151. SPP stresses that the planning system should promote the care and protection of the historic environment and that change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on assets. Additional policy in relation to the historic environment is provided in Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, 2019) and a strategy has been set out in 'Our Place in Time - the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland' (2014).
- 2.3 In July 2011, the government published the Planning Advice Note PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. It provides advice and technical information alongside SPP, HESPS and the Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes, which together set out the Scottish Ministers' policies and guidance for planning and the historic environment.
- 2.4 Sections 4-9 of the PAN, entitled Archaeology and Planning provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the policy of the Scottish Government relating to archaeological sites and monuments. Overall, the guidance can be summarised:
- Policy is to protect and preserve sites and monuments and their settings in situ where feasible. Where this is not possible planning authorities should consider applying conditions to consents to ensure that an appropriate level of excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving is carried out before and/or during development.
  - In consideration of applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites. Not all sites and monuments are of equal importance. In determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features.
- 2.5 Section 12 of the PAN notes that when determining a planning application the desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) and its setting is a material consideration. It reiterates that preservation in situ should be the objective but where not possible an alternative approach is recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results.
- 2.6 Sections 13 and 14 note that prospective developers should undertake assessment to determine whether a property or area contains, or is likely to contain, archaeological remains as part of their pre-planning application research into development potential. Where it is known, or there is good reason to believe, that significant remains exist developers should be open to modifying their plans in order to preserve remains.
- 2.7 Section 17 notes that in many cases a desk-based assessment (this document) may be sufficient to allow authorities to make a planning decision. Where the judgement of the authority's archaeological advisor indicates that significant remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request an archaeological evaluation before the application is determined. The PAN directs that "Planning authorities should require only the information necessary for them to make

*an informed decision on the proposal, and this should be proportionate to the importance of the potential resource.” Section 19 notes that “developers should supply the results of desk-based assessments and evaluations as part of their planning applications.”*

## **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.8 Local planning policy is provided in North Ayrshire’s Adopted Local Development Plan (adopted 2019). This contains the following policies relating to the historic environment:

### **Policy 9: Preserving and Enhancing our Conservation Areas**

***Development within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, that preserves or enhances its character and appearance, and is consistent with any relevant Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan, will be supported providing it can be demonstrated that it retains appropriate scale, proportion, siting, massing, design, and use of materials whilst not inhibiting high quality innovative design.***

***There is a presumption against the demolition of unlisted buildings that contribute positively towards the character and appearance of a Conservation Area[...]***

### **Policy 10: Listed Buildings**

***We will support proposals for the re-use and restoration of a Listed Building where the special architectural or historical interest of the building is preserved and enhanced. This can include the restoration of original features which have previously been lost due to development or demolition. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development affecting a Listed Building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building.***

***Enabling development may be acceptable where [...]***

***There is a presumption against the demolition of Listed Buildings and will only be supported in the following exceptional circumstances:***

- i) The building is not of special interest; or***
- ii) The building is incapable of repair and reuse through the submission and verification of a thorough structural condition report produced by a qualified structural engineer; or***
- iii) The repair of the building is not economically viable and it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable period; or***
- iv) The demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to the wider community economically, socially or environmentally.***

### **Policy 11: Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes**

***We will promote the development of Landscape Management Plans that seek to prioritise the preservation and enhancement of our Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes by supporting applications for the Landscape Management Plan Grants Scheme (or similar) to ensure that these important assets are managed appropriately.***

***We will only support development proposals affecting Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and their setting when they are in line with Landscape Management Plans or otherwise preserves and enhances their importance. Development proposals should also seek to preserve important vistas to, from or within the Historic Garden and Designed Landscape.***

***Policy 12: Scheduled Monuments***

***Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Development proposals directly affecting Scheduled Monuments will require Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Environment Scotland.***

***Policy 13: Non-designated Archaeological Sites and Monuments***

***We will only support development where it respects the integrity of our archaeological landscape. Archaeological sites and monuments should be preserved in situ wherever possible. Development proposals that do not preserve archaeological sites and monuments in situ will not be supported unless there is an overwhelming social, economic or environmental reason. In such situations, developers will be required to undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving of the finds before and/or during development.***

## Guidance

- 2.9 Guidance on Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the context of EIA is provided in Appendix 1 of the *Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook* (SNH & HES 2018). The document underlines the need for assessment to be proportionate and to focus on the potentially significant effects of a proposal, in line with the EIA Regulations, whilst Appendix 1 establishes that the basis for cultural heritage impact assessment is an appropriate understanding of assets' cultural significance. The approach adopted in this baseline is informed by this guidance.
- 2.10 *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (HES 2016) defines setting as “the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.” This definition has been applied throughout this assessment and the conclusions that are drawn. The guidance provides a framework for assessment comprising three steps:
- *Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development*
  - *Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced*
  - *Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated*
- 2.11 This document identifies assets that might be affected using a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and represents Stage 1 of this process.

## 3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 3.1 The Project site takes in an area of reclaimed land. The underlying geology comprises sandstone of the Kelly Burn formation ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)). Superficial deposits comprise marine beach deposits of sand and gravel in the northern part of the Project site and raised marine deposits of Holocene age comprising clay silt sand and gravel. The marine beach deposits broadly mark the former extent of Fence Bay and are a part of the wider Southannan Sands.
- 3.2 The BGS maps made ground across the beach deposits. However, it is evident that the made ground extends across the main body of the Project site; test pits immediately to the south of the Project site recorded made modern made ground ranging in thickness between 0.35 and 1.1 m (EnviroCentre 2009).
- 3.3 Boreholes were sunk in the 1970s across the Project site and adjacent areas prior to development of the Ore Terminal. Around the south-eastern part of the Project site, two (BH NS25SW31 & 32, Figure 4) recorded peat deposits and one recorded silty clay with organic matter (NS25SW67) overlying the raised marine deposits. The base of the peat lay at 5.95 m AOD. This is above the current ground level. The peat has therefore been removed.

### Topography

- 3.4 The Project site lies at approximately between 5 and 6 m AOD. It is flat, having been occupied by an Ore Terminal since the 1970s. It lies at the edge of the raised marine deposits that form a narrow strip of near flat ground along this part of North Ayrshire's coast. The land rises quite steeply to the east of this strip to Black Hill (220 m AOD) and Kaim Hill (387 m AOD).
- 3.5 Comparing pre-development geotechnical information with a current topographic survey, it can be seen that current ground levels are substantially different from those pre-development. In the reclaimed area levels were raised by 4-5 m, whilst in the remainder of the Project site ground levels appear to have been reduced by around 3 m.
- 3.6 Prior to reclamation, the Glen Burn (sometimes referred to as Fencefoot Burn) issued into the Fence Bay in the southern part of the Project site. An unnamed watercourse issues into the bay just to the north of the Project site.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Timescales used in this report

**Table 4-1: Prehistoric**

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age/Roman Iron Age	600 -	AD 410

**Table 4-2: Historic**

Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1100
Medieval	AD 1100 -	1560
Post Medieval	AD 1560 -	1745
Modern	AD 1745 -	Present

### Introduction

- 4.1 This section of this report reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Project site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the Project site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of designated heritage assets recorded by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) within 5 km of the Project site and known archaeological assets recorded by WoSAS HER within 1 km (Figures 2-3), together with cartographic evidence from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. This desk-based work was supported by a site visit. A 1 km study area is the standard study area for rural areas, as it takes in sufficient area to provide a representative picture of recorded archaeology in the area without including large numbers of records of no relevance to the archaeology of the Project site. However, given the height of the Project, designated heritage assets have been identified for a wider area, in order to inform the identification of potential setting effects. These have been considered with reference to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) that takes into the account the screening effect of large forestry and the built form (Figure 2).
- 4.3 Section 5 of this Report considers the Project site conditions and identifies those assets that will be taken through to the assessment.

### Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.4 There are no designated heritage assets within the Project site.
- 4.5 There are 10 Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km study area (Figure 2, Annex A). These comprise:
- Southannan Mansionhouse, Fairlie (SM333);
  - Castle Hill, earthwork SSE of Glenside (SM3305);
  - Haylie House, chambered cairn (SM2482);
  - Little Cumbrae Castle (SM2195);

- Bushglen Mount, ENE of Bushglen (SM3336);
- Castle Knowe, motte (SM3694);
- Castle Hill, fort (SM10390);
- Auld Hill, fort, Portencross (SM2175);
- Fairlie Castle (SM317); and
- Portencross Castle (SM327).

4.6 Just outside the 5 km study area, is the scheduled Little Cumbrae Old Lighthouse (SM418).

4.7 There are 137 Listed Buildings in the 5km study area (Figure 2). These comprise 11 Category A, 59 Category B and 67 Category C (Annex B). The Category A Listed Buildings comprise:

- Law Castle (LB14279)
- Sundial, Kirktonhall (LB14309)
- Hunterston Castle (LB14313)
- Bath Street, Clark Memorial Church and gatepiers (LB37152)
- Greenock Road Brooksby Convalescent Home and gatepiers (LB37165)
- Skelmorlie Aisle and cemetery wall and gate piers (LB37198)
- Skelmorlie Aisle, Brisbane Aisle (LB37199)
- Episcopal Cathedral with collegiate buildings and cloister (LB37824)
- Kelburn Castle, including walled courtyard with gatepiers to north and adjoining garden walls to northwest, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7294)
- Monument to John, 3rd Earl of Glasgow, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7295)
- Sundial to west of Kelburn Castle, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7298)

4.8 There is one Inventory Garden or Designed Landscape (IGDL) in the study area: Kelburn Castle.

4.9 There is one Conservation Area in the study area: Millport.

## Previously Recorded Assets

4.10 WoSAS HER holds one entry for the Project site (Figure 3). This is for the late 20<sup>th</sup> century Hunterston Ore Terminal (WoSAS 13455). There are 19 entries for the 1 km study area (Annex C). These are discussed below where relevant to the assessment of archaeological potential.

## Previous Archaeological Work

4.11 No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in the Project site. Limited intrusive work has been undertaken in the 1 km study area (Figure 3) and the scale and location of this work means that the results have little relevance in the current context.

## Prehistoric

4.12 There is little recorded evidence of Prehistoric activity in the 1 km study area. This is likely to be the result of visibility and the limited previous archaeological fieldwork, rather than an actual absence of activity.

4.13 The HER holds the following entries for the 1 km study area relating to the Prehistoric period:

- Cup-markings WoSAS (WoSAS 5804 & 13268)



- A cremation burial (WoSAS 5805)
- A find of flint (WoSAS 5236)

- 4.14 In addition, there is evidence of Roman activity that is not recorded in the HER. In 1969, two rims of second century AD Roman ring-necked flagons were found on mudflats near the mouth of the Poteath Burn (Wessex Archaeology 2014, 21). The exact findspot is not known, but this is approximately 600 m to the south of the Project site.
- 4.15 In early prehistory, Relative Sea Level (RSL) in the Firth of Clyde was up to 5 m higher than at present (Shennan et al., Figure 7). Consequently, the entire Project site is likely to have lain in the intertidal zone at this time and hence seen very little activity.
- 4.16 RSL rose between 8000 BC and 5000 BC to a peak of around +8 m. There is very limited data on the rate of fall and models vary; it is possible that the rate of fall since 5000 BC has not been constant and that there were periods when sea level rose:

***One interpretation of its chronology is for this high relative sea level to have been maintained to the BC/AD boundary (Smith et al 2000). Such a high sea level might have made the Firths wider and more forbidding obstacles. Nevertheless, radiocarbon controls on this event in central Scotland suggest that sea level had fallen by 1500 cal BC (Boyd 1986), but may have been interrupted, rather than a smooth transition, because a number of lower shorelines are recorded (Smith 1968; Rose 2003). An absence of securely radiocarbon-dated controls on these later events makes us reliant on generalized sea level curves.***

(Tipping & Tisdall 2005, 443)

- 4.17 Some models suggest that RSL was around +2 m by the Roman period (Wessex Archaeology 2014, 22). Broadly, it appears likely that the Project site remained in the intertidal zone throughout prehistory, but at times may have had a more marshland character.
- 4.18 The flint and Roman pottery recorded within the study area were found on the intertidal mudflats. The flint is likely to reflect low intensity use of the area for activity such as hunting or fishing. It has been posited that the Roman pottery may relate to the sands being used as a stopping off point for Roman supply ships serving the Antonine Wall. This would not necessarily involve the presence of any substantial infrastructure, as the ships may have simply been beached overnight (Wessex Archaeology 2014, 21). There is no evidence to suggest an established military presence in the area. The same study concluded that a small harbour (WoSAS 5233) approximately 2 km to the west of the Project site, which had been interpreted previously as being possibly Roman, was in fact highly unlikely to be earlier than post-Medieval.
- 4.19 It is concluded that the Project site has low potential in respect of the Prehistoric period as it lay in the intertidal zone and hence was unsuitable for agriculture and settlement, but may have seen some low intensity activity such as hunting, fishing and the mooring of boats. This potential will have been removed by the construction of the stockyard that currently occupies the Project site (see below).

## **Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 4.20 The WoSAS HER holds no entries definitely relating to the Early Medieval period for the 1 km study area. It is probable that the Project site lay in the intertidal zone during this period and continued to see only low intensity activity.
- 4.21 A number of features have been recorded on Hunterston Sands, approximately 2km to the west of the Project site (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The dating and interpretation of these is uncertain, but timber elements have been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. These timber elements may represent an early structure overlain by later, linear stone structures or form an integral part of them. Suggested

functions include 'coastal defensive structures, land reclamation, potentially dismantled maritime beacon.' They are not thought to represent fish traps. Whilst these structures indicate some activity on the sands during the Medieval and later periods they can be taken to indicate that there is a low potential for similar remains within the Project site. They are visible on aerial photographs taken prior to the construction of the ore terminal that were examined as part of the Coalie project (Wessex Archaeology 2014) and previous studies for development in the area (Headland 2010). No such features were recorded within the Project site.

- 4.22 Gordon's map<sup>1</sup> (1654) shows Fence Bay (*The Fonse*) with the wooded enclosed policies of Southannan extending along its eastern shore from Burnfoot (*Bernfoot*) to Glen Burn (not named). To the south of Fence Bay, between it and the Poteath Burn, two settlements are shown. These are annotated *Hoom* and *Harthcraig*. These cannot be placed with any certainty. *Hoom* does not appear on any subsequent maps. *Harthcraig* appears on Roy's map, but in a very different location. It is possible that they lay within the Project site.
- 4.23 The location of the Project site is readily identifiable on Roy's map (1747-52). Although produced some time after the Medieval period, this map provides a good indication of settlement and land use patterns in the Medieval period. It shows the intertidal area of Fence Bay bisected by the Glen Burn<sup>2</sup>. The area to the south of the bay is depicted as cultivated. The shape of the southern side of Fence Bay, between the Glen Burn and Black Rock, is quite different from that shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1857 & 1869). Roy's map shows a very natural concave form, whereas the Ordnance Survey shows an unnatural convex form, suggesting that an area of ground was reclaimed in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.24 The First Edition Ordnance Survey depicts the Project site as comprising land in the intertidal zone and nine regular enclosed fields, crossed by the Glen Burn (Annex D). Also, crossing the south-eastern part of the Project site is a lade serving the Poteath farmstead, which lay approximately 500 m to the south of the Project site. This does not appear on subsequent maps and may have fallen into disrepair or been culverted. Fencebay Cottage is depicted as lying just outside the Project site's eastern boundary.
- 4.25 No changes are depicted on subsequent maps until 1980. This is the first map to depict the Hunterston Ore Terminal (WoSAS 13455). This was built between 1974 and 1979 to land ore and coal for British Steel Corporation's Scottish works and was linked directly to Ravenscraig by rail; an overhead conveyor and two gantry cranes carried coal to the railhead. Poteath and Poteath Cottage were demolished and a road leading to a quarry at Campbellton Farm was built for the transport of stone. The Project site takes in most of the stockyard, where three travelling cranes operated, as well as the jetty, where ships were loaded and unloaded. This is the largest such facility in the UK. Immediately to the north, is a lagoon built as a wildlife sanctuary and to the west the site of the direct reduction facility, the first of its kind in the UK.
- 4.26 No data is available regarding the construction methods employed. However, pre-development borehole data and a recent topographical survey are available. These indicate that where land was reclaimed, levels were raised from around 0.5 m AOD to 5-6 m AOD, but that outside these areas, levels in the stackyard were reduced from around 9 m to 5-6 m AOD.
- 4.27 Latterly the terminal served to land coal for electricity generation, but this came to an end when Longannet Power Station closed in 2016. The terminal was closed the same year. All major structures were subsequently demolished.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://maps.nls.uk/view/422#zoom=6&lat=3372&lon=1885&layers=BT>

<sup>2</sup> Roy Highlands: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=14&lat=55.74121&lon=-4.86940&layers=3&b=1> and Roy Lowlands: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=14&lat=55.74121&lon=-4.86940&layers=4&b=1>



- 4.28 Available evidence suggests that the Project site lay in intertidal and agricultural land through these periods, with some potential for a Post-Medieval farm. It is concluded that the Project site had low archaeological potential in relation to the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods and negligible potential in relation to the Modern period prior to the development of the stockyard. The archaeological potential has been removed as a result of previous construction operations, which will likely to have removed any features that were present.

## Palaeoenvironmental

- 4.29 Extensive geotechnical works were undertaken ahead of the construction of the Ore Terminal. Most of these recorded marine deposits of no palaeoenvironmental interest. However, two recorded peat deposits overlying the raised marine deposits in the southern part of the Project site, with a third recording silty clay with organic matter. As noted above, knowledge of sea level change in the Firth of Clyde is based on relatively few index points. If the peat had survived, it would have had potential to provide an additional index point that would aid the development of models of sea level change at a regional level. Unfortunately, the peat lay above the current ground level and has clearly been entirely removed.

## Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.30 There is one non-designated asset identified within the Project site: Hunterston Ore Terminal (WoSAS 13455). The construction of the Terminal was a significant development in Scotland's industrial history, marking a substantial investment in the country's steel industry. The incorporation of environmental mitigation measures into its design, such as the lagoon and surrounding bunds, illustrates a growing movement in the 1970s to reduce the impacts of industrial development. The role of its workforce in supporting the 1984 Miners Strike ties it to a significant period for industrial relations tied to the decline of the nation's heavy industry. However, the removal of most of its plant means there is little on the ground to illustrate its function and there is nothing to commemorate the Miners' Strike. It is considered that the remaining elements of the terminal are of local importance.
- 4.31 As identified by desk-based work, the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the Project site has been removed by previous development.

## 5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROJECT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

### Project Site Conditions

- 5.1 The Project site and surrounding area were visited on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021. The Project site is currently vacant (Plates 1-10).

### Project

- 5.2 Although current details are indicative, the Hunterston Cable Manufacturing Facility will comprise the construction and/or operation of:
- preparation of a suitable development platform;
  - erection of steel portal framed buildings, with a total approx. 281,500 m<sup>2</sup> gross external area (GEA) with the tallest being 45 m AGL to eaves:
    - cable manufacturing equipment;
    - research and development laboratory;
    - control rooms, welfare facilities and heating/cooling plant, located within the main buildings;
  - cable extrusion tower up to 30 m x 65 m x 185 m AGL;
  - external plant comprising of switchgear and transformers, 12 no. 50 m diameter carousels and 12 no. cable carrying conveyors, stacked and feeding to 2 pairs of roller-pathways from the 50m diameter carousels to the jetty head;
  - 2 pairs of tensioner towers at the jetty head connected to the roller pathways by chutes;
  - access from the internal port road, internal access and circulation roads; and
  - drainage infrastructure, landscape and ecological planting.

### Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 Designated heritage assets are reviewed below in order to identify those where significant effects are likely to occur and which should therefore be carried through to assessment. This represents Stage 1 of the three-stage assessment process laid out in *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. Subsequent stages are present in the EIAR Cultural Heritage chapter.
- 5.4 **Southannan Mansionhouse, Fairlie (SM333)** is approximately 500 m to the north-east of the main body of the Project site. It comprises the partially upstanding remains of a Post-Medieval tower and the buried remains of a chapel. It is surrounded by trees and hence divorced from the surrounding landscape. Its surroundings do not contribute to its cultural significance and it is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.5 **Castle Hill, earthwork SSE of Glenside (SM3305)** is approximately 560 m to the south-east of the Project site. It is thought to be a prehistoric fortified settlement and is located on the northern side of the Glen Burn ravine. It is surrounded by trees and hence divorced from the surrounding landscape. Its surroundings do not contribute to its cultural significance and it is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.

- 5.6 **Haylie House, chambered cairn (SM2482)** is located approximately 5 km to the north of the main body of the Project site. It comprises the remains of a chambered cairn; the cairn material was removed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, leaving only the chamber. It is surrounded by trees and hence divorced from the surrounding landscape. Its surroundings do not contribute to its cultural significance and it is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.7 **Little Cumbrae Castle (SM2195)** is located approximately 4.9 km to the south-west of the Project site. It is a tower house probably of early 15<sup>th</sup> century date. It has stood in ruins since being burnt by Cromwell in 1653. It stands on Castle Island off the east coast of Little Cumbrae and commands views over Fairlie Roads to the mainland. The Project will be visible from it and in combination with it from Little Cumbrae potentially resulting in an adverse impact upon its setting. It has therefore been taken through to assessment.
- 5.8 **Bushglen Mount, ENE of Bushglen (SM3336)** lies approximately 3.1 km to the south-east of the Project site. It comprises a 'much disturbed' mound that has been interpreted most recently as a barrow or a cairn. It lies outwith the ZTV and there are no locations from which it may be seen in combination with the Project. It is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.9 **Castle Knowe motte (SM3694)** is a mound located approximately 2 km to the south of the Project site. Although scheduled as a motte in 1975, this seems to relate entirely to 19<sup>th</sup> century speculation and the Ordnance Survey consistently recorded it as a natural feature with no evidence of archaeology throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>3</sup>. The interpretation of the mound is therefore far from certain and it is considered that its cultural significance relates entirely to its possible archaeological interest. There is no potential for the Project to adversely affect it.
- 5.10 **Castle Hill fort (SM10390)** is approximately 5.4 km to the north of the Project site. It lies outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for it to be seen in combination with the Project in views that might contribute to its cultural significance. It is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.11 **Auld Hill fort, Portencross (SM2175)** lies approximately 4.3 km to the south-west of the Project site. Located on the top of Auld Hill, this multi-phase defensive site comprises an Iron Age fort and Medieval motte and bailey. It commands extensive views in all directions except the north and north-east; views in these directions are curtailed by Goldenberry Hill. It is likely that the site was chosen because of its naturally defensible topography and its commanding views over the Firth of Clyde. The ZTV indicates that only the Project's tower will be visible from the monument, at a distance of approximately 4.2 km. It will be seen projecting above Goldenberry Hill. This will not affect the views that are relevant to the monument's cultural significance and is therefore considered to represent a neutral change with no potential to affect its cultural significance.
- 5.12 **Fairlie Castle (SM317 & LB7315)** lies approximately 1.5 km to the north-east of the Project site. It comprises a simple rectangular-plan rubble-built tower of 15<sup>th</sup> century date. It has been roofless for a considerable period of time, but consent has been granted for its restoration as a dwelling and some work to this end has been undertaken. It lies at the fringe of the ZTV. There is some potential for it to be seen in combination with the castle. It is considered that there is some potential for it to be affected by the Project. It has therefore been taken through to assessment.
- 5.13 **Portencross Castle (SM327)** lies approximately 4.6 km to the south-west of the Project site. It is a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower house with later additions. It lies outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for it to be seen in combination with the Project in views that might contribute to its cultural significance. It is considered that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://canmore.org.uk/site/41231/castle-knowe>

- 5.14 **Law Castle (LB14279)** is located approximately 4.5 km to the south-east of the Project site. It is a restored tower house of 15<sup>th</sup> century date. Whilst it lies within the ZTV it is surrounded by trees and not visible from the surrounding area. It is concluded that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.15 **Sundial, Kirktonhall (LB14309)** is located 4.3 km to the south of the Project site in West Kilbride. It is an 18<sup>th</sup> century sundial. It lies outwith the ZTV and is not visible from the surrounding area. It is concluded that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.16 **Hunterston Castle (LB14313)** is located approximately 1.4 km to the south-west of the Project site. It comprises a 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century keep with a 17<sup>th</sup> century house attached to the south. Its cultural significance in part derives from its setting in the surrounding designed landscape. There is potential for this contribution to be affected by the Project. It has therefore been taken through to assessment.
- 5.17 **Bath Street, Clark Memorial Church and gatepiers (LB37152)** is located in Largs 4.4 km to the north of the Project site. It is a 19<sup>th</sup> century church. It lies outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for it to be seen in combination with the Project. It is concluded that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.18 **Greenock Road Brooksby Convalescent Home and gate piers (LB37165)** is located in Largs 4.8 km to the north of the Project site. It is a Classical house of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It lies outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for it to be seen in combination with the Project. It is concluded that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.19 **Skelmorlie Aisle and cemetery wall and gate piers (LB37198) and Brisbane Aisle (LB37199)** are located in Largs 4.4 km to the north of the Project site. They are the surviving elements of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Old Church, the rest of which was demolished in 1802. They lie outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for them to be seen in combination with the Project. It is concluded that there is no potential for them to be affected by the Project.
- 5.20 **Episcopal Cathedral with collegiate buildings and cloister (LB37824)** is located on the northern fringe of Millport, approximately 2.7 km to the north-west of the Project site. This dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It lies outwith the ZTV and there is no potential for it to be seen in combination with the Project. It is concluded that there is no potential for it to be affected by the Project.
- 5.21 **Kelburn Castle, including walled courtyard with gate piers to north and adjoining garden walls to northwest, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7294), Monument to John, 3rd Earl of Glasgow, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7295) and Sundial to west of Kelburn Castle, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie (LB7298)** lie approximately 3.1 km to the north-north-east of the Project site. Whilst the ZTV indicates that the Project will be visible from the walled garden (LB7294), it will in practice be screened by trees and walls. It is concluded that there is no potential for them to be affected by the Project.
- 5.22 The Category B and C Listed Buildings predominantly lie outwith the ZTV and are not visible in the wider landscape. Consequently, there is no potential for the Project to affect their setting and they are not considered further. Where this is not the case, the Project will be seen in general views, with no potential for a significant effect to occur. The exception to this is **Hunterston House (LB14286)**, which has a designed relationship with the wider landscape. There is potential for its significance to be adversely affected and it has therefore been taken through to assessment.
- 5.23 **Kelburn Castle IGD** lies approximately 2 km to the north-north-east within the Project site. Elements lie within the ZTV. As the design of the landscape incorporates views to the surrounding landscape there is potential for the Project to affect its cultural significance. It has therefore been taken through to assessment.
- 5.24 **Millport Conservation Area** lies approximately 2 km to the west of the Project site. It lies partially within the ZTV and there is potential for views from it that contribute to its significance to be affected. It has therefore been taken through to assessment.

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## Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.25 One heritage asset is recorded within the Project site: Hunterston Ore Terminal. The project site has been cleared of plant associated with the Terminal and it is therefore considered that the Project has no potential to adversely affect it.
- 5.26 The construction phase of the Project would result in ground disturbance across most of the Project site. Previous ground disturbance will have removed any archaeology that may have been present. It is concluded that there is no potential for non-designated assets to be affected.

## 6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This baseline assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of a 50 ha site proposed for a cable manufacturing facility near Largs, North Ayrshire, and to identify heritage assets in the surrounding area that may be affected by the Project.
- 6.2 There are no designated heritage assets in the Project site.
- 6.3 The ZTV indicates that the Project may adversely affect the setting of seven designated heritage assets: the Category A-listed Hunterston Castle, the scheduled Little Cumbrae Castle, Little Cumbrae Old Lighthouse and Fairlie Castle, the Category B-Listed Hunterston House, Kelburn Castle IGDL and Millport Conservation Area. It is considered that there is no potential for significant effects in respect of other designated heritage assets. These seven assets have been taken through to assessment. This is presented in the EIAR Cultural Heritage chapter.
- 6.4 There is one non-designated heritage asset within the Project site, the site of the former Hunterston Ore Terminal. The removal of most of its plant following closure of the terminal in 2016 means there is little on the ground to illustrate its function, and the remaining elements of the terminal are assessed to be of no more than local importance. The Project will have no additional effect on this asset.
- 6.5 The Project site was subject to substantial ground disturbance that will have removed any archaeological features that may have been present. It is concluded that there is no potential for unrecorded archaeology to be affected.

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WoSAS HER extract

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### Cartographic

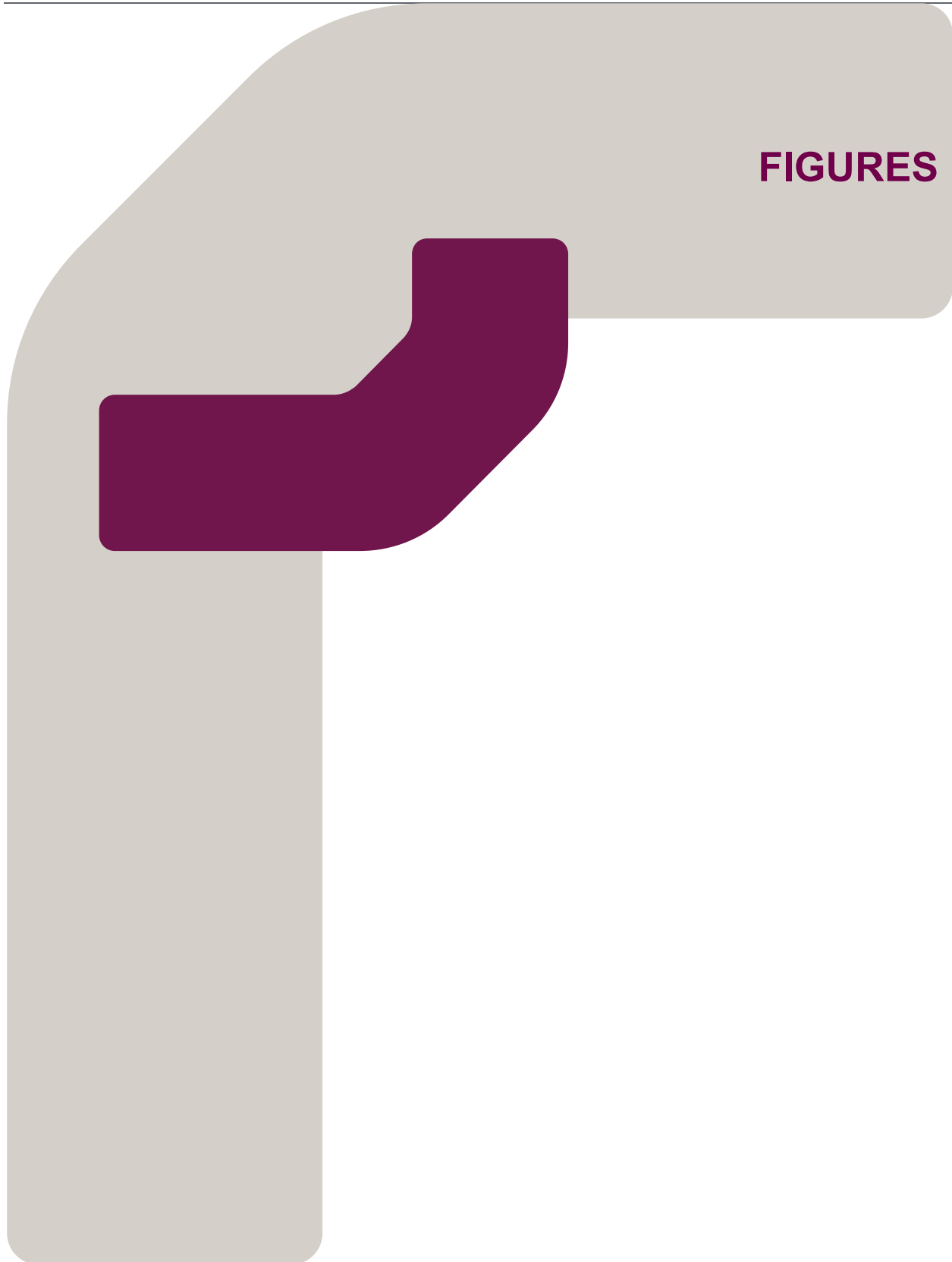
Gordon, R 1654 *Cunninghamia*

Roy, W *Military Survey 1747-55*

Thomson, J 1832 *Northern Part of Ayrshire*

Ordnance Survey 1864, 1898, 1912, 1957-8, 1967-9, 1976, 1980, 2001, 2006, 2020

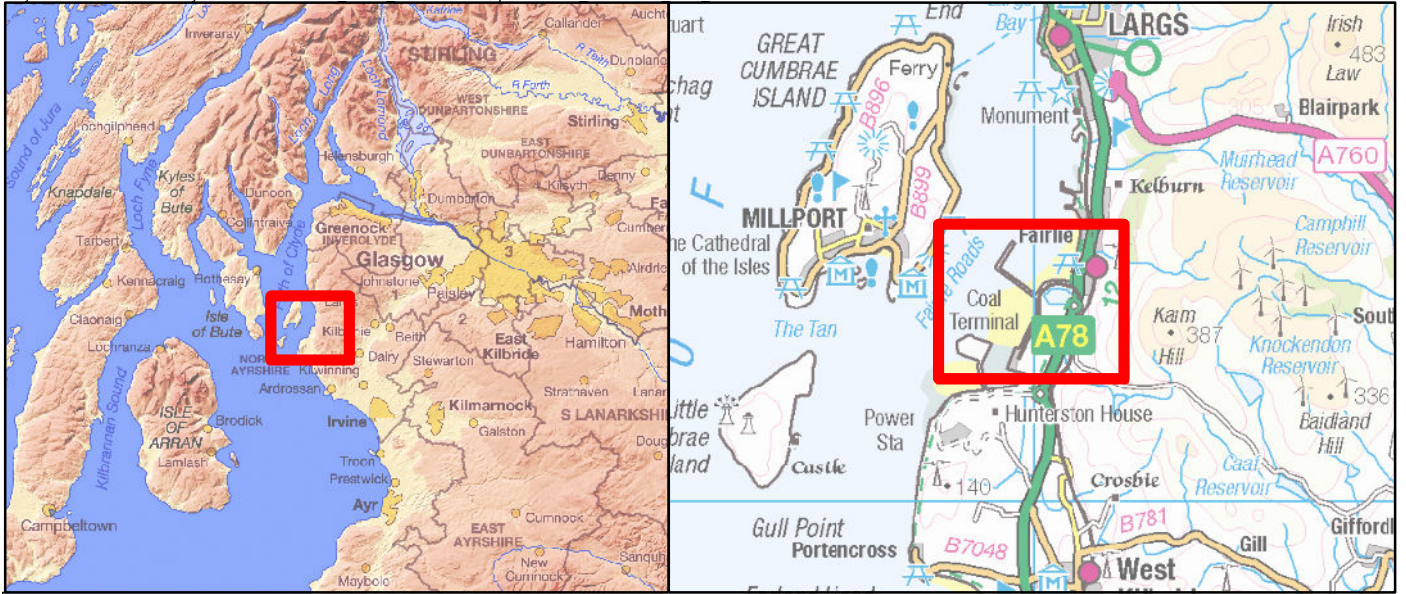
# FIGURES








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**Figure 1 Site Location**

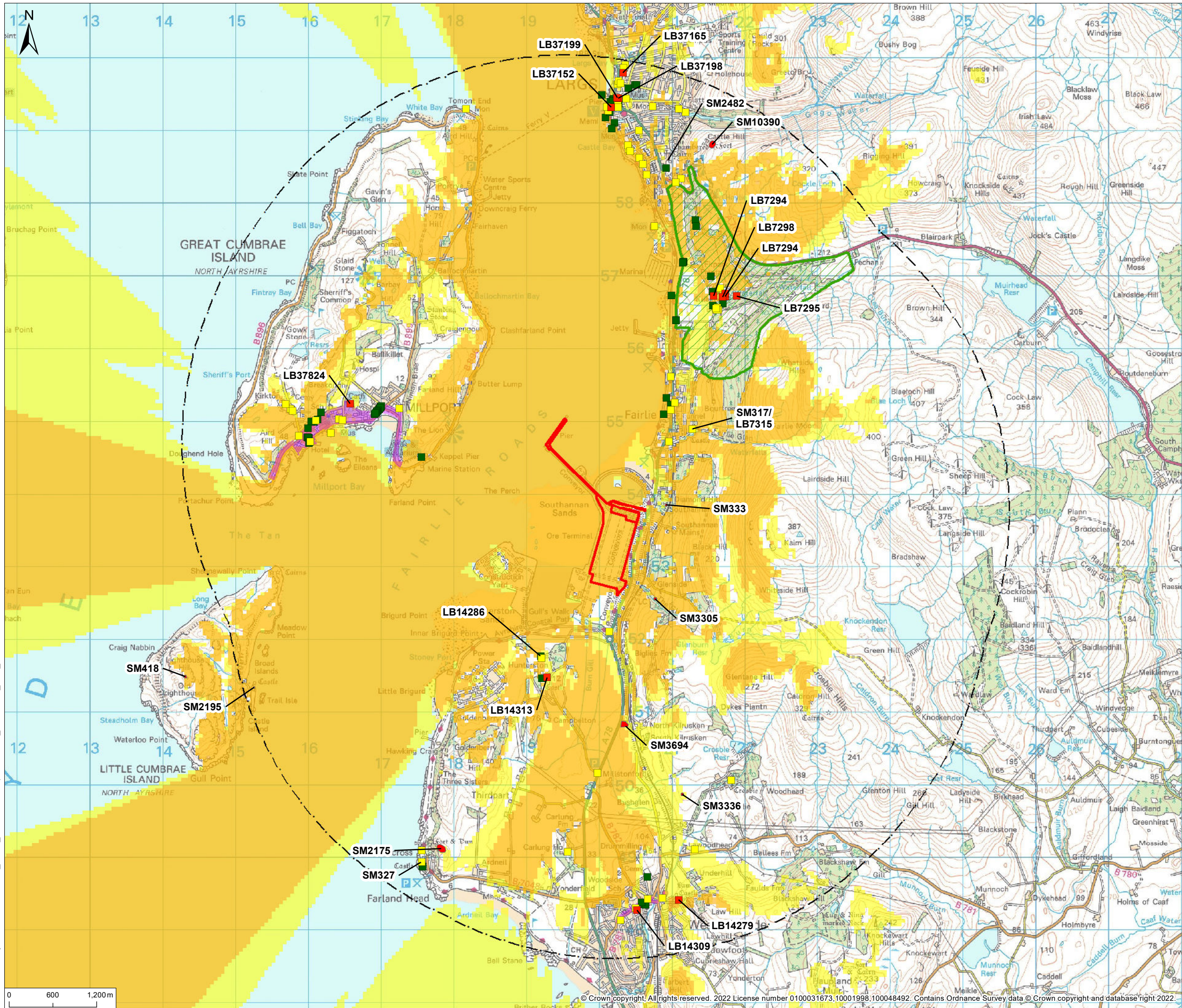


<p><b>Legend</b></p> <p> Site</p>	<p>0 200 400 600m</p> <p>Scale at A4: 1:20,000</p>	 <p>MAKING COMPLEX EASY</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Figure 1 Site Location</p>		

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**Figure 2 Designated Heritage Assets**





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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - 5km Study Area
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Category A Listed Building
  - Category B Listed Building
  - Category C Listed Building
  - Millport Conservation Area
  - Kelburn Castle IGDL
  - Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Building)
  - Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Tower)

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date



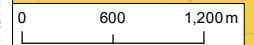
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Client **XLCC Ltd**  
 Project **XLCC Cable Factory, Hunterston**  
 Title **Designated Heritage Assets and the ZTV**

Status **DRAFT** Drawn By **RJC** PM/Checked By **MF**  
 Project Number **NP12180** Scale @ A3 **1:50,000** Date Created **JAN 2022**  
 Figure Number **2** Rev **-**

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**Figure 3 HER Entries**



**Legend**

-  Site
-  1km Study Area
-  HER point

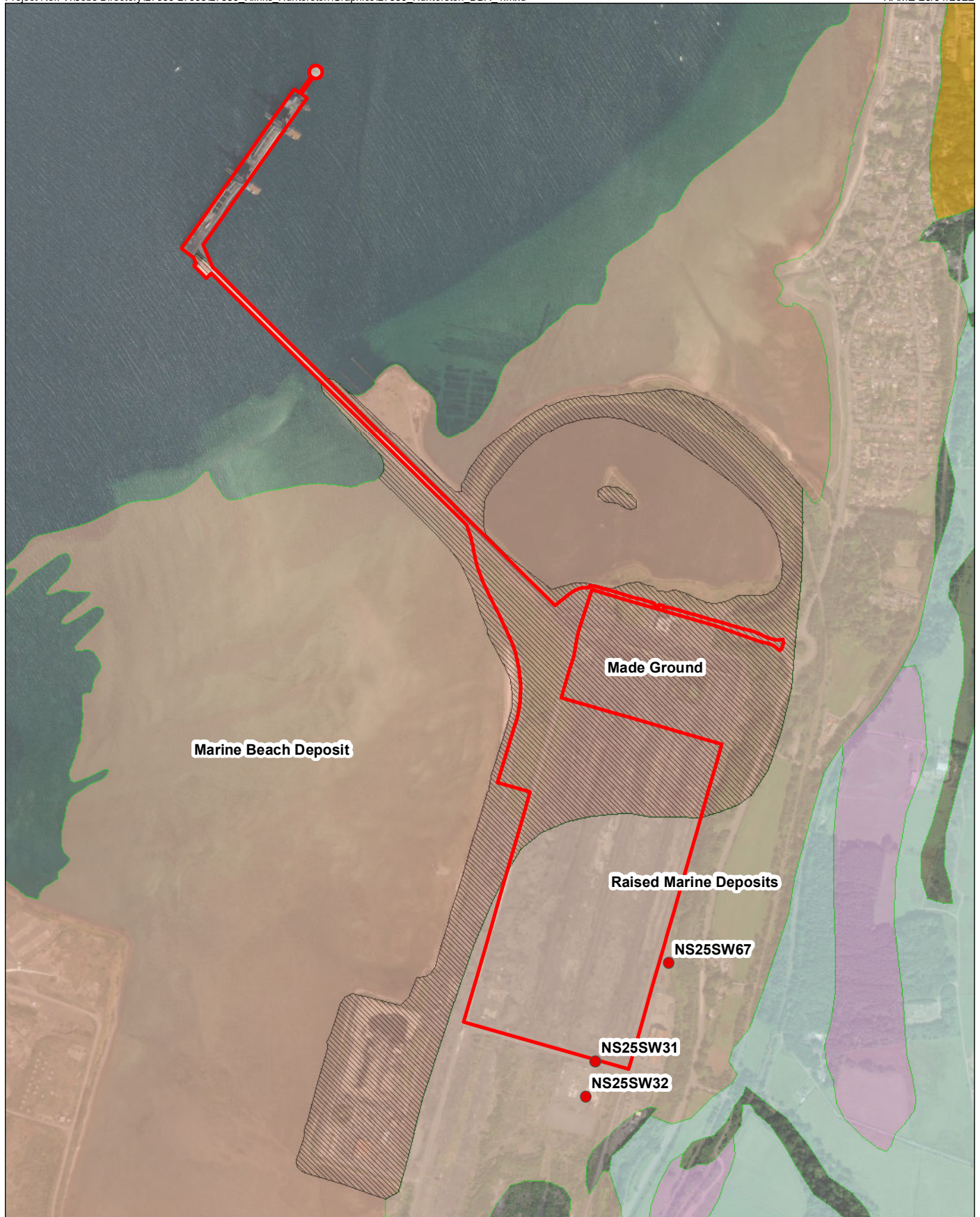
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Figure 3  
HER Entries

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**Figure 4 Superficial Geology**



**Legend**

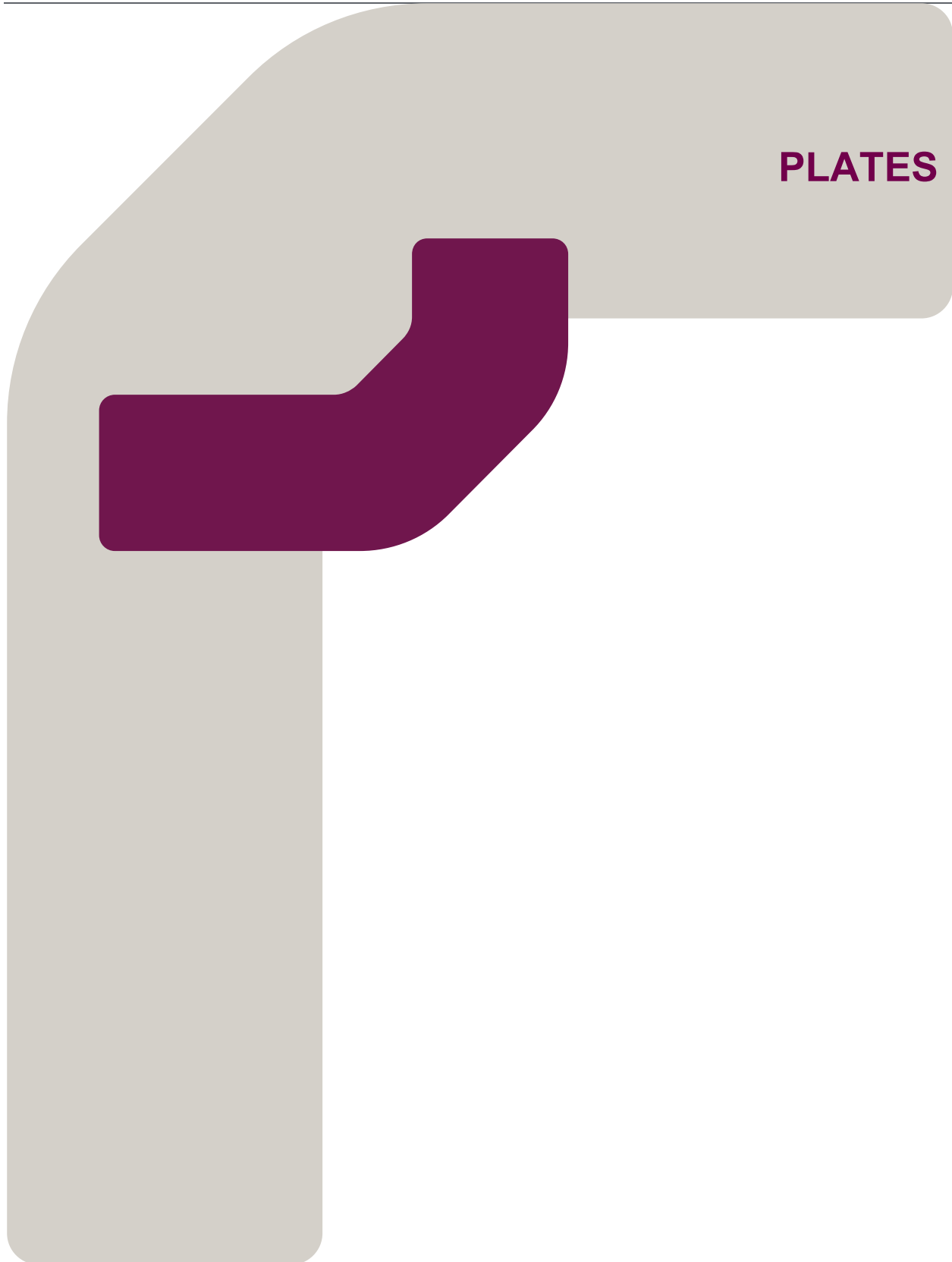
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-  Borehole referred to in text

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Figure 4  
Superficial Geology







**Plate 1** Representative view north across the Project site



**Plate 2** View from Hunterston Castle towards Hunterston House





**Plate 3 Hunterston Castle viewed from the south-east (north of VP3), Hunterston House is seen in the background**



**Plate 4 View towards the Project site from the same location**





**Plate 5 View from VP3 towards Hunterston Castle**



**Plate 6 Hunterston House seen from the north**





Plate 7 View towards Project site from Power Station Road at northern limit of Hunterston House parkland.



Plate 8 View Fairlie Castle (SM317) showing screening.





Plate 9 View looking south towards Fairlie Castle (SM317) from Castle Walk, Project site to right of shot.



Plate 10 View from Castle Hill earthwork (SM3305) towards the Project site



**ANNEXES**

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**Annex A**

**Scheduled Monuments**



Reference	Title
SM3305	Castle Hill, earthwork SSE of Glenside
SM2482	Haylie House, chambered cairn
SM2195	Little Cumbrae Castle
SM3336	Bushglen Mount, NE of Bushglen
SM3694	Castle Knowe, motte
SM10390	Castle Hill, fort
SM333	Southannan Mansionhouse, Fairlie
SM2175	Auld Hill, fort, Portencross
SM317	Fairlie Castle
SM327	Portencross Castle
SM418	Old Lighthouse, Little Cumbrae

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**Annex B**

**Listed Buildings**

Reference	Title	Category
LB14279	LAW CASTLE	A
LB14309	SUNDIAL, KIRKTONHALL	A
LB14313	HUNTERSTON CASTLE	A
LB37152	BATH STREET, CLARK MEMORIAL CHURCH AND GATEPIERS	A
LB37165	GREENOCK ROAD BROOKSBY CONVALESCENT HOME AND GATEPIERS	A
LB37198	SKELMORLIE AISLE AND CEMETERY WALL AND GATE PIERS	A
LB37199	SKELMORLIE AISLE, BRISBANE AISLE	A
LB37824	EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL WITH COLLEGIATE BUILDINGS AND CLOISTER	A
LB7294	Kelburn Castle, including walled courtyard with gatepiers to north and adjoining garden walls to northwest, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	A
LB7294	Kelburn Castle, including walled courtyard with gatepiers to north and adjoining garden walls to northwest, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	A
LB7294	Kelburn Castle, including walled courtyard with gatepiers to north and adjoining garden walls to northwest, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	A
LB7295	Monument to John, 3rd Earl of Glasgow, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	A
LB7298	Sundial to west of Kelburn Castle, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	A
LB850	MONUMENT, TOMONT END	B
LB7292	FAIRLIE VILLAGE FAIRLIE SCHOOL AND GATEPIERS	B
LB7293	FAIRLIE VILLAGE FAIRLIE VILLAGE HALL	B
LB7314	FAIRLIE VILLAGE 8 BURNFOOT ROAD BURNSIDE	B
LB7315	FAIRLIE VILLAGE FAIRLIE CASTLE	B
LB7317	FAIRLIE VILLAGE FAIRLIE PARISH CHURCH	B
LB13899	HARBOURS, PORTENCROSS	B
LB13899	HARBOURS, PORTENCROSS	B
LB14282	CROSBIE TOWERS	B
LB14283	LAWOODHEAD	B
LB14286	HUNTERSTON HOUSE	B
LB14307	ST ANDREWS (FORMERLY ST BRIDE'S) CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.	B
LB14308	KIRKTONHALL (OFFICES OF AYR COUNTY COUNCIL)	B
LB14312	WEST KILBRIDE STATION	B
LB14314	HUNTERSTON GATE (NORTH PILLARS)	B
LB14315	HUNTERSTON GATE (SOUTH PILLARS)	B
LB19686	CARLUNG HOUSE	B
LB37147	1 ANTHONY ROAD, WARRISTON	B
LB37153	BATH STREET, ST JOHN'S CHURCH	B
LB37155	30 BATH STREET, LIBRARY (FORMER BATH HOUSE)	B
LB37159	5 BROOMFIELD CRESCENT LITTLERAITH	B
LB37160	BROOMFIELD PLACE/JOHN ST ELDERSLIE HOTEL (BUILDING TO SOUTH) AND GATEPIERS	B
LB37161	BROOMFIELD PLACE ELDERSLIE HOTEL (BUILDING TO NORTH; FORMERLY PRIORY LODGE)	B
LB37162	CHARLES STREET, WHITELODGE HOTEL (FORMERLY BLACKDALES)	B
LB37163	GALLOWGATE STREET ST COLUMBA'S PARISH CHURCH	B
LB37164	11 GATESIDE STREET	B
LB37166	GREENOCK ROAD, MOORBURN HOUSE	B
LB37166	GREENOCK ROAD, MOORBURN HOUSE	B

Reference	Title	Category
LB37170	GREENOCK ROAD/ 1-9 (ODD NOS) NELSON STREET, NARDINI LOUNGE, CAFE AND RESTAURANT	B
LB37172	HALKSHILL	B
LB37173	HALKSHILL HOUSE, SUMMER HOUSE (TO WEST)	B
LB37175	4 JOHN STREET, CURLING HALL LODGE	B
LB37176	KILBIRNIE ROAD, CEMETERY LODGE AND WALLS	B
LB37176	KILBIRNIE ROAD, CEMETERY LODGE AND WALLS	B
LB37177	LARGS BATTLE MONUMENT ("THE PENCIL")	B
LB37183	33-45 MAIN STREET ROYAL BANK BUILDING (ODD NOS)	B
LB37186	72, 74 MAIN STREET	B
LB37189	2 MAY STREET SHERWOOD HOTEL	B
LB37194	2 NELSON STREET	B
LB37197	WATERSIDE STREET "THREE SISTERS" MERIDIAN PILLARS	B
LB37825	THE GARRISON, INCLUDING WALLED GARDEN AND ENTRANCE GATEWAYS	B
LB37825	THE GARRISON, INCLUDING WALLED GARDEN AND ENTRANCE GATEWAYS	B
LB37826	OLD HARBOUR	B
LB37827	OLD GRAVEYARD, KIRKTON	B
LB37828	MID-KIRKTON	B
LB37829	KIRKTON HOUSE	B
LB37830	MILLBURN HOUSE	B
LB37834	NO. 9 QUAYHEAD	B
LB37836	SPRINGFIELD, BUTE TERRACE	B
LB37843	9, 10 MARINE PARADE, EASTWOOD	B
LB51402	RITCHIE STREET, OVERTON CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND), INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL, GATEPIERS AND GATES	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7296	Kelburn Country Centre (former stables and home farm) including cottages to south block and excluding additions to north block and buildings to east of courtyard, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B
LB7299	Sundial and circular basin to northwest of Kelburn Castle, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	B

Reference	Title	Category
LB7291	FAIRLIE VILLAGE FAIRLIE PARISH CHURCH HALL (FORMER FREE CHURCH)	C
LB7305	KELBURN FOOT FORMER LODGE	C
LB7316	FAIRLIE VILLAGE THE CAUSEWAY ROCKHAVEN	C
LB14281	WEST COTTAGE AND CASTLE COTTAGE, PORTENCROSS	C
LB14281	WEST COTTAGE AND CASTLE COTTAGE, PORTENCROSS	C
LB14287	WELL IN FRONT OF MANSION	C
LB14288	WALLED GARDEN, HUNTERSTON	C
LB14306	WEST KILBRIDE BARONY PARISH CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD	C
LB14306	WEST KILBRIDE BARONY PARISH CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD	C
LB14310	MONUMENT IN CEMETERY TO DR. ROBERT SIMPSON	C
LB37151	21 BATH STREET, THE COTTAGE (ENTERED THROUGH PEND)	C
LB37154	2-10 BATH STREET (EVEN NOS)	C
LB37156	BATH STREET/PROMENADE WAR MEMORIAL	C
LB37157	32, 34 BOYD STREET	C
LB37171	HAILIE HOUSE	C
LB37174	HARBOUR	C
LB37178	1 MAIN STREET/2 GALOWGATE STREET	C
LB37179	5-11 MAIN STREET (ODD NOS)	C
LB37180	21 MAIN STREET	C
LB37181	23 MAIN STREET	C
LB37182	25-29 MAIN STREET (ODD NOS)	C
LB37184	47 MAIN STREET MILL KNITWEAR	C
LB37185	20 MAIN STREET BANK OF SCOTLAND BUILDING	C
LB37187	1 MAKERSTON PLACE/1 BURNLEA ROAD	C
LB37188	MAKERSTON PLACE, PUBLIC FOUNTAIN	C
LB37191	67 NELSON STREET	C
LB37193	75 NELSON STREET	C
LB37196	UNION STREET DUNN MEMORIAL HALL	C
LB37823	BUTE TERRACE, FORMER UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MANSE	C
LB37832	NOS. 4, 6, 8 AND 10 CARDIFF STREET	C
LB37832	NOS. 4, 6, 8 AND 10 CARDIFF STREET	C
LB37832	NOS. 4, 6, 8 AND 10 CARDIFF STREET	C
LB37832	NOS. 4, 6, 8 AND 10 CARDIFF STREET	C
LB37833	NOS. 1-7 CLYDE STREET	C
LB37833	NOS. 1-7 CLYDE STREET	C
LB37835	FAIRLIE BANK, BUTE TERRACE	C
LB37837	SEAVIEW, BUTE TERRACE	C
LB37838	STRAHOUN BUTE TERRACE	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C

Reference	Title	Category
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37839	DEVENPORT PLACE 14-25 (ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS)	C
LB37840	KELBURN STREET, NOS. 10, 11, 12 AND 13	C
LB37840	KELBURN STREET, NOS. 10, 11, 12 AND 13	C
LB37841	KELBURN STREET, NOS. 8 AND 9	C
LB37842	KELBURN STREET, NOS. 6 AND 7	C
LB37842	KELBURN STREET, NOS. 6 AND 7	C
LB50774	73 MAIN STREET AND 1 HUNTERSTON ROAD	C
LB50968	MILLPORT, BUTE TERRACE, CUMBRAE PARISH CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND), INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS	C
LB51722	FAIRLIE, 59 MAIN ROAD, FAIRLIE LODGE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL	C
LB52288	THE ROBERTSON BUILDING, MILLPORT FIELD CENTRE, MARINE PARADE, MILLPORT, ISLE OF CUMBRAE	C
LB7300	Kelburn Bridge over Kel Burn on south approach drive, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7297	North Offices (former Stables and Coach House) to North West of Kelburn Castle, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7302	South Drive Gatepiers and Gates, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7302	South Drive Gatepiers and Gates, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7304	North Lodge and Gatepiers, excluding flat roof additions to north and east, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7304	North Lodge and Gatepiers, excluding flat roof additions to north and east, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB7304	North Lodge and Gatepiers, excluding flat roof additions to north and east, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB52408	GamekeeperΓÇÖs Cottage, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB52407	Garden Cottage, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB52406	Kennels, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C
LB52409	Museum Building excluding shelter addition to rear, Kelburn Castle Estate, Fairlie	C

---

**Annex C**

**WoSAS HER Entries**

WOSASPIN	Site Name	Type
5236	Hunterston Sands	Flint
5793	Underbank / Southannan	Chapel; Castle
5798	Diamond Hill / Kaim Hill	Standing Stone (possible)
5799	Black Hill	Enclosure
5802	Fairlie High Station	Railway Station
5804	Diamond Hill	Cup-and-ring-markings
5805	Diamond Hill	Food Vessel; Cinerary Urn
5807	Castle Hill, Glenside	Homestead (possible)
13268	Southannan Mains	Cup-markings
13455	Hunterston, British Steel Terminal / Hunterston Ore Terminal / Outer Clyde Estuary	Ore Terminal
42929	Hunterston, Biglees / Poteathbank Cottage	Building
43000	Hunterston House, Hunterston Gate / North Pillars	Gate; Gate Pier
43014	Fairlie, Southannan / A78	Country House
53439	Southannan / South lannen; Southannan Castle; Underbank;	Designed landscape
54596	Fairlie Sands	Boat House
62914	Hunterston Sands	Structure
62915	Hunterston Sands	Structure
67918	Fencefoot	Carved Stone; Lintel



---

**Annex D**

**Historic Mapping**

# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Other Pits
- Quarry
- Shingle
- Orchard
- Osiers
- Reeds
- Marsh
- Mixed Wood
- Deciduous
- Brushwood
- Fir
- Furze
- Rough Pasture
- Arrow denotes flow of water
- Trigonometrical Station
- Site of Antiquities
- Bench Mark
- Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
- Well, Spring, Boundary Post
- 285** Surface Level
- Sketched Contour
- Instrumental Contour
- Main Roads
- Minor Roads
- Sunken Road
- Raised Road
- Road over Railway
- Railway over River
- Railway over Road
- Level Crossing
- Road over River or Canal
- Road over Stream
- Road over Stream
- County Boundary (Geographical)
- County & Civil Parish Boundary
- Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
- County Borough Boundary (England)
- County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
- Rural District Boundary
- Civil Parish Boundary

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

- Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Disused Pit or Quarry
- Refuse or Slag Heap
- Lake, Loch or Pond
- Dunes
- Boulders
- Coniferous Trees
- Non-Coniferous Trees
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Coppice
- Bracken
- Heath
- Rough Grassland
- Marsh
- Reeds
- Saltings
- Building
- Glasshouse
- Sloping Masonry
- Pylon
- Electricity Transmission Line
- Pole
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Standard Gauge Multiple Track
- Standard Gauge Single Track
- Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
- Narrow Gauge
- Geographical County
- Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
- Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
- Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
- Civil Parish
- BP, BS** Boundary Post or Stone
- Ch** Church
- CH** Club House
- F E Sta** Fire Engine Station
- FB** Foot Bridge
- Fn** Fountain
- GP** Guide Post
- MP** Mile Post
- MS** Mile Stone
- Pol Sta** Police Station
- PO** Post Office
- PC** Public Convenience
- PH** Public House
- SB** Signal Box
- Spr** Spring
- TCB** Telephone Call Box
- TCP** Telephone Call Post
- W** Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

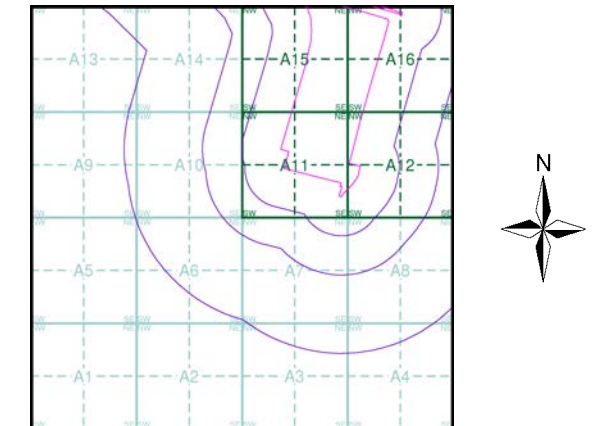
- Gravel Pit
- Rock
- Boulders
- Shingle
- Sand
- Slopes
- General detail
- Overhead detail
- Multi-track railway
- County boundary (England only)
- District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
- Refuse tip or slag heap
- Rock (scattered)
- Boulders (scattered)
- Mud
- Sand Pit
- Top of cliff
- Underground detail
- Narrow gauge railway
- Single track railway
- Civil, parish or community boundary
- Constituency boundary
- Area of wooded vegetation
- Non-coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
- Coniferous trees
- Coniferous trees (scattered)
- Orchard
- Rough Grassland
- Scrub
- Water feature
- Mean high water (springs)
- Telephone line (where shown)
- Bench mark (where shown)
- Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
- Site of (antiquity)
- General Building
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coniferous trees
- Positioned tree
- Coppice or Osiers
- Heath
- Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
- Flow arrows
- Mean low water (springs)
- Electricity transmission line (with poles)
- Triangulation station
- Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
- Glasshouse
- Important Building



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1857	2
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1869	3
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1897	4
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1897	5
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1911 - 1912	6
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1957 - 1958	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1987	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2001	11
Street View	Variable		12

## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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 National Grid Reference: 219970, 652810  
 Slice: A  
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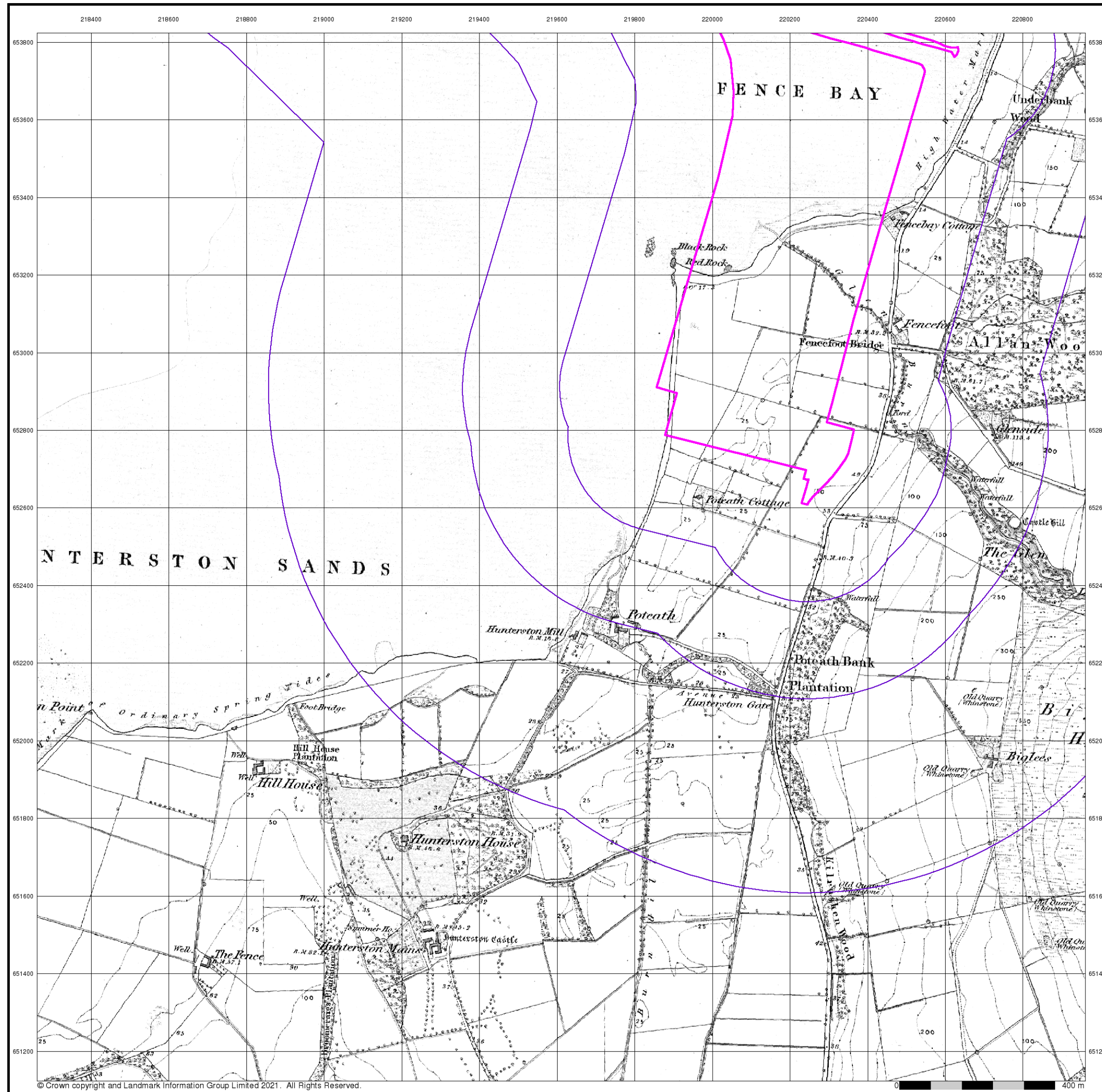
## Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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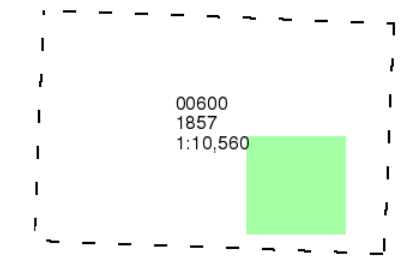




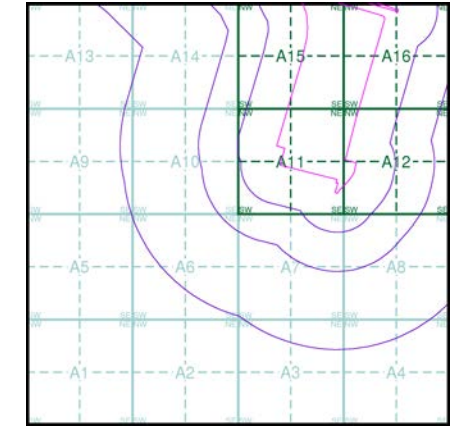
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1857**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



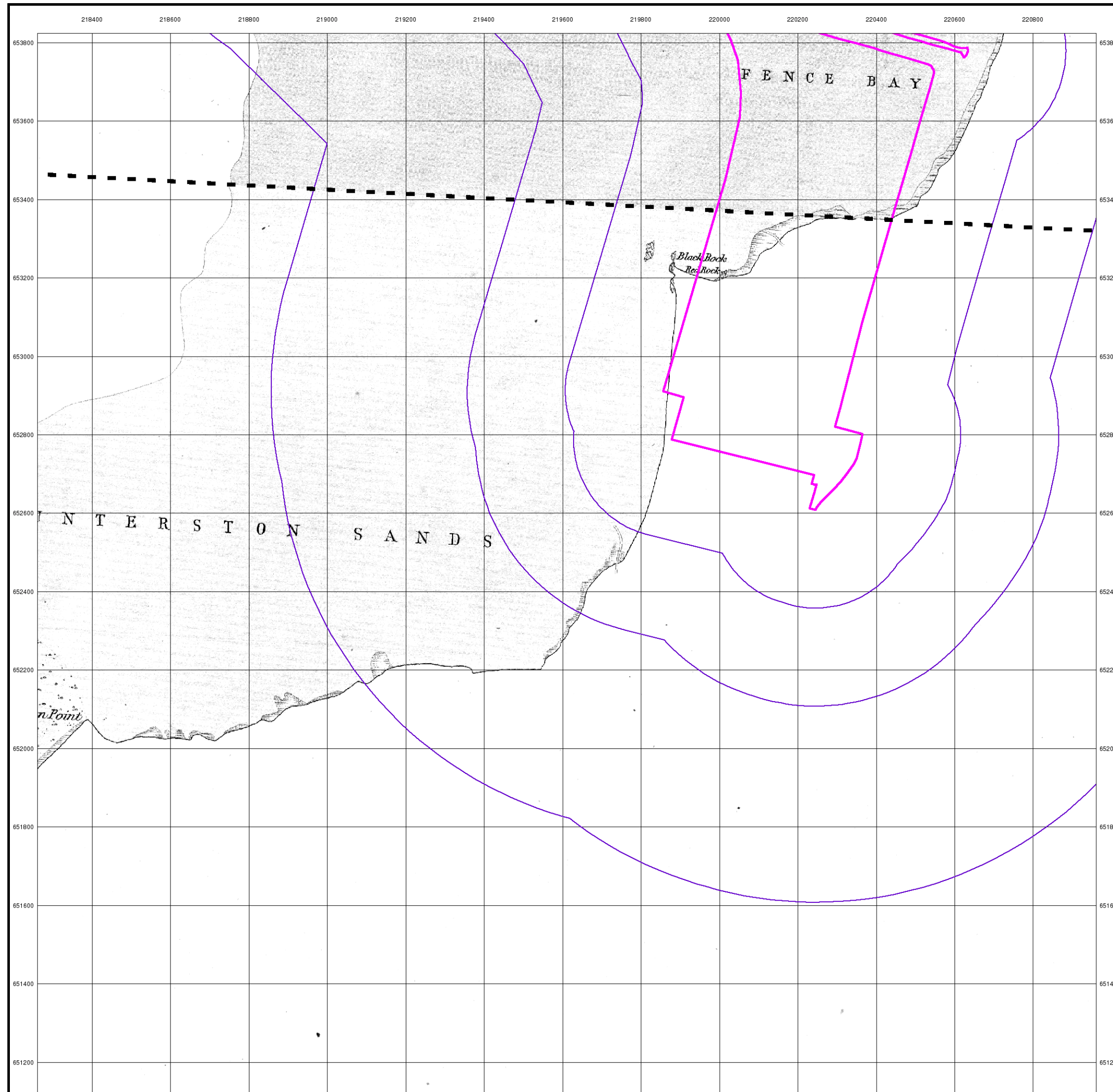
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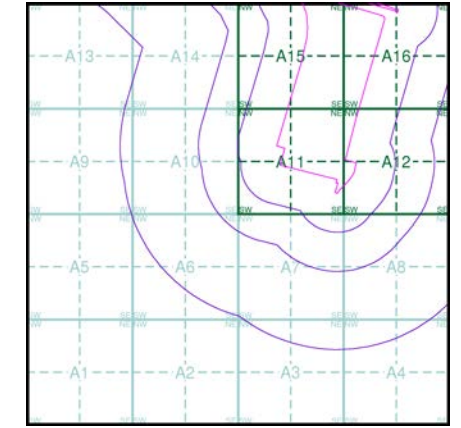
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1869**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

21600	1869	1:10,560
22800	1869	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

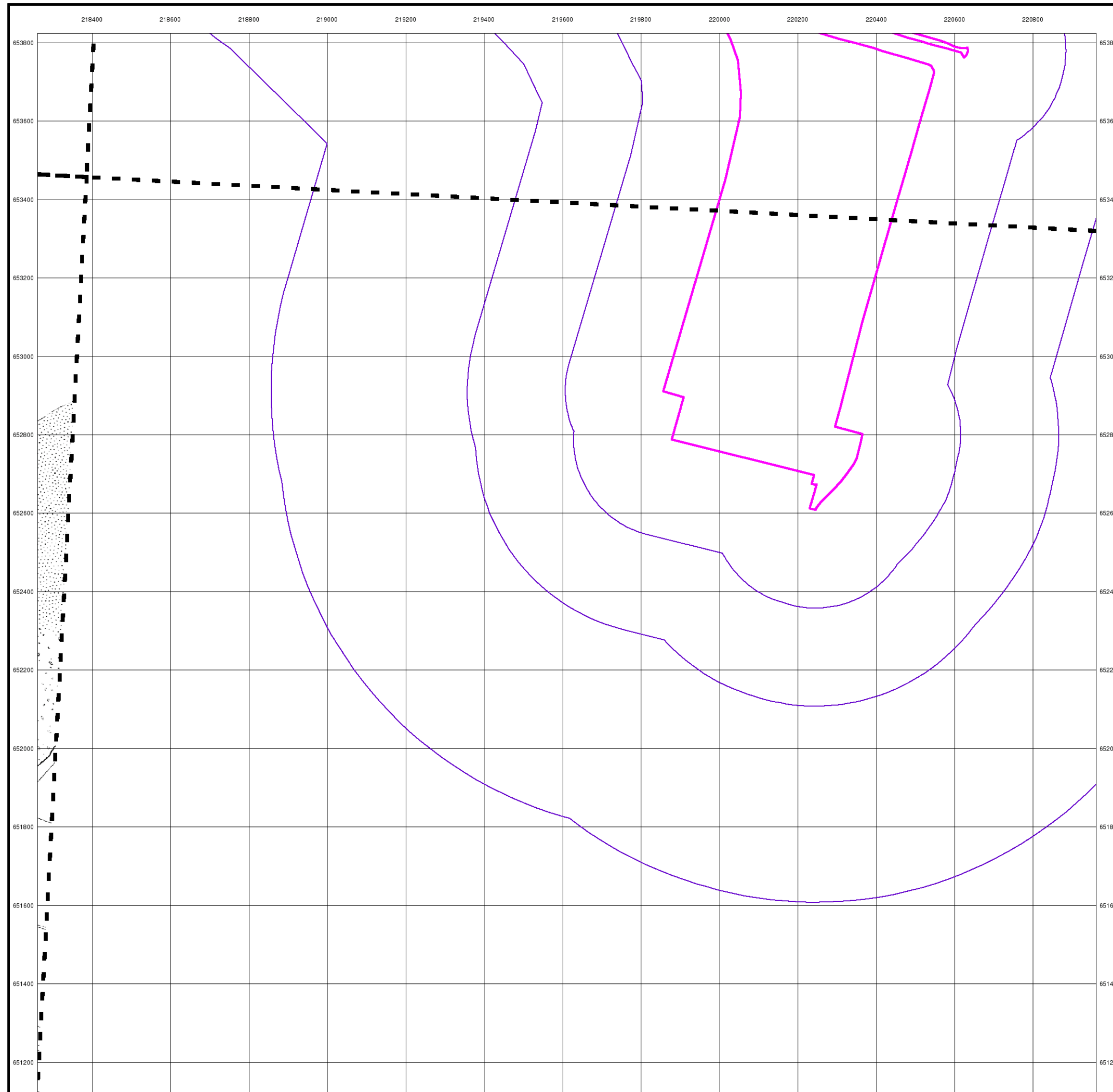
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 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219970, 652810  
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 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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0 400 m



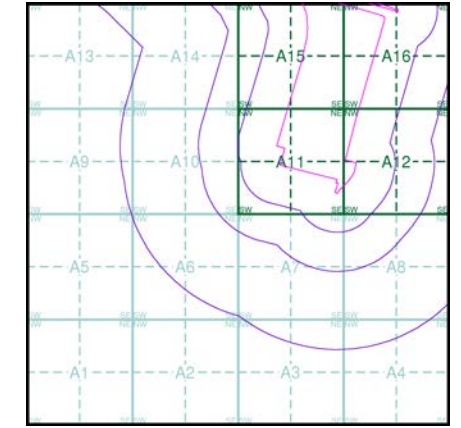
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

216SW 1897 1:10,560	216SE 1897 1:10,560
228NW 1897 1:10,560	

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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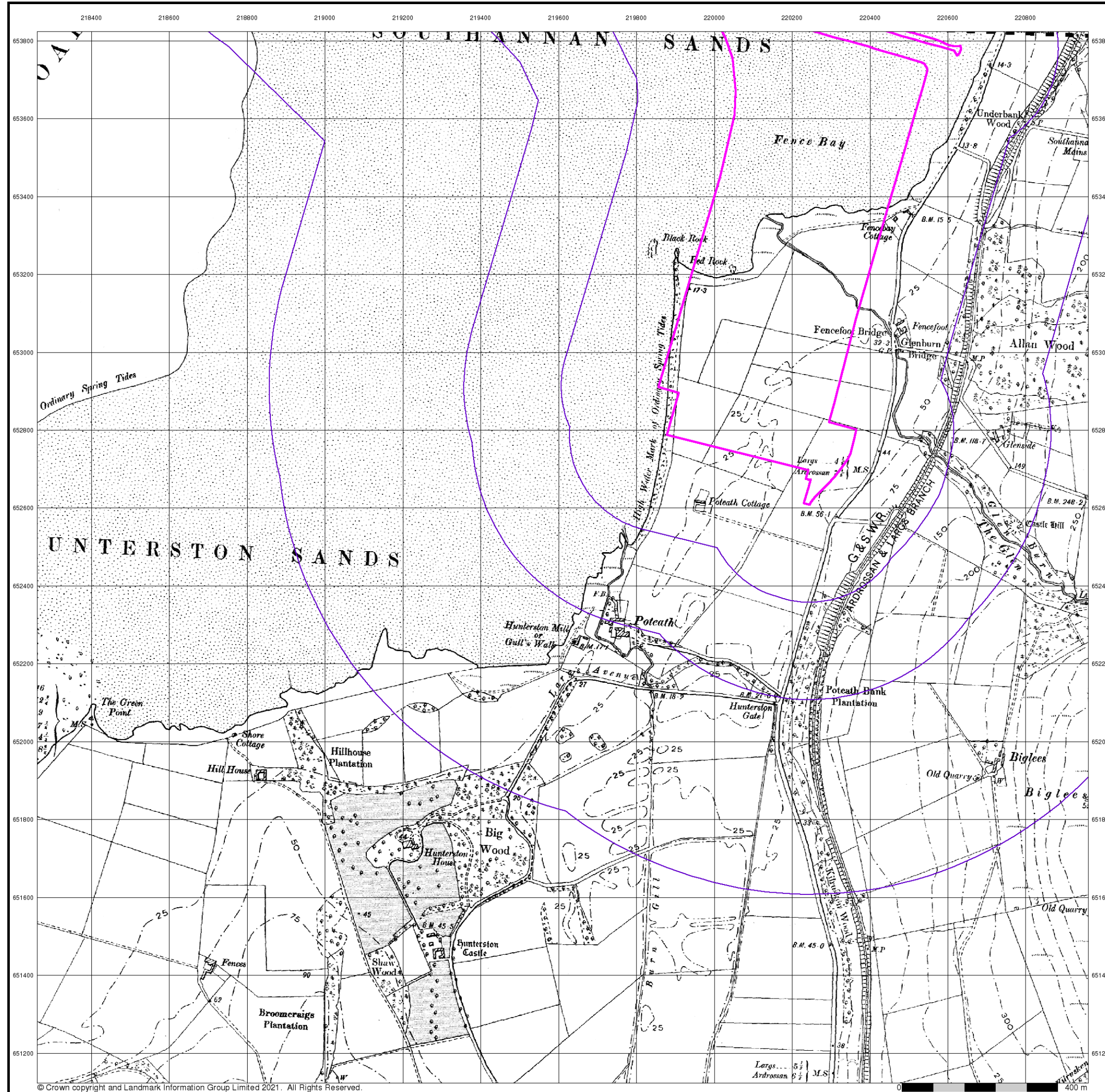
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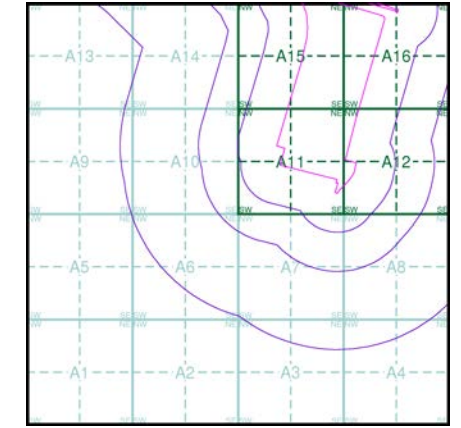
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE	1897	1:10,560
006SE	1897	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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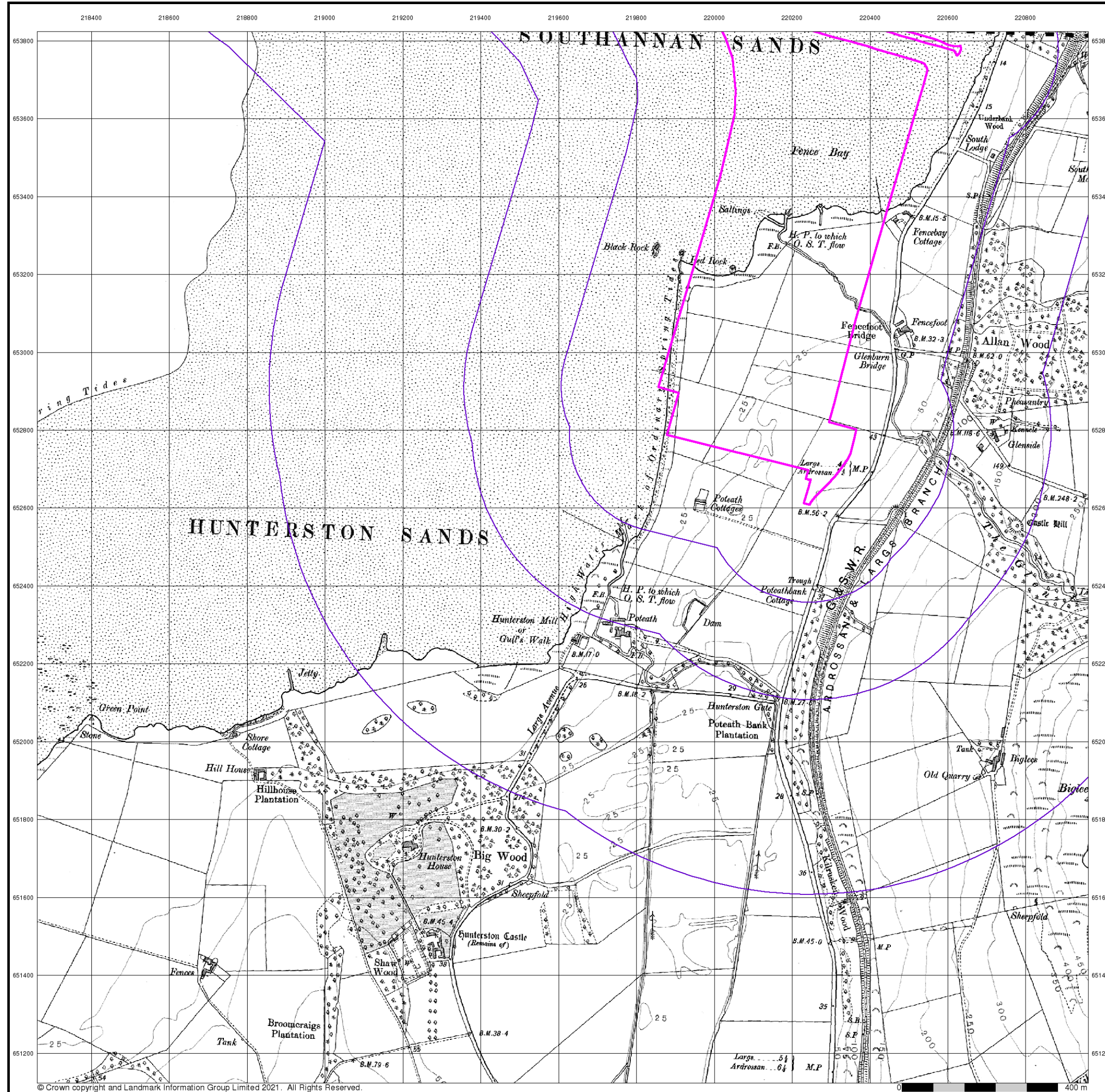
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**Ayrshire**

**Published 1911 - 1912**

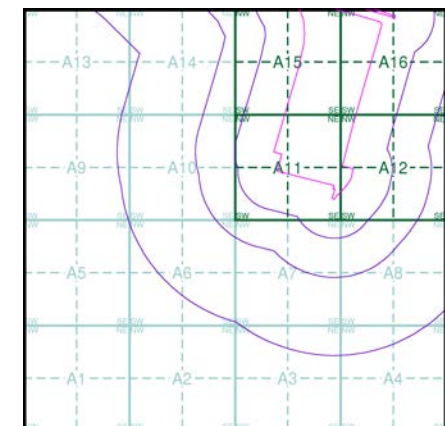
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE	1912	1:10,560
006SE	1911	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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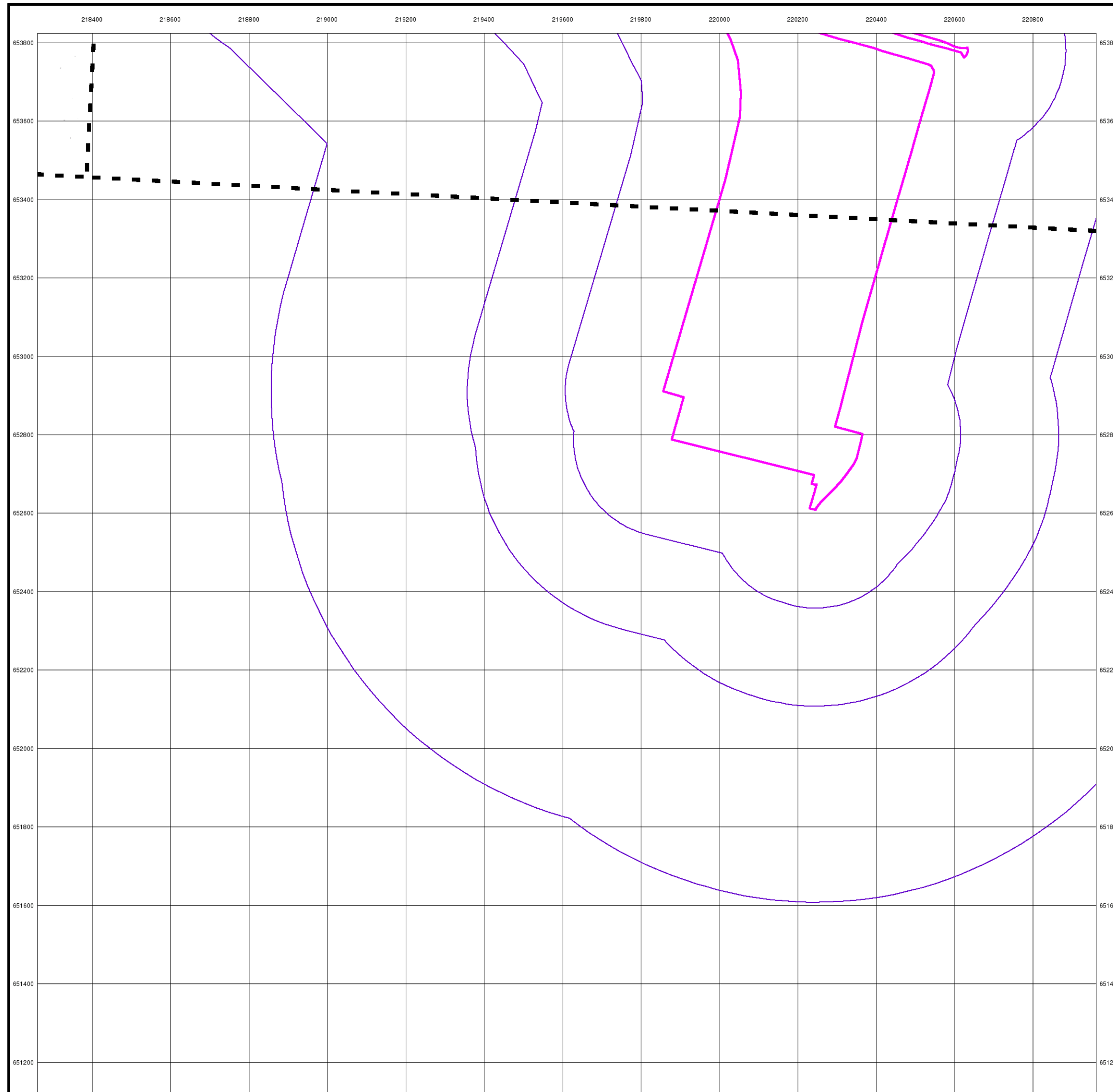
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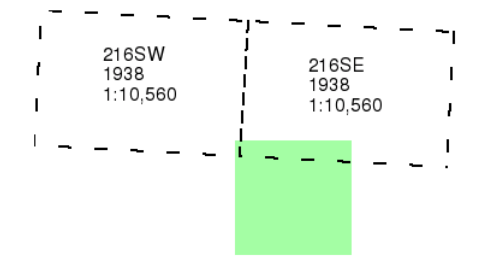




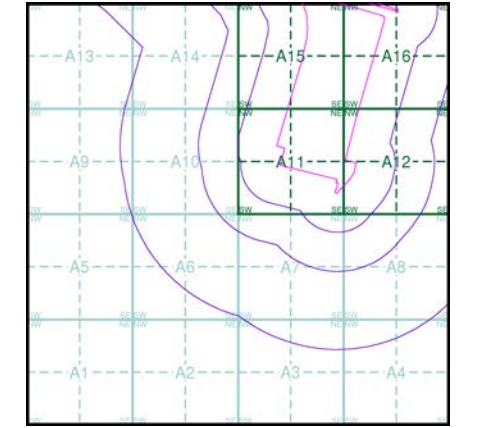
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1938**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**

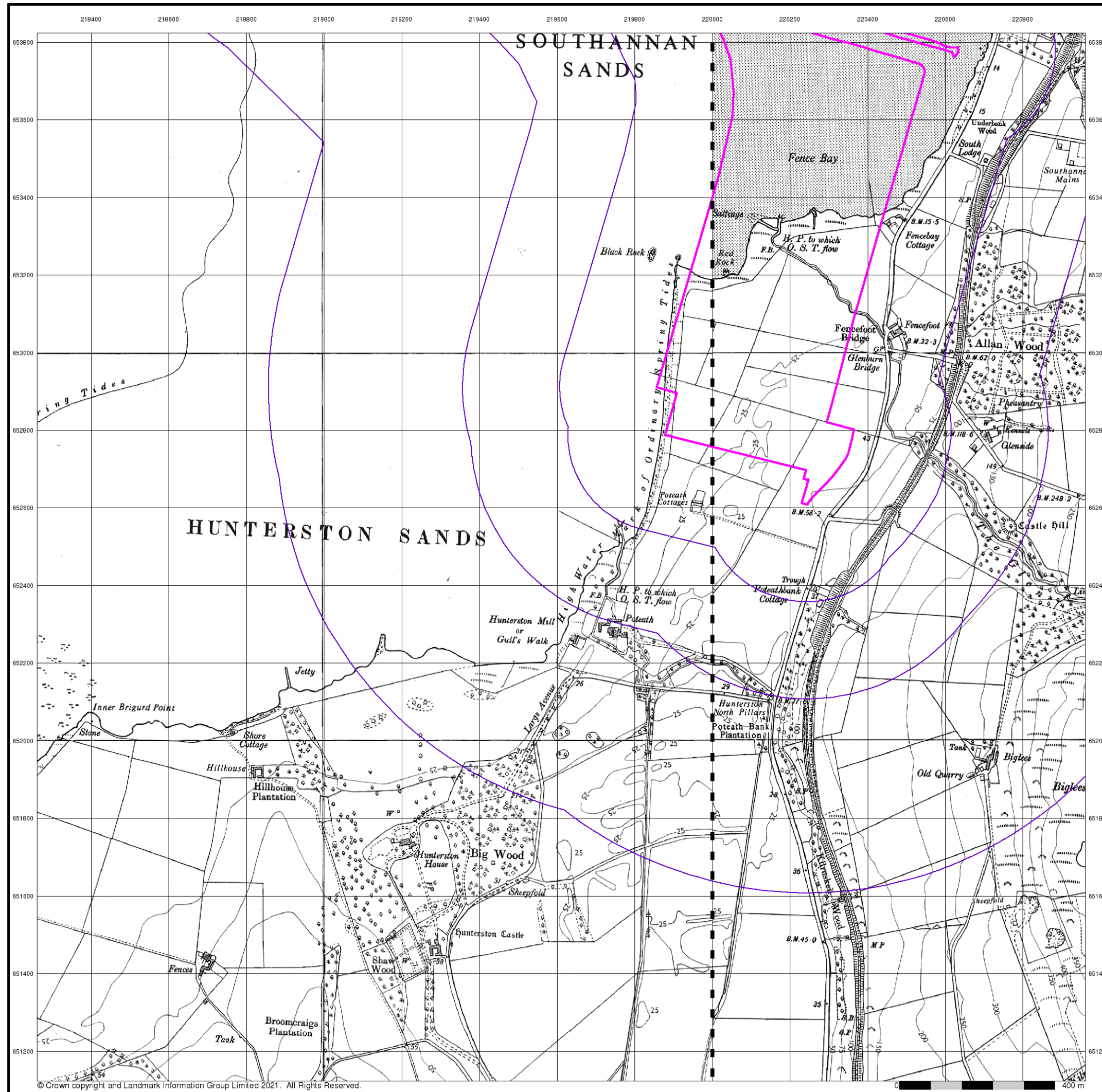


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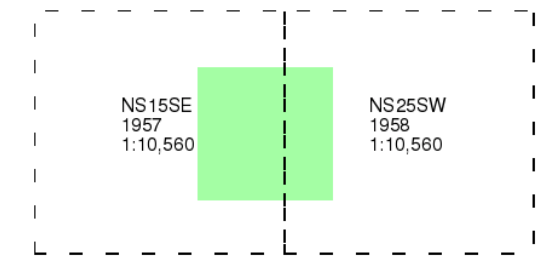
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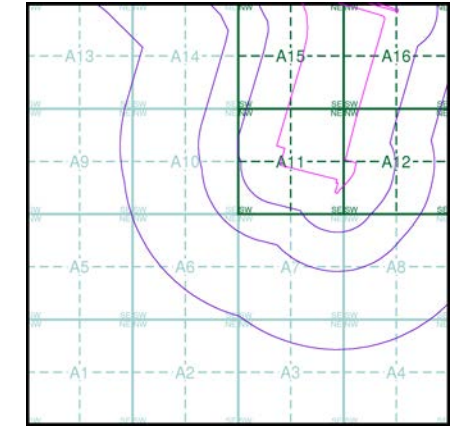
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1957 - 1958**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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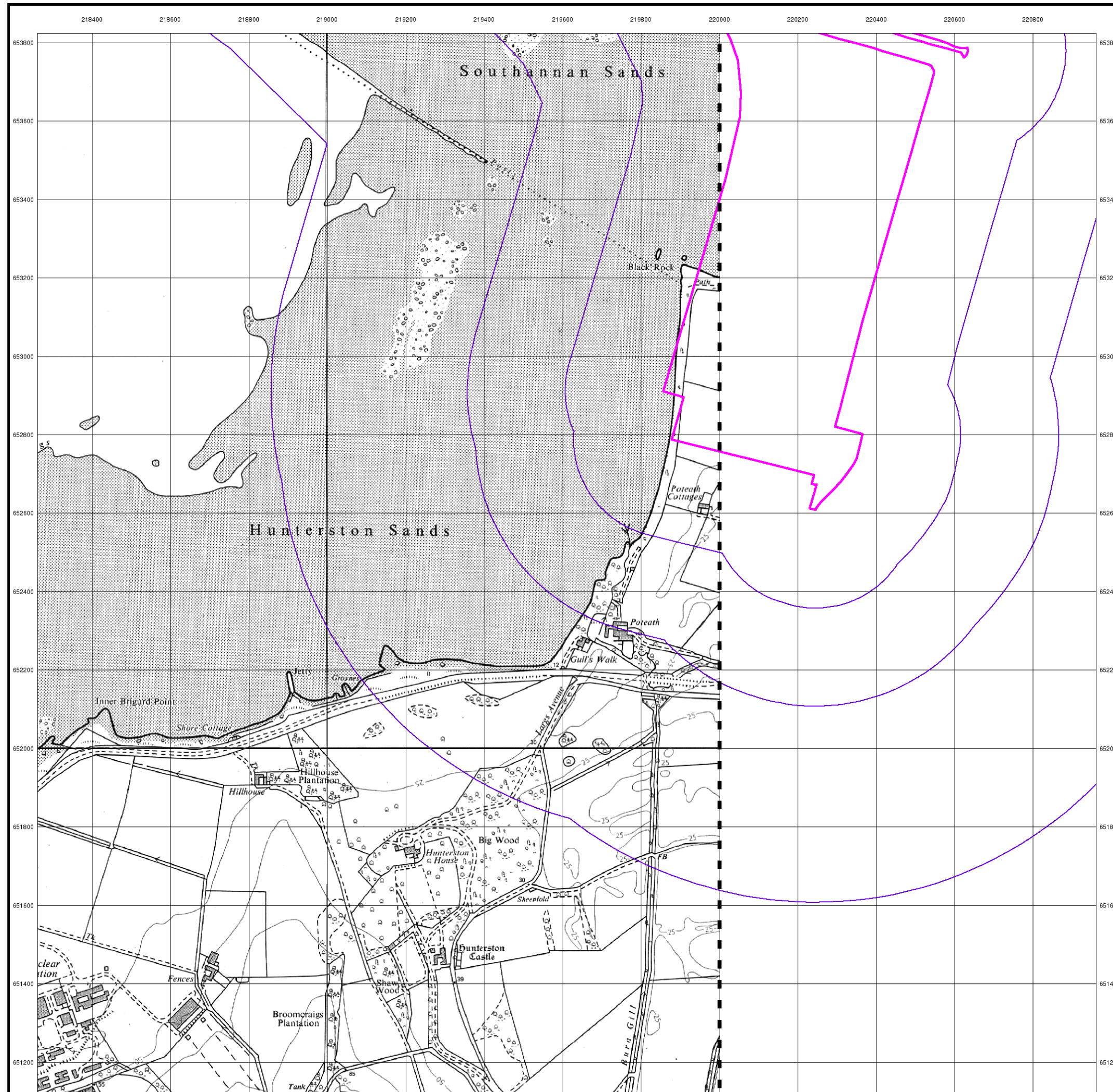
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Site at 219948,653824



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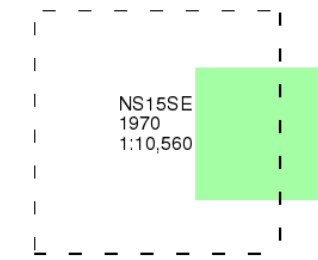
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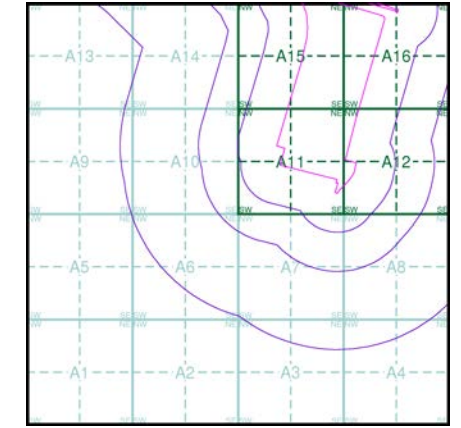
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1970**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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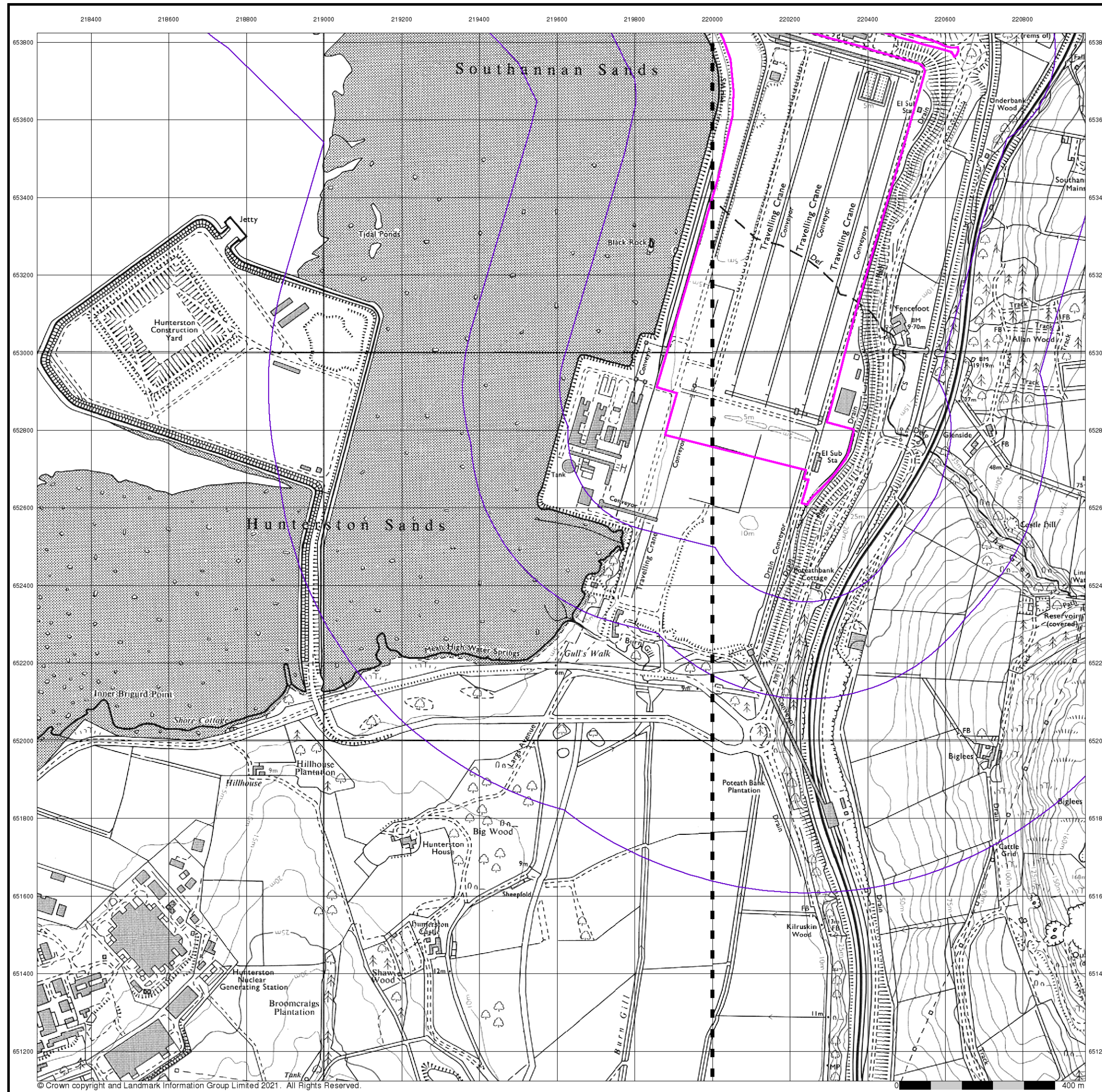
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Site at 219948,653824



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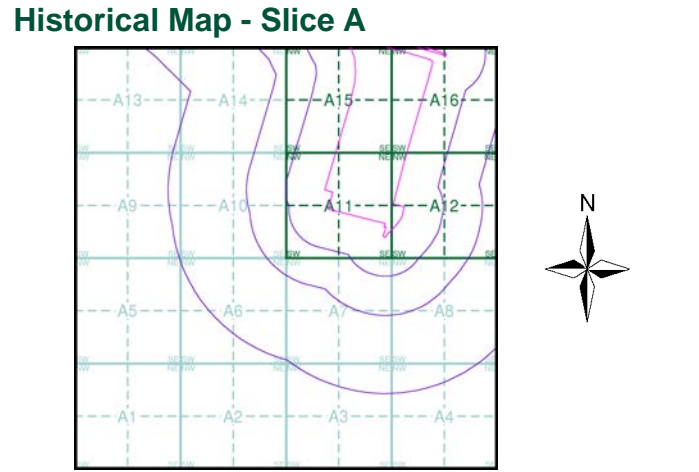
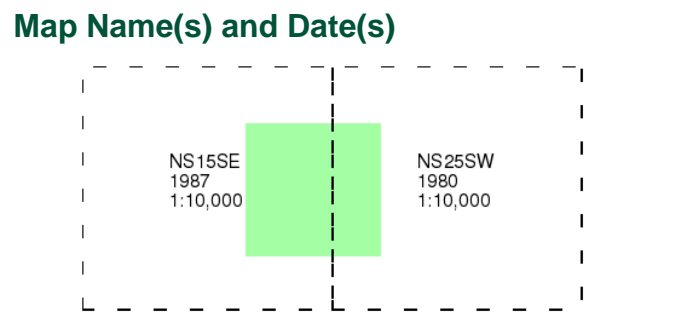




**rps**

**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1980 - 1987**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

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**Order Details**

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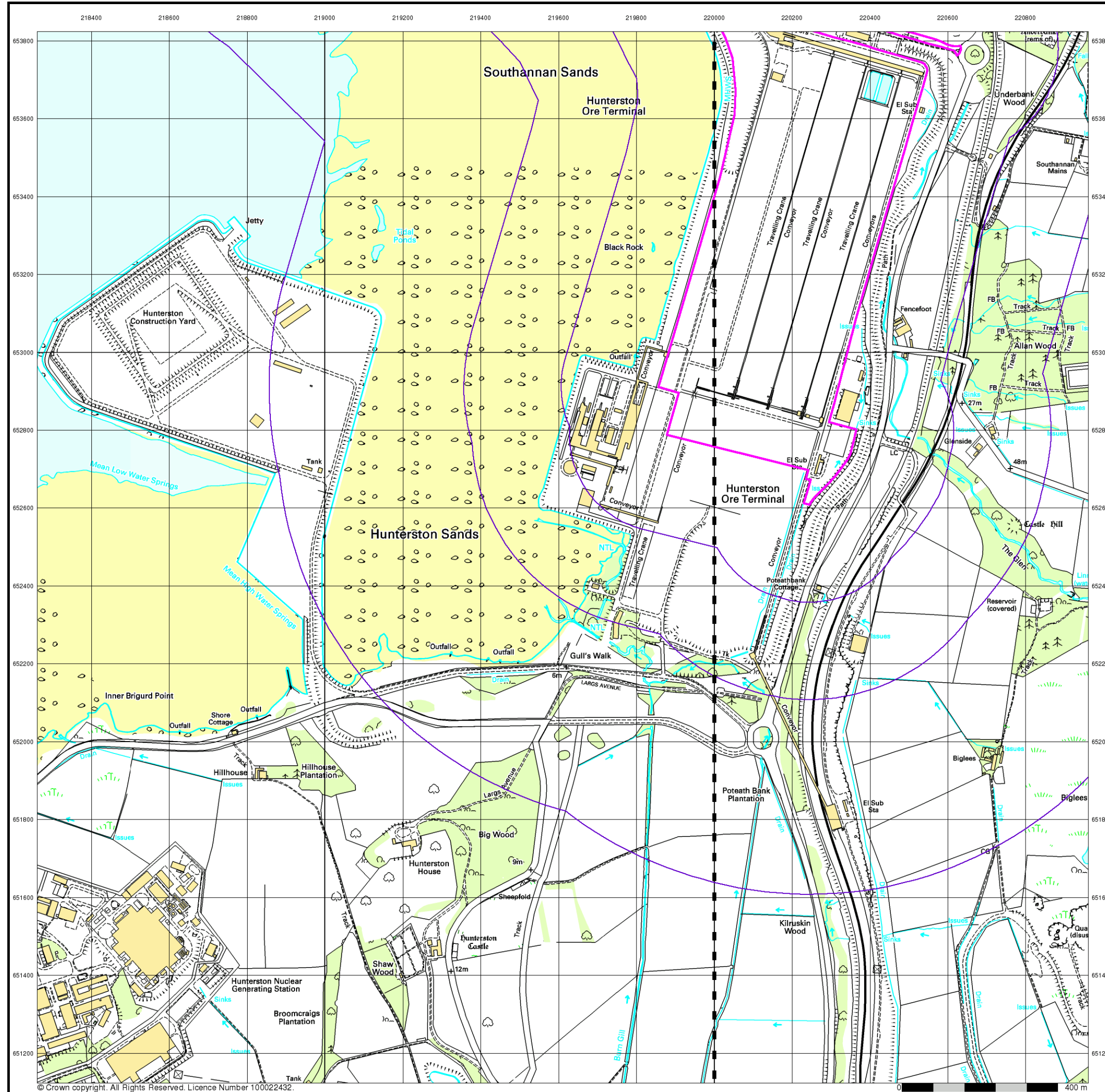
**Site Details**

Site at 219948,653824

**Landmark**  
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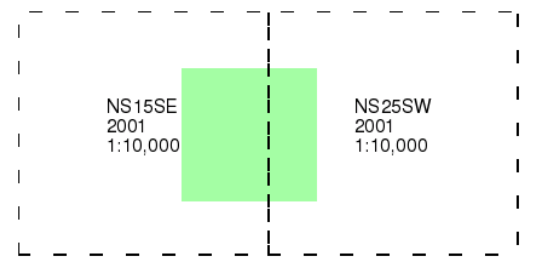
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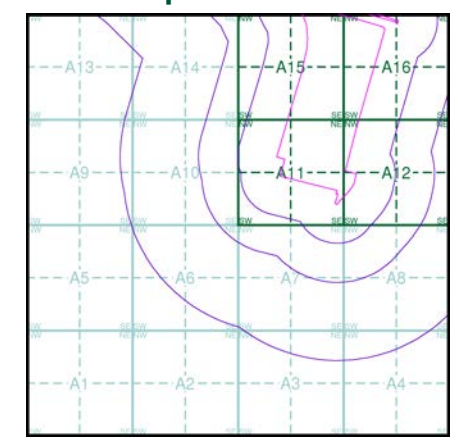
**10k Raster Mapping**  
**Published 2001**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
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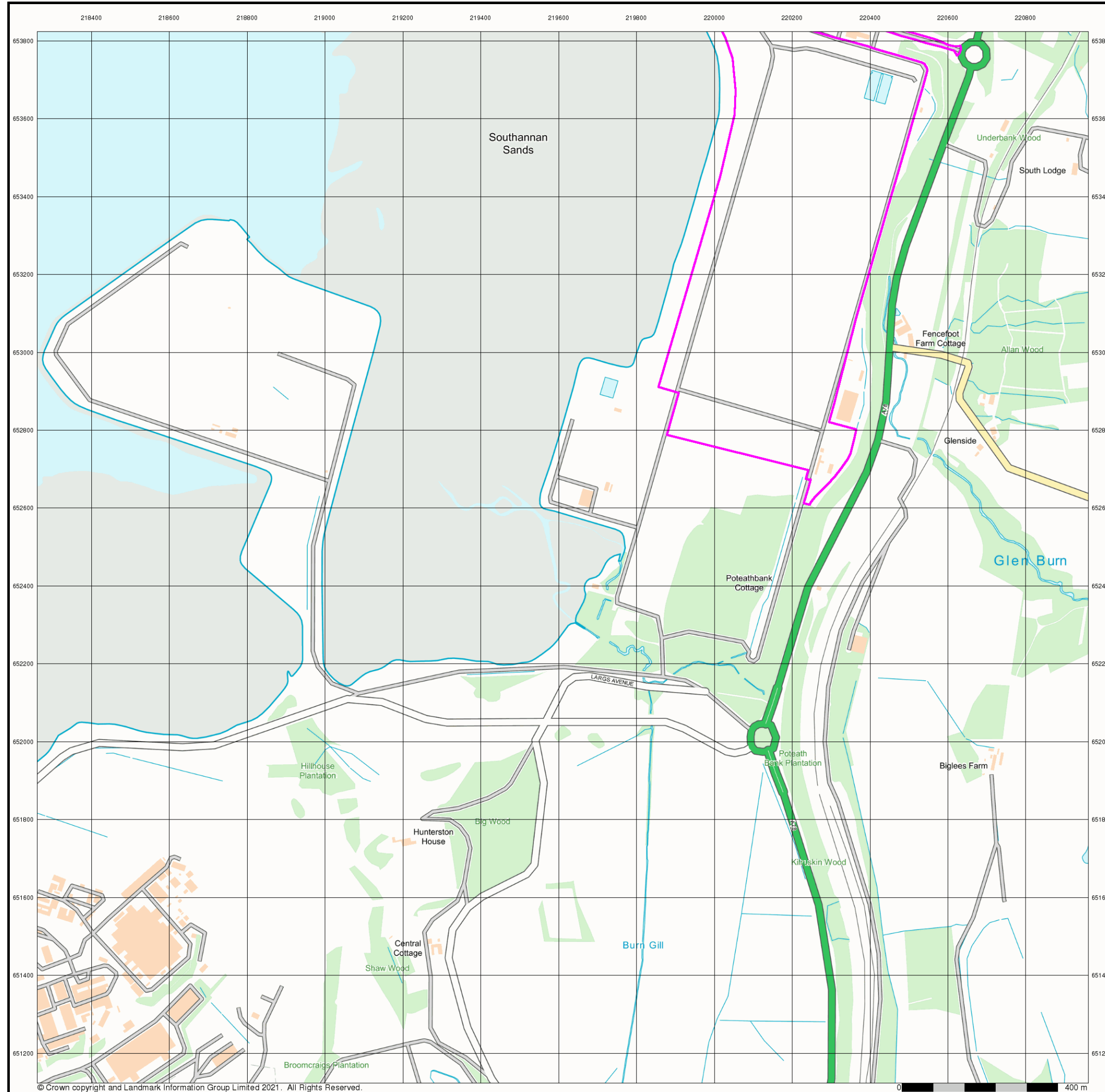
**Site Details**

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0 400 m



## Street View

Published 2021

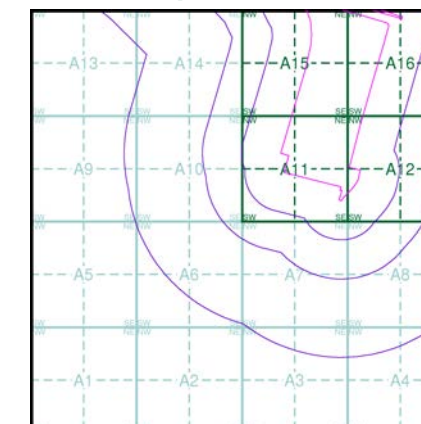
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Street View Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219970, 652810  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	<b>-285</b> Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

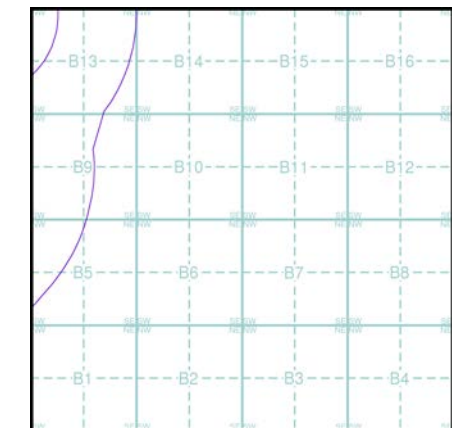
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1857 - 1858	2
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1869	3
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1897	4
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1897	5
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1911 - 1912	6
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1958	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2001	10
Street View	Variable		11

## Historical Map - Slice B



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

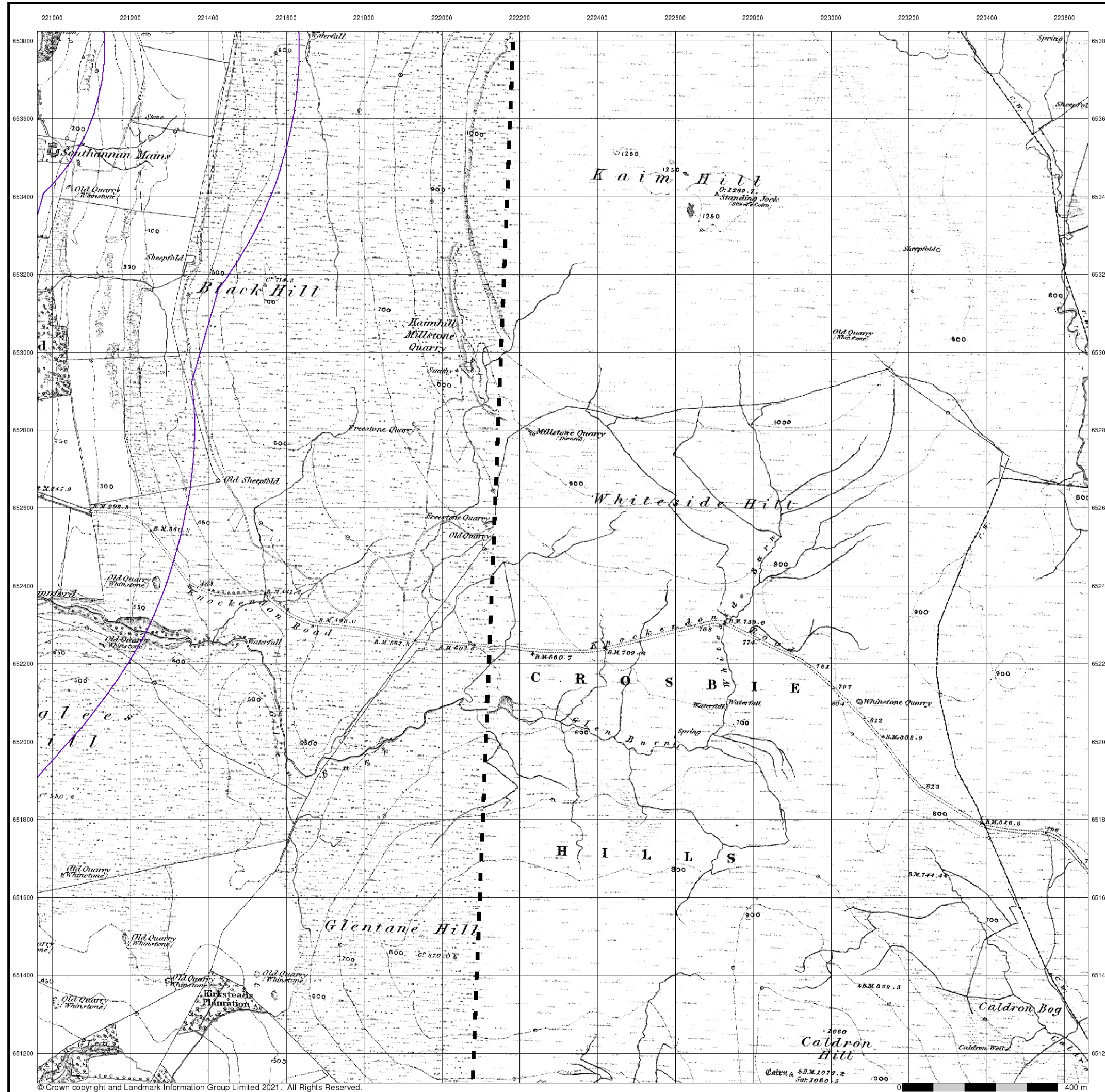
## Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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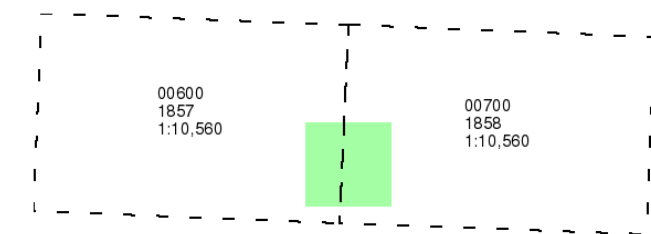
## Ayrshire

Published 1857 - 1858

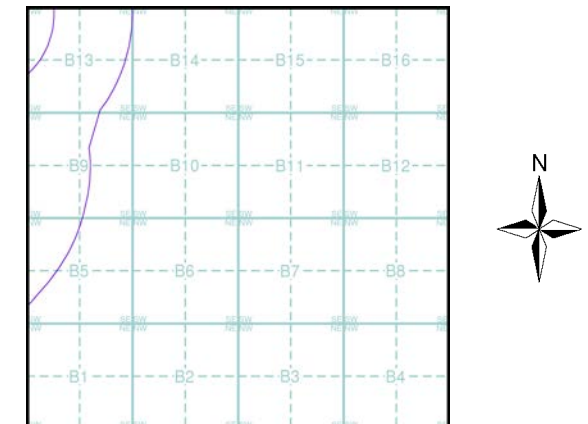
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice B



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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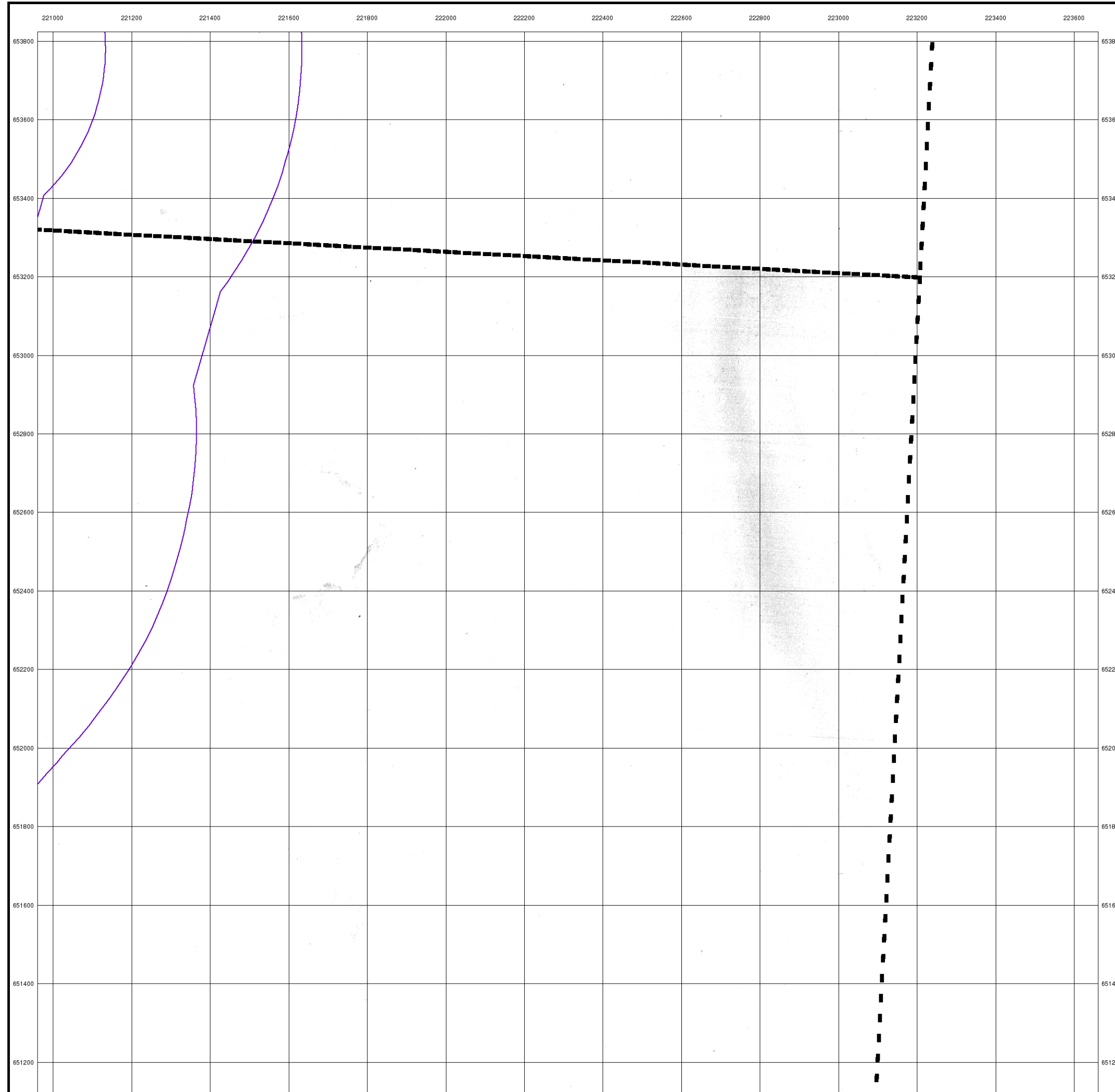
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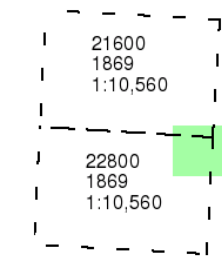
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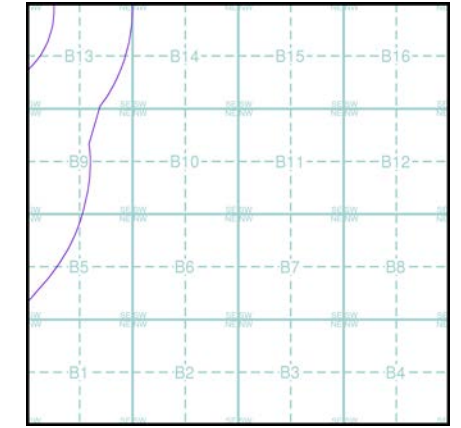
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1869**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

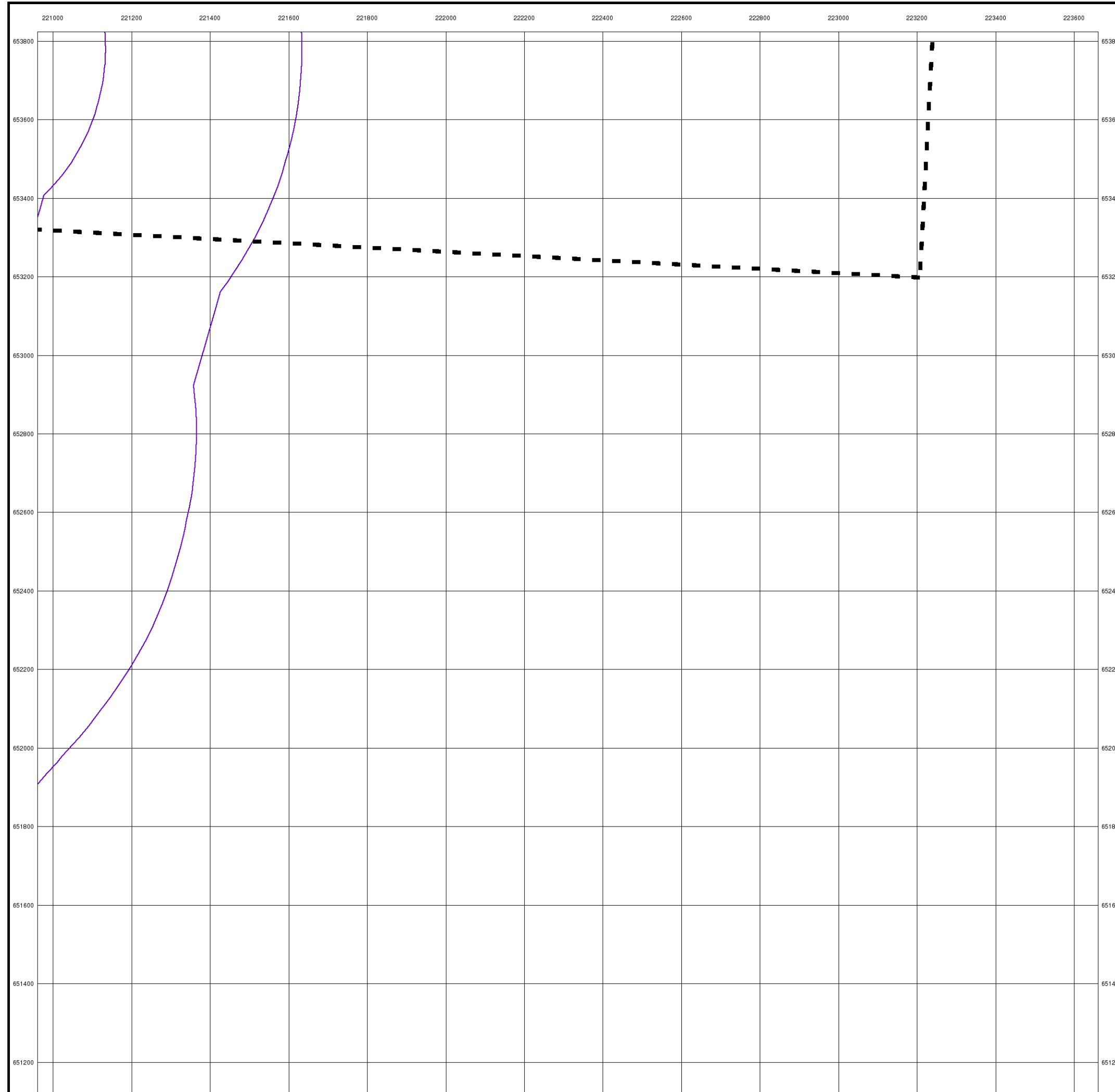
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 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

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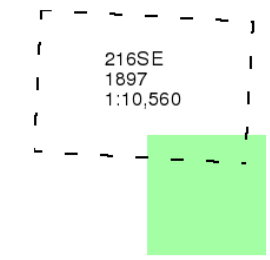
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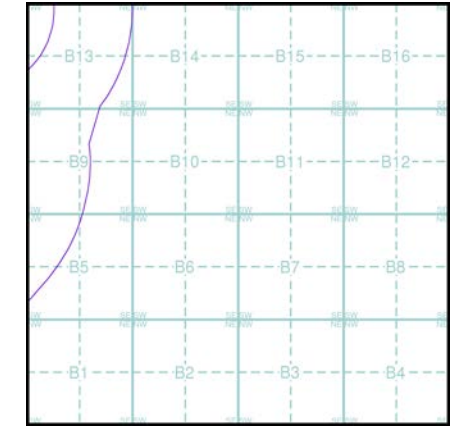
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

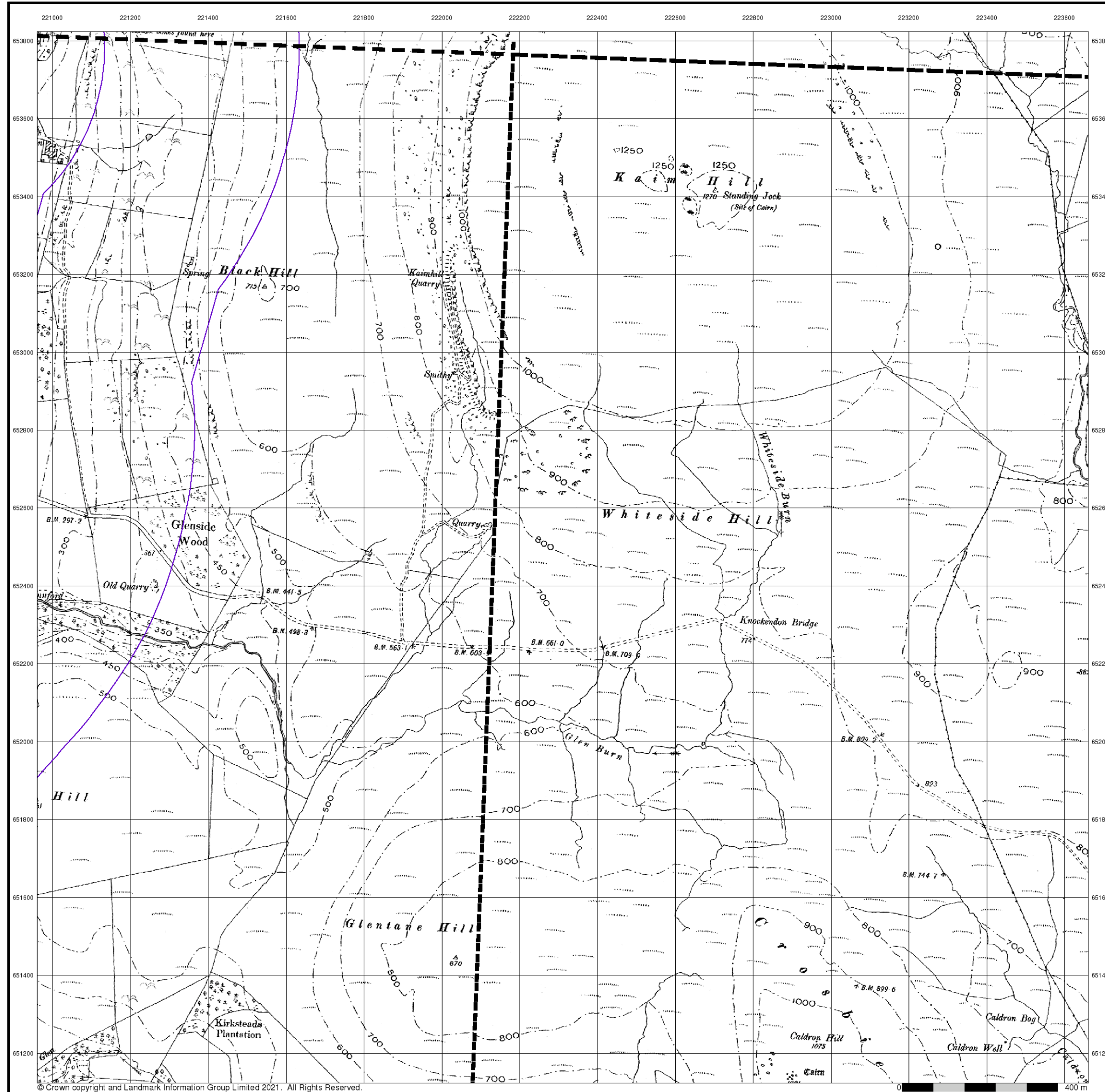
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 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

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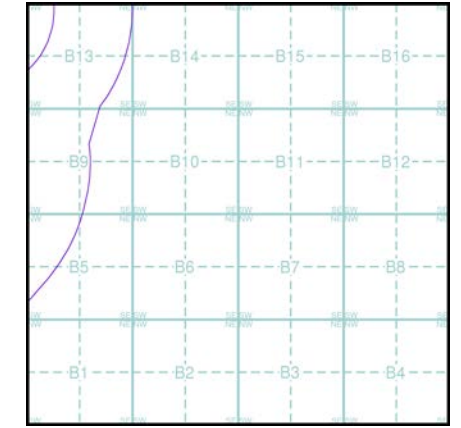
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE 1897 1:10,560	007NW 1897 1:10,560
006SE 1897 1:10,560	007SW 1897 1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

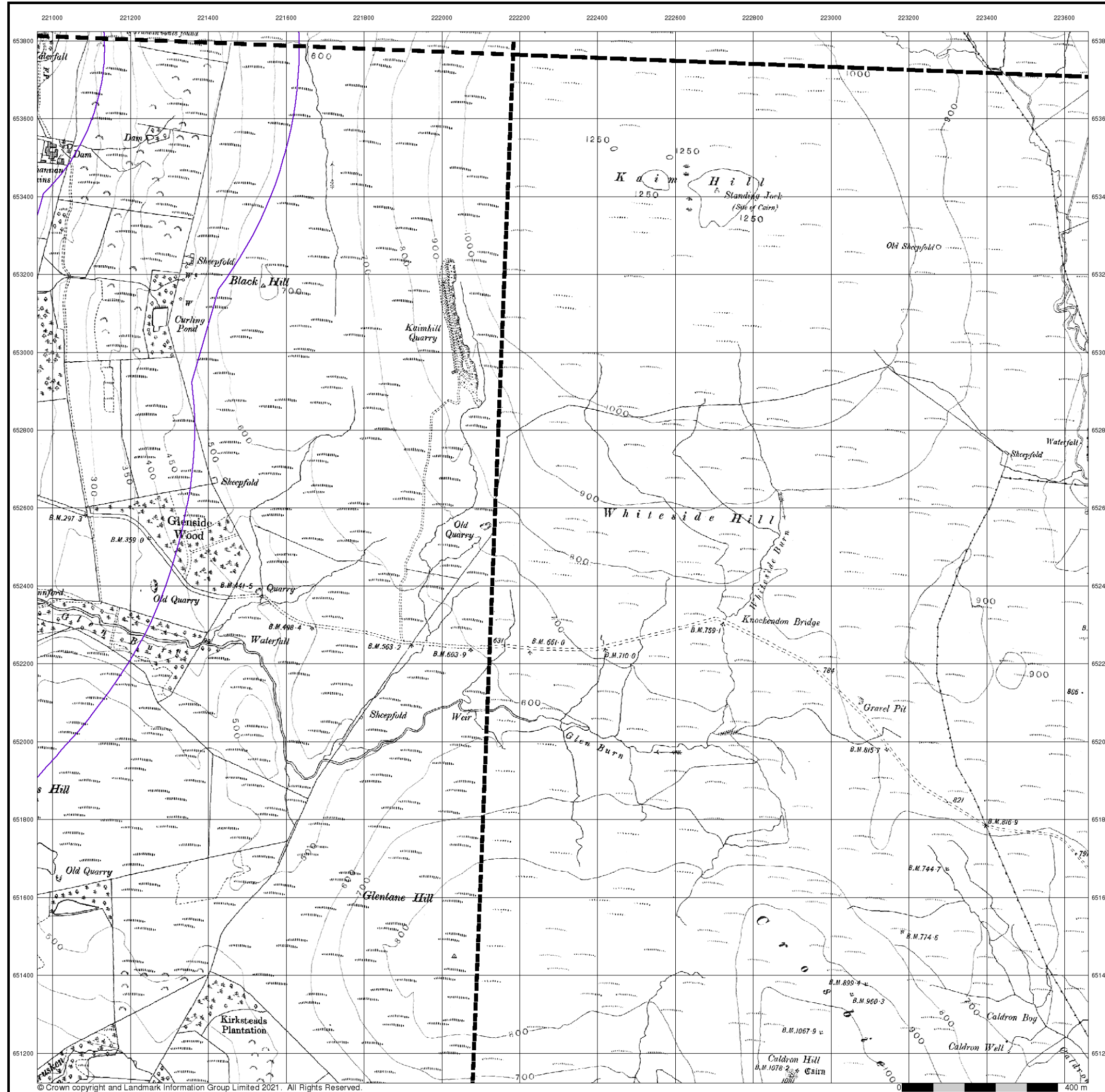
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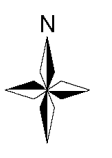
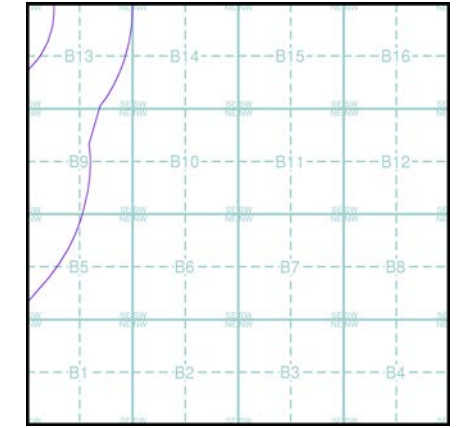
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1911 - 1912**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE 1912 1:10,560	007NW 1911 1:10,560
006SE 1911 1:10,560	007SW 1911 1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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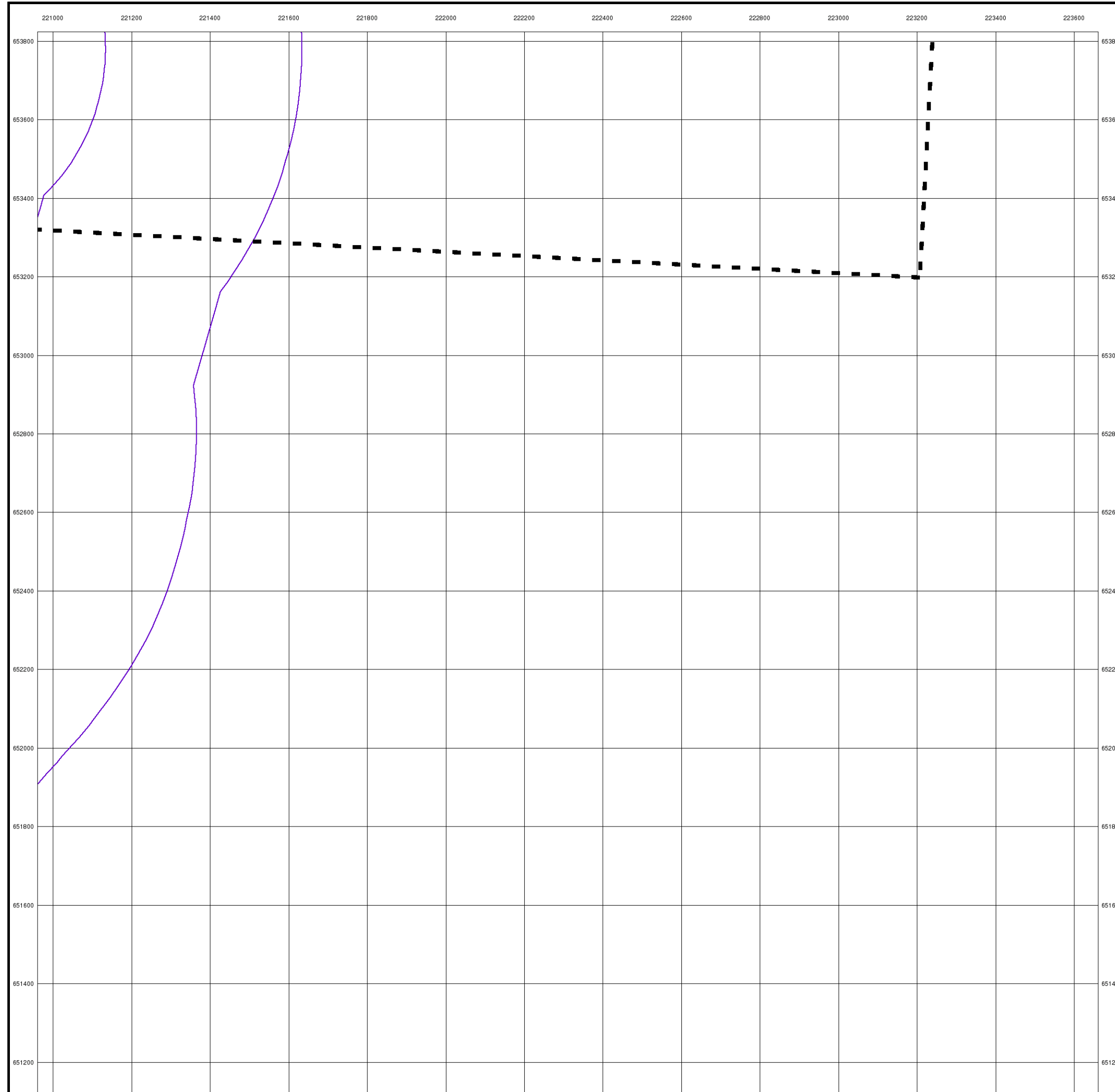
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Site at 219948,653824



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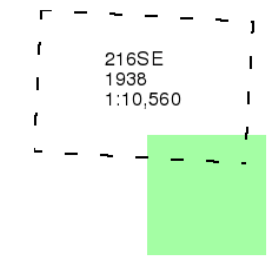
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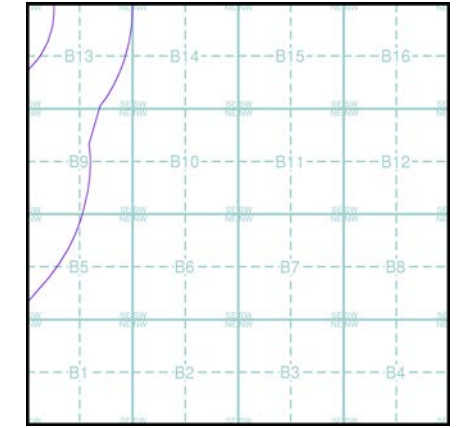
**Argyllshire**  
**Published 1938**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

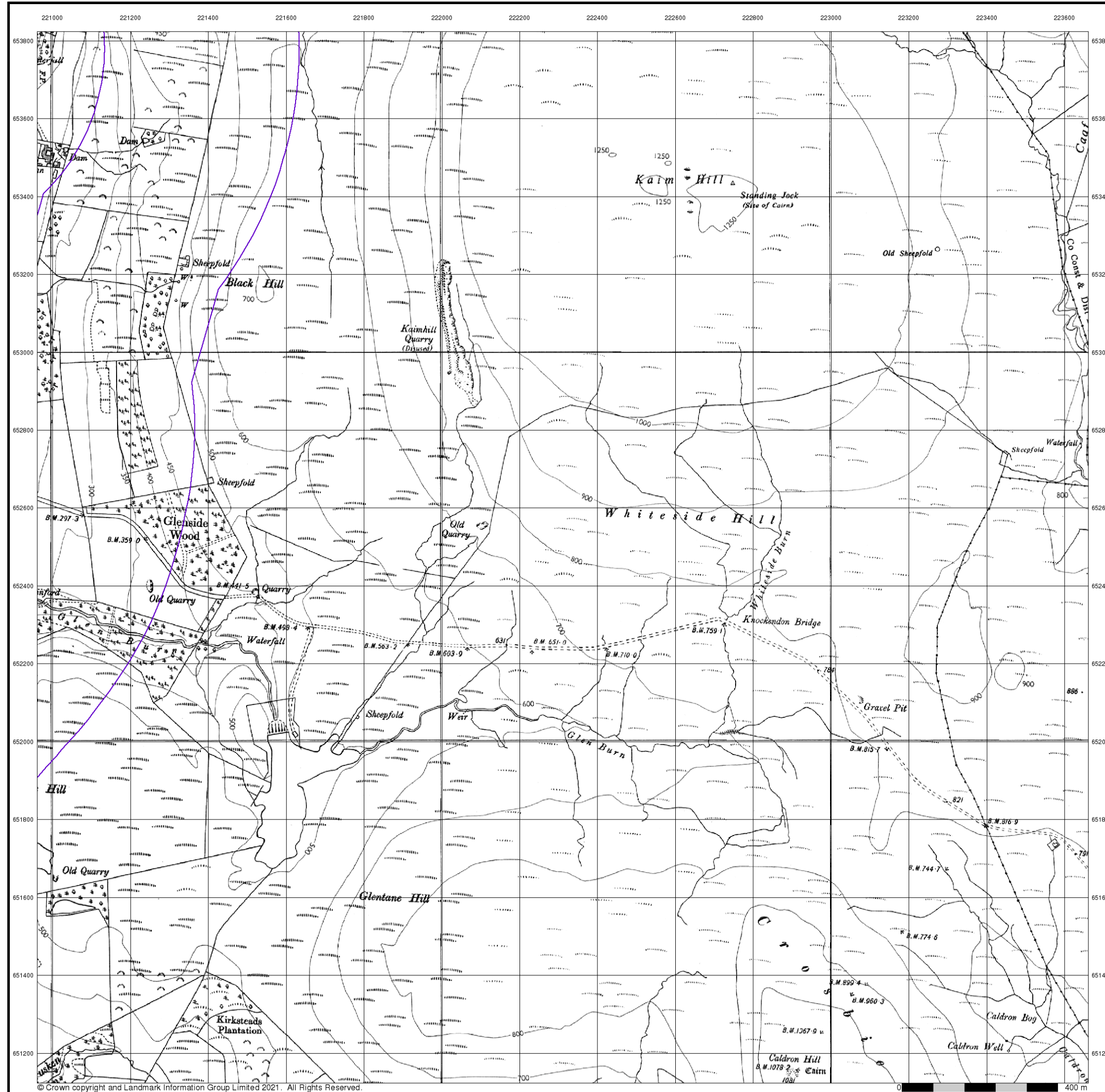
Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
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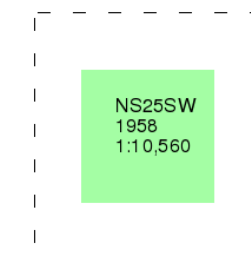
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1958

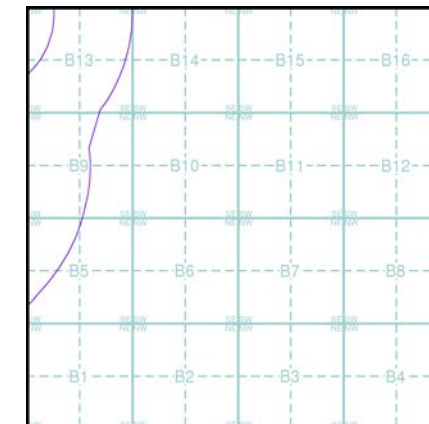
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice B



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

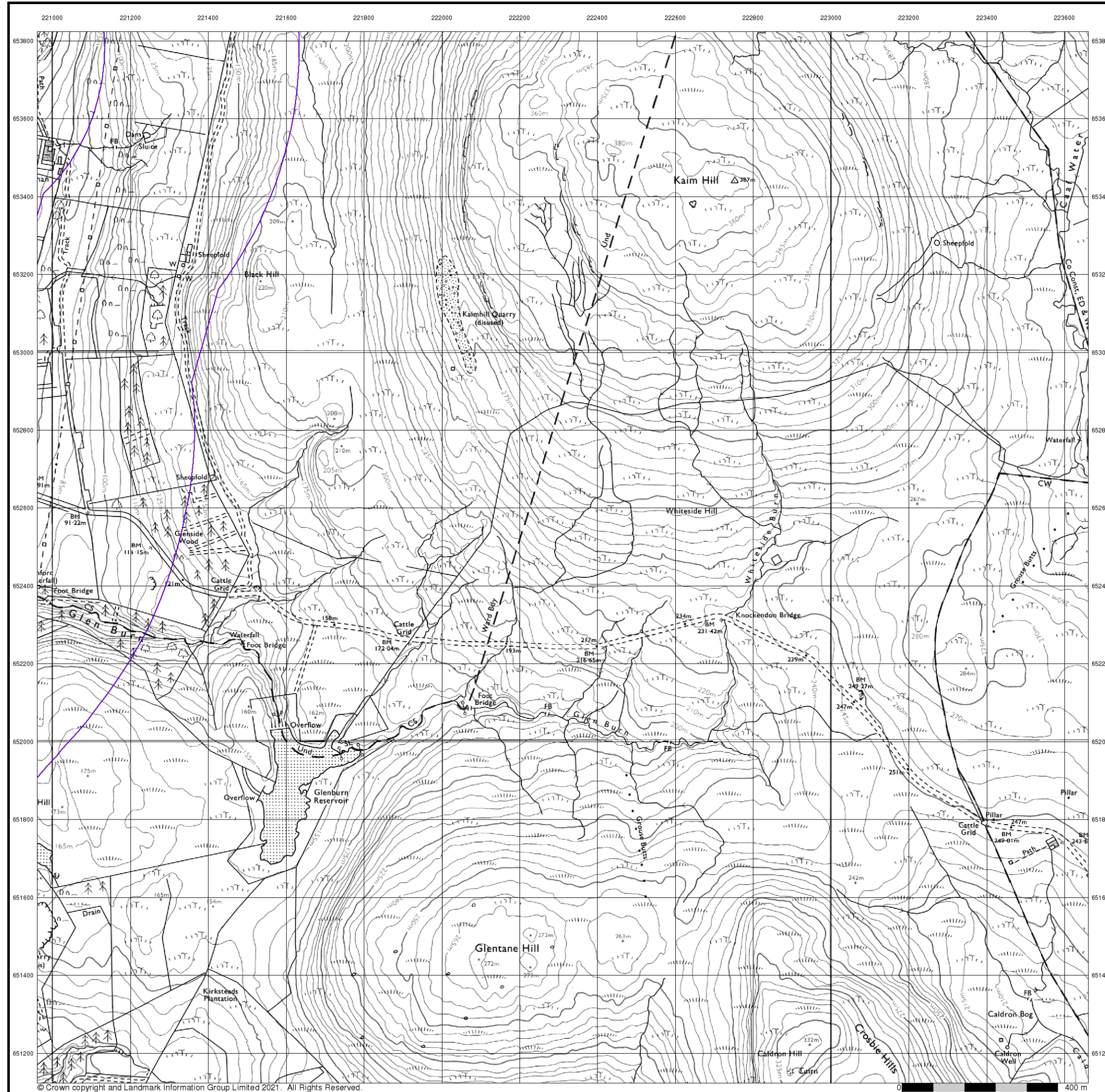
### Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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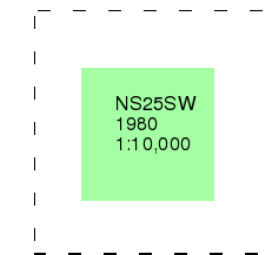
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980

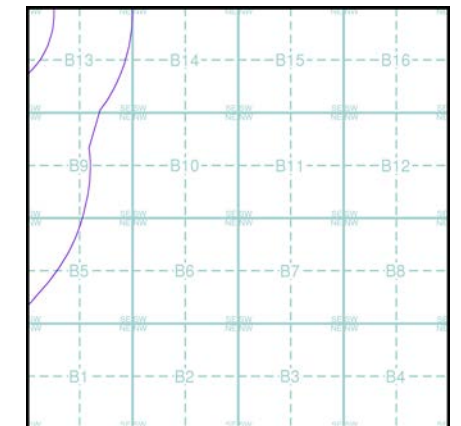
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice B



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
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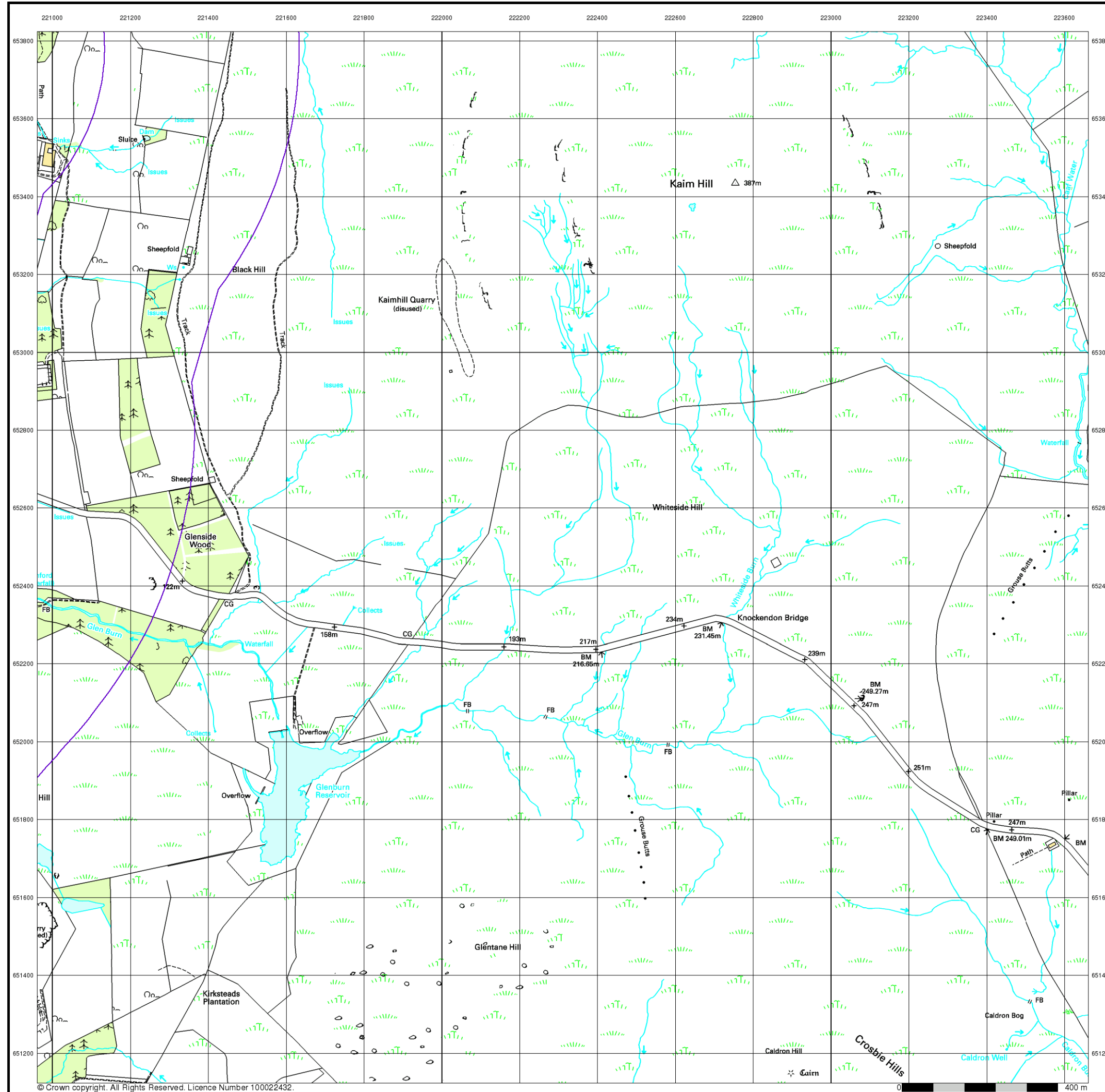
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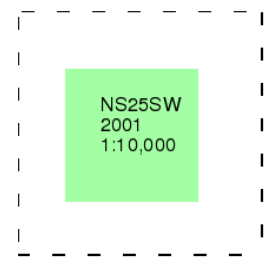
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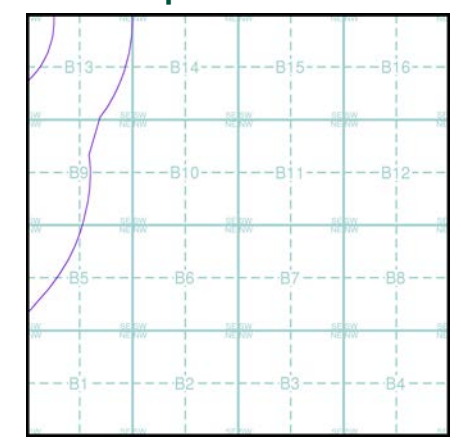
**10k Raster Mapping**  
**Published 2001**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice B**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
 Slice: B  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

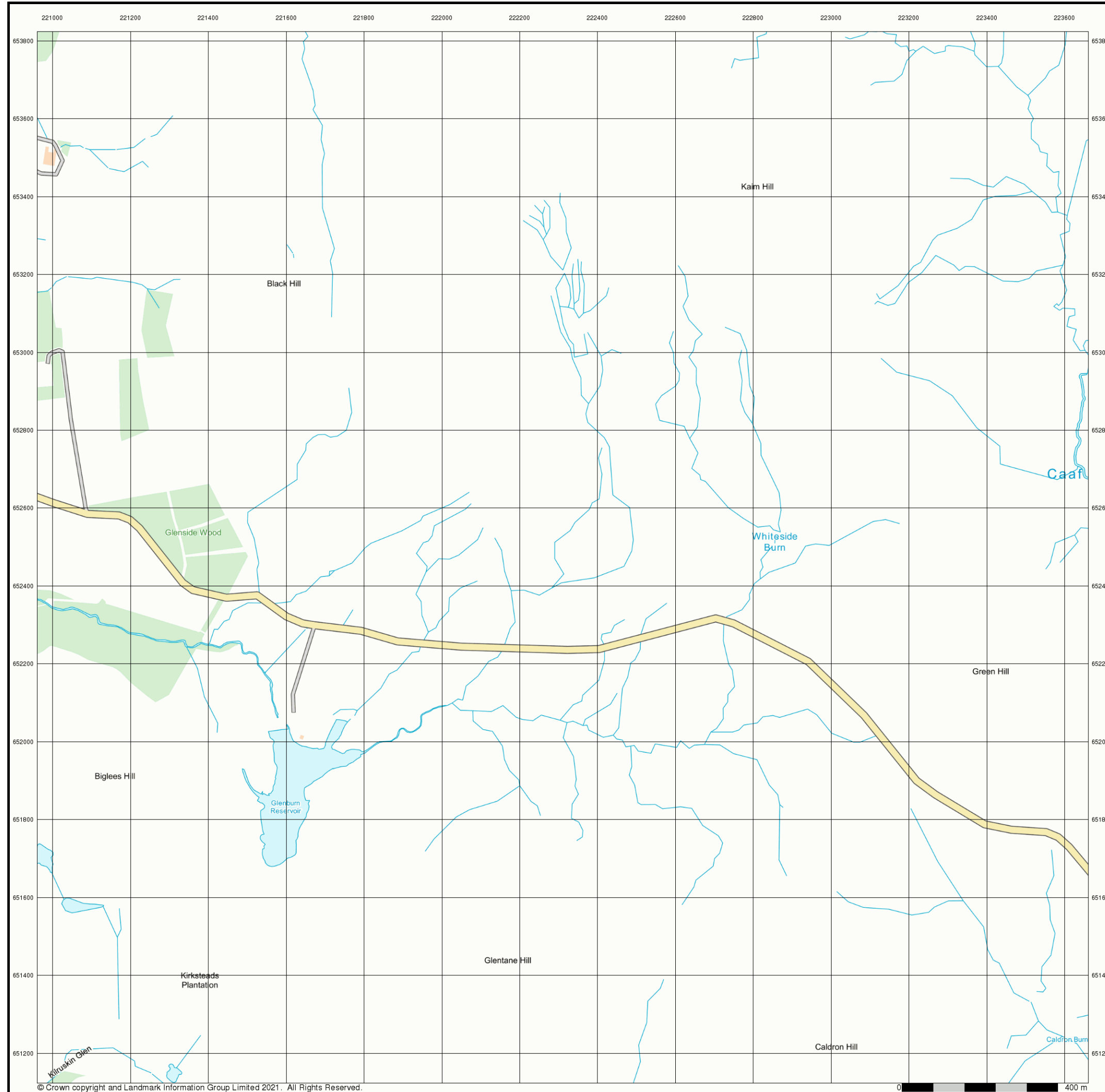
**Site Details**

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## Street View

Published 2021

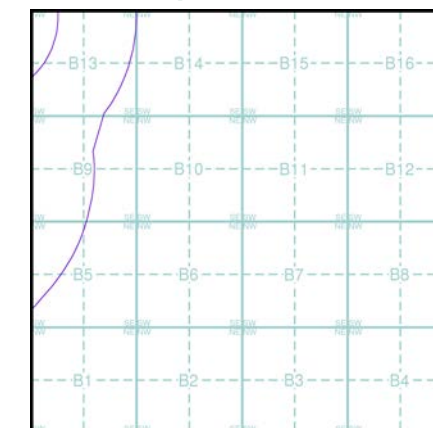
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Street View Map - Slice B



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221210, 653090  
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# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	<b>-285</b> Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

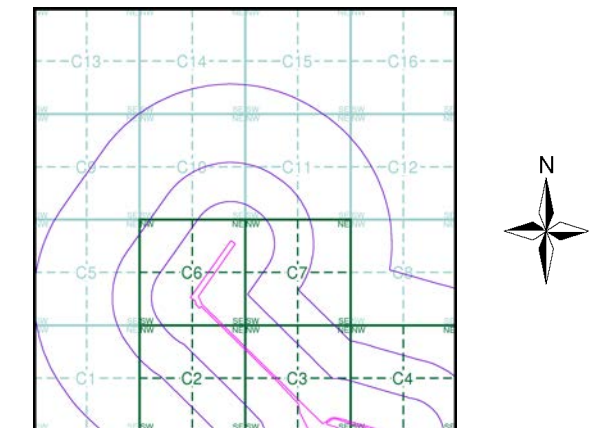
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1857	2
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1869	3
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1897	4
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1897	5
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1911 - 1912	6
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1957 - 1958	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1987	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2001	12
Street View	Variable		13

## Historical Map - Slice C



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

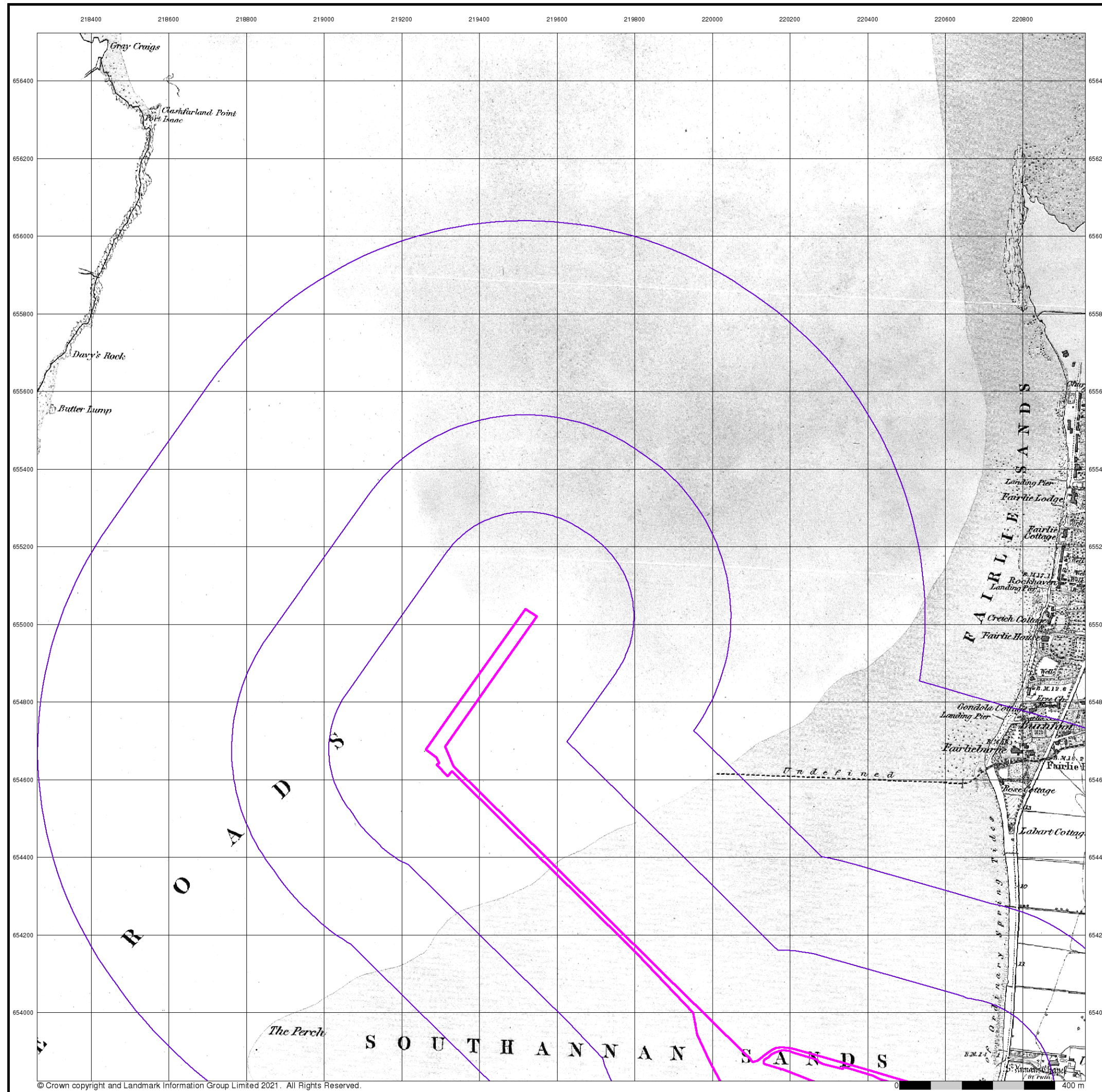
## Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





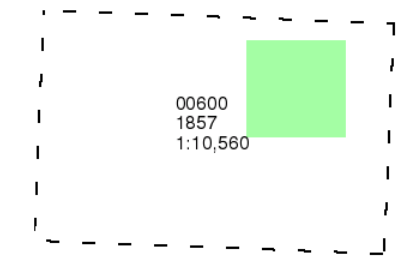
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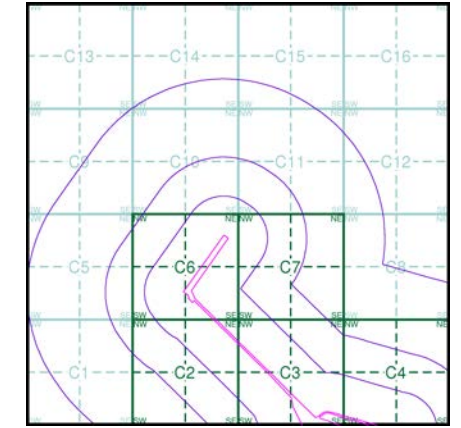
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1857**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice C**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

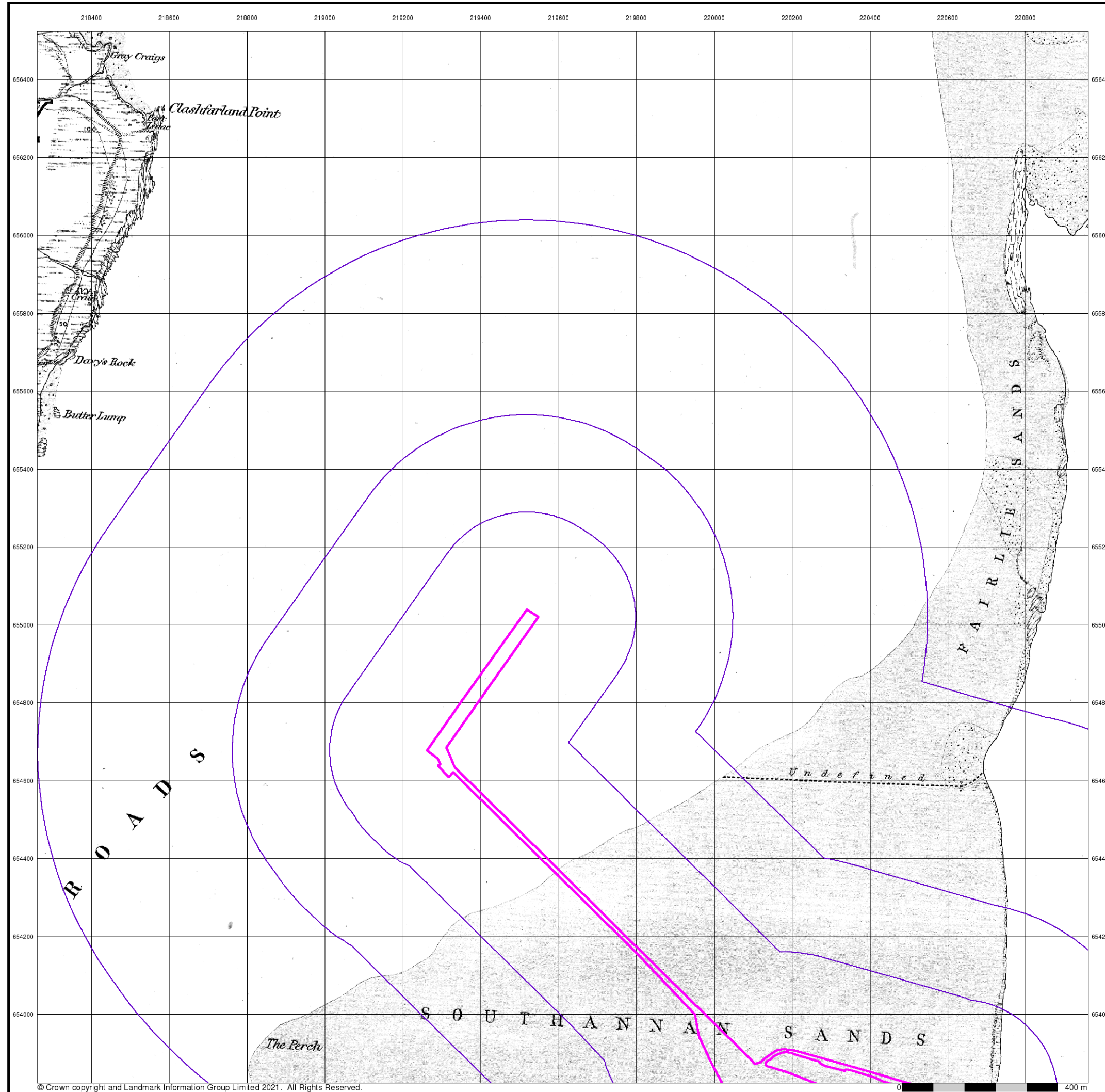
**Site Details**

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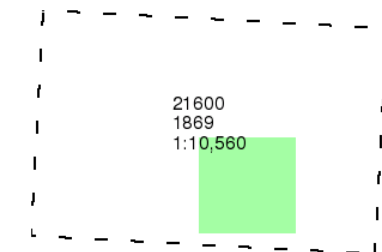
## Argyllshire

Published 1869

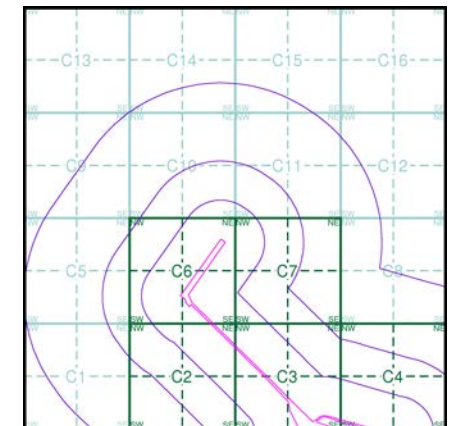
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
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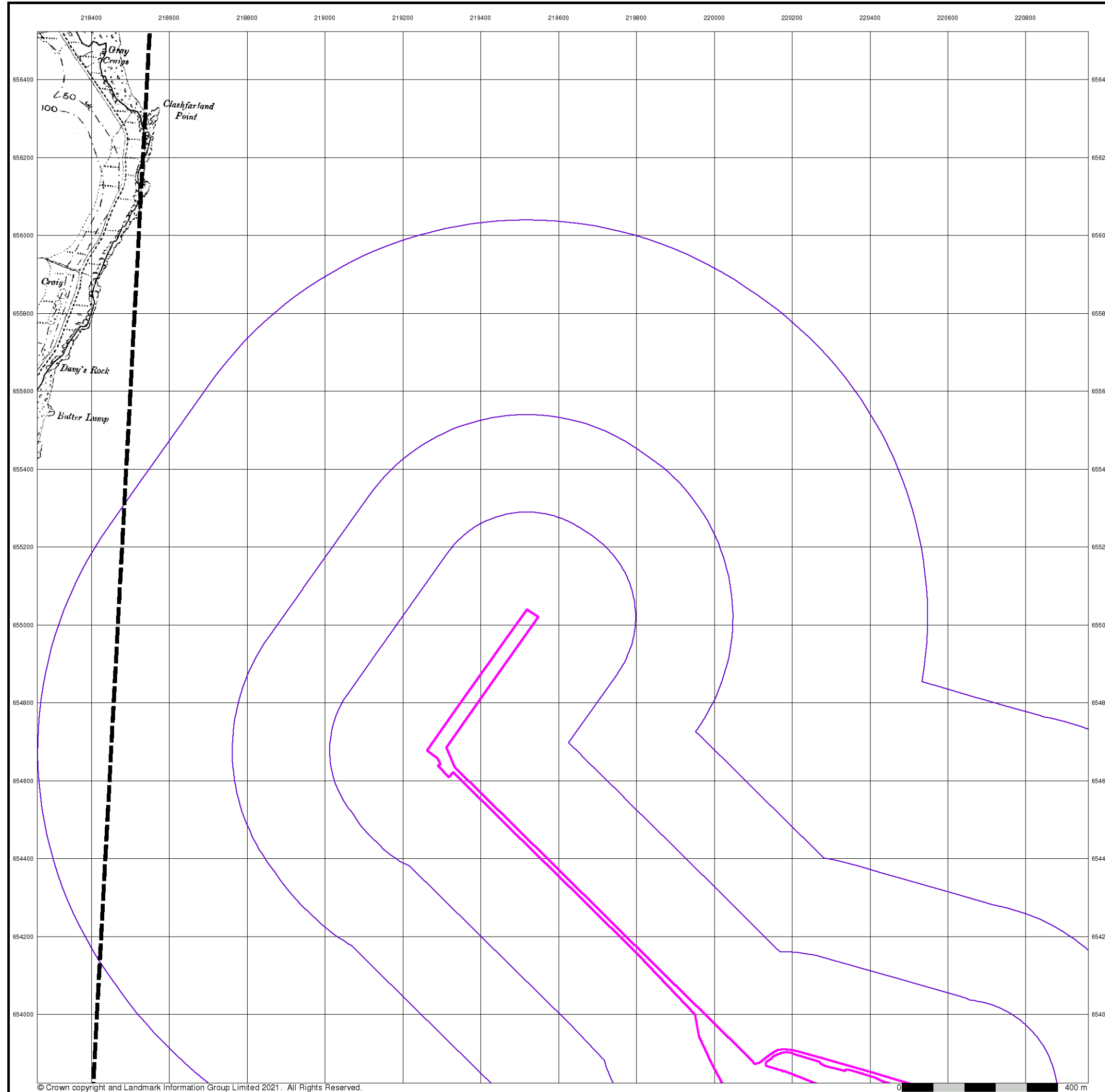
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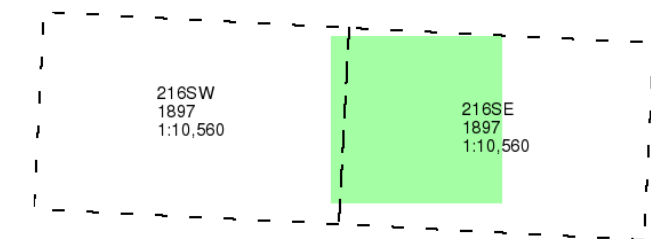
## Argyllshire

Published 1897

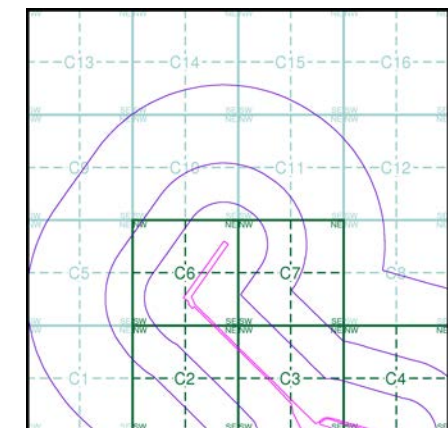
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

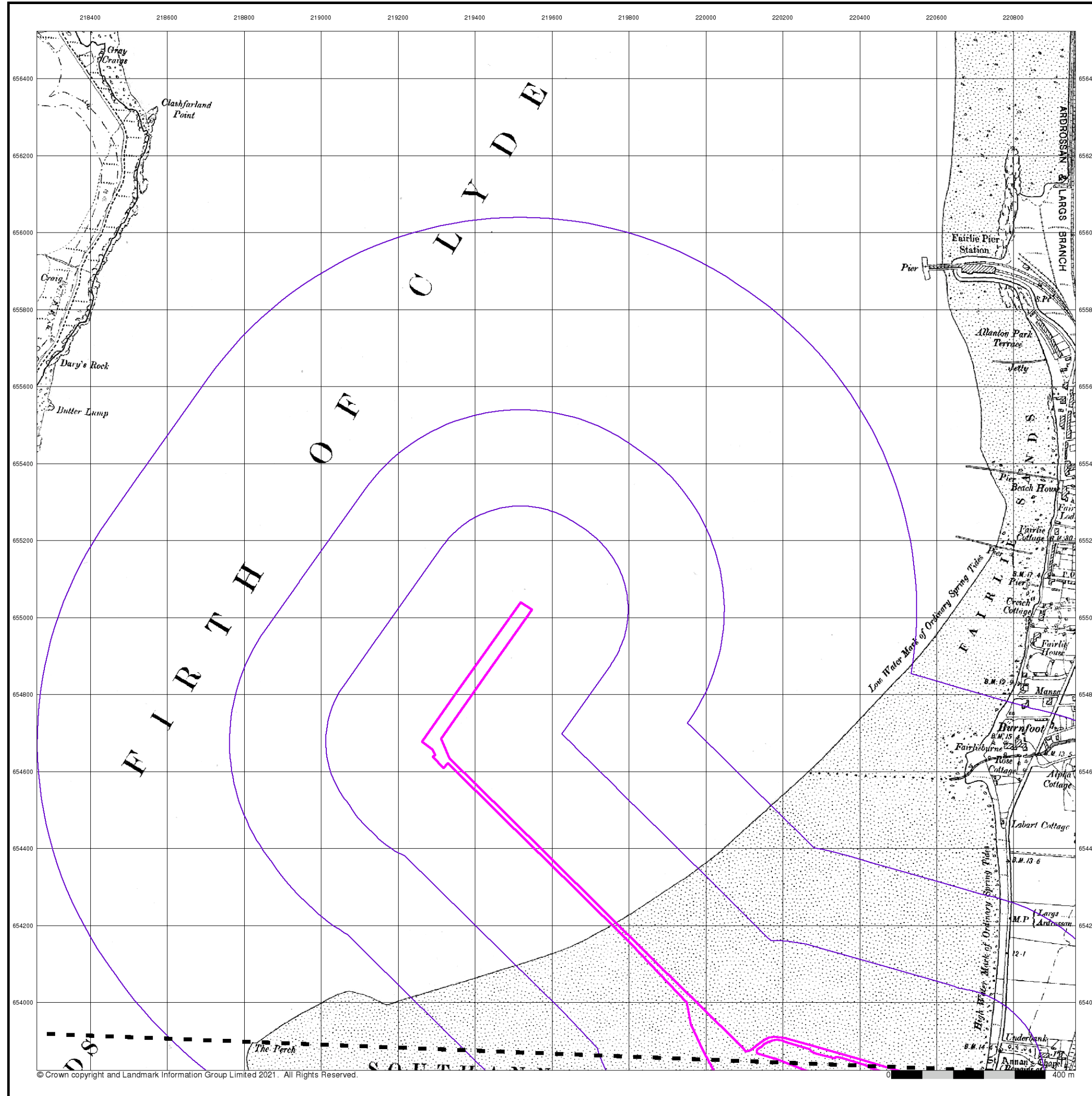
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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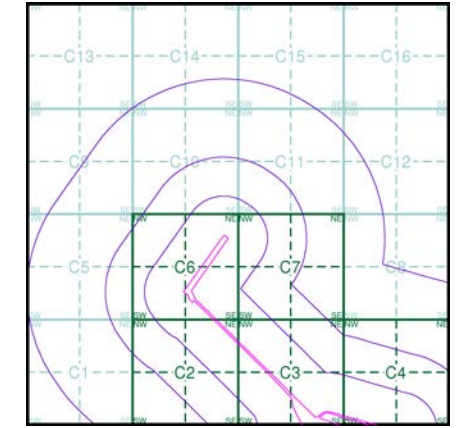
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE	1897	1:10,560
006SE	1897	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice C**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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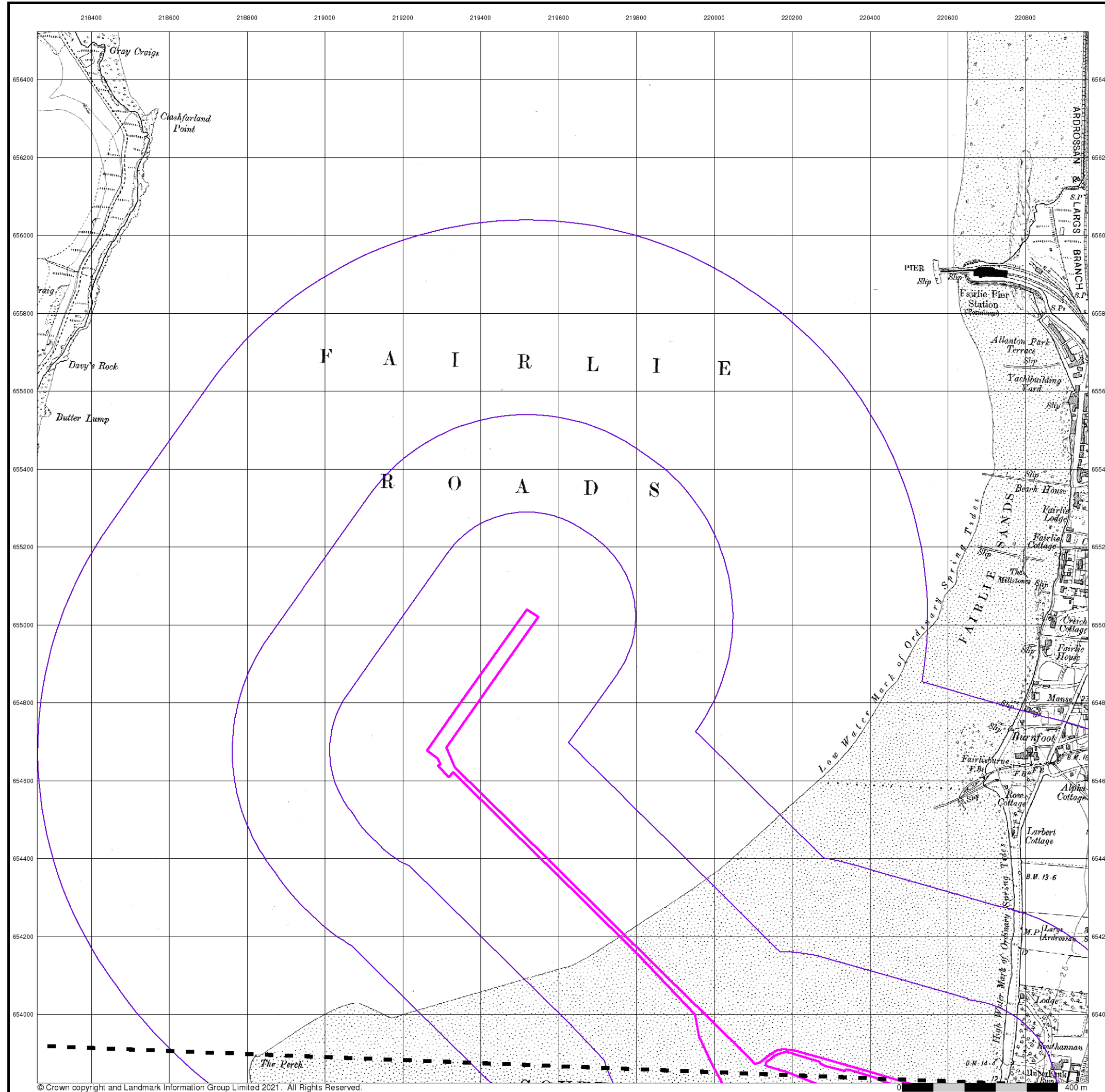
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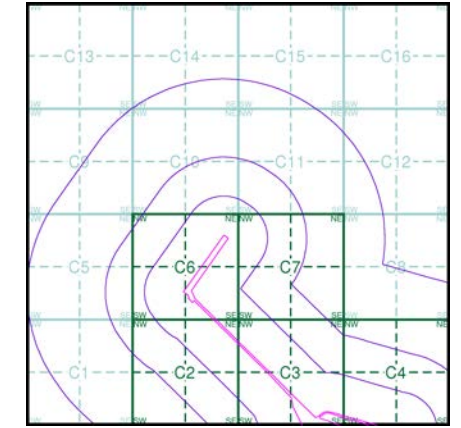
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1911 - 1912**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

006NE	1912	1:10,560
006SE	1911	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice C**



**Order Details**

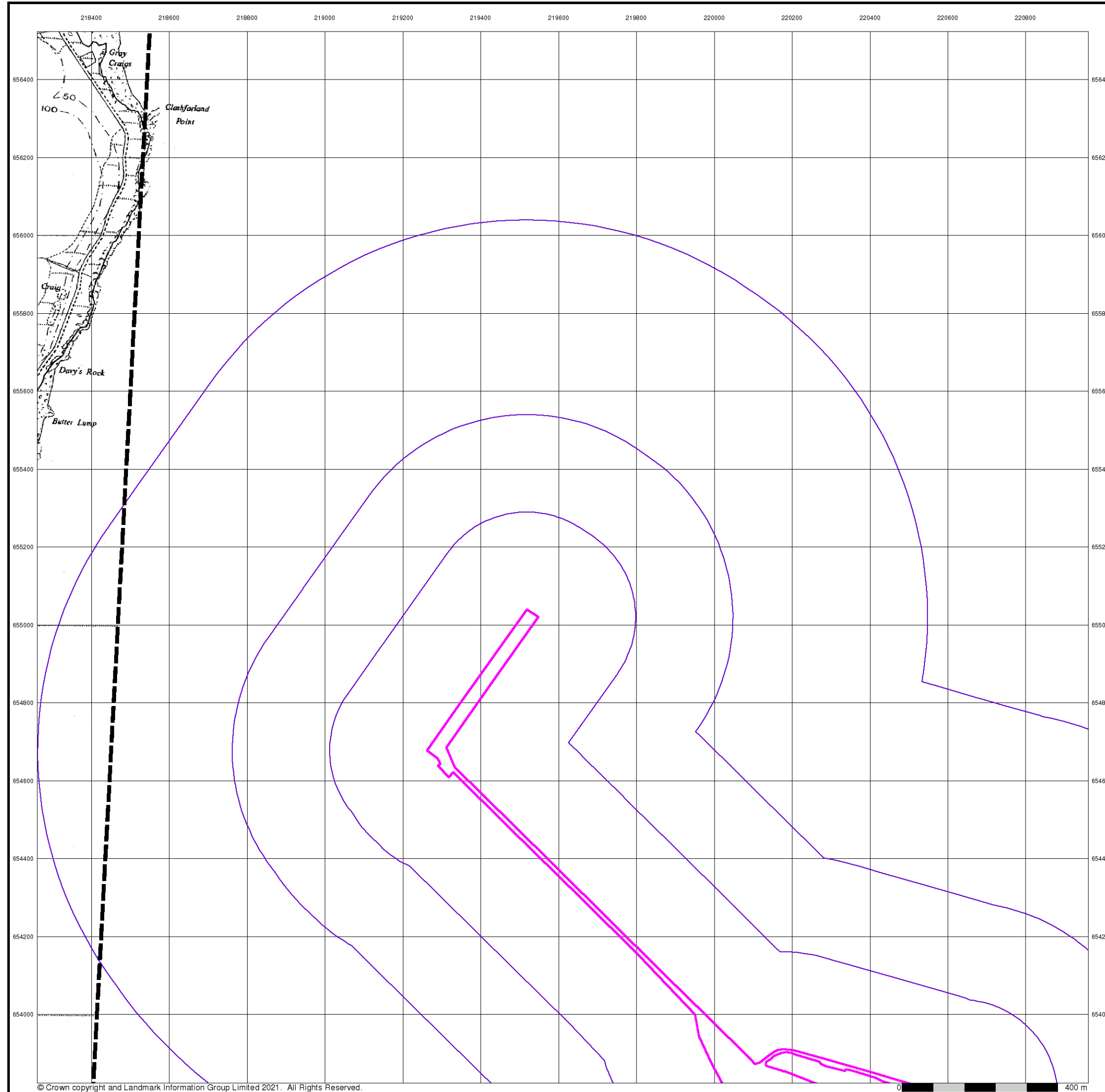
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 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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0 400 m



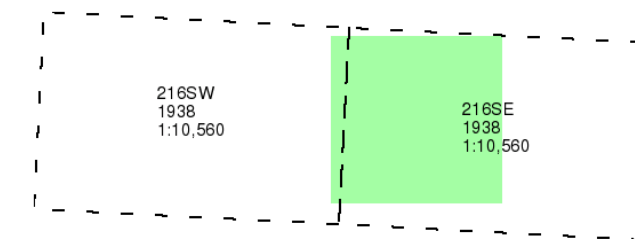
## Argyllshire

Published 1938

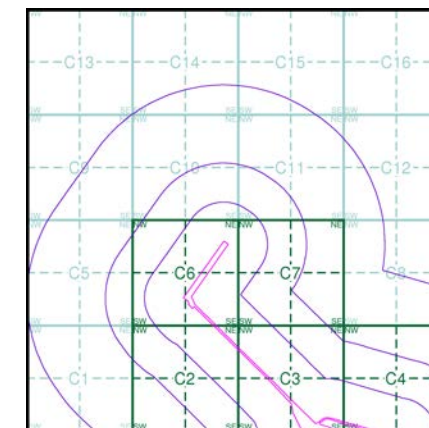
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1957 - 1958

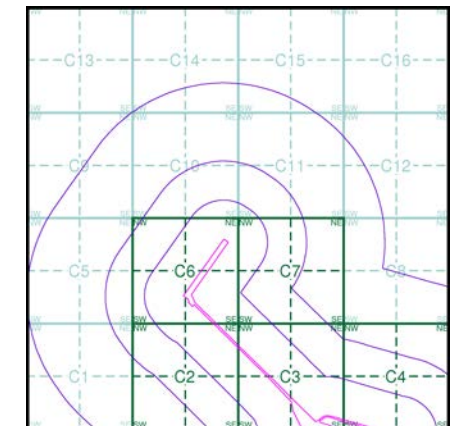
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS15NE	1957	1:10,560
NS15SE	1957	1:10,560
NS25SW	1958	1:10,560

### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

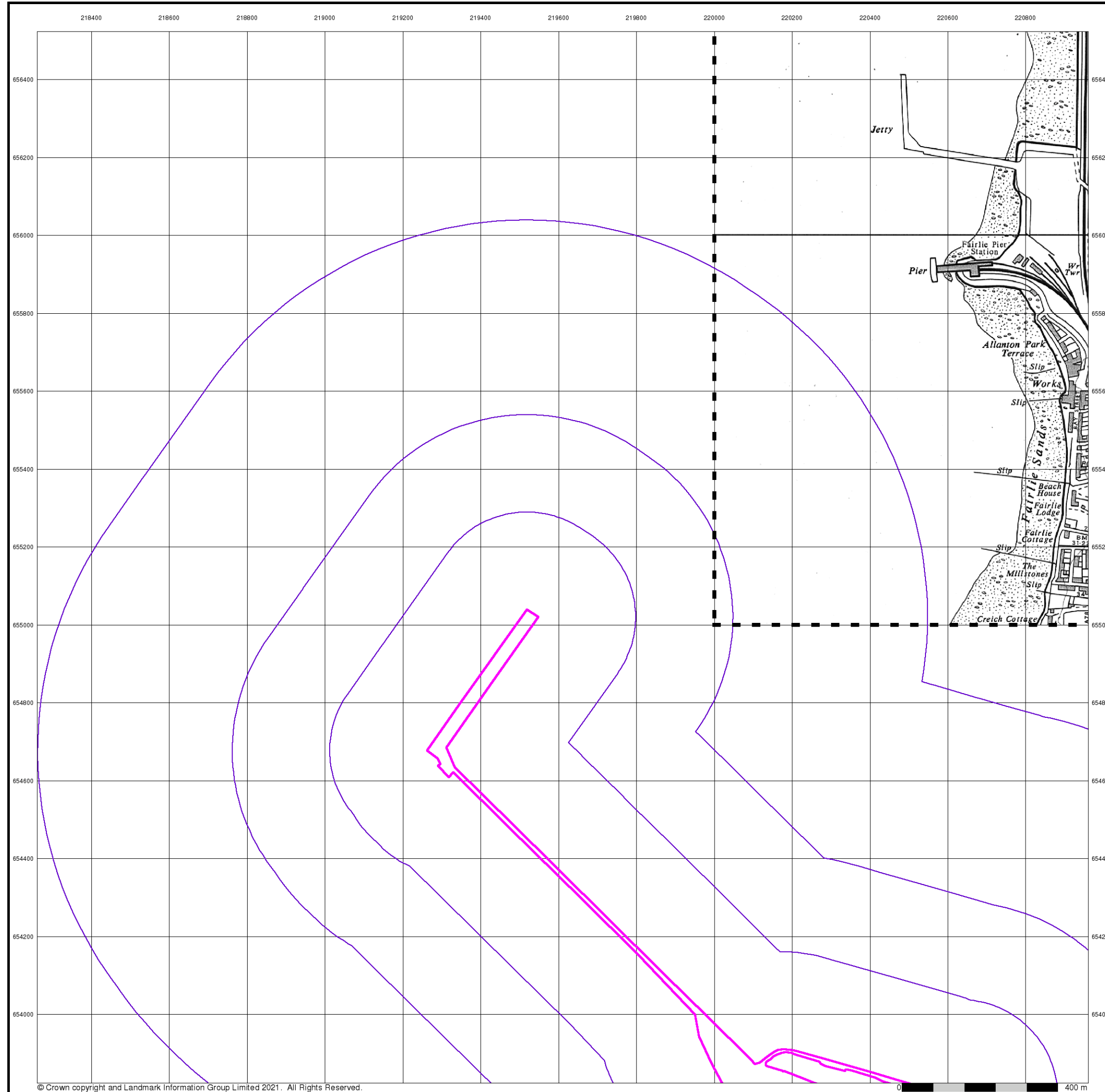
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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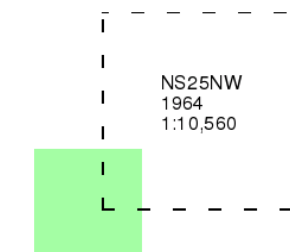
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

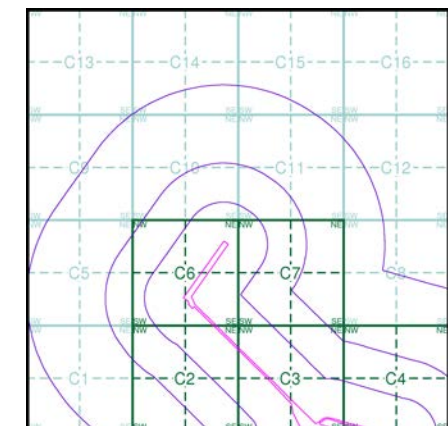
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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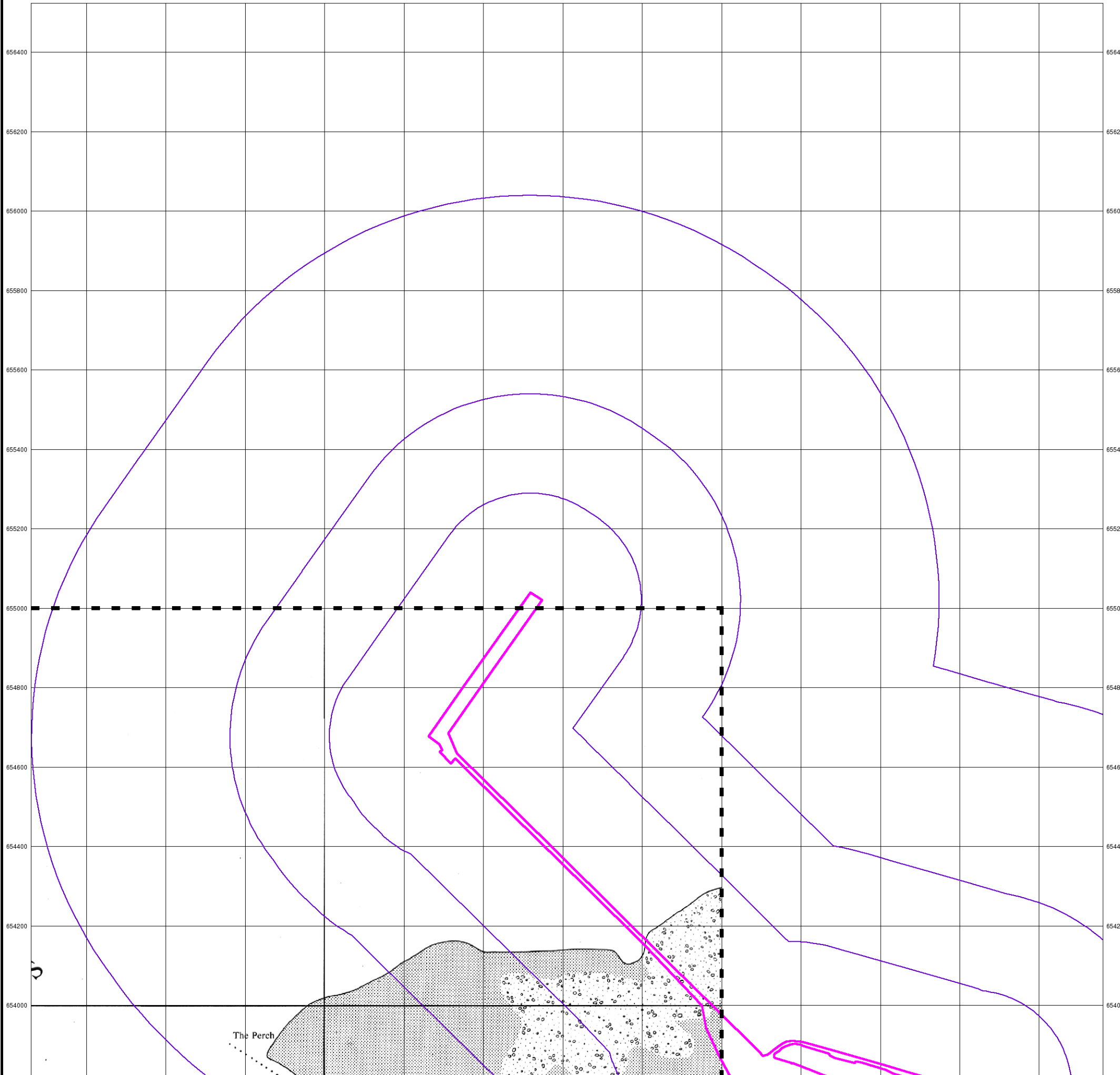
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218400 218600 218800 219000 219200 219400 219600 219800 220000 220200 220400 220600 220800



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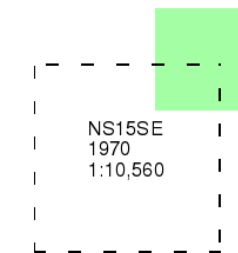
### Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

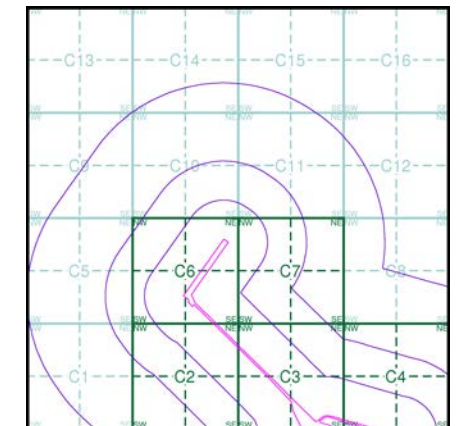
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

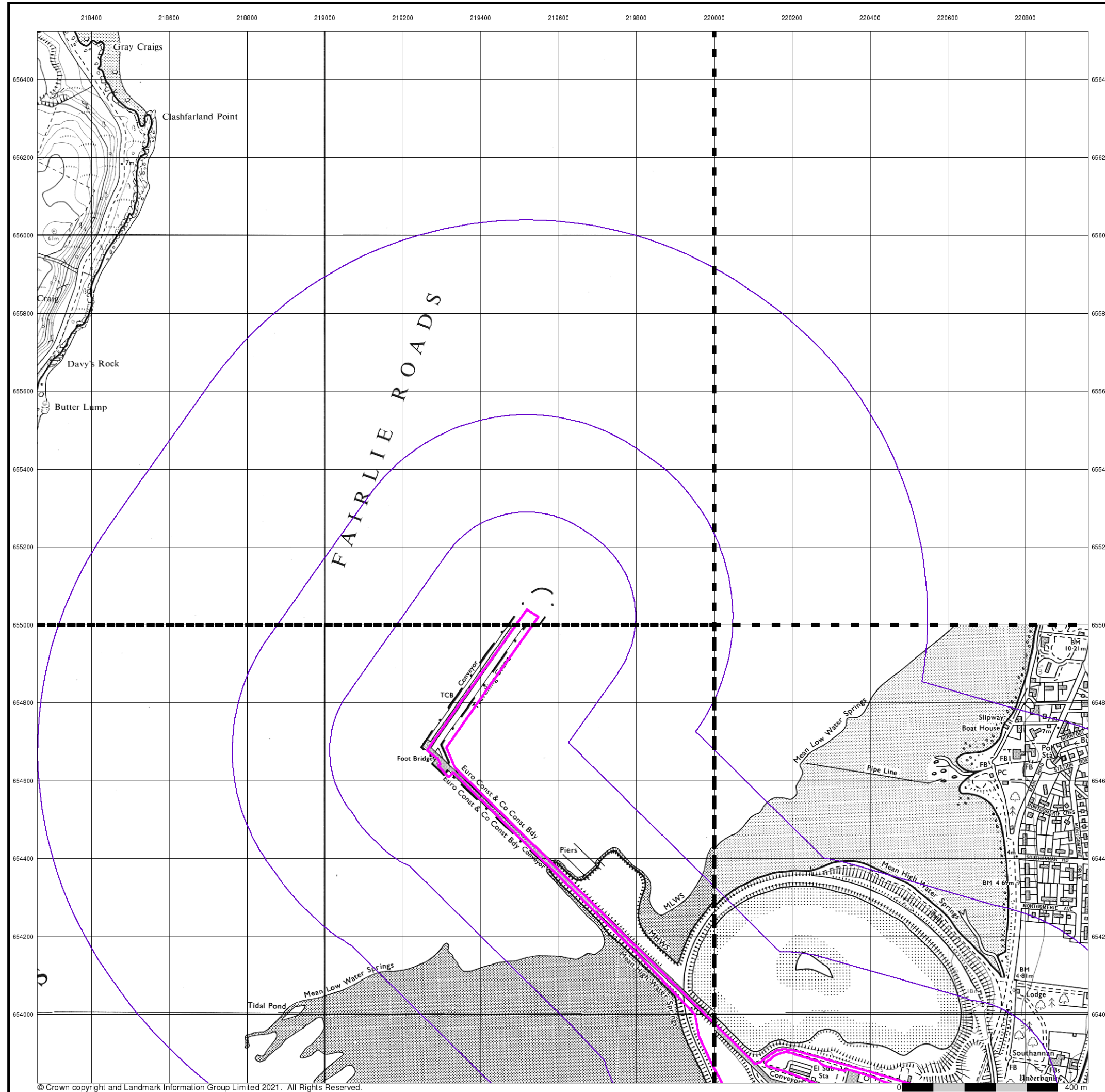
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 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1987

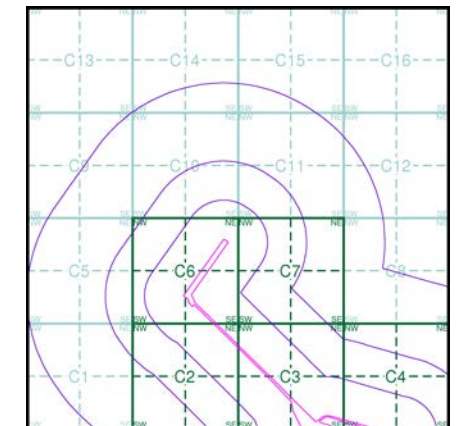
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS15NE	1987	1:10,000
NS15SE	1987	1:10,000
NS25SW	1980	1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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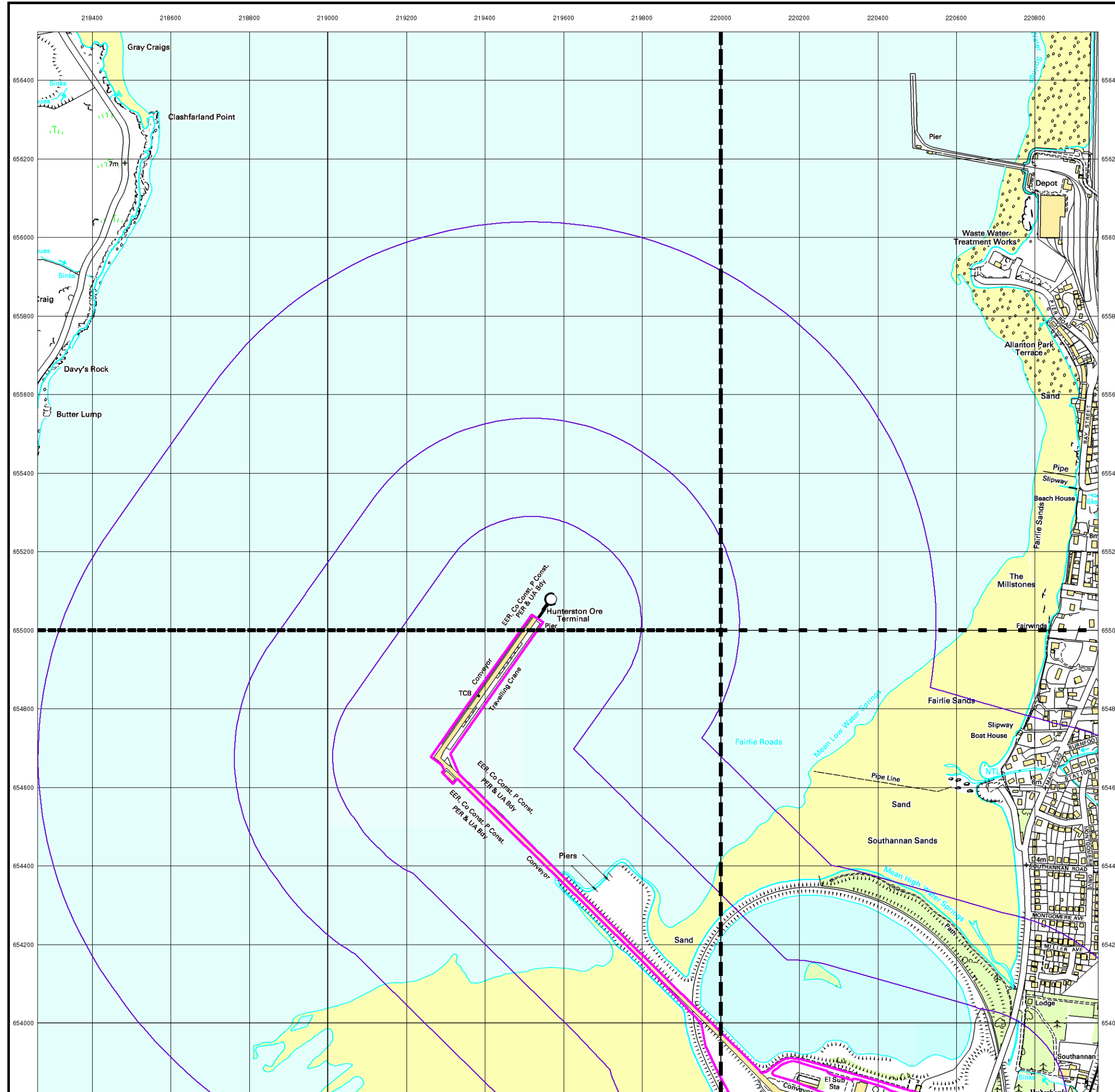
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## 10k Raster Mapping

Published 2001

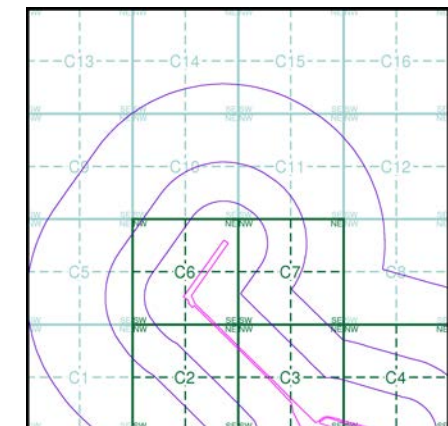
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS15NE 2001 1:10,000	NS25NW 2001 1:10,000
NS15SE 2001 1:10,000	NS25SW 2001 1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice C



### Order Details

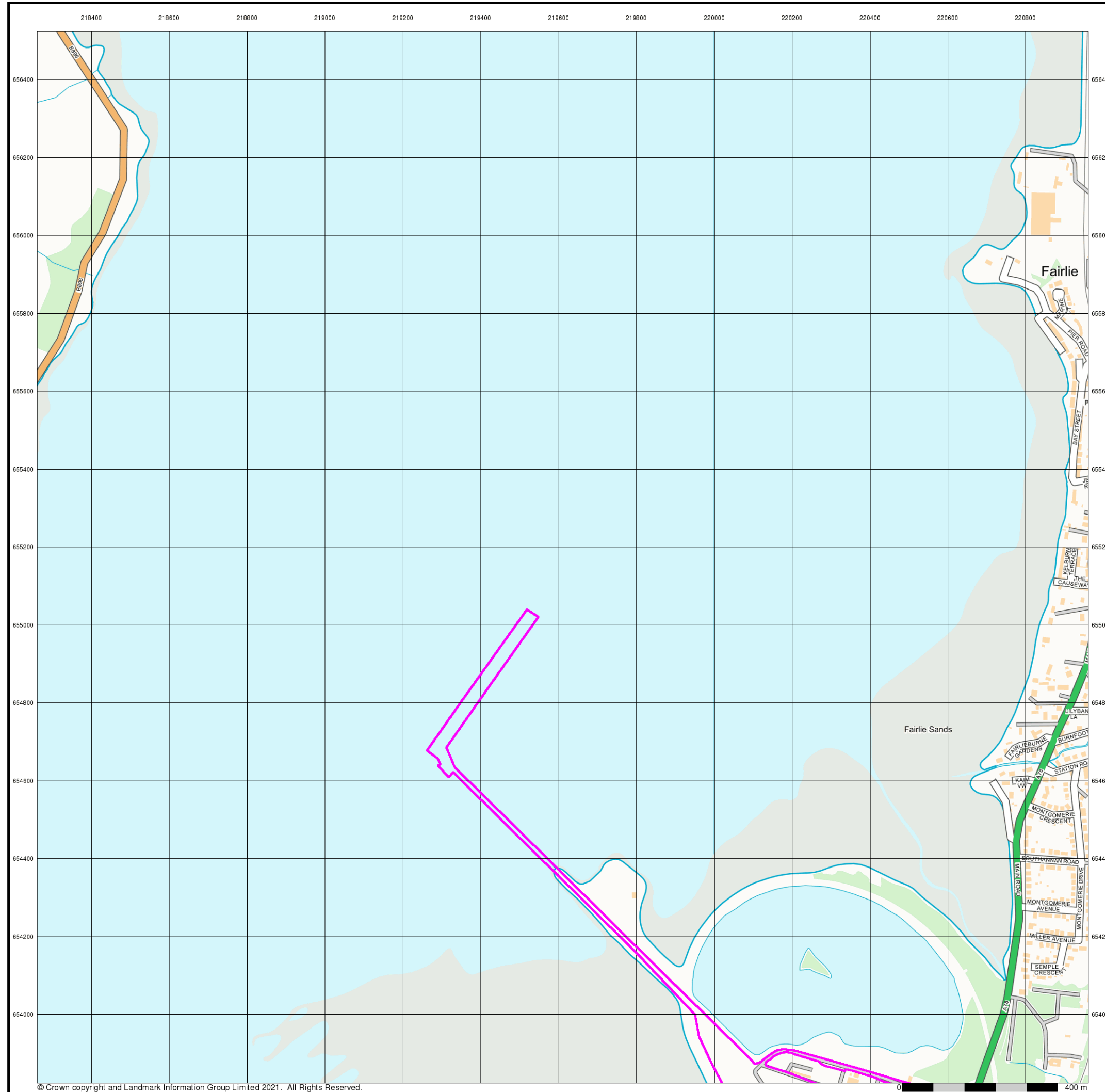
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 Customer Ref: JER9266  
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 Slice: C  
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

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## Street View

Published 2021

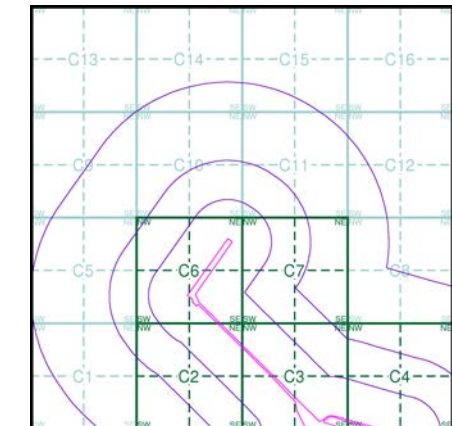
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Street View Map - Slice C



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 219580, 654790  
 Slice: C  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

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# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Other Pits
- Quarry
- Shingle
- Orchard
- Osiers
- Reeds
- Marsh
- Mixed Wood
- Deciduous
- Brushwood
- Fir
- Furze
- Rough Pasture
- Arrow denotes flow of water
- Trigonometrical Station
- Site of Antiquities
- Bench Mark
- Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
- Well, Spring, Boundary Post
- 285** Surface Level
- Sketched Contour
- Instrumental Contour
- Main Roads
- Minor Roads
- Sunken Road
- Raised Road
- Road over Railway
- Railway over River
- Railway over Road
- Level Crossing
- Road over River or Canal
- Road over Stream
- Road over Stream
- County Boundary (Geographical)
- County & Civil Parish Boundary
- Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
- County Borough Boundary (England)
- County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
- Rural District Boundary
- Civil Parish Boundary

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

- Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Disused Pit or Quarry
- Refuse or Slag Heap
- Lake, Loch or Pond
- Dunes
- Boulders
- Coniferous Trees
- Non-Coniferous Trees
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Coppice
- Bracken
- Heath
- Rough Grassland
- Marsh
- Reeds
- Saltings
- Building
- Glasshouse
- Sloping Masonry
- Pylon
- Electricity Transmission Line
- Pole
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Standard Gauge Multiple Track
- Standard Gauge Single Track
- Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
- Narrow Gauge
- Geographical County
- Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
- Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
- Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
- Civil Parish
- BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone
- Ch Church
- CH Club House
- F E Sta Fire Engine Station
- FB Foot Bridge
- Fn Fountain
- GP Guide Post
- MP Mile Post
- MS Mile Stone
- Pol Sta Police Station
- PO Post Office
- PC Public Convenience
- PH Public House
- SB Signal Box
- Spr Spring
- TCB Telephone Call Box
- TCP Telephone Call Post
- W Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

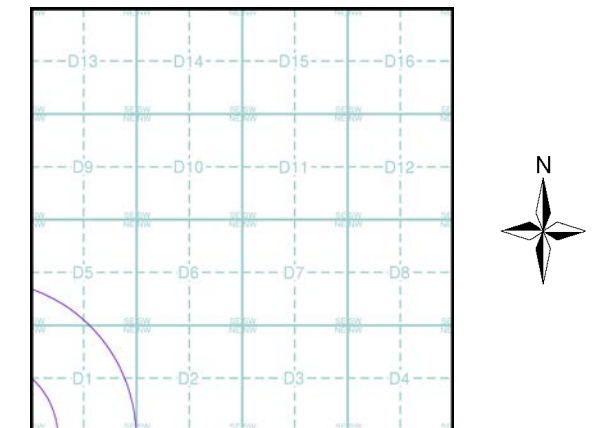
- Gravel Pit
- Rock
- Boulders
- Shingle
- Sand
- Slopes
- General detail
- Overhead detail
- Multi-track railway
- County boundary (England only)
- District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
- Area of wooded vegetation
- Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
- Coniferous trees (scattered)
- Orchard
- Rough Grassland
- Scrub
- Water feature
- MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
- Bench mark (where shown)
- Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
- Site of (antiquity)
- General Building
- Refuse tip or slag heap
- Rock (scattered)
- Boulders (scattered)
- Mud
- Sand Pit
- Top of cliff
- Underground detail
- Narrow gauge railway
- Single track railway
- Civil, parish or community boundary
- Constituency boundary
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coniferous trees
- Positioned tree
- Coppice or Osiers
- Heath
- Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
- Flow arrows
- MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
- Triangulation station
- Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
- Glasshouse
- Important Building



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1857 - 1858	2
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1869	3
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1897	4
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1897	5
Ayrshire	1:10,560	1911 - 1912	6
Argyllshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1958	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2001	11
Street View	Variable		12

## Historical Map - Slice D



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

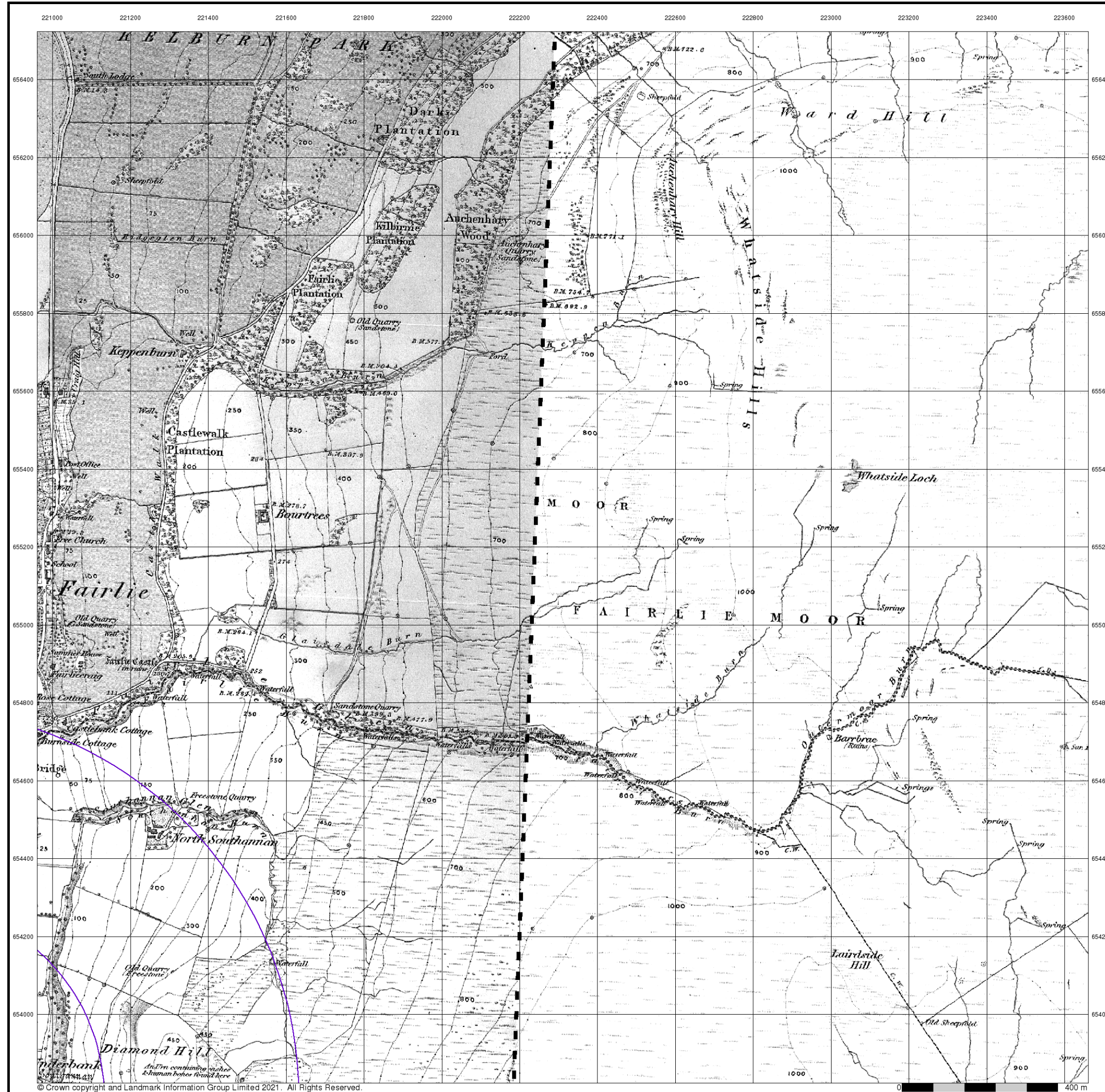
## Site Details

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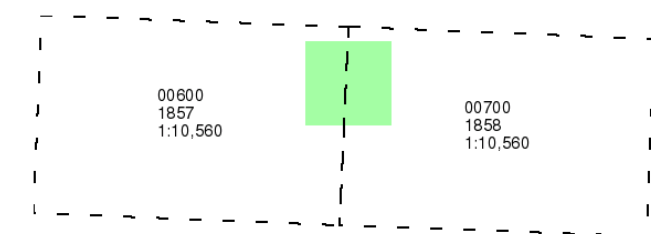
## Ayrshire

Published 1857 - 1858

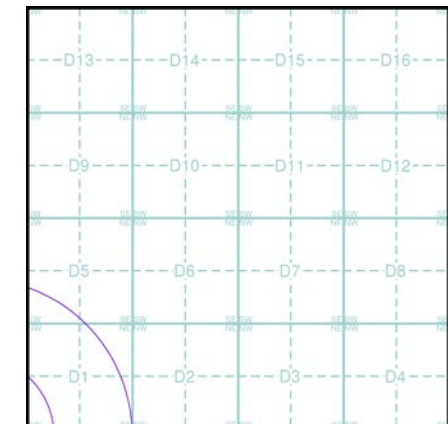
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice D



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
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 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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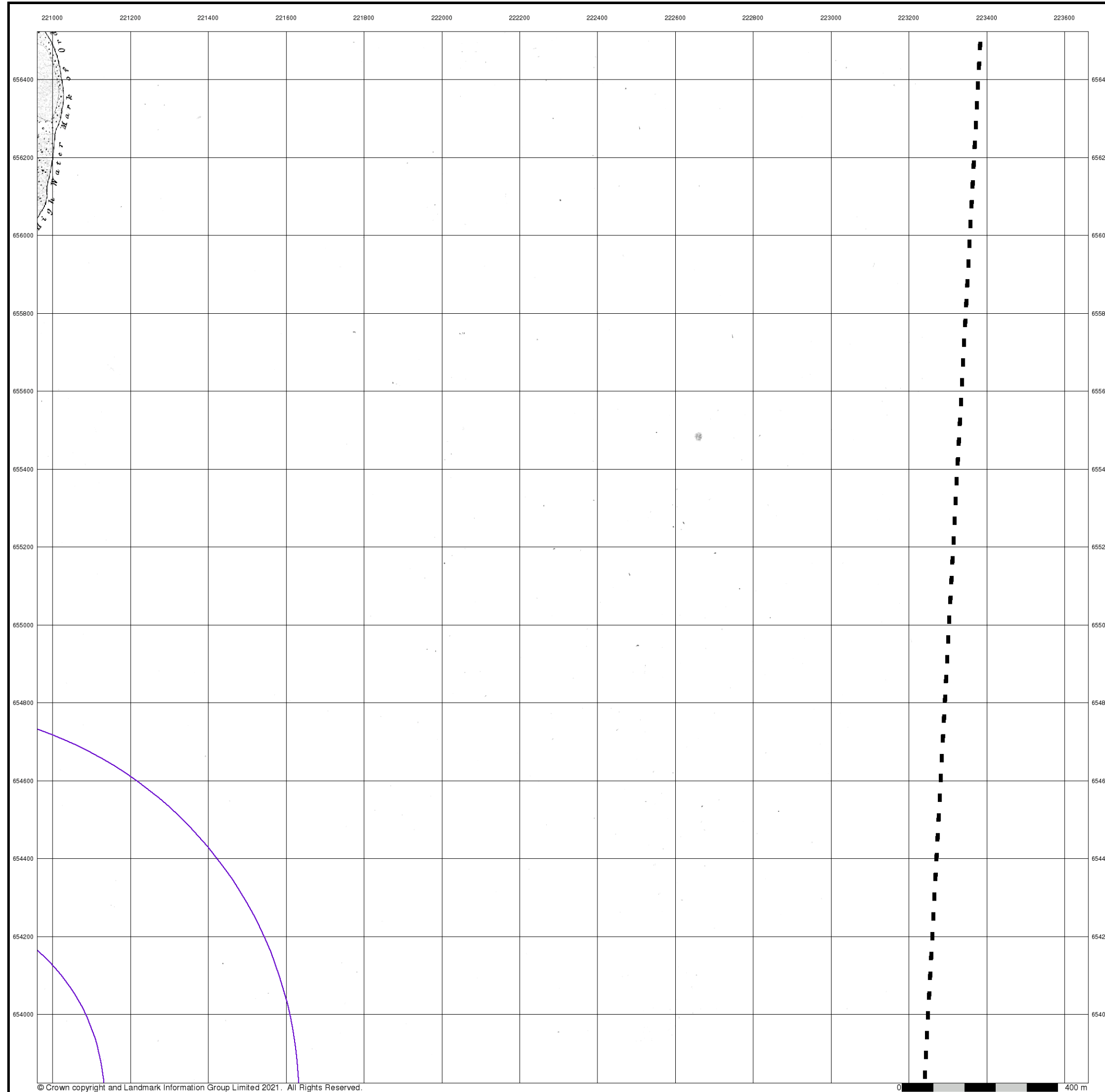
### Site Details

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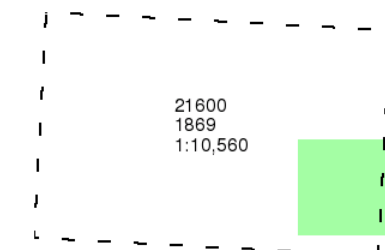
Argyllshire

Published 1869

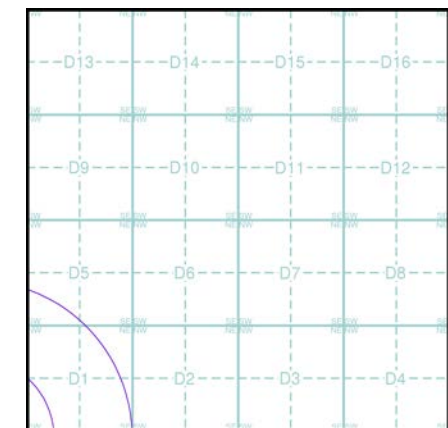
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

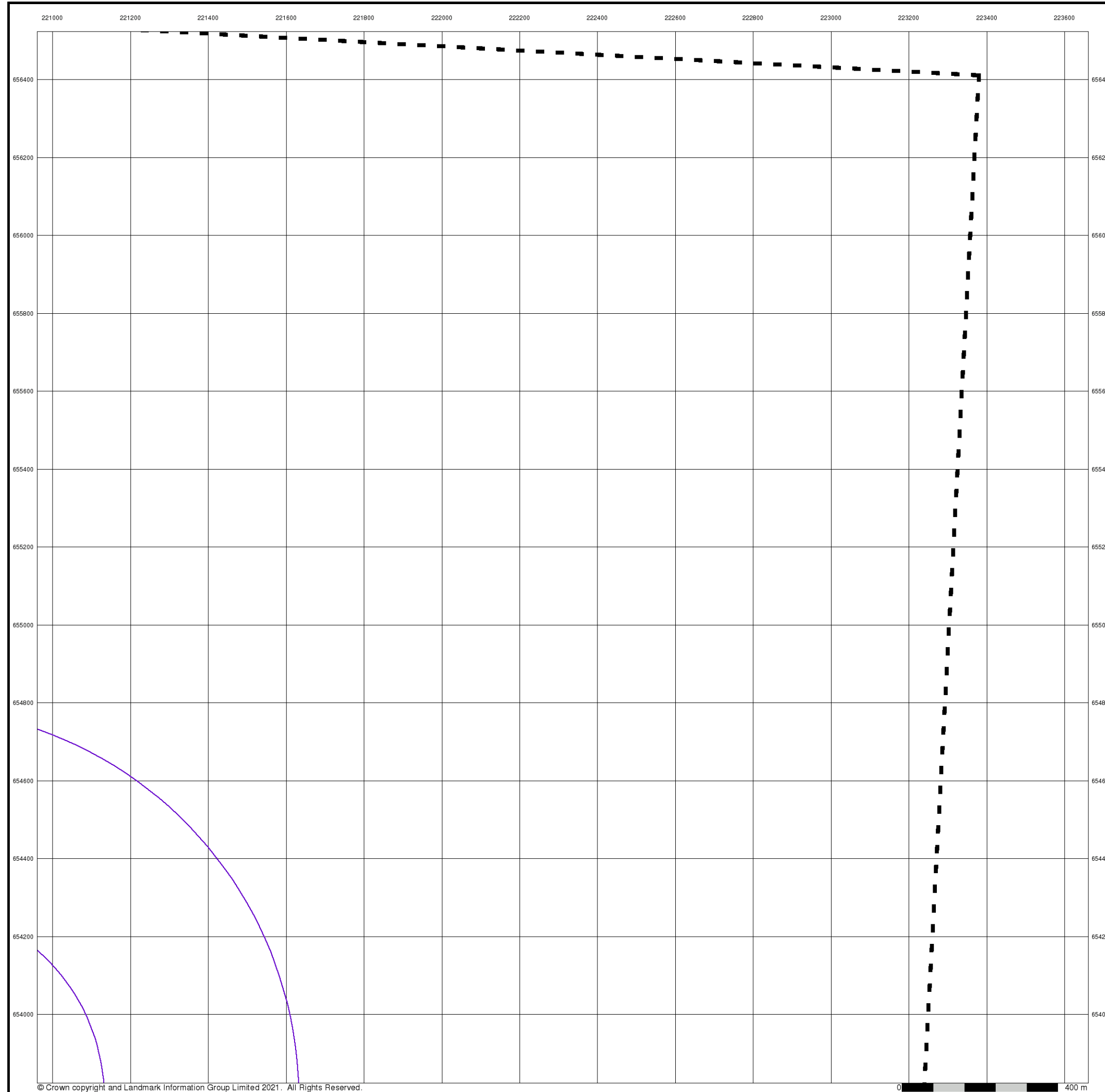
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 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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0 400 m



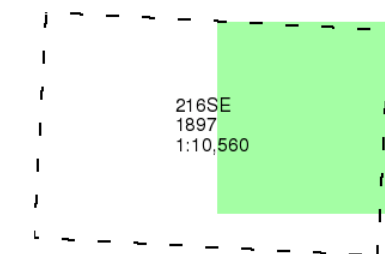
## Argyllshire

Published 1897

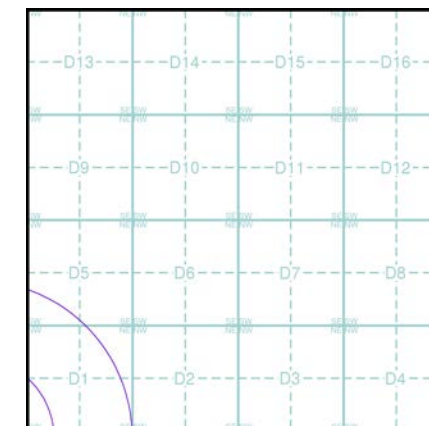
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice D



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
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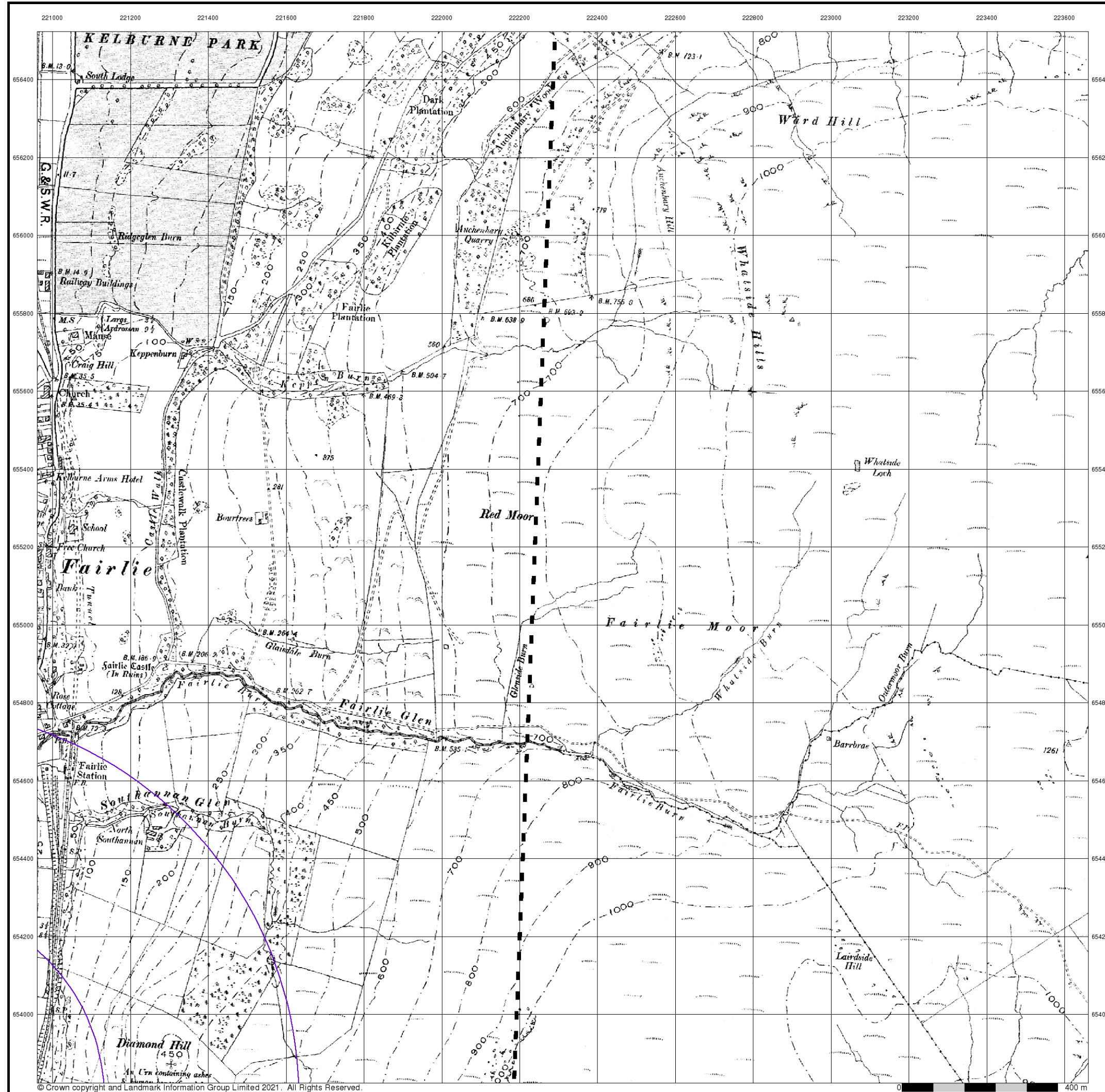
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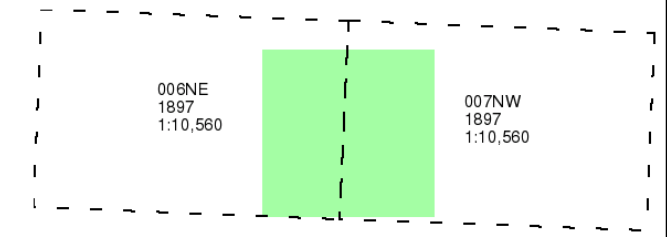
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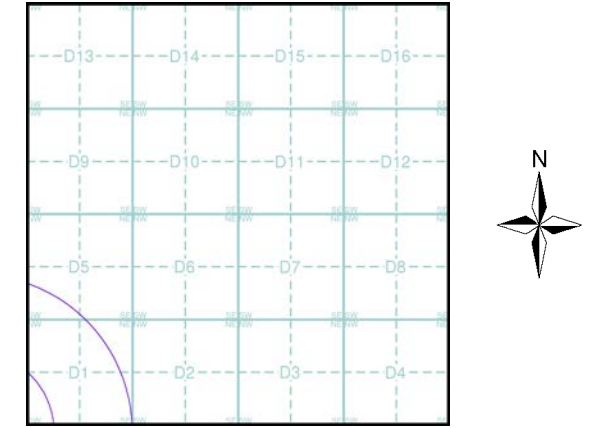
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1897**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice D**



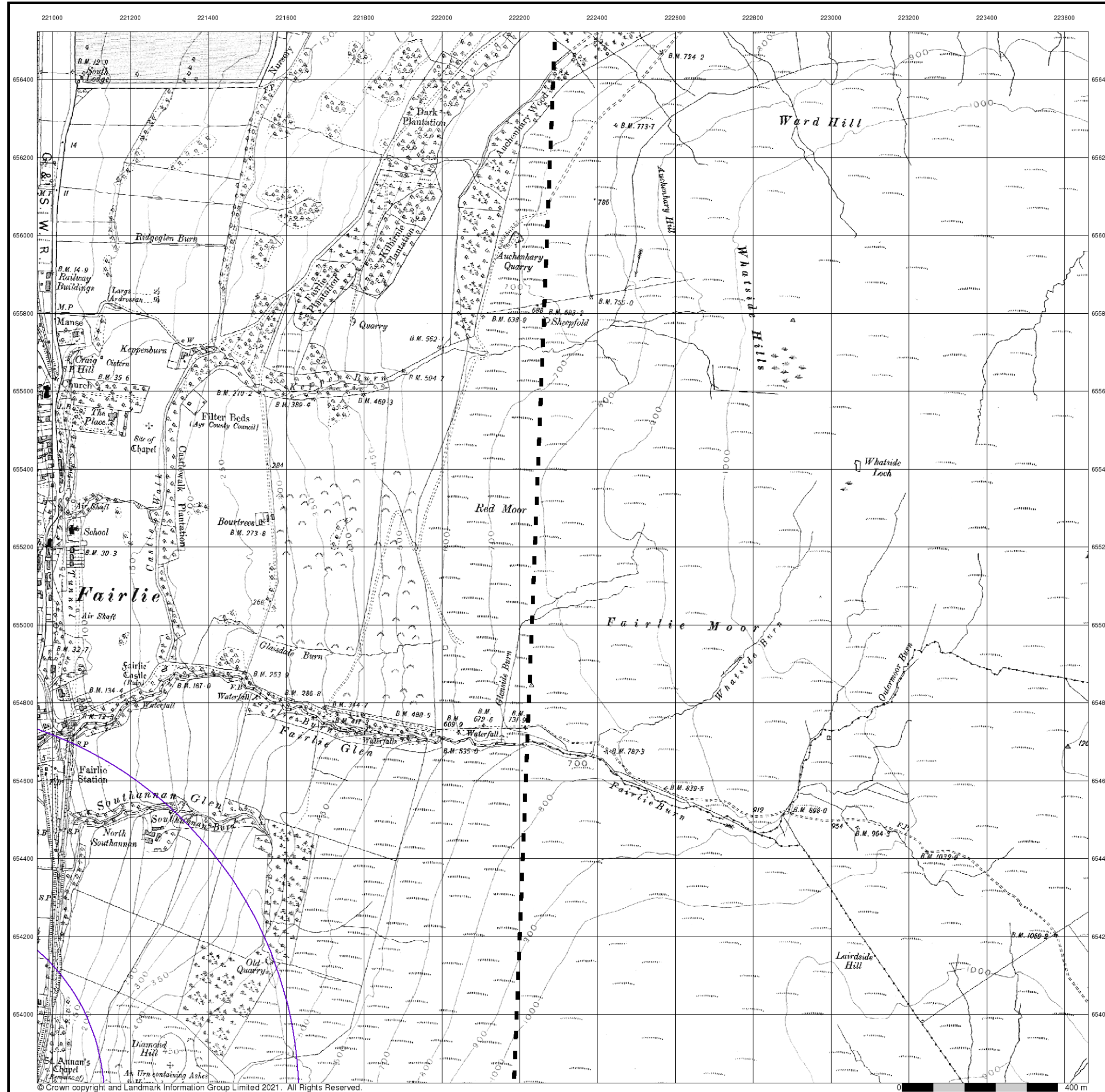
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 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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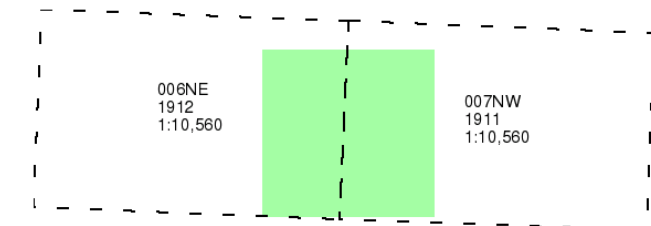
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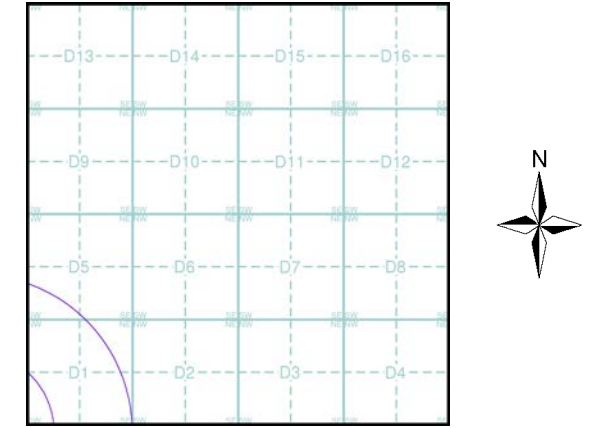
**Ayrshire**  
**Published 1911 - 1912**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice D**

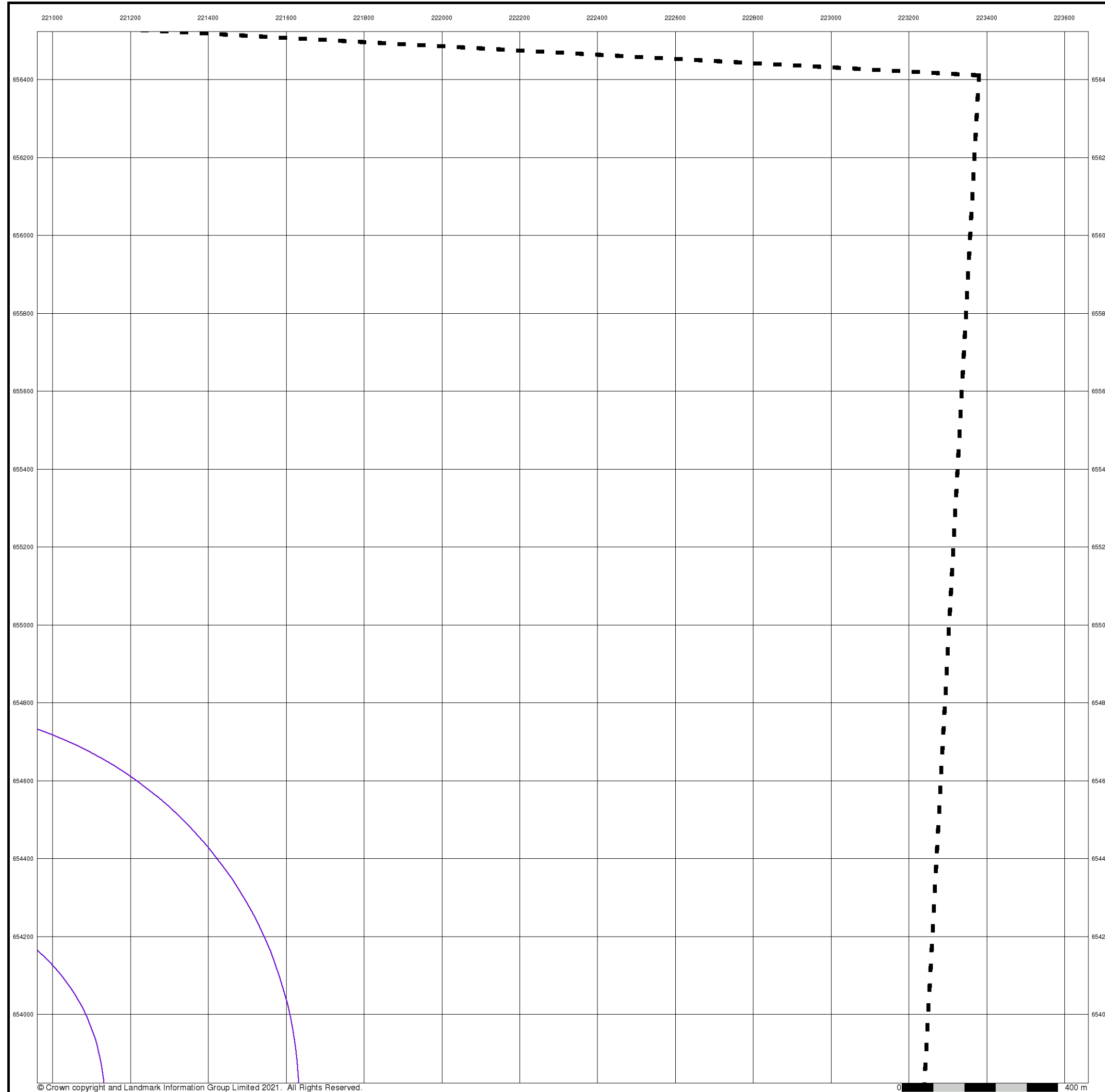


**Order Details**  
 Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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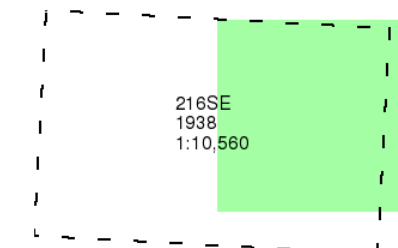
## Argyllshire

Published 1938

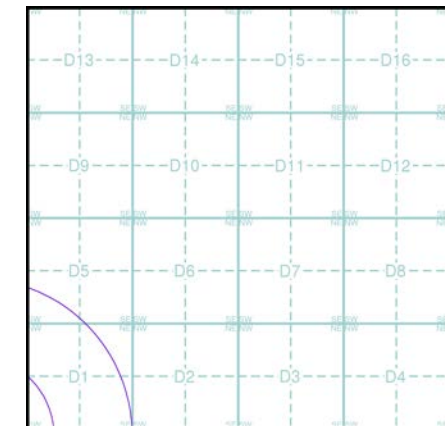
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice D



### Order Details

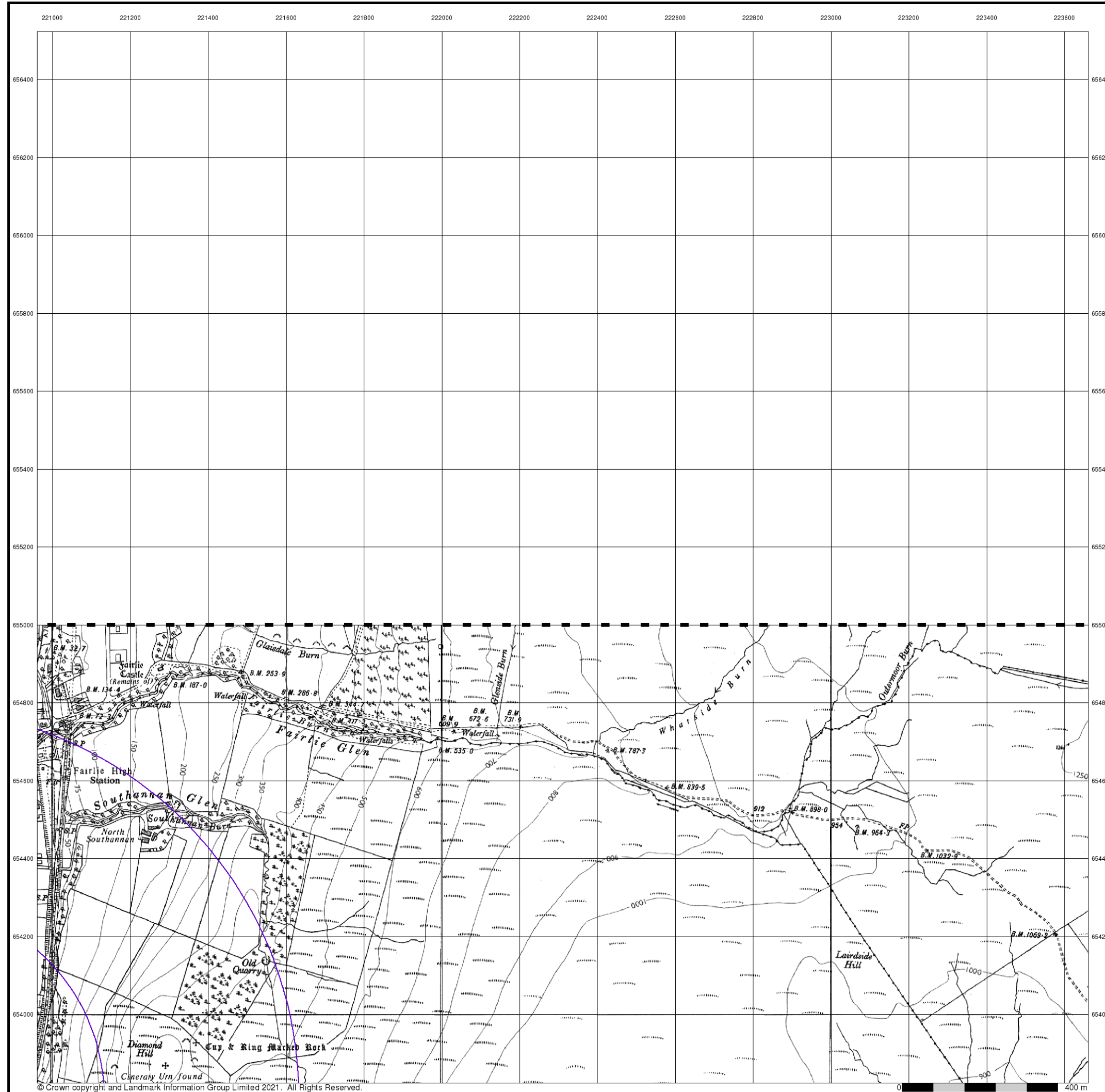
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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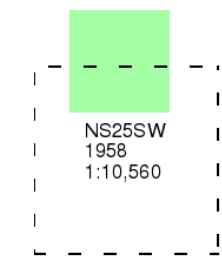
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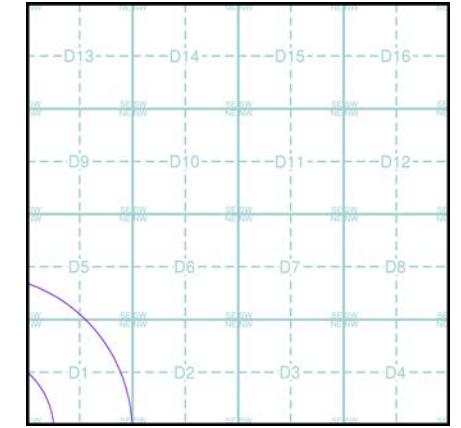
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1958**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice D**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

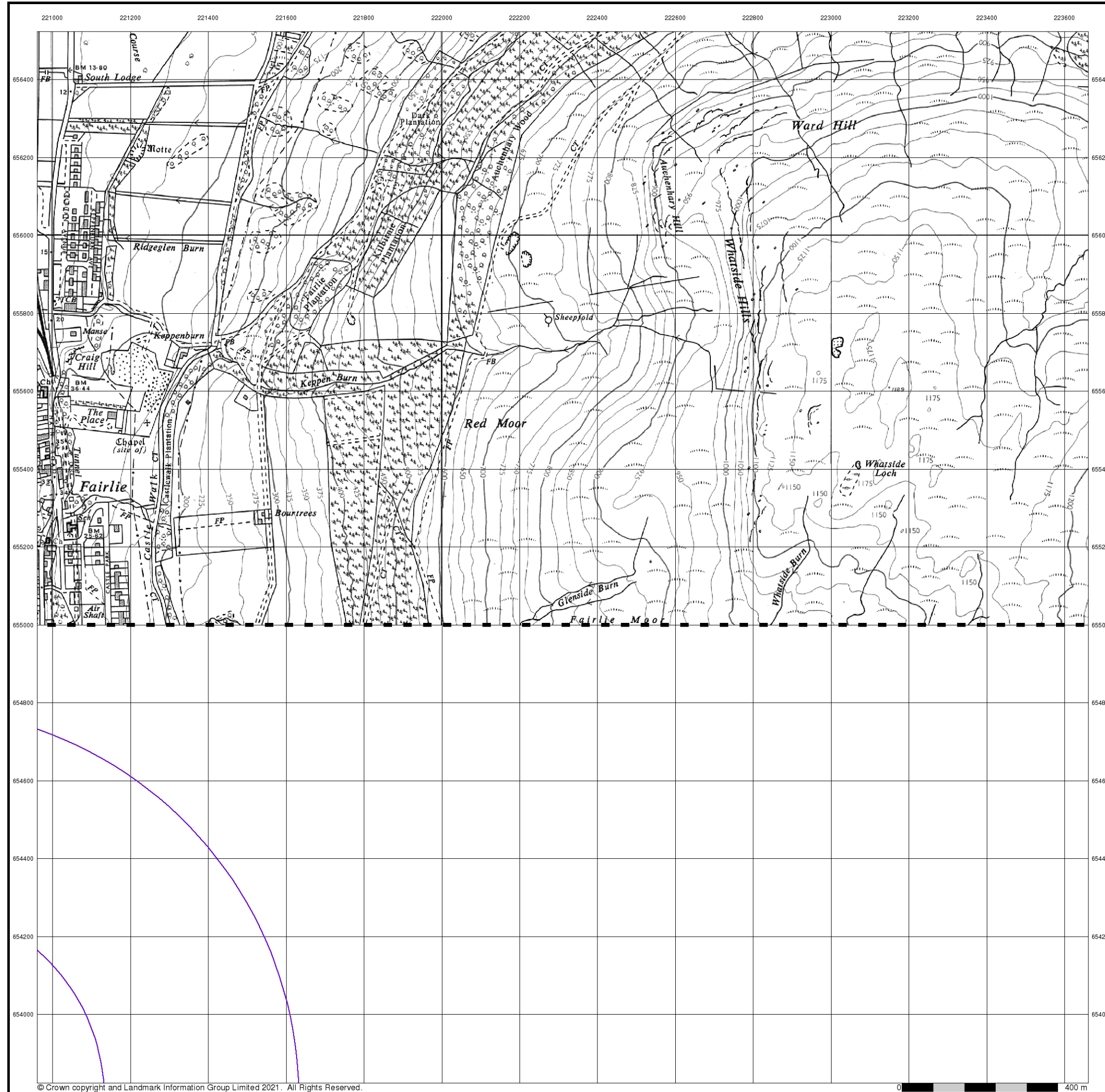
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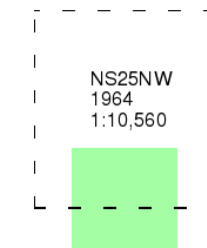
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

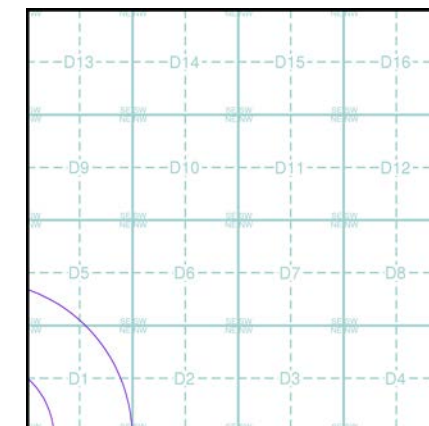
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice D



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
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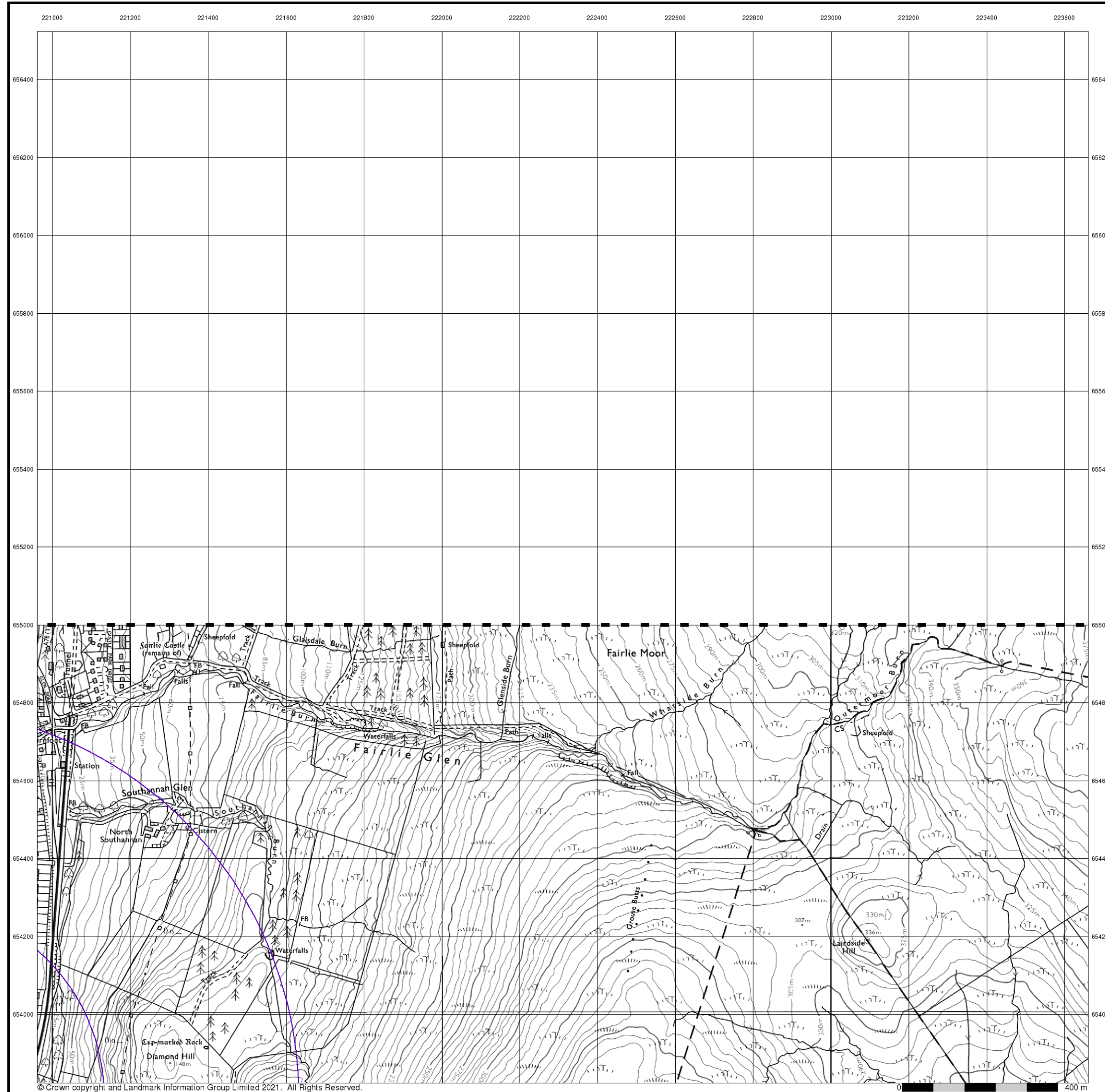
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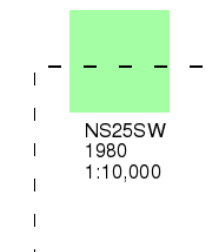
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980

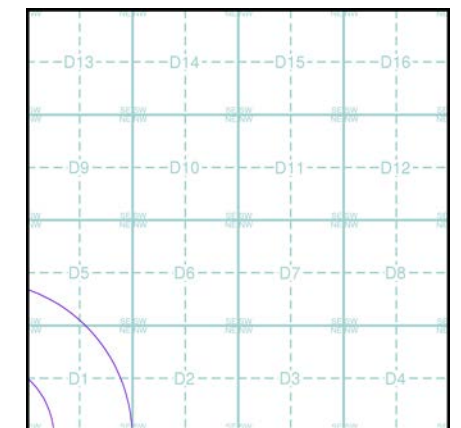
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice D



### Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
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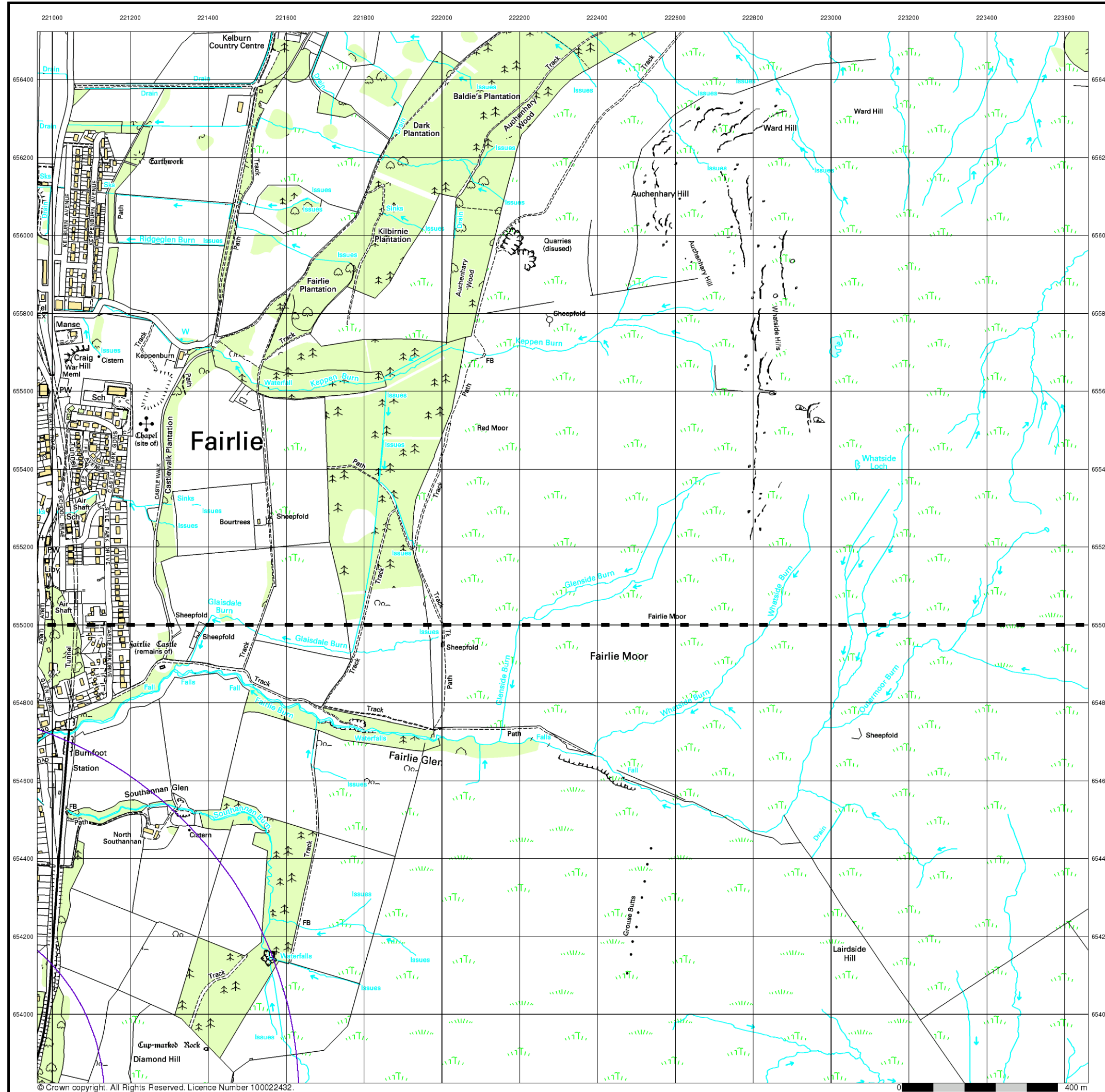
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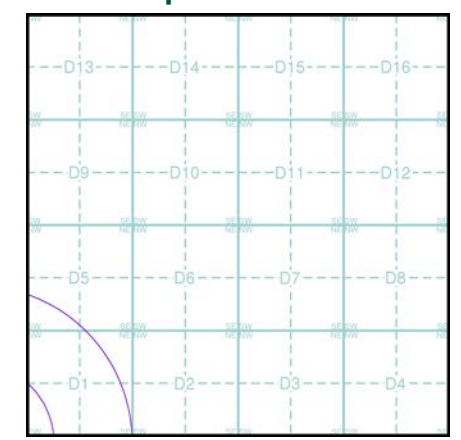
**10k Raster Mapping**  
**Published 2001**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

NS25NW	2001	1:10,000
NS25SW	2001	1:10,000

**Historical Map - Slice D**



**Order Details**

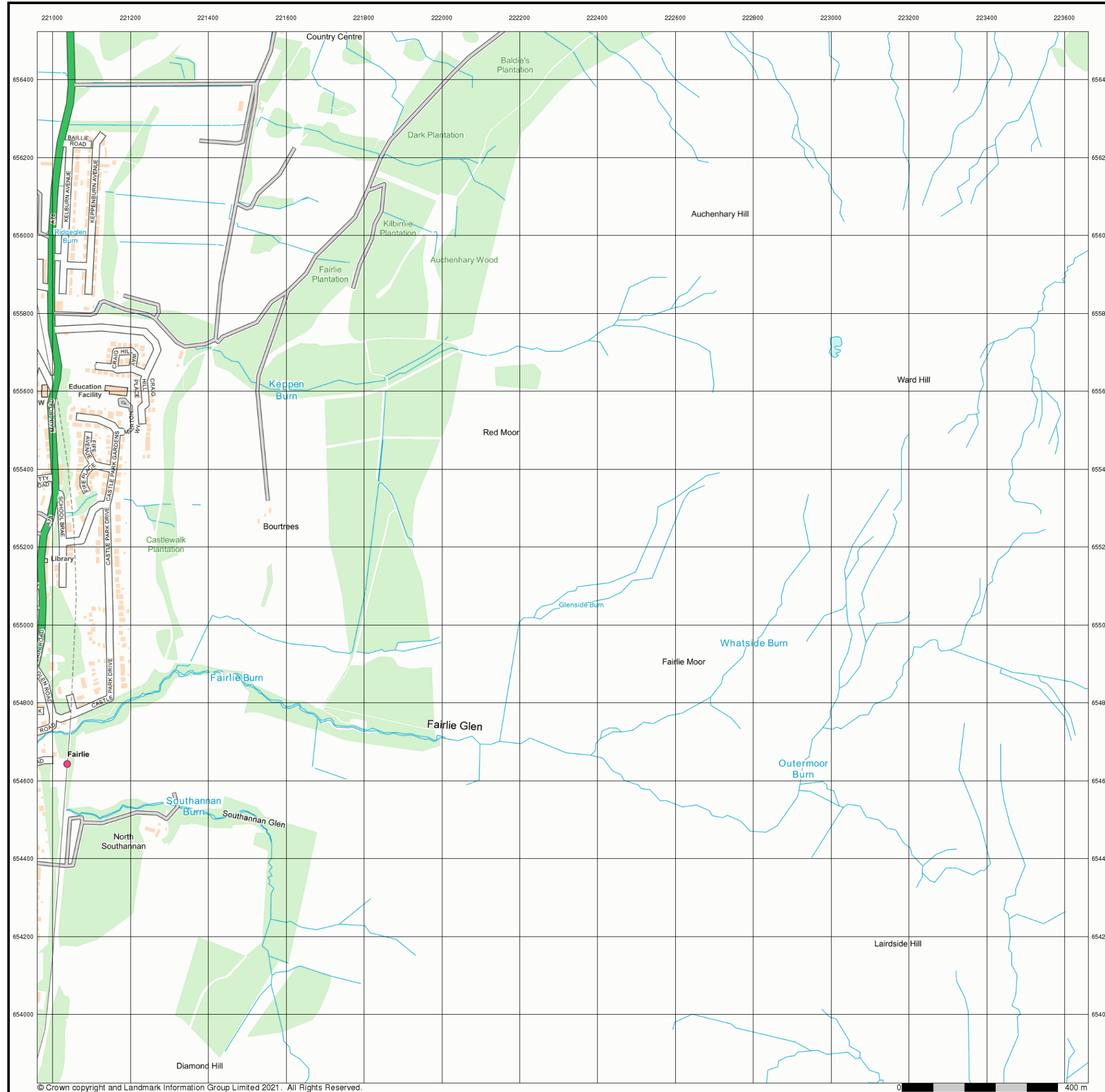
Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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## Street View

Published 2021

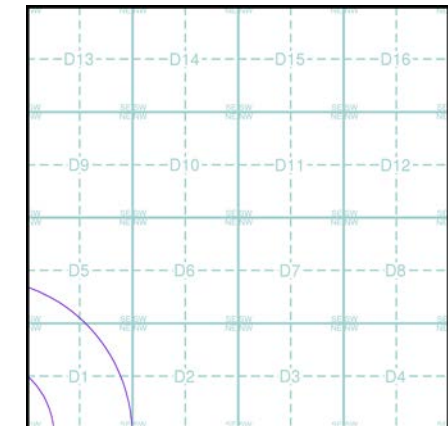
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Street View Map - Slice D



## Order Details

Order Number: 287571652\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: JER9266  
 National Grid Reference: 221240, 654190  
 Slice: D  
 Site Area (Ha): 54.89  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Site at 219948,653824



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