

9. Historic Environment

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 This chapter of the EIA Report assesses the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the Historic Environment. The chapter should be read in conjunction with the Proposed Development description provided in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development** and with respect to relevant parts of **Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual**, where common receptors have been considered and where there is an overlap or relationship between the assessment of effects.
- 9.1.2 The Historic Environment comprises a diverse range of elements that are referred to throughout the EIA Report as heritage assets. Heritage assets are features created or that have undergone modification by human agency. This includes a wide range of visible and buried archaeological sites and monuments, as well as other historic features or places. Heritage assets comprise World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL), Battlefields, Conservation Areas, buried archaeological remains, other historic buildings, and earthworks.
- 9.1.3 Following a summary of relevant policy and legislation, this chapter describes the overall baseline conditions, assessment methodology and the scope of the assessment. Effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development are then assessed, taking account of any mitigation implemented (decommissioning is also considered qualitatively).
- 9.1.4 Additional information which supports this chapter is presented in the following figures and technical appendix:
- Figure 9.1: Designated Heritage Assets and West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) non-statutory register (NSR) records;
 - Figure 9.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets and previous investigation records;
 - Figure 9.3. Wireline Visualisation from Watchtower, Dun na Cuaiche (LB11543);
 - Figure 9.4. Wireline Visualisation from Auchindrain Township (LB6798);
 - Figure 9.5. Wireline Visualisation featuring Lachlan Castle (SM292);
 - Figure 9.6. Wireline Visualisation from Chapel of Kilbride, 240m SE Of Kilbride Island (SM3337);
 - Figure 9.7. Wireline Visualisation from Dun Toiseach, Dun 300m SE Of Torran Farm (SM10872);
 - Figure 9.8. Wireline Visualisation from Dun Chonaillach, fort (SM5473);
 - Figure 9.9. Wireline Visualisation from Dun, 260m E of Loch Glashan (SM10871);
 - Figure 9.10. Wireline Visualisation from Ardchonnell, long cairn 1200m ENE of (SM4173);
 - Appendix 9A: Historic Environment Background and Gazetteer; and
 - Appendix 9B: Summary of Significance of Adverse Effects.

9.2 Limitations of this Assessment

- 9.2.1 Certain designated heritage assets were unable to be visited during the assessment process due to absence of permitted or clearly safe access to land. The heritage assets where this was the case are listed below:
- Dun Chonallaich (SM5473) – safe access could not be identified owing to lack of roadside parking and sharp relief of monument, incorporating scree slope;
 - Dun Toiseach (SM10872) – could only identify access point with safe access to vehicle via private farm track. Access not taken as safety could not be identified;
 - Ardchonnell Chambered Cairn (SM4173) – access via private, gated track turning south from B840 road on south side of Loch Awe;
 - Dun, near Loch Glashan (SM10871) – safety and permitted status of access route unclear, passes through SSE generation facility access; and
 - Chapel of Kilbride (SM3337) – monument accessed via shore path on north side of Lachlan Bay. Access was not taken during site and receptors visit owing to time constraints, particularly the time of day combined with the remote location of the asset.
- 9.2.2 The assessment of these heritage assets was conducted using Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs), wireframe views, aerial photography, and Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (See **Figures 9.3-9.10**).
- 9.2.3 These limitations are not considered to affect the robustness of the assessment. The assessments presented below note any specific considerations that these access constraints presented when assessing the potential effects of the Proposed Development.

9.3 Policy, Legislation, and Technical Guidance

Legislative Context

- 9.3.1 The following national legislation forms the background against which the assessment has been made:
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997;
 - The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014;
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997; and
 - Electricity Act 1989 (Schedule 9, Paragraph 3(2)).

Planning Policy Context

National Policies

- 9.3.2 The following national planning policies relevant to the Historic Environment have been considered as part of the assessment:
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023);
 - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (2011);

- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019)

9.3.3 A summary of the relevant policies is provided in **Table 9.1**.

Local Development Plan Policies

9.3.4 The Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2 (LDP 2) was adopted on 28th February 2024, and replaces the Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2015 and its associated Supplementary Guidance (March 2016), and Supplementary Guidance 2 (December 2016)¹.

9.3.5 A summary of the relevant LDP 2 policies is given in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1 Planning Policy Issues Relevant to the Historic Environment

Policy Reference	Policy Issue
NPF4: Policy 11 (Energy)	Policy 11 identifies a number of considerations which are likely to be relevant when determining proposed energy infrastructure developments, including “vii. impacts on the historic environment”.
NPF4: Policy 7 (Historic assets and places)	Protection and enhancement of the historic environment forms part of the Scottish Government’s national spatial strategy set out on page 7 of NPF4. The intent for Policy 7 is to “protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.” In relation to listed buildings, Policy 7(c) states that “Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.” In relation to scheduled ancient monuments, Policy 7(h) states “Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where: - direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided; - significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or - exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.”. In relation to gardens and designed landscapes, Policy 7(i) states that “Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting.”. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, Policy 7(o) states that “non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers

¹ Argyll and Bute Council (ABC) submitted its proposed LDP 2 to the Scottish Government on 23rd October 2023 to replace LDP 2015 and supplementary guidance. The Scottish Government notified Argyll and Bute Council on 15th December 2023 that amendments were required to the LDP 2 and that it may not adopt the plan until such amendments were made. The amended LDP 2 was adopted in February 2024.

Policy Reference	Policy Issue
	will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment. Where impacts cannot be avoided, they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication, and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations. [...]".
PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (July 2011)	This document provides advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains.
Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)	The document is designed to support and enable good decision-making about changes to the historic environment. HEPS sets out a series of principles and policies for the recognition, care and sustainable management of the historic environment.
Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2024	
Policy 15 – Supporting the Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of Our Historic Built Environment	States that development proposals will not be acceptable where they fail to protect, preserve, conserve or enhance the historic built environment and avoid any cumulative effect upon designated built environment sites.
Policy 16 – Listed Buildings	States that development affecting a listed building, its curtilage or wider setting will only be supported either where it respects the original structure in terms of setting, scale, design, materials and proposed use or the proposal is essential to securing an appropriate use of the Listed Building without undermining its architectural or historic character, or its setting. In either case, the development proposal will also need to conform to national policy and guidance.
Policy 17 – Conservation Areas	States a presumption against development that does not preserve or enhance the character or appearance of an existing or proposed conservation area or its setting.
Policy 19 – Scheduled Monuments	States a presumption against development that does not retain, protect, conserve or enhance a Scheduled Monument or the integrity of its settings.
Policy 20 – Gardens and Designed Landscapes	States that development proposals will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact upon important views to, from and within the site, or its setting.

Policy Reference	Policy Issue
Policy 21 – Sites of Archaeological Importance	Sets out a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, conserving, and enhancing the existing archaeological heritage and any future discoveries found in Argyll and Bute.

Technical Guidance

9.3.6 The following guidance has been applied to the assessment process:

- Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot) and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (2018);
- HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019);
- HES Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016);
- HES Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes (2019);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020a); and
- CIfA Standards and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (2020b).

9.4 Data Gathering Methodology

Study Area

- 9.4.1 An extended Study Area of 15km from the Development Site was established and a search was made of the HES spatial datasets of designated heritage assets within this area (see **Figure 9.1**). Following the determination of the turbine layout, assets located outside the ZTV were not taken forward for assessment, nor were those where it was readily determined that their settings would not be at risk of significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 9.4.2 A Study Area of 1km from the boundary of the Development Site was also established² to collect relevant data and allow an assessment of the potential presence of archaeological remains within it. A search was made of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within this Study Area. Data records from the WoSAS SMR taken forward for assessment were those located within the Development Site, these being shown on **Figure 9.2**.
- 9.4.3 WoSAS SMR records identified as belonging to the Non-Statutory Register (NSR) of potentially nationally significant heritage assets were considered to a distance of 5km from the Development Site, these being shown on **Figure 9.1**.

Desk Study

- 9.4.4 For the purpose of establishing the Historic Environment baseline, the following sources have been consulted:

² As per the WoSAS response to the June 2020 scoping request.

- Geographic Information System (GIS) data on World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, GDL, Battlefields, and Conservation Areas obtained from HES;
- GIS data on other heritage assets was obtained from the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) which is maintained by HES;
- Information from Argyll and Bute SMR from WoSAS;
- readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources for information relating to the area's historical past, including past land use;
- pre-OS maps of the Development Site, available online from the National Library of Scotland (NLS);
- first and subsequent editions of the OS maps of the Development Site, examined via the NLS;
- LIDAR datasets of the general area through NLS;
- the solid and drift geology for the Development Site based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey/Geological Survey of Great Britain maps; and
- Site visits by heritage professionals carried out between 15th and 18th September 2020.

9.5 Overall Baseline

Current Baseline

Location and Topography

- 9.5.1 The Development Site is located 4.5km west of Inveraray and 17km to the north-east of Lochgilphead in Argyll and Bute. The interior of the Development Site is dominated by managed coniferous woodland, with areas of open heather moor, peat bogs, numerous lochs and lochans (small inland lochs), and a number of bedrock ridges throughout. Highpoints within the site are Beinn Dearg in the south at 482m above ordnance datum (AOD), and Beinn Dubh Airigh at 459m AOD in the west. Areas of lower ground within the Development Site generally follow watercourses fed by tributaries from higher ground. These are Abhainn a Bhealach, running from the approximate centre of the Development Site to the north at Durran and Douglas Water in the far northeast of it. The Development Site is bounded to the north by the existing An Suidhe Wind Farm and the A83 road to the south.
- 9.5.2 This landscape has altered substantially over time. In Scotland, early birch scrubland followed the retreat of the ice 11,000 years ago and was replaced by mixed hazel, pine and oak woodland by 5,000 years ago, when forests reached their greatest extent on the islands of Britain. Afterwards, forest cover went into decline largely due to early agriculture, much of the natural woodland being replaced by peatland. Periodic exploitation of remaining woods for timber, charcoal and tanbark in the 17th and 18th centuries would have secured the existence of those remaining prior to the expansion of coniferous plantations in the 20th century.

Geology and Soils

- 9.5.3 The bedrock geology of the Development Site consists of bands of igneous and metamorphic rock (felsite, phyllite, quartzite and metagabbro and metamicrogabbro) formed between 400 million and 1 billion years ago alternating from the southeast to the northwest. This type of rock influenced the topography of the Development Site and broader area. It was periodically exploited as a source of building material or metal ore, through prehistoric quernstone quarrying at Brainport Bay, 5.6km south of the Development Site (**SM5283**) and copper and nickel mines in the south and southeast of the Development Site (**WoSAS pin 58225**, **WoSAS pin 1557**) (**HA94**, **HA138**).
- 9.5.4 The superficial geology, where present, is characterised by glacial till, diamicton, sand and gravel, with some areas of peat along the course of Abhainn a Bhealach. Soil profiles present on the Development Site are characterised as peaty gleys and gleyed podzols with peaty gleys with dystrophic semi-confined peat. The presence of sands and gravels suggests that the ground would have been relatively free draining in places and suitable for settlement or agricultural activity in the past. However, the presence of peat within the soils suggests that any activity may have been short lived, probably due to the altitude and undulating topography.

Baseline Summary

- 9.5.5 The descriptions of the heritage assets that form the baseline for the Historic Environment assessment are provided in **Appendix 9A: Historic Environment Background and Gazetteer** and the locations are shown in **Figure 9.1** and **9.2**. Each entry in the gazetteer has a heritage asset (HA) reference number which is used to identify it within the assessment and on the figures.
- 9.5.6 There are no designated heritage assets within the Development Site, though it contains 198 non-designated heritage assets recorded through prior survey and evidence through historic mapping (**Figure 9.2**). In total, 133 of these heritage assets are shielings or shieling-huts chiefly distributed along/near watercourses. The remaining 65 heritage assets largely relate to former agricultural structures, cairns and potential settlement remains:
- A cairn interpreted as a potential cist (stone burial pit) in the far west of the Development Site (**WoSAS pin 58452**) (**HA154**);
 - Three walls (**HA133-HA135**);
 - Nine recorded as structure, structures, or building (**HA82-83**, **HA104**, **HA125**, **HA132**, **HA199**, **HA202**, **HA207**, **HA208**);
 - Four sheepfolds (**HA150**, **HA152**, **HA187**, **HA188**);
 - Two records related to settlements (**HA118**, **HA126**);
 - Two rock shelters (**HA116**, **HA206**);
 - Two platforms (**HA97**, **HA189**);
 - One pit (**WoSAS pin 57844**) (**HA136**);
 - One “natural feature” (**WoSAS pin 57845**) (**HA137**);
 - Two mines (**HA94**, **HA138**);
 - One house (**WoSAS pin 15533**) (**HA93**);
 - Three enclosures (**HA157**, **HA178**, **HA181**);

- Two records relating to the Auchindrain-Durran drove road that bisects the Development Site (**HA169, HA224**) and a further record relating to a drove road in the far southwest of the Development Site (**HA173**);
- Four crofts, two of which are also recorded as settlements (**HA163, HA165, HA172, HA177**);
- 15 cairns, of which 11 are positioned lining the Auchindrain-Durran drove road and interpreted as markers, with the remaining four interpreted as the result of field clearance (**HA117, HA128-HA131, HA155, HA158, HA161, HA168, HA183, HA190-HA193, HA198,**);
- Two records relating to burial grounds paired with a recorded cist (**HA95, HA98**);
- Two bridges (**HA194, HA212**); and
- Two bloomeries (**HA92, HA156**).

9.5.7 There are 420 designated heritage assets located within the extended Study Area (see **Figure 9.1**), consisting of:

- 143 Scheduled Monuments;
- 269 Listed Buildings comprising 43 Category A, 142 Category B, and 84 Category C;
- three GDLs; and
- five Conservation Areas.

9.5.8 All designated heritage assets with no visibility according to the ZTV provided for blade tips have been scoped out. (see Figure 9.1). the remaining heritage assets consist of:

- 41 Scheduled Monuments;
- 29 Listed Buildings comprising eight Category A, 17 Category B and four Category C;
- Three Garden and Designed Landscapes (GDLs); and
- Two Conservation Areas.

Archaeological Potential

9.5.9 The Development Site has a low potential for survival of substantial archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric to medieval periods based on the assessment presented in Appendix 9A. There is a high potential for further post-medieval archaeological remains to be present within the Development Site based on remains already recorded.

Future Baseline

9.5.10 If the Proposed Development were not to proceed there would be no change to the baseline condition of the Development Site. The current managed woodland environment and cycles of plantation/harvest would likely continue. There would be limited disturbance to heritage assets, if the commercial forestry activities are managed correctly, and only natural decay would occur to upstanding remains. There would be no change to the setting of heritage assets within the Study Area.

9.6 Consultation

9.6.1 **Table 9.2** provides a summary of the issues that have been raised by consultees in relation to the Proposed Development and the responses given.

Table 9.2 Summary of Issues Raised during Consultation Regarding the Historic Environment

Consultee	Response	How points have been taken into account in EIA Report
HES (response to Scoping Report, July 2020 and September 2022)	Scope of assessment – noted no provision of a ZTV making it difficult to analyse impacts that the increased turbine height (180m to 230m) would have. Identified two additional assets raised for assessment (since scoped out). Advised that the selection of the assets to be addressed in the EIA Report should be informed by a robust appraisal and the results and rationale behind the selection of historic environment assets for detailed assessment should be clearly set out in the EIA Report. Noted further engagement to inform design would be helpful.	Acknowledged and expanded on in Section 9.7.
Argyll & Bute (Scoping Opinion response, August 2020)	This is a very large area in Argyll where unrecorded sites are common so without some form of on-site survey, WoSAS are not content to agree that the recorded sites represented the full range of material present because currently it would be possible for construction to affect unrecorded elements of the historic environment. WoSAS suggest including pre and/or post-felling walkover survey or a sufficiently detailed LiDAR survey as possible alternatives as to how the applicant might address this aspect.	Potential for the survival of previously-unrecorded archaeological remains is acknowledged in paragraph 9.7.6, discussed in greater depth in Appendix 9A and summarised in Appendix 9B. Mitigation measures set out and defined in section 9.14.
WoSAS (Scoping Opinion Response Addendum, May 2023, received August 2023)	Scope of assessment – requested a 1km requirement for an inner study area to better understand the potential for effects on buried archaeology, inclusion of former NSR sites out to a distance of 5km for setting effects assessment,	LDP policies consulted and referenced in Table 9.1. Potential setting effects on non-designated receptors including NSR monuments considered and not brought forward for assessment owing to nature of settings and locations relative to ZTV (see 9.7.9).

9.7 Scope of Assessment

Spatial Scope

Construction/Decommissioning Phases

9.7.1 Direct impacts, as a result of physical disturbance or damage to heritage assets, is confined to the footprint of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the scope of assessment for effects arising through direct physical impacts is restricted to the heritage assets located within the Development Site only.

- 9.7.2 As decommissioning of the Proposed Development is not anticipated to result in additional ground disturbance beyond that which occurs during construction, and further direct physical impacts would not arise, effects during this phase are therefore scoped out of the assessment.

Operational Phase

- 9.7.3 While the operation of the Proposed Development would not result in additional ground disturbance, and therefore direct physical impacts would not arise, the setting of heritage assets may be affected during the operation of the Proposed Development. The scope of assessment with regards to setting is confined to those heritage assets identified within the extended (15km) Study Area and ZTV of the Proposed Development, taking account of consultation with HES.

Temporal Scope

- 9.7.4 The temporal scope of the Historic Environment assessment is consistent with the period over which the Proposed Development would be constructed and operated (noting that no additional effects to those resulting from construction are anticipated during decommissioning). This, therefore, refers to the following key stages of development:
- Construction – effects may arise from the construction activities themselves, or from the temporary occupation of land. Effects arising through changes in the setting of heritage assets are of limited duration, with potential permanent effects through disturbance, where heritage assets or archaeological remains are present within construction areas; and
 - Operation – effects may be permanent, or they may be temporary, intermittent, or limited to the life of a Proposed Development until decommissioning (as in the case of wind power developments which gain planning permission for a defined and finite number of years).

Potential Receptors

- 9.7.5 Potential receptors have been distinguished through the nature of the anticipated development impacts (direct physical during construction and setting during operation).

Potential receptors of effects during construction

- 9.7.6 The potential receptors of direct effects as a result of construction comprise heritage assets or currently unknown archaeological remains surviving within the Development Site. Disturbance impacts during the construction phase will be permanent and irreversible and there is potential for **significant** adverse direct physical effects to arise on the following heritage assets:
- Non-designated heritage assets:
 - ▶ Heritage assets within the Development Site discussed in Section 9.5, specifically those related to the Auchindrain-Durran Drove Road (HA169, HA224); and
 - ▶ Previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Development Site.

Receptors of effects during operation

9.7.7 The setting of heritage assets may be affected during the operation of the Proposed Development; though noting that the removal of above ground infrastructure at the end of the operational period would result in the effective reversal of any change within the setting. However, in line with NPF4, the effects of the Proposed Development are considered in perpetuity and the ability to reverse any adverse change to setting has not been considered within this assessment.

9.7.8 Within the extended (15km) study area, 41 scheduled monuments and three GDLs were recorded within the ZTV. Two GDLs and 34 scheduled monuments were, following initial setting characterisation against the layout and visibility of the Proposed Development, scoped out of the assessment of potential settings effects. The rationale is set out below.

- Scheduled monuments scoped out:
 - ▶ Cup-marked rocks at Tom nan Clach (**HA15**), Forestry Houses (**HA65**), Auchinellan (**HA67**), Ford (**HA68**), and Stroneskar (**HA69**) and Cairnbaan (**HA74**): Scoped out owing to interpretations of the function and relation to landscape of cupmarks and similar contemporary panel art remaining unclear.
 - ▶ Enclosure at Kilmun (**HA44**), chapel at Kilmun (**HA48**): Scoped out as monuments' respective settings are considered to be within their immediate surroundings, linked to associations with surrounding land divisions in the case of the enclosure and the hillfoot location in the case of the chapel.
 - ▶ House and Enclosure at Lochavich (**HA58**): Scoped out as setting is considered to be primarily associated to nearby Abhainn nam Marbh to the northeast and Loch Avich to the south.
 - ▶ Crannogs on the western shore of Loch Awe (**HA52**, **HA53**, **HA61**): Scoped out as the setting of these assets is characterised by short-to-medium term surroundings of their position relative to the the loch and hill ridges to the east and west. The Proposed Development would not disrupt the sense of place this creates.
 - ▶ Industrial structures at Furnace: The ironworks (**HA33**) and gunpowder works (**HA34**). These assets were scoped out of assessment owing to longer views toward the Development Site not being considered a fundamental part of their settings.
 - ▶ Cairns and standing stones within the southern and western extents of Kilmartin Glen: Carnasserie Castle standing stones (**HA75**) and cairn (**HA76**), Dunamuck cairns (**HA72**, **HA73**), Lady's Seat cairn (**HA79**) and Dun mac Samhainn (**HA77**)
 - ▶ Dun mac Samhainn dun, northern extent of Kilmartin Glen (**HA78**): Scoped out as the cairn's positioning relative to local topography communicates its setting as primarily associated with overlooking Kilmartin Burn and the valley floor to the east. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this association.
 - ▶ Chapel and burial ground at Loch Awe, Innis Errich (**HA45**): Scoped out as the positioning of the monument on an island in the east and of Loch Awe associates its setting with views up and down the loch, and eastward toward Portinniserrich. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this association.
 - ▶ Ballimeanoch chapel (**HA35**) and Barr Mor dun (**HA41**), northeastern side of Loch Awe: The positioning of these monuments orients key outward views westward and associates their respective settings with downhill slopes toward Loch Awe. The Proposed Development would not disrupt these settings.

- ▶ Standing stones between Ford (**HA66**) and Loch Ederline (**HA70**): Monuments scoped out as their settings are primarily associated with local topography chiefly defined by the River Ford and Loch Ederline. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this.
- ▶ Ardchnonell Castle, Island of Innis Chonnel (**HA42**): Scoped out as the location of Innis Chonnel relative to the eastern shore of Loch Awe chiefly associates its setting with views up and down the body of water and access to the island from the south and east. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this association.
- ▶ Brainport Bay stone alignments and quern quarries (**HA43**): Scoped out as the settings of the constituent structures within the scheduled monument is primarily associated with their spatial relationship to one another and its promontory location orients outward views eastward toward Loch Fyne.
- ▶ Tinkers' Heart Traveller Monument (**HA5**): The stone-inset monument's setting is considered less fundamental to its importance than its status as a rare permanent monument associated with the Scottish Traveller community. Views down the loch are considered fundamental to the setting, and would not be altered by proposed development.
- ▶ Ardno Cairn (**HA6**): Scoped out as located over 14km southeast of the nearest turbine position, and the monument's positioning orients views from the cairn downslope toward the northern extent of Loch Fyne. This view would not be disrupted by the Proposed Development.
- ▶ Creag Evanachan Cairn (**HA54**): Positioning at the southern extent of Loch Fyne associates this monument's setting with outward views oriented westward and south-westward along the loch by local topography, Proposed Development would not disrupt this setting.
- ▶ Rubha na Fidhle chapel, settlement, stone carvings (**HA56**): Scoped out in spite of marked turbine indicated in ZTV and wireline visualisations. The monument's setting is characterised by a sense of isolation and seclusion, primarily associated with its promontory location, surrounding woodland and rising topography to the northwest. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this setting.
- GDLS scoped out:
 - ▶ Ardkinglas and Strone (**HA4**): Scoped out as the setting of this asset is primarily associated with its surviving 18th and 19th century woodland and parkland design contrasting with the wider upland landscape at the head of Loch Fyne and woodland canopy being visible in views on and across the loch. The Proposed Development would not disrupt this setting.
 - ▶ Crarae (**HA40**): Scoped out as only the northwesternmost extent of the asset is located within the ZTV, the remainder of the garden area being in a sheltered area centred on Crarae Burn.

9.7.9 Within 5km of the Development Site boundary, 12 monument records associated with the former NSR, maintained by WoSAS, were located within the ZTV. These assets were considered for further assessment associated with change to setting, with particular focus placed on cairns at Auchindrain and Inverliever (**HA27** and **HA60**) but none were taken further owing to the nature of the assets, their respective settings and distance from the closest turbine positions.

9.7.10 Based on those heritage assets identified within the extended (15km) Study Area and ZTV of the Proposed Development, and taking account of consultation with HES, there is

potential for **significant** adverse setting effects to arise on the following designated heritage assets:

- Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL incorporating Inveraray Conservation Area (**GDL00223 (HA13)**);
- Watchtower, Dun na Cuaiche (**LB11543 (HA14)**);
- An Dun, fort 360m North of Strachur Church (**SM3522 (HA16)**);
- Auchindrain Township (**LB6798, CA459 (HA31)**);
- Chapel of Kilbride (**SM3337 (HA36)**);
- Old Lachlan Castle (**SM292 (HA37)**);
- Ardchonnell, Long Cairn, 1200m East North-East of (**SM4173 (HA39)**);
- Dun, 260m East of Loch Glashan (**SM10871 (HA59)**);
- Dun Toiseach, dun 300m South East of Torran Farm (**SM10872 (HA62)**); and
- Dun Chonallaich, fort (**SM5473 (HA71)**).

9.7.11 Changes to the settings of the remaining designated heritage assets within the extended Study Area may occur where there is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. However, the predicted magnitude of change is considered to be negligible due to the undulating topography of the agricultural landscape, screening from modern buildings and mature planting, the distance between the designated heritage assets and the Proposed Development and the nature of the designated heritage assets' settings not interacting substantially with the Proposed Development. As such, **significant** effects are not predicted, and these receptors are therefore not considered further in this chapter.

9.8 Embedded measures

9.8.1 Data gathered for both designated and non-designated heritage assets have been made available to the design team to allow consideration for avoidance of direct physical impacts upon the heritage assets within the Development Site and to identify areas of higher sensitivity to heritage assets within the Study Area. An iterative design process has been applied to minimise adverse change as far as reasonably practicable (see **Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives**).

9.9 Assessment methodology

9.9.1 The determination of the cultural significance or value of heritage assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against the characteristics and criteria expressed in HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance and the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. The criteria used for the determination are presented in **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3 Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites);and Heritage assets of acknowledged international importance.

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites); Listed Buildings (Category A and B); Battlefields included within the inventory; Marine Protected Areas; Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Conservation Areas containing nationally important buildings; Non-designated heritage assets of scheduled quality and importance; and Heritage assets of national importance.
Medium	Listed Buildings (Category C); Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; and Heritage assets of regional importance.
Low	Heritage assets of local importance; Heritage assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; and Buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.
Very Low	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Artefact find spots (where the artefacts are no longer in situ and where their provenance is uncertain); and Poorly preserved examples of particular types of minor historic landscape features (e.g., quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc).

9.9.2 A scale for the magnitude of the environmental change as a result of the Proposed Development is set out in **Table 9.4** to provide an understanding of the relative change from the baseline position, be that an adverse or beneficial change.

Table 9.4 Magnitude of Change

Magnitude	Adverse Criteria	Beneficial Criteria
High	Loss of most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements such that the significance of the heritage asset is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting such as extreme visual effects, gross change of noise or change to sound quality, or fundamental changes to use or access.	Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost lost. Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Medium	Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the significance of the heritage asset is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the heritage asset such as visual change to many key aspects or views, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, or considerable changes to use or access.	Changes to important elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored. Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Low	Changes to key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the significance of the heritage asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting such as slight visual changes to few key aspects or views, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality, or slight changes to use or access.	Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed. Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Negligible	Changes to archaeological materials or historic buildings elements such that alterations to the significance of the heritage asset are very minor. Barely perceptible changes to setting due to virtually unchanged views, noise levels or sound quality, use or access.	Very minor changes that result in elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed. Very minor changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
No Change	Changes to fabric or setting that leave significance unchanged.	

9.9.3 The terms shown in the matrix in **Table 9.5** have been used to define the significance of the effects identified and apply to both beneficial and adverse effects.

9.9.4 For the purpose of this assessment, effect changes of Major are deemed as **significant** and **Moderate** is potentially significant in the context of the EIA Regulations as set out in **Table 9.5**.

Table 9.5 Significance Evaluation Matrix

		Magnitude of change			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Sensitivity/importance/value	Very high	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Minor (Not significant)
	High	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Moderate (Potentially significant)	Minor (Not significant)
	Medium	Major (Significant)	Moderate (Potentially significant)	Minor (Not significant)	Minor (Not significant)
	Low	Moderate (Potentially significant)	Minor (Not significant)	Minor (Not significant)	Negligible (Not significant)
	Very Low	Minor (Not significant)	Minor (Not significant)	Negligible (Not significant)	Negligible (Not significant)

9.10 Assessment of Effects

Construction Phase Impacts and Effects

- 9.10.1 All ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the Proposed Development have the potential to directly impact upon heritage assets. Such activities include, but are not limited to groundworks, topsoil stripping, ground compaction, access, drainage, stockpiling, deforestation and storage.
- These construction-related activities could lead to the following impacts on heritage assets:
 - permanent complete or partial loss as a result of ground excavation;
 - permanent or temporary loss of physical integrity;
 - damage as a result of ground excavation;
 - damage due to compaction, desiccation, or waterlogging; and
 - damage as a result of ground vibration caused by construction.
- 9.10.2 There will be an impact on one known heritage asset within the Development Site. The Auchindrain-Durran drove road (**HA169, HA224**) will be affected by the construction of the access track to Turbine 7, Turbine 11 and Turbine 12.
- 9.10.3 The magnitude of impact on the drove road is assessed as **medium** due to the localised nature of access works affecting the feature. As a heritage asset of local importance and therefore **low** value, the resulting effect would be **minor** adverse and **not significant**.
- 9.10.4 With the exception of the post-medieval period, the survival potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of all other periods is considered to be low throughout the Development Site. This is owing to modern forestry plantation and the distribution of archaeological remains observed in previous surveys. As such, it is considered unlikely that previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be significantly affected.

Mitigation Measures for Construction Related Impacts and Effects

- 9.10.5 The drove road (**HA169, HA224**) is the only heritage asset grouping anticipated to be affected during construction. It is recommended that the road be recorded prior to disturbance (CH1³), and that a watching brief is undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist during disturbance to record the sub-surface remains of the road (CH2).
- 9.10.6 As infrastructure may be micro-sited, a pre-construction walkover survey of areas of disturbance will be undertaken to ensure that other archaeological remains that may not have been recorded during prior walkover surveys are avoided or recorded (CH3).
- 9.10.7 While the potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present within the Development Site is low, there is a possibility that construction works would impact upon any that do exist. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief take place in areas of high archaeological potential, identified through walkover survey and reference to assessed peat depth (CH4).
- 9.10.8 All archaeological mitigation measures should be set out within an archaeological Project Design (previously a Written Scheme of Investigation), to be approved by WoSAS on behalf of Argyll and Bute Council (ABC).

Operational Phase Impacts and Effects

- 9.10.9 Impacts during the operation of the Proposed Development would relate to changes within the setting of heritage assets due to the addition of modern infrastructure within the existing landscape and there is the potential for **significant** effects on the ten heritage assets within the Study Area noted in paragraph **9.7.8**. An assessment is presented for each of these receptors in the sections below.

Watchtower, Dun na Cuaiche (LB11543) (HA14)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.10 The Dun na Cuaiche watchtower is a Category A-listed building atop a hill in the Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL, 6km east of the Development Site boundary and 9.4km northeast of turbine (T) 2. The watchtower was built in the gothic style 1747-8 as an ornamental building, commissioned by the Third Duke of Argyll from Roger Morris. A winding roadway on the northern slope of the hill was built at the same time to enable transportation of building materials and visitor access, still being in use as a signposted parkland walk in the present day. The building consists of granite rubble quarried nearby and features two storeys (a ground floor accessed from the south and first floor accessed from the north), a domed roof and pointed arch windows⁴. The position of the tower provides open long views in all directions and the first floor room accessed from the signposted parkland walk focuses on a view along Loch Fyne and the mountain ranges to the west and southwest. The tower occupies a conspicuous position in views from Inveraray town and castle in addition to nearby roads and the town of Strachur, presenting a key visual marker of the Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL.
- 9.10.11 A sub-rectangular earthwork of unassigned date surrounds the watchtower. It was included as a fort in the survey of mid-Argyll by Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman (1962, 53)⁵, an identification confirmed by an OS surveyor who in 1973 revised the depiction at 1:2500, but omitted from the prehistoric monuments in the Royal Commission

³ Reference code for Historic Environment specific mitigation (see Table 9.7).

⁴ RCAHMS Inventory: Argyll Volume 7; Mid Argyll & Cowal, Medieval & Later Monuments

⁵ Campbell and Sandeman, M and M , 'Mid Argyll: an archaeological survey', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.1-125.(1964)

on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) County Inventory for Mid-Argyll published in 1988. In this, the various elements noted by the OS were considered to be part of the landscaping works around the watchtower that stands on the summit. The enclosure is roughly triangular, measuring 65m from east to west by 40m transverse (0.2ha) within an earth and stone rampart which at the western end stands 2.6m in height internally; an entrance lies at the northwestern corner where the modern path approaches the summit. The ground falls away steeply from the summit on all sides except the north, and here an outer rampart of similar dimensions has been drawn across the slope over a distance of about 110m, broken only by an entrance with well-defined terminals. Several scarps and shallow sub-rectangular platforms are visible within the interior. While it is unlikely that the visible earthworks incorporate the remains of an earlier Iron Age or early medieval fortification, local tradition asserts the Dun na Cuaiche summit was garrisoned in the mid-17th century⁶.

- 9.10.12 The Dun na Cuaiche watchtower is a heritage asset of national importance in its own right, and forms a focal point of another asset of national importance in the form of the inventory designed landscape (**HA13**). The nature of the watchtower's setting is intimately bound with long views from the hill summit, owing to the deliberately evocative nature of its construction. In a sense, the watchtower itself creates an aesthetic focal point for the Loch Fyne mountain landscape, situated as it is close to a hill summit with commanding views over the loch, at the end of a steep footpath from the lower-lying grounds of the Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL. In addition, the spatial relationship between the tower and the surrounding earthen banks hints at a "nested" historic sequence at the hill (whether the earthworks are related to landscaping or earlier fortification), a component of the building's setting essentially contiguous with the Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL. Outward views of the loch, the ridgelines on either side and the landscape to the west and south, including the designed Inveraray town, are fundamental to the appreciation of this asset in addition to inward views of it as a skyline feature from downhill. The presence of modern electricity pylons in outward middle-distance views from the watchtower to the north and northwest, while unmistakably modern, does little to detract from the setting's contribution to its importance beyond a minimal amount, being subservient in scale and visibility to the surrounding woodland and hills, generally appearing beyond and "framing" these setting components.

Change to Setting

- 9.10.13 The watchtower is located within a blade tip ZTV for 12-16 turbines, with the earthwork ridge to the immediate north providing theoretical visibility for 17-22 turbine blade tips. The proposed turbines would appear as visibly modern features in far distance views to the west and southwest, beyond the visible components of Inveraray town and the parkland grounds, within a context of mountainous ridgelines and intermittent tree cover.
- 9.10.14 A wireframe for outward views from this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.3**. A photomontage is presented in **Figure 8.28a-g**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.15 The addition of the proposed turbine array in long-distance views would, in effect, be beyond the boundaries of the designed landscape within which the watchtower was built. While the existence of modern, utilitarian infrastructure in any extent within these views would jar with the intended sense of a "wild" landscape contrasted with the orderliness of the Inveraray town and castle grounds, the integrity of this setting would not be compromised. This would form a **low** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high**

⁶ *ibid*

sensitivity. It would produce a **moderate** adverse effect. While the turbines' presence in outward views from the asset would be clear, the effect would be **not significant** as this presence would not detract from or disrupt the key landscape associations as experienced from the watchtower: The visible presence of woods, parkland, the castle, Loch Fyne and the relief of surrounding hills would all remain legible as the watchtower's setting.

Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL (GDL00223) (HA13), including Inveraray Conservation Area, Dun na Cuaiche Watchtower (LB11543) (HA14) and contiguous listed buildings

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.16 The Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL is a designed landscape focused on Inveraray Castle and the planned town of Inveraray, located 6.2km northeast of proposed T1. The area covered by the inventory designation incorporates parklands, garden buildings, policy woodland and the planned town itself forming the 18th century improved landscape. Within the GDL there are two Scheduled Monuments and 127 Listed Buildings, comprising 36 Category A Listed Buildings, 59 Category B Listed Buildings, and 32 Category C Listed Buildings.
- 9.10.17 HES divide the nature of the Designed Landscape into four aspects:
- Inveraray town;
 - Inveraray Castle and park;
 - Inveraray Castle gardens; and
 - the planted woodland.
- 9.10.18 Inveraray town is the traditional county town of Argyll and is centred on a planned development dated 1750-1790. This forms a distinguished example of early model planned town centred on Inveraray Parish Church (Category A-listed, **LB34978**) juxtaposed with irregular height and massing of buildings lining Front Street, which runs northeast to southwest through the centre of the development. The town frontage is unified in views from the north and east by a round-arched screen wall built in 1790 (Category A-listed, ref **LB35009**).
- 9.10.19 The parklands occupy the areas of low-lying land at the foot of Glen Aray and neighbouring Glen Shira, with the tract of land to the southwest known as the Fisherlands. The man-made serpentine watercourse that runs south from Carloonan Mill, parallel to the River Aray, remains evident in the present landscape and there are a number of 18th century examples of specimen trees evident across the parkland, particularly around the banks of the River Aray. Much of the parklands and farmland are grazed with livestock. The Fisherlands meadow was drained in the 1740s and this large open area of parkland was planted with four roundels of trees. In the present landscape, the large roundel near the centre of the tract continues to provide a punctuation point of visual interest for long views southwards across the parkland from the castle and particularly from the Category A-listed watchtower on Dun Na Cuaiche (**LB11543**) (**HA14**).
- 9.10.20 The present formal garden features an arrangement of six parterres established between 1840 and 1870 on the southwest axis of the castle. There are two roundels, with paths and bedding forming the pattern of the St Andrew's Cross. It also contains sculpture, exotic trees and various varieties of fruit trees, herbaceous plants and shrubs planted from 1900 onwards.

- 9.10.21 The planted woodlands were first recorded in association with the 8th Earl of Argyll circa 1650 although some of the larger trees measured in the late 18th century were likely to have been planted earlier. The Statistical Account of Scotland records that the 9th Earl planted the hillsides of Dun Na Cuaiche with oak, Scots pine, ash, beech and plane. The triangle of woodland to the north of the castle known as the Duchess Louise Wood is bordered on two sides by the River Aray and is likely to have been first planted in the late 17th or early 18th century. In the present landscape, mature hardwood mixed woodland, particularly on the lower lying slopes of Dun Na Cuaiche and around Strone Point, provide colour and texture, acting as a framing device for Inveraray Castle. Further woodland was planted through the 18th century and between 1805 and 1808, predominantly oak, beech, lime, larch, fir, horse chestnut and sweet chestnut. Planting continued through the 19th century with 400,000 trees planted between 1832 and 1837 and a further two million between 1853 and 1883. In 1888 Ballantyre Wood was planted with exotic conifers including Douglas fir and giant fir. This was the first forestry plantation of these species in Scotland. Exotic conifers and other ornamental trees were planted around the skating pond and near the kiln house in Brackley Wood. The 1,742ha extent of the woodlands and plantations has remained largely unchanged since the mid-19th century. Much of the woods were replanted with commercial crop in the 20th century. Initially conifers, more recently moving toward a spruce monoculture. In spite of the increased commercial focus, several exotic examples remain and the spiky canopy protrudes above the younger conifers.
- 9.10.22 The Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL importance derives from the cumulative character of the aspects described above: Inveraray town, Inveraray Castle parkland, Inveraray Castle gardens and the planted woodlands. The most obviously perceptible components of the landscape from outside the designed landscape are Dun na Cuaiche and Inveraray town, viewed from across Loch Fyne and on approach from the east, and west via the A83 or north via the A819. The picturesque quality of the parkland and woodland policies, in addition to combined vistas with the town and gardens become clear from key points within the GDL, notably the Category A-listed watchtower at Dun na Cuaiche (**LB11543**) (**HA14**). The designed landscape's location at the northwestern shore of Loch Fyne makes the loch a key component of its setting, with major views incorporating the loch, set against the relief of the hills surrounding it to the southwest, west and south. The presence of modern 132kv electrical pylons within the northern and northwestern extents of the designed landscape's extent does not disrupt the relationship of the designed landscape to its surroundings as legible from the Dun na Cuaiche key view, As discussed in paragraph 9.10.13. Collectively, the setting of this designed landscape makes a major contribution to its importance along with the designed landscape being largely contiguous with the setting of individual elements such as Inveraray Castle and town.

Changes to Setting

- 9.10.23 The Proposed Development will not be visible from Inveraray Town or Castle. Two key areas of the inventory landscape are in ZTV for turbine blade tips; these are the ascent to and hilltop of Dun na Cuaiche, in addition to west and southwest-facing hillsides at the eastern side of Glen Shira, in the landscape's easternmost extent.
- 9.10.24 The watchtower is located within a blade tip ZTV for 12-16 turbines, with the earthwork ridge to the immediate north providing theoretical visibility for 17-22 turbine blade tips. The turbines would appear as visibly modern features in far distance views to the west and southwest, beyond the visible components of Inveraray town and the parkland grounds, within a context of mountainous ridgelines and intermittent tree cover.
- 9.10.25 A southern ascent track north and east of Glen Shira cemetery passes through ZTVs for 6 to 11, then 12-16, turbine blade tips before reaching a forested hilltop with theoretical visibility for 17-22 turbine blade tips. The turbines would appear as visibly modern features

in far distance views to the west and southwest, beyond the visible components of Inveraray town and the parkland grounds, within a context of mountainous ridgelines and intermittent tree cover.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.26 The addition of the proposed turbine array in long-distance views would, in effect be beyond the boundaries of the designed landscape within which the watchtower was built. While the existence of modern, utilitarian infrastructure in any extent within these views would jar with the intended sense of a “wild” landscape contrasted with the orderliness of the Inveraray town and castle grounds, the integrity of this setting would not be compromised. Views outward from the ridge east of Glen Shira are not considered to be integral to the designed landscape’s setting. This would be a **low** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity. It would produce a **moderate** adverse effect. While the clear presence of turbines in these views would not diminish or disrupt the association of the designed landscape to its setting. The designed landscape’s situation within a broader regional landscape characterised by Loch Fyne and the surrounding hills would still be clear from the key viewpoints discussed. As such this effect would be **not significant**.

An Dun, fort 360m N of Strachur Church (SM3522) (HA16)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.27 The scheduled monument for An Dun is located 9.3km southeast of proposed T1. The monument consists of a dun and outer enclosure. The dun measures 11m in diameter within a wall up to 3.9m wide on the north and east sides, with the rubble core wall spread to 4.5m on the south side. Intramural structures are indicated by earthfast stones on the eastern side and a robbing scoop may conceal an entrance on the western side. To the west of the dun is an outwork consisting of a rubble wall up to 3m wide, with several inner facing stones remaining on the north, enclosing an area measuring 20.5m east-west by 16m north-south. The entrance is probably on the south. The monument occupies a knoll to the north of the village of Strachur, on a low-lying area of ground gradually sloping toward the eastern shore of Loch Fyne. The monument is obscured by localised tree growth along adjacent tracks and is perceivable immediately from the roadside as a tree-covered mound.
- 9.10.28 The primary importance of this monument is drawn from its status as representative of a particular type of later prehistoric fortified settlement structure, and from its potential to yield evidence of the nature and sequence of settlement and use. The monument’s setting consists of its positioning relative to the Eas Dubh watercourse to the east and southeast, elevated location relative to the surrounding fields and partially screened views downhill toward Loch Fyne, partly degraded by the intervening presence of Strachur House and its associated grounds along with the modern A815 road.

Change to Setting

- 9.10.29 This monument is located within a ZTV for 6-11 turbine blade tips. Turbines would be visible as a modern visual component in long distance views outward from the monument, across Loch Fyne, screened by the trees intermittently present between the dun and Loch Fyne.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.30 Turbine blade tips visible in the long distance on the far side of Loch Fyne from the monument would not disrupt the sense of the dun's prominence in relation to its immediate surroundings, or spatial relationships with key parts of its setting. In particular, views toward Loch Fyne and Eas Dubh would be unchanged. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity and would result in a **minor** adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

Auchindrain Township (LB6798, CA459) (HA31)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.31 Auchindrain Township is a Category A listed building and conservation area located 2.9km south of T3. The township comprises 20 acres of infield land, on which stand 23 structures (houses, barns, byres, sheds, etc) of late 18th and 19th century construction. Stone is the main building material and their condition varies from ruinous to intact. Roofs are of thatch, corrugated iron or tarred felt. Two modern buildings of wooden construction are present within the assigned area. These are a Colt house and a reception/display centre related to the museum of rural history presently being run out of the asset.
- 9.10.32 The present setting of the township consists of a valley floor between ridgelines to the northwest rising into the Development Site, and to the southeast consisting largely of woodland, separating this area from the northwestern shore of Loch Fyne. This setting makes an important contribution to the township with the settled topographical position of a rural township in contrast to the more sheer high ground of pastoral and woodland surrounding it, in addition to modern transport infrastructure of the A83 road and associated traffic.

Changes to Setting

- 9.10.33 Changes to setting introduced by the Proposed Development would be limited to the southwestern extent of the conservation area. This area is located within a ZTV for one to five turbine blade tips, which would be visible in views to the northwest beyond the ridgelines present in this direction.
- 9.10.34 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.4**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.35 The introduction of new modern visual elements via turbine blade tips in views to the northwest from the southwestern extent of the township would not impose on the township's valley floor surroundings, nor disrupt the contrast with rising topography. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity resulting in a **minor** adverse effect. It would be considered **not significant**.

Old Lachlan Castle (SM292) (HA37)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.36 Old Lachlan Castle is a scheduled monument located on the southern shore of Loch Fyne 7.8km southeast of the nearest turbine position (T20). The castle occupies a rocky knoll on a promontory projecting from the eastern shore of Loch Fyne and externally resembles a squat, square tower-keep. The internal plan of the building is that of a quadrangular enclosure with two walls separated by a narrow transverse corridor, with an entrance at the southeast. The castle is of 15th century date, and references are made to an earlier structure in the 14th century though no material evidence of this has been observed.

- 9.10.37 The national importance of the castle is drawn from its connection with the ancestral home of Clan McLachlan, proximity to the clan estate and intervisibility between the two castle buildings. The contribution of the castle's setting to this importance is in the form of views of the castle structure as relating to the New Castle Lachlan and estate to the east and south, in addition to its position on the edge of Loch Fyne's shore and Strath Lachlan, with outward views along the bodies of water emphasising the buildings elite, defensive status.

Change to Setting

- 9.10.38 The castle is located within a ZTV for 6-11 turbine blade tips. The turbine array would appear in long views to the northwest, both outward from the castle structure and in views of the structure from the south side of Strath Lachlan. This would result in a visibly modern component added into views across Loch Fyne and behind the ridgeline.
- 9.10.39 A wireframe presenting outward views from this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.5**. Views incorporating the castle structure from the south side of Lachlan Bay are presented in **Figure 8.24a-d**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.40 The visible presence of turbines in views of and from the castle would fall beyond the key components of associated setting. Visually separated by the ridgeline on the northwestern side of Loch Fyne, the new visual components would not interfere with the integrity of the castle's relationship to the Loch, Strath Lachlan or the rest of the Lachlan estate. The magnitude of impact has been assessed as **negligible** on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity, resulting in a **minor** adverse effect. This effect would be **not significant**.

Chapel Of Kilbride, 240m SE Of Kilbride Island (SM3337) (HA36)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.41 The Chapel of Kilbride is a scheduled monument located 6.7km southeast of proposed T20. The monument consists of the remains of a chapel probably dating to the early medieval period (about AD 400 to 900). The chapel is orientated east to west and lies within a sub-circular enclosure. A possible grave-slab lies north of the chapel and a later enclosure with a building at the east end lies to the northeast. This chapel is situated on a headland bounded by cliffs to northwest and southwest on the east coast of Loch Fyne at about 15m above sea-level.
- 9.10.42 The chapel structure itself measures roughly 6m by 3.5m within walls of roughly squared boulders about 1m thick, standing 0.5m high. The entrance to the chapel is at the western end of the northwest wall. The chapel structure is surrounded by an enclosure measuring roughly 29m east-west by 26m transverse within walls of rubble roughly 2m thick and with a maximum height of 2.5m. Openings in the wall to the north and west are noted as entrances to the complex.
- 9.10.43 The monument's importance is derived from the chapel's inherent potential to add to understanding of Early Christian ecclesiastical sites in Scotland. The stable condition of the chapel and enclosure present potential to examine the construction, form, date and development sequence of the chapel in detail. The enclosure may point to an earlier feature, indicating the adaptation of an earlier defended settlement to ecclesiastical use.
- 9.10.44 The siting of the monument on a headland overlooking Loch Fyne, with routes of approach to Strath Lachlan to the south and a bay to the northwest, characterise the monument's setting via isolation on an open area of high land overlooking the nearby landform defined by Loch Fyne. This setting makes a major contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the monument.

Changes to Setting

- 9.10.45 The monument is located within a ZTV for one to five turbine blade tips. Turbines would be visible in long outward views from the monument to the northwest, beyond ridgelines on the opposite side of Loch Fyne. This would be a clearly modern visual component within the outermost topography visible from the monument or approaches from the south.
- 9.10.46 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.6**. Four blade tips appear visible on the opposite side of Loch Fyne, behind a ridgeline in this image.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.47 The introduction of turbine blade tips to outward views from the monument or its nearby approaches would not interfere with the integrity of the monument's setting. These features would frame the outer edge of outward views defined by the monument's position overlooking Loch Fyne and would not interrupt these views, nor would they disrupt the sense of isolation gained from the monument's isolated headland position. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change to a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity, resulting in a **minor** adverse effect that is **not significant**.

Dun Toiseach, dun 300m SE of Torran Farm (SM10872) (HA62)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.48 Dun Toiseach is a scheduled monument located 8.4km west of proposed T22. This monument comprises the remains of a dun, a fortification of late prehistoric date, set on a rocky knoll overlooking the southern end of Loch Awe.
- 9.10.49 A roughly D-shaped area about 16m north-south by 13m east-west is enclosed by a stone-faced, rubble-cored rampart about 4m thick. Two stretches of outer wall-face and several stones of the inner wall-face are visible, but generally the details of the plan are obscured by tumbled stone. The entrance was on the northeast side, where a possible door-jamb survives on the northwest side of the line of an entrance passage. The interior has various irregularities, but whether these are natural or represent the remains of internal constructions has not been determined. A small modern cairn surmounts the dun wall on the southeast side. Various field walls run towards the dun over the naturally terraced hillside, but these all appear to be of relatively recent date.
- 9.10.50 The monument is important as it is as a well-preserved example of a small fortification of late prehistoric date with potential for the preservation of occupation deposits. The significance of the location in strategic terms is great, commanding as it does the point at which travellers from the southwest, particularly the Kilmartin area, would have transferred between foot or horse and boats on the waters of Loch Awe. This significance is underlined by the nearby medieval towerhouse at Caol Chaorann, 165m southwest of Dun Toiseach (SM5384) (scoped out of assessment as it falls outside the ZTV for the project). It also gains importance from its location at the northern end of the extensive suite of monuments of many periods in the valley running north from Kilmartin, at a junction of natural routeways.

Change to Setting

- 9.10.51 The monument is located within a ZTV for six to 11 turbine blade tips. These blade tips would appear as a clearly modern visual component in long distance views behind ridgelines on the far side of Loch Awe in outward views to the east of the monument.
- 9.10.52 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.7**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.53 The monument's setting is characterised by its relationship to Loch Awe and approaches from the southwest and the appearance of proposed turbines in long outward views to the east would not disrupt these spatial relationships. The proposed turbines would be reduced in their capacity to interfere with the setting of the monument further through the sense of visual separation created by the presence of Loch Awe and associated topography. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity resulting in a **minor** adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

Dun Chonallaich, fort (SM5473) (HA71)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.54 This scheduled monument is located 11km west of proposed T22. The monument comprises an irregularly shaped stone-walled fort with outworks, situated on a rocky hilltop, overlooking lower ground to the west with the A816 passing between Kilmartin and Salachry 270m to the west. The fort is aligned northeast to southwest and measures about 37 by 16m within a wall that follows the irregular outlines of the summit area. The wall varies in thickness from 4.5m on the northwest to 1.5m on the south. Much of the interior is occupied by a rocky spine, which is surmounted by a modern cairn. A number of modern structures have been built within the fort for use as a film-set. In addition, there are a number of ruined foundations.
- 9.10.55 A spread of stony debris immediately below the summit probably conceals an outwork on the northeast half of the perimeter. Access to the shelves forming the lower southern portion of the massif was barred by a second series of outworks on the northeastern half of the perimeter, best preserved on its south. In this area there are a number of rectangular structures, possibly medieval/post-medieval in date. Early historic occupation of the fort may be evidenced by a gaming-board dated to this period being recorded within the monument.
- 9.10.56 The monument is assigned national importance due to its potential to provide information about later prehistoric architecture, society and organisation, with the recent early historic gameboard suggesting that activity on this site may have been extended; this site is therefore the only site in the immediate vicinity of Loch Awe to have produced any evidence for secular early historic activity.
- 9.10.57 The setting of this monument makes a major contribution to its understanding. While the fort offers outward views in all directions, the orientation of the monument to the southwest indicates a specific function associated with approaches from the south through the valley area it overlooks. This positioning and orientation are considered key to the setting of the monument.

Changes to Setting

- 9.10.58 The monument is located in a ZTV for 17 to 22 turbine blade tips. The turbines would appear as a new modern visual component in long distance outward views to the east of the monument, past Loch Awe and the ridgelines to the east of Loch Awe.
- 9.10.59 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.8**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.60 As noted in paragraph 9.10.58, the orientation of the fort is taken to mean that its key setting relationship is to the valley and routeway north from Kilmartin in views to the west and southwest. The appearance of new turbines to the east would not interfere with understanding of this spatial relationship. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity as the monument's key outward view would be unchanged. This would produce a **minor** adverse effect and would be **not significant**.

Dun, 260m E of Loch Glashan (SM10871) (HA59)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.61 This scheduled monument is located 10.8km southwest of proposed T20. The monument consists of a later prehistoric dun situated within forestry plantation overlooking Loch Glashan to the west.
- 9.10.62 The dun is circular on plan, with a drystone wall enclosing an area 20m in diameter. The wall is up to 1.7m in height, and up to 4m thick. The walls are overgrown with moss, and coursing can only be seen on the internal face in one small area on the northeast. There are some indications of intra-mural passages or cells, but these cannot be clearly distinguished because of the moss overgrowth. The entrance is on the northeast, and measures 1.7m wide.
- 9.10.63 Some indication of the dun's original height is provided by the presence of extensive tumbled stone on the outer side of the wall.
- 9.10.64 Later reuse of the fort is evidenced through a substantial rectangular sheiling built in the southern half of the dun interior, measuring approximately 2m by 2m, and at least two further small shelters seemingly formed by rearranging areas of the dun walls. The scheduled area includes the dun, sheilings and a surrounding area in which evidence relating to the construction and use of the monument may survive.
- 9.10.65 The monument's importance derives from its status as a later prehistoric settlement site which has the potential to provide important information about defensive and domestic architecture, contemporary economy and land use, with further importance derived from the presence of shielings and indications of later reuse.
- 9.10.66 The setting of this monument is chiefly associated with its hilltop location and the proximity of Loch Glashan. The presence of the loch and views towards it are an important aspect of the monument's significance. The dun entrance facing northeast indicates an importance of views in this orientation, potentially linked to former routeways or watercourses. The presence of woodland plantation within close proximity to the monument detracts somewhat from the integrity of the setting, with cycles of afforestation obscuring longer views outward and likely views inward. Nonetheless, the monument's setting makes a major contribution to its importance.

Changes to Setting

- 9.10.67 The dun is located within a ZTV for 17 to 22 turbine blade tips. The turbines would be visible as modern visual features in long-distance views to the northeast, beyond undulating topography influenced by the presence of watercourses and lochs, with longer views partly obscured by tree cover on the basis of the afforestation/deforestation cycle.
- 9.10.68 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.9**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.69 While the orientation in which turbines would appear lines up with the entrance to the dun, the long-distance presence of turbine blades is not considered to interfere with understanding of the monument's prominence within the landscape, relation to notable landform features such as Loch Glashan and local topography, or a sense of land use contemporary with the monument. This would be a **negligible** magnitude of change to a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity. The change would result in a **minor** adverse effect due to the distances from the Proposed Development that would be **not significant**.

Ardchonnell, Long Cairn, 1200m ENE of (SM4173) (HA39)

Importance and Present Setting

- 9.10.70 This monument is located 5.5km north of proposed T9. The monument consists of a long cairn funerary monument situated in a clearing in a large forestry plantation on the east side of Loch Awe. The cairn appears as a bare, stony mound, rising to 4.3m. It is about 33m long and is aligned northeast-southwest. The southwestern end of the monument has been disturbed and is traversed by a modern stone wall and the remains of a burial chamber are evident at the broader northeastern end of the cairn. The burial chamber measures 3.7m in length and 0.8m in maximum width. It is entered between a pair of portal stones, 0.5 metres apart, and through a short antechamber with two flanking slabs at an angle to the passage. Only the inner half of the chamber is still roofed and the capstone, measuring 1.4 by 1.4m and up to 0.2m in thickness has been placed on top of the seven upright slabs at a height of about 1m above the present floor level. The angle at which the portal stones are set suggest that they may have formed part of a concave facade to the cairn.
- 9.10.71 The high importance of this cairn comes from its status as an illustrative example of prehistoric funerary architecture in the region, with presently undetermined potential to yield further evidence on the dating, construction, and use of the cairn through archaeological investigation. The nature of this monument's setting derives from its location on elevated ground overlooking a downward slope to Loch Awe, a choice of location broadly consistent with the chambered cairn at Ardno (SM3408) and Auchachenna (SM4047). The clearing in which the cairn is located is accessed via forestry tracks from the west and south, though no obvious route to the cairn is discernible in historic mapping. This setting makes a moderate contribution to the monument's interest, partly degraded by the surrounding presence of plantation woodland and associated cyclical screening effects.

Change to Setting

- 9.10.72 The monument is located in a ZTV for up to 8 turbine blade tips. The turbines would appear in long distance outward views to the south of the monument, partly screened by surrounding tree cover on a cyclical basis according to afforestation/deforestation, with additional visual separation provided by rises in local topography, partly obscured by the turbines of the existing An Suidhe Wind Farm.
- 9.10.73 A wireframe for this heritage asset is presented in **Figure 9.10**.

Significance of Effect

- 9.10.74 The addition of turbines to the long views would not disrupt the setting of this monument as its key components are determined by the northwestern orientation of the hillside where it is located and its elevation. Views to the north and northwest would not be affected by the Proposed Development. This would be a **low** magnitude of change on a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity producing a **moderate** adverse effect that would be **not significant**.

Mitigation Measures for Operational related impacts and effects

- 9.10.75 The effects on the assessed heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development are considered to be **not significant**, and no mitigation measures are recommended.

9.11 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

- 9.11.1 Within 15km of the Development Site, four existing wind farms are operational (An Suidhe, A'Chruach, Blarghour Farm and Carraig Gheal) with four currently in application (An Carr Dubh, Glasvaar, Blarghour Variation and Ladyfield) and three consented (A'Chruach Phase 2, Blarghour, Creag Dubh) (see **Figure 8.12**).
- 9.11.2 A potential receptor for **significant** cumulative effects has been identified at Dun na Cuaiche watchtower (**LB11543**) (**HA14**) and, therefore, at Inveraray Castle Inventory GDL (**GDL00223**) (**HA13**) owing to Dun na Cuaiche's status as a key outward viewpoint. In the event An Carr Dubh, Blarghour Variation and Ladyfield wind farms are consented and developed, modern components in the form of turbines could be added to outward views in an arc from northeast to northwest. The applications comprise a total of 41 turbines that could be added in these outward views. A partial encirclement of these views would be avoided through the lower relief of Glen Array and the resultant gap between Ladyfield wind farm and An Carr Dubh and Blarghour Variation.
- 9.11.3 The Proposed Development would not link to the An Carr Dubh and Blarghour Variation wind farms as a visual component owing to the intervening distance between these. It is not anticipated that the magnitude of change introduced by the application stage wind farms would be made any more **significant** by the addition of the Proposed Development. This would result in a **negligible** magnitude of change to a heritage asset of **high** sensitivity, producing a **minor** adverse effect that would be **not significant**.

9.12 Residual Effects

Construction Phase Effects

- 9.12.1 Following the implementation of pre-works recording and an archaeological watching brief (CH1, CH2) on the drove road remains (**HA169**, **HA224**), residual effects are anticipated to be **minor** adverse and **not significant**.

Operational Phase Effects

- 9.12.2 Effects are anticipated to vary from **minor to moderate** adverse and in all cases would be **not significant**.

9.13 Conclusions of Significance Evaluation

- 9.13.1 **No significant** effects were identified for any of the receptors assessed, see **Appendix 9B** for further details.

9.14 Implementation of Environmental Measures

Table 9.6 Summary of environmental measures to be implemented – relating to the historic environment

Environmental measure	Responsibility for implementation	Compliance mechanism
<i>Agreement of archaeological project design</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Planning Condition</i>
<i>CH1 – Recording of drove road prior to disturbance</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Project design, Planning Condition</i>
<i>CH2 – Watching brief during disturbance to drove road</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Project design, Planning Condition</i>
<i>CH3 – Pre-construction phase walkover of all access tracks, turbine bases, crane hardstands, deforestation areas and other areas of disturbance</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Project design, Planning Condition</i>
<i>CH4 – Watching brief on areas of high archaeological potential identified in CH3</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Project design, Planning Condition</i>

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