

## Appendix 10.2: Historic Environment Assessment





Car Duibh Wind Farm Limited

# An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report Appendix 10.2: Historic Environment Assessment

Final report  
Prepared by LUC  
March 2023



Car Duibh Wind Farm Limited

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Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1.	Draft	O. Watt M. Statton	M. Statton	Click to enter initial + surname.	Click here to enter a date.
2.	Revised draft	O. Watt M. Statton S. Orr	S. Orr	Click to enter initial + surname.	15.12.2022
3.	Final draft for legal review	D. Bull S. Orr	S. Orr	S. Orr	20.01.2023
4.	Final report, incorporating legal feedback	S. Orr	S. Orr	S. Orr	23.02.2023

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## Contents

<b>Chapter 1</b>			
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>		
Project Background	1		
Aims and Objectives	1		
Legislative and Policy Context	2		
Professional and Technical Guidance	2		
<b>Chapter 2</b>			
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>3</b>		
Introduction	3		
Study Area	3		
Desk Based Research and Data Sources	4		
Field Survey	4		
Aerial Imagery and Historic Maps Review	4		
Methodology	4		
<b>Chapter 3</b>			
<b>Site Context</b>	<b>10</b>		
Introduction	10		
Site Conditions	10		
Site and Study Area Development	11		
Recorded Heritage Assets	13		
Previously Unrecorded Assets	13		
<b>Chapter 4</b>			
<b>Assessment</b>	<b>15</b>		
Introduction	15		
The Proposed Development	15		
Design Considerations	16		
Construction Effects	16		
Mitigation of Construction Effects	29		
Operational Effects	30		
Mitigation of Operational Effects	48		
Assessment of Other Effects	48		
<b>Chapter 5</b>			
<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>50</b>		
Construction Effects	50		
		Operational Effects	51
		<b>Chapter 6</b>	
		<b>References</b>	<b>52</b>
		<b>Chapter 7</b>	
		<b>Map Figures</b>	<b>53</b>
		<b>Appendix A</b>	
		<b>Scoping Assessment Tables</b>	<b>A-1</b>
		<b>Table of Tables</b>	
		Table 2.1: Heritage asset importance	6
		Table 2.2: Scale of impact criteria	7
		Table 2.3: Level of effect criteria	7
		Table 2.4: Schemes Considered in Cumulative Assessment	8
		Table 2.5: Visualisations (ref. in bold text include photomontages)	8
		Table 4.1: Species mix in Upper Avenue felling blocks	19
		<b>Table of Figures</b>	
		Figure 4.1: North Avenue, looking north-north-east	17
		Figure 4.2: North Avenue, looking north-east	17
		Figure 4.3: Existing access track, looking south, c.210m north of South Cromalt Lodge	17
		Figure 4.4: Bealach An Fhuarain well-house, looking west	20
		Figure 4.5: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1, shieling group in context, looking north	22
		Figure 4.6: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1, shieling-hut	22
		Figure 4.7: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 2, main structure, looking west	22
		Figure 4.8: Allt na h-Airigh Maldain, shielings, looking west	23
		Figure 4.9: Lochan Long shieling group, looking west	23
		Figure 4.10: Lochan Long shieling group, aerial view	23
		Figure 4.11: Lochan Dubh Mhullin, enclosure	24
		Figure 4.12: Eas an Amair enclosure, from south	24
		Figure 4.13: Loch Sionnaich, shieling-huts and enclosure (possible)	25

## Contents

Figure 4.14: Loch Sionnaich, enclosure	25
Figure 4.15: Cistern, Asset WK-7, looking north-west	26
Figure 4.16: Putative cistern, Asset WK-7, looking west	27
Figure 4.17: Coille Bhraghad, cottages; mill (possible), north-east corner, looking south-west	28
Figure 4.18: Putative mill structure	28
Figure 7.1: Designated heritage assets in the inner and outer study areas	54
Figure 7.2: 5km study area with cultural heritage assets	55
Figure 7.3: Cultural heritage assets within the Site (detail 1/3)	56
Figure 7.4: Cultural heritage assets within the Site (detail 2/3)	57
Figure 7.5: Cultural heritage assets within the Site (detail 3/3)	58
Figure 7.6: Cumulative zone of theoretical visibility and cultural heritage visualisation locations	59

LUC was commissioned by Car Duibh Wind Farm Ltd (a company wholly owned by Statkraft UK Ltd) to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany an application under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, as amended, and an accompanying application for deemed planning permission under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, to construct and operate a wind farm and ancillary infrastructure. The Proposed Development is described in **Chapter 4: Project Description**.

The HEA covers effects to archaeological and built heritage assets, so fulfils the purposes of a Heritage Statement and an archaeological desk-based assessment.

The HEA identified minor effects which are not significant for the purposes of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These effects are primarily to non-designated heritage assets within the micro-siting of the track, (Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1, Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 2, Loch Sionnaich, shielings and enclosure, North Cromalt, memorial cairn and Coille Bhraghaid, cottages). Good practice measures put in place through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will ensure the clear marking and protection of all identified cultural heritage features and exclusion from local micro-siting allowance – thereby avoiding impacts, and resulting in no effect.

No significant effects to designated or previously identified non-designated assets will occur as a consequence of construction activities.

Review of the Site history, current conditions and baseline data indicate that the potential for further unknown heritage assets to exist within the upland portion of the Site ('archaeological potential') is considered to be low. Any such assets present are anticipated to be of no more than low importance (i.e. local importance) and, if identified in the course of construction, could be recorded in an appropriate manner to offset effects. Should any such assets present it is anticipated that a small to medium impact is likely to occur, giving rise to minor to moderate effects. Mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring and recording would help to offset the (partial) loss through preservation by record.

The archaeological potential of the access track route is considered to be low to medium, due to the possible presence of features relating to the development of the Inveraray estate and designed landscape. While the probability of discovery of such features is considered to be relatively slight, as repeated track repair and strengthening conducted over the past 200 years is likely to have truncated extant remains, they are likely to be of low importance in their own right, depending on their relationship to the heritage values and significance of the Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL). Interaction with assets from periods predating the estate is considered to be unlikely.

## Chapter 1 Introduction

### Project Background

**1.1** Car Duibh Wind Farm Ltd, a company wholly owned by Statkraft UK Limited, (hereinafter referred to as 'the Applicant') is submitting an application under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, as amended, for an up to 13-turbine wind farm and associated infrastructure referred to as An Càrr Dubh Wind Farm (hereinafter 'the Proposed Development'). This application will be accompanied by an application under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, for deemed planning permission. The proposed turbine height is up to 180m to blade tip<sup>1</sup>.

**1.2** The Proposed Development is located on a rolling moorland plateau between Loch Awe to the northwest and Loch Fyne to the south-east, within the Argyll and Bute local authority area. This area (hereinafter referred to as 'the Site') is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 202598, 711124.

**1.3** The Site has been subject to a previous planning application for a wind farm development of 15 wind turbines up to 111m in height to blade tip and associated infrastructure. Planning permission was refused on appeal in 2014 (PPA-130-2045). In the appeal decision notice, the impact on the setting of Ardchonnell Castle was raised as a concern but "[did] not amount to an unacceptable significant adverse effect".

### Aims and Objectives

**1.4** LUC has been commissioned to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and accompany the applications for consent.

**1.5** In line with legislation, policy, and guidance (see below), this historic environment assessment aims to explain how historic assets within and surrounding the Site may be affected by the Proposed Development. It does this by:

1. Identifying the heritage assets within the Site and its environs.
2. Understanding their cultural significance.

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that this has been reduced from the 200m height initially proposed in the Scoping Report (LUC, 2021).

3. Assessing the likely impact of the Proposed Development upon that significance.
4. Provide recommendations to avoid, reduce and mitigate effects to the assets' cultural significance.

1.6 The HEA includes consideration of both buried archaeological and above-ground heritage assets, and, therefore, fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage statement.

## Legislative and Policy Context

### Legislation

1.7 National legislation relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process identifies historic assets as a non-renewable, fragile, and finite resource and places a priority on their conservation. The key pieces of relevant legislation are the:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as amended;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended ('the 1997 Act'); and
- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

1.8 Scheduling is applied only to sites of national importance. It makes it an offence for scheduled monuments to be disturbed in any way without scheduled monument consent.

1.9 The 1997 Act places a number of duties on decision makers, key amongst these are:

- Section 59 states that, in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, "*special regard*" will be had to of "*preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*"; and
- Section 64 states that, in considering applications affecting conservation areas, "*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*".

1.10 In the operation of this law, the concept of 'preservation' referred to in Sections 59 and 64 has been interpreted as 'to do no harm'.

### National Policy

1.11 National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) sets both the spatial framework for strategic 'national developments', and the national policy framework for development plans and

development management. It forms part of the statutory development plan for Scottish local authorities.

1.12 Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland presents the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) and the Historic Environment Circular are used alongside NPF4. The sections of national policy most relevant to this application are included in **Annex A**.

### Policy Guidance

1.13 PAN 2/2011: Planning and archaeology provides planning advice to local planning authority and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. All relevant aspects of the plan regarding the application are included in **Annex A**.

### Local Policy

1.14 Current planning policies for the Site are included in Argyll and Bute Council, Local Development Plan (2015) and Argyll and Bute Council, Supplementary Guidance (2016), including SG LDP 15-20, dealing with development impact on heritage assets.

1.15 Policies of relevance to the current application are given in **Appendix A**.

## Professional and Technical Guidance

1.16 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the principles contained within the following documents:

- Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK ('PCHIA')
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) (2020) Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – setting ('the HES setting guidance')
- HES and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (particularly the framework for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment provided in Appendix 1; 'the EIA Handbook')
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2017) Code of Conduct
- CIfA (2017) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology

## Chapter 2 Methodology

### Introduction

2.1 This chapter sets out the approach to the assessment, and the sources consulted in compiling and understanding the baseline data to undertake the assessment. For the purposes of the assessment, the historic environment is held to be "*the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand*" (Scottish Government, 2014)<sup>2</sup>. It comprises tangible, physical heritage assets including historic buildings and structures; archaeological assets; gardens and designed landscapes; historic landscapes and townscapes; and, other sites, features, places or objects that have the potential to provide information on past human activity. It can also include intangible heritage assets, such as historical battlefields.

2.2 What is important about heritage assets is their 'cultural significance': the ways in which they may be valued by past, present or future generations (Australia ICOMOS 2013 c.f. HES, 2019)<sup>3</sup>. Decisions affecting the historic environment must be based on careful consideration of cultural significance in line with policy and guidance.

### Study Area

2.3 Physical effects to the significance of heritage assets are assessed within the Site only. Setting effects are assessed using two study areas, which have been defined in response to the bare earth modelling of the Proposed Development's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)<sup>4</sup> and an understanding of the distance over which significant visual effects are considered likely. The two study areas are:

1. An Inner Study Area: Comprising a 5km buffer from the turbine locations, and a 100m corridor parallel to the proposed access route from the public road (i.e. 100m buffer to either side of the route – amounting to a 200m-wide study area). Within this area all designated and non-designated heritage assets identified as sensitive to setting change as a result of the Proposed Development are assessed.

<sup>2</sup> Scottish Government (2014) Our Place in Time, the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (p.2)  
<sup>3</sup> Australia ICOMOS (2013) The Burra Charter c.f. HES (2019) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (p.2)

<sup>4</sup> The ZTV suggests high visibility around the Site within 5km. Over 5km there is almost no visibility to the north and south, widespread high visibility to the west and large patches of varying visibility to the east.

- An Outer Study Area: Comprising land between the 5km and 10km from the turbine layout. Within this area all designated heritage assets identified as sensitive to setting change as a result of the Proposed Development are assessed.

**2.4** Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to assets within the ZTV, between 10km and 20km. At the request of HES, Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh Dun (HES ref: SM4120), which lies 11.5km to the north of the Site, has been included within the baseline and assessed. No other assets were identified as sensitive to the Proposed Development at this distance.

## Desk Based Research and Data Sources

**2.5** Desk-based assessment has been undertaken in line with the ClfA guidance to determine the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area and to establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment.

**2.6** The following data sources have informed the desk-based assessment:

- HES spatial datasets and database for designated assets:
  - World Heritage Sites;
  - Scheduled Monuments;
  - Listed Buildings;
  - Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscapes;
  - Inventoried Battlefields; and
  - HES Canmore data.
- Local authority conservation area information;
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS)<sup>5</sup> historic environment record (HER);
- Ordnance Survey (OS) current and historic mapping;
- Scottish Government LiDAR data;
- Walkover survey;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping<sup>6</sup>;
- Secondary published and online sources;
- Scheme plans and sections; and
- Visualisations of the scheme and 3D turbines viewable in Google Earth.

## Field Survey

**2.7** A walkover survey of the construction footprint, micro-siting allowance and selected assets in the wider study area was undertaken in August and September 2021, March 2022 and June 2022 (focused on access route) to inform the assessment. Weather conditions during these surveys were mixed, but visibility was generally good.

**2.8** The field survey targeted the construction locations within the Site. It allowed for the verification of all known heritage assets, confirming their interpretation, location, and likely sensitivity to change, and informed the assessment of potential effects on those assets. Relatively few previously unrecognised assets were identified during the walkover; details of these are set out below. Selected assets beyond the Site were also visited to confirm their setting assessment.

**2.9** A digital photographic record was made of the Site visit and selected photographs are included throughout the report.

## Aerial Imagery and Historic Maps Review

**2.10** A selection of maps and aerial imagery have been consulted. This included the use of the HES National Record of the Historic Environment ('Canmore'), online Map Library of the National Library of Scotland, publicly available online historic imagery (1945-present), the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), Cambridge Aerial Photos, and Britain From Above.

**2.11** Sortie: ASS/51188; Frame: 0090; Date: 09 June 1988; Location: Lochan Eisge Mhòir; Kilchrenan and Dalavich.

**2.12** The aerial photograph covered the main bulk of the developable area of the Site, excluding the access tracks. There is no change between this image and what exists at present, with the commercial forest plantation visible to the north and west of the Site and the existing track entering the Site from the north-west.

## Methodology

### Legislation

**2.13** This assessment is carried out in accordance with the principles contained within the following legislation:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act (1997); and

<sup>5</sup> WoSAS provide HER and curatorial archaeological services to Argyll and Bute Council.

<sup>6</sup> British Geological Survey (undated) BGS Geology Viewer [online]. Available at: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

### Guidance

**2.14** This assessment is carried out in accordance with the following:

- Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (hereinafter referred to as 'PCHIA')
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)
- HES (2020) Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – setting (hereinafter referred to as 'the HES setting guidance')
- HES and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (particularly the framework for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment provided in Appendix 1; referred to as 'the EIA Handbook')
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2017) Code of Conduct
- CIfA (2017) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment ('the CIfA guidance')
- Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology

**2.15** PCHIA lays out the approach for assessment of effects to assets, including within the context of EIA. Although the approach to this topic outlined in the Scoping Report was compliant with PHCIA some minor restructuring to how the methodology and assessment has been laid out in this chapter to more clearly align with the guidance.

**2.16** In this report, the assessment follows the six analytical steps set out in the PCHIA guidance for understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating change:

- Understanding heritage assets:
  - Describe the asset;
  - Ascribe cultural significance; and
  - Attribute importance.
- Evaluating the consequences of change:
  - Understand change;
  - Assess impact; and

- Weigh the effect (hereafter referred to as 'level of effect' to avoid any confusion with the determination of planning balance, which is the remit of the decision maker).

## Understanding Heritage Assets

### Asset Description

**2.17** All assets are described factually and, in a manner, proportionate to their importance. The description includes sufficient detail to understand the effect of the Proposed Development on their significance and, consequently, only information that is relevant to understanding how cultural significance might be affected by the proposal has been included.

### Asset Significance

**2.18** Heritage assets are important due to their cultural significance, which can be articulated in various ways. This assessment draws upon the heritage values referenced by the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HES, 2019, p. 5), which in turn are drawn from The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) and detailed in the Australia ICOMOS (2013) Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance Practice Note. These values comprise:

- Aesthetic value: This refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place; that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
- Scientific value: This refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
- Historic value: This is typically either illustrative or associative. It is intended to encompass all aspects of history, for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality, and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an

important event. For any place, the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.

- **Social/Spiritual value:** This refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them. Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.

**2.19** The ICOMOS values are a more consistent and easily understandable way of framing the values encapsulated by the HES designation criteria, which offer an alternative framework for understanding cultural significance.

**The Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance**

**2.20** The ICOMOS heritage values are a way of transparently and consistently articulating the cultural significance of any heritage asset, including any contribution made by setting to it. The HES (2020) setting guidance explains that setting is the way the surroundings of an asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced in the present landscape. All assets have a setting, but the contribution that this makes to their cultural significance varies in line with the location, form, function and preservation of the asset and its surroundings. In this assessment, the contribution made by setting to an asset's cultural significance is set out discursively.

**2.21** Setting can be integral to the cultural significance of an asset contributing to one of more of its heritage values or their appreciation. Therefore, a change in an important element of an asset's setting can equate to a direct impact to its cultural significance. Equally, where setting does not contribute to an asset's cultural significance or is not sensitive to change resulting from a Proposed Development, no effect can result from setting change. For this reason, not all heritage assets in the study area need to be subject to detailed assessment. An explanation of how assets are identified as being sensitive to

the Proposed Development is discussed below in the Sensitivity section.

**Asset Importance**

**2.22** The ICOMOS heritage values (discussed above) can help explain an asset's cultural significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of an asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for assets of national significance. The criteria for establishing importance are stated in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1: Heritage asset importance**

Importance	Criteria
High	Designated cultural heritage assets. Non-designated cultural heritage assets that meet the criteria for statutory designation.
Medium	Non-designated heritage assets of regional value.
Low	Non-designated cultural heritage assets of local value.
Very Low	Non-designated cultural heritage assets of less than local value.
Uncertain	The heritage value of the asset could not be fully ascertained.

**Evaluating the Consequences of Change**

**2.23** An asset's importance is not an automatic indication how sensitive it is to a Proposed Development. Sensitivity varies depending on the nature of a heritage asset's cultural significance, the contribution that setting makes to that cultural significance, and the character of the Proposed Development and the way in which it interacts with that cultural significance. Hence, understanding if a heritage asset is sensitive to a particular development proposal determines which assets need to be subject to detailed assessment<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland (2018) The Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (p.179, paragraph 31)

**2.24** Unless otherwise stated, all heritage assets within the Primary Study Area have been assumed to be of high sensitivity to physical change. This is because their cultural significance is derived primarily from their form and fabric; and being located within the construction footprint, these factors are at risk of being diminished or lost through physical change. Any assets that the Proposed Development could physically interact with have been assessed in detail.

**2.25** In terms of operation of the Proposed Development, the risk is of setting change. Visibility is typically a key factor in setting change and the most far-reaching experiential quality. Therefore, assets sensitive to setting change have been identified via the creation of a study area informed by review of a bare earth ZTV and an understanding of the distance over which significant visual effects were likely. Assets within the Inner and Outer study areas that were identified as having theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development were subject to a high-level desk-based appraisal of their cultural significance (including the contribution made by setting) and their potential interaction with the Proposed Development. Assets lying outside the ZTV were also subject to a high-level review to see if they had the potential for change to their cultural significance because of potential in combination views. Assets deriving significance from elements of their setting that could be changed by the Proposed Development have been assessed in detail.

**2.26** All assets identified as being sensitive to the Proposed Development have been assessed herein.

**Understanding Change**

**2.27** In line with PCHIA, a concise factual statement of how the proposal will interact with the heritage asset or its setting/ experience has been provided.

**Assessing Impact**

**2.28** This next step comprises an assessment of the scale to which the change would impact an asset's cultural significance – equivalent to the concept of 'magnitude of change' in EIA. This has been done using professional judgement and draws on the evidence set out in the preceding steps to inform an understanding of the amount of cultural significance that will be affected. This part of the assessment draws a distinction as to whether the change will result in only a 'small' impact on, for example, just one component of cultural significance or whether the change would have a greater impact on the totality of cultural significance. It is not a measure of the reach or extent of the proposal. As per PCHIA a simple scale is used for assessing impact and, for transparency, the criteria for this are set out below in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2: Scale of impact criteria**

Impact	Description
Large	Substantial, near total, or total loss of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Substantial level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Medium	Medium loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Medium level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Small	Slight loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Small changes to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
No change	No change to the cultural significance of the heritage asset, or how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.

**Level of Effect**

**2.29** The weight of the effect has been determined using professional judgement to reflect the importance of the heritage asset using the scaled criteria in **Table 2.3** below. The justification for the significance of effect has been reported clearly, albeit within a few concise sentences. This approach accords with the guidelines for assessment set out in PCHIA.

**Table 2.3: Level of effect criteria**

Level of Effect	Description
Major	A large scale of impact (e.g. total or near total loss) to the cultural significance of an asset of medium or high importance.
Moderate	A medium scale of impact (e.g. substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of an asset of medium or high importance; or a large scale of impact (total or near total loss) to an asset of low importance.
Minor	A low scale of impact (slight loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of an asset of medium or high importance; a medium or low scale of impact (slight to substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of an asset of low importance; or

Level of Effect	Description
	any change to an asset of very low importance.
None	No change to the cultural significance of an asset.

#### Cumulative Effects

**2.30** Cumulative effects have been considered in relation to three wind farms schemes listed in the table below, which fall within the Inner and Outer Study Areas. They are also mapped on **Figure 6.1.9** of the EIA Report. Schemes that are being built out or that are operational (e.g. An Suidhe and Carraig Gheal)<sup>8</sup> have been considered as part of the baseline.

**Table 2.4: Schemes Considered in Cumulative Assessment**

Name	Status	No. of Turbines	Blade Tip Height	Distance <sup>9</sup>
Blarghour	Scoping <sup>10</sup>	17	180m	0.5km
Eredine	Scoping	26	230m	5.1km
Ladyfield	Scoping	18	200m	5.7km

**Table 2.5: Visualisations (ref. in bold text include photomontages)**

Figure Ref.	Asset Name and Ref.	Easting	Northing
CH01	Ardchonnell long cairn (SM4173)	199330	712763
CH02	Ardchonnell Castle (SM291), wallhead height	197700	711946
CH03	Ardchonnell Castle (SM291) and Innis Errich Chapel and graveyard (SM4214) from New York Jetty, west side of Loch Awe	196650	711424
CH04	Barr Mor dun (SM4159)	197790	710556
CH05	Dalavich Kirk (LB11891)	196821	712400
CH06	Kilmun chapel and burial ground (SM4140)	197122	714519

<sup>8</sup> An Suidhe is located 0.5km to the south of the Site and comprises 23 turbines measuring 80m to blade tip. Carraig Gheal is located 8.7km to the north-west of the Site and comprises 20 turbines, 125m to blade tip.

<sup>9</sup> Approximate distance between the outermost turbines of the Proposed Development and other wind farms.

#### Assessment Limitations

**2.31** The assessment has utilised a range of sources on the Study Area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. HER data and grey literature reports). It has been assumed that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.

**2.32** There is an unavoidable inherent uncertainty in the discussion of buried archaeological remains and archaeological potential.

**2.33** Some information gaps are inevitable given the buried nature of archaeological remains, but this is always the case, and it is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects on cultural heritage.

#### Visualisations

**2.34** Visualisations have been used to inform the assessment of setting effects for certain assets detailed in **Table 2.4**. All visualisations are wireframes; additional photomontages have been prepared for Ardchonnell Castle and Innis Errich Chapel (**Figure CH03**), Tower Dun Na Cuaiche, Inverary Castle Estate (**Figure CH10**; photomontage in EIA-R Volume 2, **Figures 6.2.4a-f**), and Inverary Castle from Aray Bridge (CH15).

Figure Ref.	Asset Name and Ref.	Easting	Northing
CH07	Kilmun enclosure (SM4190)	196579	714235
CH08	Kilmun enclosure (SM4189)	197404	714570
CH09	Balliemeanoch chapel and burial ground (SM4227)	201427	716722
CH10 (LVIA VP4)	Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche, Inverary Castle Estate (LB11543)	210034	710124
CH11	Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789)	200279	710416
CH12	Lochan Dubh Mhuilín shielings	202060	711400
CH13	Lochan Long shielings	202735	711166
CH14	Loch an Eilein Duibh enclosures	202800	712220
CH15	Inveraray Castle (LB11552; GDL00223) from Aray Bridge	209825	709059
CH16	Carn Dubh crannog (SM4175)	200130	717751
CH17	Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh dun (SM4120)	202937	724238
CH18	Ardchonnell Castle/Innis Chonnell (SM291) – in-combination view from Loch Awe, on likely approach to north-west landing place	197351	712118

**2.35** 3D turbines have also been generated to view in appropriate software, allowing for an understanding of the visibility of the Proposed Development, again, in a 'bare earth' – and therefore maximum case – scenario.

**2.36** Visualisations prepared for the LVIA (see EIA Report Volume II) were also consulted for reference.

<sup>10</sup> This scheme has been consented with a turbine height of 136m, but a variation has been consented to increase the height of the turbines to 180m, at which height they are shown in the cumulative visualisations.

## Chapter 3 Site Context

### Introduction

**3.1** This chapter sets out the context for the Site and Study Areas. It identifies the heritage assets within the Site and Study Areas with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. Heritage assets discussed in this chapter are shown on **Figures 10.1** and **10.2a-d**.

### Site Conditions

#### Site Description

**3.2** The Site largely comprises an irregular L-shaped parcel of land of some 1,622ha located on an elevated, rolling peninsula between Loch Awe to the north-west and Inveraray, on the coast of Loch Fyne to the south-east. The ground cover is mainly moorland heath and heather, with exposure limiting tree cover and extensive areas of blanket bog. Large areas of plantation forest are found adjacent to the Site, primarily on the lower slopes to the east, south and west. Forested areas are also located within the eastern extent of the Site boundary to the west of Inveraray.

**3.3** The access route, from the public road (A83) south of Inveraray, passes through the Inveraray Castle estate, traversing a range of land uses. These are, from south to north: secondary native woodland; plantation conifer forest; policy woodland; and, open heather moorland and blanket bog.

#### Topography

**3.4** The Site comprises an area of undulating moorland plateau characterised by rocky outcrops (but no prominent peaks) oriented north-east to south-west. It varies in height from 150m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 526m AOD. The highest point is at Ben Bhreac, straddled by the southern boundary of the Site. There are frequent lochans in lower lying areas within the blanket bog.

#### Geology

**3.5** The geology of the Site is comprised of metamorphic bedrock including Crinan Grit Formation, Tayvallich Slate and Limestone Formation and Dalradian Supergroup. Except for some glacial till in the south of the Site, BGS records no superficial geology for the Site. However, the Nature Scot Carbon and Peatland mapping indicates that the majority of

the Site is classed as Class 2 i.e. peat soil with occasional peaty soil and peatland habitats. There is an area of Class 5 (peat soil, no peatland vegetation) in the eastern part of the Site. Results from peat probing showed that 20% of the probed depths recorded no peat, 23.6% recorded shallow peat, 24.9% recorded 50-100cm depth of peat and 31.5% recorded deep peat of 100cm or more<sup>11</sup>.

**3.6** The local topography will affect the peat distribution. Higher linear ridges are separated by low lying depressions, where watercourses, lochs and areas of deeper peat are more likely to be present. This has implications for the likely distribution of cultural heritage assets relating to periods prior to peat initiation (generally understood to be a relatively slow process, but underway across a significant proportion of upland Scotland in the Middle Bronze Age, c.1,500BC).

### Site and Study Area Development

#### Prehistoric (up to 400AD)

**3.7** There are no known assets of prehistoric (or Roman) date within the Site. However, there is considerable activity during this period in the Study Areas.

**3.8** During the Mesolithic, there was a mobile population within Argyll which favoured island and coastal locations across the region. They were hunter-gatherers, moving around using the resources of land and sea with most of the evidence being in the form of tools<sup>12</sup>.

**3.9** Around 4,000BC, during the Neolithic, people began the cultivation of cereals and the domestication of animals. It is during this period that construction of chamber tombs as communal houses for the dead, and monuments for the living, emerge<sup>13</sup>. Approximately 800m north of the Site is Ardchnonn Long Cairn (SM4173) situated in a clearing of a large forest plantation on the east side of Loch Awe is one of these styles of structures. There are no definitively Bronze Age assets within the site, with the bulk of the area being above the elevation typically associated with classic 'hut-circle' settlements generally assigned to this period. Similarly, the lack of many defined, south-facing slopes further reduces the typical conditions in which these assets are generally location. Equally, there may be potential for early prehistoric settlement beneath the peat – but the likely distribution of natural resources, and the attractiveness of loch-side locations (and

indeed the crannog as a key local settlement type) may account for the relative paucity of evidence in the uplands.

**3.10** During the Iron Age (700BC-43AD), there is considerable evidence of settlement. Duns, a relatively generic term applied to small fortification as well as more sophisticated Atlantic Roundhouses, are typically situated in proximity to likely communication routes and resources, but located at elevated points the landscape. The nearest example to the Site (SM4159) is situated on the summit of Barr Mhor, 3.4km west of the Site, on the western side of Loch Awe. Crannogs, dwellings built on artificial islands or on piled structures over the water, were also constructed during this time – although systematic dating of Argyll's crannogs has not been undertaken to date. Neolithic and Bronze Age examples are known from elsewhere in Scotland, raising at least the prospect of a long-lived settlement type. Nevertheless, a substantial number have been recorded in Loch Awe, with two in the wider environs of the site (SM4146, SM4185) and one in Dubh Loch (WoSAS 1737) in Glen Shira.

**3.11** This pattern of loch-focused settlement and burial monuments in elevated locations is apparent throughout the study area. The dominance of water-borne transport is a long-lived feature of Argyll's cultural landscape, with naval power being a central feature of regional conflict and patterns of dominance in later periods.

#### Early Medieval (400AD-1000AD)

**3.12** No early medieval remains have been recorded within the Site.

**3.13** Between AD 400-1100, the area formed part of the Kingdom of Dál Riata, with the hillfort at Dunadd in Knapdale (SM90108) established as its capital. The kingdom spanned the North Channel, with its origins in County Antrim in Northern Ireland, and covering much of modern Argyll at its peak in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries. With the movement of people from Ireland came ideas, most notably Christianity. The monastic centre at Iona, founded in 563 within the nascent kingdom, acting as a critical node in the spread of the religion in early medieval Scotland. The seafaring abilities of Dál Riata was instrument in the spread of population, religion and material culture – although the kingdom's power and independence were relatively short-lived. By the later 7<sup>th</sup> century, Dál Riata appears to have been a client kingdom of Northumbria, and was subsequently absorbed by conquest

<sup>11</sup> Kaya Consulting (2021) Phase 1 Peat Survey Report (p.2)

<sup>12</sup> ScARF (2016) Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll (5. The Early Prehistory of Argyll: The archaeological record, research themes and future priorities for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Earliest Neolithic periods (12000BP – 6000BP) (10,050BC – 4050BC) (Mithen, S.) [online]. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/regional/rarfa/5-the-early-prehistory-of-argyll-the-archaeological-record-research-themes-and-future-priorities-for-the->

[palaeolithic-mesolithic-and-earliest-neolithic-periods-12000bp-6000bp-10050bc-4050bc/](https://scarf.scot/regional/rarfa/6-palaeolithic-mesolithic-and-earliest-neolithic-periods-12000bp-6000bp-10050bc-4050bc/) [Accessed on 15.11.2022]

<sup>13</sup> ScARF (2016) Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll (6. Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age c 4000BC – 800BC (Sheridan, A.) [online]. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/regional/rarfa/6-neolithic-chalcolithic-and-bronze-age-c-4000bc-800bc/> [Accessed on 15.11.2022]

into Pictish overlordship by the mid-8<sup>th</sup> century and became part of the Kingdom of Alba in the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century. Pressure on both Dál Riata and Pictland due to increased Viking activity may also have been a factor in the amalgamation of the polities.

**3.14** Evidence for a Norse presence in Argyll is principally focused on the islands, although there are isolated examples of diagnostically Scandinavian objects and structures for the mainland – but not near the site.

**3.15** Christianity became increasingly important and within the Study Areas there is a medieval chapel and burial ground (Canmore 23426), on the western side of Glen Array. It is also known as St Mundu's Chapel, dedicated to St Mundu or St Fintan Munnu, who died in 635, and he is also depicted in a stained-glass window in the nearby Kilmun Church (LB5073). The chapel and its enclosures are similar to other probable Early Christian date found elsewhere in Argyll<sup>14</sup>. It is therefore likely that the chapel and congregation lived within close proximity to be able to access it.

**3.16** On the western side of Loch Awe at Rubha na Fidhle there is a chapel, settlement, and rock carvings (SM288). It is thought this is one of the earliest Christian sites in mainland Argyll and may be a small community founded from Iona on the loch in the late 6<sup>th</sup> century<sup>15</sup>.

#### Medieval (1000-1560)

**3.17** The remains of a number of shielings within the Site, may date as early as the medieval period. Shielings were summer dwellings for those involved in transhumance and are common throughout Argyll and upland Scotland.

**3.18** Within the Study Areas, Innis Chonnel Castle is situated on a small island within Loch Awe, south of Ardchonnell. Constructed in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, it was the chief strong hold of the Campbells until the 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>16</sup>. The castle was held against Robert the Bruce in 1308 by the MacDougalls and, when they were defeated at the Battle of the Pass of Brander, it is likely that Innis Chonnel was passed to the Campbells. The castle was largely unchanged until the 15<sup>th</sup> century when the then Lord Campbell undertook works and also constructed a new castle at Kilchurn (SM90179), at the head of Loch Awe. At the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the castle

became a prison of the infant heir to the Macdonald Lord of the Isles, Donald Dubh, who was guarded by the Campbells<sup>17</sup>.

**3.19** In 1450 'old' Inveraray Castle was also constructed, although the present castle is a replacement dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and it was reported that James V stayed at the original castle in 1533. There was a settlement of the same name on Loch Fyne, predating the current planned town, which was mentioned as early as 1472 in a charter promoting it to a burgh of barony and conferring the right to hold a weekly market on the landowner<sup>18</sup>. This settlement then became a royal burgh in 1648 – but was entirely razed and replaced by a planned town from 1746.

**3.20** It is also assumed that the stone cross, reported to be from Iona, in the existing town of Inveraray dates at least from this period further showing evidence of Christian settlement or worship<sup>19</sup>.

#### Post-medieval (1560-1901)

**3.21** In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Inverary, the closest large settlement to the Site, was significantly redeveloped to become the county town of 'Argyleshire'<sup>20</sup>. This programme of redevelopment was undertaken by the Duke of Argyll, who rebuilt his main seat at Inverary Castle and the turned his attention to relocating the burgh of Inveraray away from the site of the 'old' and new castles. The new town was located out of sight of the castle, but in a picturesque setting on Gallows Foreland Point that allowed it to be incorporated within the wider designed landscape.

**3.22** The duke commissioned William Adam to design the new town although progress of building this was slow and not complete until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was designed to include houses for estate workers, a woollen mill, and a pier for herring fishing. The grounds of the castle were designed with the ideas of the picturesque and sublime which had become prevalent in Britain during the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.23** In order to facilitate these construction projects the population of Inveraray grew with larger public buildings including an inn, courthouse and toll booth needing to be built. The town then became a model for future towns founded by the British Fishery Society across Scotland whose aim was to

stimulate economic growth in the western highlands and islands.

**3.24** Early maps of this period such as Bleau's Atlas and Gordon's Map depict the area around Loch Awe noting Kilchurn Castle in the north of the Loch but do provide not detail of the Site or the east of Loch Awe. Roy's military map (1747-55) captures the town and estate in flux, with the old castle and settlement extant, but with extensive elements of landscape design in place. The first edition OS map shows the Site largely as moorland with small watercourses and lochans, much of what is seen today in the north around the turbine locations.

#### Modern (1901 to present)

**3.25** During the Second World War, a Combined Operations Training Centre was established at Inveraray extending along Loch Fyne with camps being built within the castle grounds<sup>21</sup>. Within the Site there is one modern asset, a memorial stone to Gertrude Canning, WRN, who was murdered in 1942 and found near this location<sup>22</sup>. During the Second World War, the town of Inveraray housed a quarter of a million service personnel over a four-year period in preparation for the eventual Normandy campaigns.

**3.26** Most of the Site today remains undeveloped with commercial forest plantation to the north, west and east. After review of aerial photographs of the Site, no additional assets or development during this period has been detected. Very few traces of military structures remain within the GDL, and where they do are largely obscured by more recent planting and natural regeneration of woodland and other vegetation.

#### Recorded Heritage Assets

##### Designated Assets within the Site

**3.27** Within the Site there are two designated heritage assets. The access route to the main body of the Site extends into Inveraray Castle Garden and Design Landscape (GDL00223) which also contains the category B listed Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain (LB11520).

##### Non-designated Assets within the Site

**3.28** There are five non-designated heritage assets recorded by the HER within the Site. These are mainly located around the existing access tracks to the south.

<sup>21</sup> Combined Operations (undated) Inveraray in Wartime – No1 Combined Training Centre [online]. Available at: [https://www.combinedops.com/Inveraray\\_in\\_Wartime.htm](https://www.combinedops.com/Inveraray_in_Wartime.htm) [Accessed on 10.11.2022]

<sup>14</sup> Canmore (undated) Glen array, Kilmun, Chapel [online]. Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/23426/glen-aray-kilmun-chapel> [Accessed on 10.11.2022]

<sup>15</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (undated) Rubha na Fidhle, chapel, settlement and rock carvings, Loch Awe (SM288) [online]. Available at: <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM288> [Accessed on 10.11.2022]

<sup>16</sup> Canmore (undated) Loch Awe, Innis Chonnel Castle [online]. Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/23162/loch-awe-innis-chonnel-castle> [Accessed on 10.11.2022]

<sup>17</sup> p.89

<sup>18</sup> ScARF (2016) Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll (Case Study 18: Inveraray – The Birth and Development of a Planned Town in Argyll (Parnell, T.) [online]. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/regional/rarfa/regional-archaeological-research-framework-for-argyll-case-studies/case-study-18-inveraray-the-birth-and-development-of-a-planned-town-in-argyll/> [Accessed on 10.11.2022]

<sup>19</sup> Statistical Accounts of Scotland

<sup>20</sup> Old Statistical account.

- Allt Na H-airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789) a group of shieling huts depicted on the 1874 OS map and still depicted on current mapping approximately 1.3km west of the turbines;
- Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn (WoSAS 44193) three possible shieling huts located in moorland 1.9km south of the turbines;
- North Cromalt (WoSAS 66814) a memorial to a Gertrude Canning, WRN, who was found murdered in 1942 adjacent to an estate track, located 5.2km south of turbines;
- Inveraray Castle Gate (WoSAS 59007), a post-medieval wrought iron gate probably marking the boundary of Inveraray Castle estate 5.4km south of the turbines;
- On field inspection, this asset was noted as having been removed; and
- Dumbarton – Tarbet – Inveraray – Tyndrum Military Road (WoSAS 21692) located on the eastern boundary of the Site approximately 4.2km south-southeast of the turbines.

#### Previously Unrecorded Assets

##### Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Site

**3.29** One archaeological investigation has previously taken place in the south of the Site. This comprised a pipeline watching brief between Douglas Water at Barmore Wood to the Water Treatment Works at Inveraray. The only archaeological features identified related to 19<sup>th</sup> century to modern agricultural activity<sup>23</sup>.

##### Archaeological Potential

**3.30** Given the upland portion of the Site's wet and boggy ground conditions and high altitude, it is unlikely to have been suitable for permanent settlement for much of its history – at least since the Middle Bronze Age (c.3,500 years). It has been used for seasonal summer grazing, as evidenced by the presence of post-medieval shielings.

**3.31** A review of the baseline data collected, and current Site conditions indicate that the archaeological potential for further unknown archaeological remains to exist with the Site is considered to be low. Where archaeological remains or buried ground surfaces pre-dating peat inundation survive, they are likely to be at significant depth and otherwise undetectable.

<sup>22</sup> Imperial War Museums (undated) Wren G Canning [online]. Available at: <https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/79615>

<sup>23</sup> Canmore (undated) Inveraray Water treatment Works [online]. Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/347333/inveraray-water-treatment-works> [Accessed on 06.10.2022]

The risk of such assets being affected by the proposed development is considered to be very low, as the infrastructure has – wherever possible – been located in areas of shallow or no peat coverage. On areas of deeper peat, floating tracks will not affect structures at basal levels, or indeed features within the peat stratigraphy (which are, in any case, exceptionally rare in this sort of upland environment).

**3.32** The palaeoenvironmental potential of the upland portion of the Site is considered to be medium, but this is concentrated most strongly on the dubh lochans within the deepest areas of peat – where pollen and plant macrofossil capture and preservation is likely to be optimal. This will not be compromised by the Proposed Development.

**3.33** The archaeological potential of the access track route is considered to be **low to medium**, due to the possible presence of features relating to the development of the Inveraray estate and designed landscape. However, successive phases of track resurfacing and changes in alignment are likely to have compromised features within the access route corridor.

#### Archaeological Survival

**3.34** Ground disturbance is unlikely in most of the Site, given its limited use. However, the access track passes through Inveraray GDL, in an area of existing tracks and woodland. If hitherto unknown archaeological deposits existed within these areas, they are likely to have been damaged by tree planting and rooting damage during cultivation, as well as by excavation/compaction of the tracks. The latter is clearly evident where the character of estate tracks is very much that of modern forest roads, suggesting both widening, resurfacing and strengthening of historic routes. Other potential harmful factors include chemical changes and animal disturbance.

## Chapter 4 Assessment

### Introduction

**4.1** This chapter outlines the Proposed Development and considers its potential effects in relation to the heritage significance of the assets outlined in the previous baseline chapter.

### The Proposed Development

**4.2** Full details of the Proposed Development are presented in **Chapter 4** of the EIA Report.

### Construction Works

**4.3** It is estimated that it would take approximately up to 18 months to construct the Proposed Development. The construction phase for the Proposed Development will consist of the following principal activities:

- Forestry felling and timber removal;
- Construction of temporary construction/security compound and car parking;
- The working of borrow pits (as required);
- Construction of control building, substation and energy storage facility;
- The upgrading/creation of site access tracks, including passing places, turning heads, junctions and drainage;
- Construction of turbine foundations at each turbine location;
- Excavation of trenches and laying of electrical and control cables adjacent to the Site tracks connecting the turbines to the control building;
- Construction of crane hardstandings and turning heads at each turbine base location where required;
- Delivery to site and erection of wind turbines and anemometer mast (including the installation of aviation warning lighting);
- Testing and commissioning of Site equipment including wind turbines; and
- Site restoration and implementation of habitat management measures.

### Wind Farm Life and Decommissioning

**4.4** The expected operational life of the Proposed Development is 40 years from the date of commissioning. Towards the end of this period, a decision would be made as to whether to refurbish, remove, or replace the turbines. If refurbishment or replacement were to be chosen, relevant applications for consent would be made.

**4.5** The EIA Report will include high level information on the likely process that will be undertaken to decommission the Proposed Development at the end of its lifespan. However, it is not proposed to undertake a detailed assessment of the decommissioning effects associated with the Proposed Development as the future baseline conditions (environmental and other developments) cannot be predicted accurately at this stage and the proposals for refurbishment/decommissioning are not currently known.

### Design Considerations

**4.6** The design ethos for the Proposed Development has been to avoid effects to heritage assets and, where that is not possible, to minimise or mitigate them. Each iteration of the design has been reviewed to ensure that direct physical effects to known assets are avoided. Similarly, how turbines will appear within the setting of assets has been a key consideration in design refinements. Care has been taken to avoid turbines being either skylined in views toward assets or being located on key lines of sight to and between assets. These considerations have been central to the reduction in turbine numbers and the finalised layout.

**4.7** Viewpoints from all designated assets, and non-designated assets identified as potentially susceptible to setting change, with theoretical visibility were tested through the production of draft 'wireline' visualisations. Advice was then provided regarding the need to delete or re-site turbines to avoid and/or minimise effects to assets. This was particularly successful in removing real-world visibility of turbines from Aray Bridge (LB11545) and the important in-combination view of Inveraray Castle (LB11552) and its designed landscape (GDL00223). Similarly, ensuring that there was no intervisibility from the Clava-type Bronze Age chambered cairn at Corrimony (SM90081).

**4.8** Infrastructure has been designed to avoid direct impacts on assets identified on site as part of the desk-based assessment and walkover surveys. Track routing was altered to avoid direct physical impacts on well-preserved shieling groups (WoSAS 44193; WK-8).

### Construction Effects

**4.9** Only assets within the Site and construction footprint, including the 50m micro-siting allowance, are considered to be

susceptible to construction effects. While construction activities at the turbine locations will give rise to temporary setting change to asset, this will be of a lower order than operational effects. As the latter is considered to be the maximum case, those effects are presented from **paragraph 4.77** below.

### Designated Assets within the Site

**4.10** There are two designated heritage assets within the Site, a section of the Inveraray Castle GDL (GDL00223) and the Category B-listed well house at Bealach An Fhuarain (LB11520) (see **Figure 10.1**). The well house lies within the GDL and is associated with it. As there is potential for both direct physical effects to the GDL during the construction period and effects during the operational period related to change in setting, and these assets are described and assessed as part of the separate 'Inveraray Castle GDL' section below. This is so effects to this asset and its related assets can be dealt with in an appropriate context rather than artificially separating off elements dependent upon whether they intersect with/lie within the Site or not.

### Inveraray Castle GDL

#### Description

**4.11** Inveraray Castle (GDL00223) comprises one of the grandest, most elaborate and extensive 18<sup>th</sup> century designed landscapes in Scotland, representing an early and nationally important example of the highly fashionable, naturalistic 'Sublime' movement in landscape design. The GDL encompasses a broad range of environments and historic environment interest – from the formal gardens adjacent to Inveraray Castle, 'wilderness' planting of native broadleaves and extensive parkland, through to extensive forested uplands. As befits an iconic Improvement-era estate centre, the GDL takes in the 18<sup>th</sup> century planned village of Inveraray – laid out by William Adam in 1747 and executed between 1750 and 1790 – as well as extensive planned fields and accompanying 'improved' farm buildings.

**4.12** The area of GDL subject to construction effects is partly in active management as commercial forest – having been subject to relatively recent felling and replanting between the Scottish Water control building (208361, 707715) and just south of the existing quarry (208740, 708299). This has substantially eroded the 'estate'/policy character of the landscape. As has the widening and resurfacing of the North Avenue to modern forest road specifications. Isolated native trees, potentially specimens retained from earlier broadleaved planting, are sporadic survivals as illustrated in **Figures 4.1** and **4.2** below.

Figure 4.1: North Avenue, looking north-north-east



NGR: 208422, 707796. Note remnant native trees, likely secondary natural regeneration rather than planted specimens.

Figure 4.2: North Avenue, looking north-east



NGR: 208672, 708200. Note 'spindly' secondary trees on downhill side of track, and area of felling/replanting uphill. Boundary of recognisable policy woodlands in centre background.

**4.13** Between South Cromalt and the junction with North Avenue within the GDL, with the exception of a small section of mixed woodland, land use is principally conifer forest with sporadic natural regeneration of native pioneer species. The effect is largely to obscure any historic estate character in favour of dense, non-native forest.

Figure 4.3: Existing access track, looking south, c.210m north of South Cromalt Lodge



Approximate NGR: 208348, 707260 (GPS positioning poor due to density of woodland). Note natural regeneration encroaching on forest road.

### Cultural Significance

**4.14** Again, a more comprehensive assessment of cultural significance is provided below. The GDL is an extremely large and complex asset, drawing its significance from the full range of heritage values and a significant contribution from its setting. As relates to the area subject to construction effects, these are best summarised as follows.

**4.15** The relevant sections of the landscape contains evidential value in terms of their potential to retain elements of both earlier design iterations, particularly rides/paths depicted on historic mapping, and remains relating to earlier periods of use and occupation. Similarly, evidence relating to estate use of the land – including the historical water supply to Inveraray from the Bealach An Fhuarain well-house, may remain extant.

**4.16** What appeared to be the remains of in-situ masonry and concrete revetment walling and/or building footings were noted within the policy woodland, partially obscured by slope-wash and leaf litter. It is likely that these are the remains of two substantial cisterns depicted on the 1898 revision of the OS 25-inch map (WK-7, discussed below)<sup>24</sup>.

**4.17** The historic (associative) value of the GDL derives principally from its centuries-long ownership by the Earls, later Dukes, of Argyll – powerful political and military figures in early modern Scotland, Chiefs of Clan Campbell and advisors to the crown. Because of the power and influence of the Dukes, they were able to command the services of fashionable and influential designers and advisors, with the design of the landscape influenced by Edinburgh nurserymen William

<sup>24</sup> Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIII.9, Revised, 1898; Published, 1899. A single cistern is shown on the first edition, Surveyed 1868; Published 1871.

Boucher and Walter Patterson in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and William and John Adam – then at the forefront of architecture and landscape design, and working with some of the most important figures in contemporary Scotland – leading the development of the estate and the planned town. Robert Mylne, appointed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke, added ambitious model farms, a number of key buildings in the town. Further works by Alexander Nasmyth in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century continued the tradition of quality, albeit with a more vernacular flavour. The work of successive Dukes and their designers had a major influence on Scottish landscape and architectural design, attracting a range of notable visitors and shaping tastes on a national scale.

**4.18** Robert Mylne, appointed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke, added ambitious model farms, a number of key buildings in the town (including the centrepiece parish church), the screen wall on the public road, and the distinctive Aray Bridge (LB11545). Further works by Alexander Nasmyth in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century continued the tradition of quality, albeit with a more vernacular flavour. The work of successive Dukes and their designers had a major influence on Scottish landscape and architectural design, attracting a range of notable visitors and shaping tastes on a national scale.

**4.19** During the Second World War, the park was used as a headquarters for Combined Operations Training ('No.1 Combined Training Centre/HMS Quebec) that spanned much of upper Loch Fyne. The location was chosen due to the profusion of suitable training beaches, space for accommodation and relative safety from the Luftwaffe. An estimated 250,000 joint service personnel are believed to have passed through the various training centres in preparation for the re-invasion of mainland Europe. Large numbers of temporary buildings were established across the park, necessitating extensive felling, to house personnel and equipment, although few now survive. Although largely invisible today, the park and town played a critical role in ensuring Allied personnel were suitably trained and experienced to successfully execute the D-Day campaigns.

**4.20** Inveraray illustrates perhaps the most complete example of a holistic approach to the reworking and 'improvement' of a highland estate in the country. The integrated vision of great house, naturalistic landscape gardens and a wider design drawing in, adapting and borrowing from the natural topography, and the reshaping of a whole burgh to an ambitious and integrated design is almost unparalleled in Scotland. The singular vision, embodied most strongly by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Dukes and their appointed designers, created a unified whole that remains almost entirely intact.

**4.21** The strong natural setting of the castle, town and designed landscape epitomised the romantic ideals that informed 18<sup>th</sup> century tastes and continues to influence both

domestic and overseas visions of rural Scotland. The aesthetic qualities of the place, as well as its accessibility, have conspired to make Inveraray an iconic tourist destination and visitor hub for Argyll. It therefore has substantial social value, both to local people as an engine of the visitor economy, and to generations of tourists that have visited. As the seat of the Chiefs of Clan Cambell, Inveraray also has wider importance to locals and the diaspora alike. Similarly, the communal memory of service personnel that passed through Inveraray is likely to be particularly strong, although numbers of Second World War veterans are dwindling. Nevertheless, commemorative activities take place regularly – including restoration of a memorial cairn to Gertude Canning, WRN, who was murdered while on service at HMS Quebec.

#### Importance

**4.22** The Inveraray Castle garden and designed landscape is of national importance, reflected in its designation status. It is therefore an asset of **high importance** for the purposes of this assessment.

#### Understanding Construction Change

**4.23** Physical changes arising from the proposed development relate principally to works to upgrade the existing access network within the designed landscape to facilitate access by abnormal and heavy loads.

**4.24** A new section of access track will be cut through woodland to the south of South Cromalt Lodge, parallel to the A83, starting just south of Auchnabreac and joining the estate roads around 70m north-west of the lodge. At this point, the new track is outside the GDL, but enters the designated area approximately 210m north-north-west of the lodge. The new section of track will require the removal of a mix of woodland (natural regeneration of native pioneer species, and planted non-native conifer) to achieve the necessary breadth for the track and associated infrastructure.

**4.25** The first section of track within the GDL follows the edge of the designated area to the junction of the Upper Avenue. Widening and selective felling will be required in this section, which is entirely within non-native conifer forest.

**4.26** The track then follows the estate Upper Avenue for approximately 1.5km to re-join the public road (A819) on the bend adjacent to the end of the Lime Avenue (no longer a functional entrance to the Castle, but retained as a footpath). Selective felling will be required to allow track construction. It is anticipated that, where necessary, this will occur on the uphill (west) side of the track through the open, recently felled, section of GDL between the Scottish Water pumping station and approximately the median belt of trees in the Fisherlands meadow, where the track enters the policy woodlands proper. This will ensure that the few extant specimen trees on the

downhill side can be effectively conserved. In this section, felling will prioritise preservation of specimen trees.

**4.27** Based on the GIS data collected by the forestry surveys (**Appendix 4.1**), it is anticipated that the maximum areas to be cleared within the sensitive portion of the GDL along the Upper Avenue are as indicated in **Table 4.1** below.

**Table 4.1: Species mix in Upper Avenue felling blocks**

Main Species	Max. Area Felled
Beech/Mixed Conifer	0.076ha
Douglas Fir	0.270ha
Mixed Broadleaves	0.178ha
Mixed Conifer/Mixed Broadleaves	0.185ha
Norway Spruce	0.149ha
Sitka Spruce	0.295ha
Total	1.153ha

**4.28** None of this woodland is classified by the Scottish Forestry Native Woodland Survey of Scotland as native or nearly native woodland; instead it is identified as a 'plantation on ancient woodland site' (PAWS), suggesting that the seedbank of preceding native woodland may remain extant.

**4.29** The age structure of these areas of woodland, recorded by the forestry consultant, indicated that no blocks are older than around 75 years – although individual specimens are clearly older and will be preserved wherever possible. See **Figure 4.1.3b** for total felling area.

**4.30** The access route then follows the public road to the junction of the existing forest road just south of Electric Cottage. The forest road network is generally adequate for the intended purpose, with strengthening required in places and some improved corner radii. Any woodland removal in this section will involve non-native conifers planted as timber crop.

**4.31** The existing large quarry at Bealach an Fhuarain will be used to provide roadstone.

#### Assessment of Construction Impact

**4.32** The very limited physical effects, arising from selective felling/woodland removal to facilitate the upgrading of existing tracks through the GDL, along the North Avenue, will have a very localised impact on the character of the policy woodland.

However, the existing access tracks outside the main policy woodlands have a strong 'forest road' character, rather than relating to their estate heritage. Where the existing track passes through the policy woodlands, it is of sufficient dimensions that felling is likely to be limited and veteran/specimen trees will be preserved wherever possible, with felling of such only required at key pinch-points such as sharp bends. Of the total to be felled, it is anticipated that only the areas of broadleaved and mixed conifer/broadleaved woodland will be noticeable as being distinct from general forestry operations on the estate. Felling activity, in parallel with the necessary track widening works, will be clearly appreciable to visitors using the Upper Avenue (it is a popular local walking route), and will result in localised changes in character, particularly where areas of natural regeneration are encroaching on the Upper Avenue. It should be noted, however, that this in itself is harmful to the historic estate character. The track works and felling will be screened from view from the Fisherland meadows, and the public road, by the dense woodland defining the edges of these planned fields, and that to the south of the track that will remain unaffected by development. The blocks of woodland affected are all assessed as being relatively recently established (less than 75 years) in the context of the GDL's historic plantings, therefore no areas of specific historic interest will be affected. Similarly, the species affected are not of horticultural interest or significance as part of successive Dukes' collection of exotic conifers. This will, nevertheless, represent a permanent change in localised character. In the context of the overarching cultural significance of the GDL, and the horticultural, evidential and historic values of its planting, the role that such a comparatively small area of woodland plays in that significance is limited. The scale of impact is assessed as being **small**, taking a precautionary approach to account for slight uncertainty with regard to exact trees to be felled, and the permanent change in character and dimensions of the access track/Upper Avenue.

#### Level of Construction Effect

**4.33** The level of construction effect on Inveraray Castle GDL is assessed as being **minor**. This is due to the very slight impacts identified as being likely to occur, across what is a very small proportion of the asset and minimal interaction with its cultural significance. The character of the short section of Upper Avenue (c.750m) through the extant policy woodlands will change somewhat due to widening and resurfacing, which will be permanent. It should, however, be noted that this character is currently that of a modern forest road for much of its length, and – within the policy woodland – gives the distinct impression of being reclaimed by nature, as a result of natural regeneration – in itself harmful to the historic estate character. In the context of the whole asset, this is a very limited change.

**4.34** Good practice measures set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will enable avoidance of the majority of sources of physical effects. Not only will this enable conservation of cultural significance, but will also aid the conservation of biodiversity, forestry and landscape interests.

#### Bealach An Fhuarain, Well-house, Listed Building

##### Description

**4.35** This asset is an evocative, mid-18<sup>th</sup> century classical well house (LB11520) which encloses a natural spring on the flanks of Creag Dubh. Set on a loop track above the Upper Avenue, the building is approximately square in plan, with oversized and rusticated classical features, emphasised by elaborate vermiculation on the voussoirs to the entrance arch, and heavy stone slab roof. From the rock-cut wellhead, a serpentine channel cut in paving carries the water to the door – although time and erosion has resulted in water penetration through pointing/grouting and the water has undermined the slabs at the entrance. The water is then carried away by a small stone-lined channel. The asset is in poor condition, with clear evidence of slippage of roofing stones, loss of stonework and extensive water penetration. Substantial pieces of fallen masonry were observed at the time of field inspection, although no sign of the lost ball finials was noted.

Figure 4.4: Bealach An Fhuarain well-house, looking west



Note deterioration of structure, vegetation ingress, and fallen stonework.

##### Cultural Significance

**4.36** The asset provides evidence of the 18<sup>th</sup> century romanticisation of prosaic features, and the monumental construction techniques applied to the creation of what was essentially a folly – and evidence of their failure. The asset bears clear indications of the roof structure being inadequate to support the massive schist flagstone roof covering, with evidence of slumping due to great weight and failure of fixings. Similarly, the oversized ball finials originally at the apices of the pediment were lost due to their weight and inherent instability. There is potential archaeological evidence for the semi-circular forecourt attributed to William Adam that was subsequently removed by Mylne. Similarly, it may be possible to determine whether Adam's structure was intended to be semi-subterranean, or whether it was partially buried by Mylne's landscaping works.

**4.37** Like the rest of the designed landscape, the association of the well house with the Dukes of Argyll (in this case built for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke) gives it substantial historical (associative) value. Similarly, its attribution to William Adam, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke's Master of Works and widely considered in his lifetime to be Scotland's foremost architect, affords further value. The well was also the source of Inveraray's public water supply during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century – potentially explaining the extant 1803 iron gates, due to the need to exclude access. There is also profuse incised graffiti on the asset, including the date 1757 and other 18<sup>th</sup> century dates.

**4.38** The asset serves to illustrate both the practical and ornamental function performed by well houses within designed landscapes. In this particular instance, the architectural sophistication and elaborate craftsmanship underline both the wealth and influence of the landowners, but also their fashionable taste and romantic inclinations.

**4.39** The asset has a high level of aesthetic value, if anything augmented by its overgrown and partially dilapidated condition. Although the spring still flows, the structure is verging on being a romantic ruin, rewarding the visitor for taking the steeper and more challenging looped path off the North Avenue. Its setting within dense broadleaved policy woodland is highly evocative, even in typical Argyll weather.

**4.40** While the asset is unlikely to have substantial social value, it is likely to be a frequently visited and enjoyed point of interest along what is a relatively well-used network of paths.

##### Importance

**4.41** The asset is of significant architectural and historic interest, reflected in its listed status. It is therefore treated as being of **high importance** for the purposes of this assessment.

##### Understanding Construction Change

**4.42** Construction-related change to the well-house is anticipated to relate to widening of the existing Upper Avenue, and associated selective tree felling on the terrace below the asset. There is potential for damage to the asset as a consequence of vibration caused by blasting and other extractive processes and haulage movements at the existing quarry at Bealach an Fhuarain.

**4.43** It is unclear whether blasting will be employed, but it has been assessed as part of a maximum case scenario.

##### Assessment of Construction Impact

**4.44** The removal of trees from the terrace below the asset will result in a slight thinning of what is very dense native woodland, however this appears to be minimal in the area adjacent to the asset. The scale of impact arising as a consequence of setting change from construction impacts is assessed as being **none**.

**4.45** While there is risk of damage arising from vibration from stone extraction from the existing quarry c.65m to the south-west, there is no evidence of damage having occurred as a consequence of previous phases of extraction. While the risk of impact is likely to be low, it is currently assessed as being **uncertain** due to a lack of information on extraction techniques to be employed and relevant precautions.

##### Level of Construction Effect

**4.46** The level of construction effect arising from setting change due to tree felling is assessed as being **none**.

**4.47** The level of construction effect arising from potential vibration is **uncertain**, but likely to be negligible/none.

##### Non-designated Assets within the Site

**4.48** Within the Site there are the following non-designated assets:

- Shieling groups and related assets:
  - Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 1 (WoSAS 44193; WK-8);
  - Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 2 (WK-4);
  - Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789);
  - Lochan Long shielings (WK-2);
  - Lochan Dubh Mhuillinn shielings (WK-3);
  - Loch an Eilein Dubh enclosures (WK-1);
  - Eas an Amair enclosure (WK-9);
  - Loch Sionnach, shielings and enclosure (WK-5); and
  - Allt a'Ghlinne shielings.

**4.49** In addition to the shielings, there is one memorial, North Cromalt (WoSAS 66814), a pair of cisterns (WK-7), a potential section of the Military Road network (WoSAS MR7), and, Cottages at Coille-Bhraghaid (WoSAS 72180; WK-6), adjacent to Queen's Drive on the forest road network.

**4.50** The HER also recorded a wrought iron gate (WoSAS 66818) belonging to the Inveraray Castle estate however this is no longer present and as such has not been discussed in the following assessment.

**4.51** Assets within the upland portion of the Site relate to medieval to post-medieval practice of shieling (seasonal transhumance) and the management of livestock, general aspects on their description, cultural significance and importance are laid out under 'General considerations' before each asset is discussed in turn. The locations of assets is Shown on **Figure 10.2**.

##### General Considerations

**4.52** The cultural significance of these assets derives from a combination of historic and scientific values. They have historic (illustrative) value as examples of the practice of transhumance in the medieval to post-medieval periods. They also have scientific value as excavation may further our knowledge of this practice, including what people did during their time at the shielings. Their setting, close to water and at height beyond the range of contemporary cultivation, help explain their purpose as shielings, providing shelter and water for livestock in the summer months. All shieling assets within the Site are of **low importance**, as examples of local historical agricultural practice, and the majority are not particularly well-preserved examples for Argyll.

##### Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1

##### Description

**4.53** A group of three unroofed shieling-huts are depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map, and were identified during field survey of the proposed access corridor.

**4.54** At least three buildings, reduced to rubble and turf walls standing to a maximum of 0.75m in height, albeit that at least one of the putative shieling-huts stands on a sizeable mound, suggesting previous phases of building and occupation. The group appears to comprise one shieling-hut, a small enclosure and a significantly smaller structure, potentially a lambing/calving or twinning pen.

Figure 4.5: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1, shieling group in context, looking north



Structures in the centre of image: On crest of low mound to the left of picture; just to the right of centre; above darker green rushy area.

Figure 4.6: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 1, shieling-hut



Main shieling-hut building, note mounding suggestive of successive phases of occupation.

#### Assessment

**4.55** The asset lies within the micrositing allowance for the access track infrastructure, located approximately 20m from the track at its closest point. In theory, this could result in a **medium scale of impact** and a **minor effect** for the purposes of EIA.

**4.56** However, good practice measures put in place through the CEMP will ensure the clear marking and protection of all identified cultural heritage features and exclusion from local micrositing allowance – thereby avoiding impacts, and resulting in **no effect**. (Indeed, earlier iterations of the access track would have resulted in more substantial effects – but this was re-routed based on cultural heritage advice.)

Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 2

#### Description

**4.57** Noted during the course of the walkover survey, this asset comprises: a substantially built and relatively well-preserved sub-circular enclosure with a small structure built into its southern circuit/'corner', of random rubble and standing to c.0.8m in height; a small sub-rectangular enclosure immediately to the north; a second putative enclosure, utilising bedrock outcrops/erratics and rubble; and, a turf and stone enclosure bank to the north east of the main group.

**4.58** No buildings are depicted in this location on historic mapping, but the main enclosure is readily visible on modern aerial imagery. The main structure is interpreted as a stock enclosure with built-in lambing/twinning pen. Equally, it is not so large as to rule out a domestic function.

Figure 4.7: Allt Bail' a' Ghobhainn 2, main structure, looking west



Putative pen to left of photograph, by ranging rod.

#### Assessment

**4.59** The asset lies within the micrositing allowance for the access track infrastructure, located approximately 35m from the track at its closest point. In theory, this could result in a **medium scale of impact** and a **minor effect** for the purposes of EIA.

**4.60** However, good practice measures put in place through the CEMP will ensure the clear marking and protection of all identified cultural heritage features and exclusion from local micrositing allowance – thereby avoiding impacts, and resulting in **no effect**.

#### Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain

#### Description

**4.61** Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (Asset ref. 44789; Visualisation location CH11) comprises an enclosure and associated group

of six features interpreted as shieling-huts. The group lies along the Allt na h-Airigh Maldain watercourse. 'Airigh' placenames in Gaelic denotes shielings, and three unroofed buildings are depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map<sup>25</sup>. The shielings are all turf covered sub-rectangular or sub-ovoid structures of different sizes. The enclosure is sub-rectangular and defined by a stone bank, now in a ruinous state. The asset is mostly surrounded by moorland with commercial forest to the west.

Figure 4.8: Allt na h-Airigh Maldain, shielings, looking west



Structures within this group are generally better-preserved than the majority on site, with the exception of the Allt Bhail' a' Ghobhainn groups.

#### Assessment

**4.62** This group is situated 1.1km south-west of the Proposed Development and outside the micrositing allowance, therefore will not experience any direct physical effects during construction.

**4.63** As such this asset would experience **no impact** and **no effect**.

#### Lochan Long Shielings

#### Description

**4.64** Lochan Long shieling group (Asset ref. WK-2) lie north of Lochan Long, adjacent to an unnamed tributary watercourse. The asset comprises of a group of shieling-huts and associated enclosures. There are three distinguishable enclosures, focused at the foot of a crag and utilise the local outcrops of bedrock in their construction. Three shieling-huts

<sup>25</sup> Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXII, Survey, 1874; Published, 1871.

lie to the west of these and are sub-rectangular in shape surviving as turf-covered mounds.

Figure 4.9: Lochan Long shieling group, looking west



Note corrugated metal hut in background, tumbled structures making use of bedrock outcrops in foreground.

Figure 4.10: Lochan Long shieling group, aerial view



Not to scale. Imagery supplied to the project team by Statkraft, © 2021, East Point Geo.

#### Assessment

**4.65** The asset is outside the micrositing allowance, and therefore will not experience any direct physical effects during construction. As such this asset would experience **no impact** and **no effect**.

#### Lochan Dubh Mhuilinn Shielings

#### Description

**4.66** The asset (Asset ref. WK-3) lies at Lochan Dubh Mhuilinn. The asset comprises five shieling-huts and two enclosures built from stone and now largely obscured by turf and vegetation. The name of the loch suggests that it was used for a mill or milling took place within the vicinity, however no mill is depicted on the first edition of the OS map for the area or was noted during fieldwork. The asset lies in and is surrounded by moorland, on a low ridge adjacent to an

unnamed watercourse, approximately 380m north-north-east of Lochan Dubh Mhuillin.

Figure 4.11: Lochan Dubh Mhuillin, enclosure



#### Assessment

**4.67** The asset is located outside the micro-siting allowance, and will not therefore experience any direct physical impact during construction. As such this asset would experience **no impact and no effect**.

#### Loch an Eilein Duibh Enclosures

##### Description

**4.68** Loch an Eilein Duibh enclosures (Asset ref. WK-1) is located adjacent to Eilean Duibh loch, the asset consists of three possible enclosures, which are poorly defined. They are situated at the foot of a craggy slope and measure approximately 9m by 2m. The enclosures are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. In terms of function, it is likely they were used as livestock pens on a seasonal basis.

##### Assessment

**4.69** The enclosures are situated 260m north of T5, outwith the micro-siting allowance, and will therefore experience **no impact and no effect** during construction.

#### Eas an Amair Enclosure

##### Description

**4.70** Sub-rectangular stone-built enclosure located at the foot of a steep south-east facing slope, adjacent to the Eas and Amair watercourse. Interpreted as a stock enclosure, with a putative lambing/twinning pen in the north-western corner.

Figure 4.12: Eas an Amair enclosure, from south



#### Assessment

**4.71** The asset is located c.650m from the nearest infrastructure and will therefore experience **no impact and no effect** during construction.

#### Allt a'Ghlinne Shielings

##### Description

**4.72** Noted by CgMs during the baseline survey for the Ardchonnell wind farm, this set of two sub-rectangular stone-built structures could not be positively identified on the ground during the walkover survey, at or in proximity to the GPS coordinates recorded.

##### Assessment

**4.73** Even allowing for the existence of this asset, it is outside the micro-siting allowance, and therefore will not experience any direct physical effects during construction. As such this asset would experience **no impact and no effect**.

#### Loch Sionnaich, Shielings and Enclosure

##### Description

**4.74** A group of three probable shieling-huts, with a further two possible but very indistinct structures noted by CgMs during the surveys for Ardchonnell wind farm.

Figure 4.13: Loch Sionnaich, shieling-huts and enclosure (possible)



Looking west towards Loch Sionnaich. Shieling-hut in centre foreground, and centre middle distance, two further structures on ridge to left of photograph. Photograph © 2012, CoMs.

Figure 4.14: Loch Sionnaich, enclosure



Well-preserved enclosure, with lambing or twinning pen to north-eastern end. Shieling-huts illustrated in Figure 4.13 in background – note pronounced mounding. Photograph © 2012, CoMs.

#### Assessment

**4.75** Part of the asset lies within the 50m micro-siting allowance, with the nearest structure approximately 40m from the track. This could give rise to a **small impact** and a **minor effect**, as the majority of the asset would persist.

**4.76** In practice, however, the mitigation measures proposed below through the CEMP, including fencing of assets and ensuring that any adjustment to the alignment during construction is to the east, will reduce this to **no effect**.

North Cromalt, Memorial Cairn to Gertrude Canning, WRN

#### Description

**4.77** The asset comprises a large, irregular block of local stone, standing c.0.8m high and 1.3m wide. It is set at the south-west corner of a sub-rectangular kerb of cobble-sized stones, filled with buff and grey stone chips, and measuring approximately 3m by 2.5m. The kerb encloses only two sides of the asset – the north-west-facing side, adjacent to the track, and the north-east-facing side that addresses the right-angled corner of the Upper Avenue that the track meets immediately north-east of the asset.

**4.78** A plaque is mounted to the stone, bearing the arms of the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS, 'the Wrens') and of HMS Quebec, and the following inscription:

'In memory of WREN Gertrude Canning, 1922-1942, WRNS N/WRNS/33824, HMS Quebec, Inveraray, Scotland.

Killed near this place, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1942.

"Forever In Our Thoughts".'

**4.79** The monument commemorates the short, tragic life of Donegal native, Gertrude Canning. She served in the Wrens for just two months, having been posted to Admiralty House (now the Loch Fyne Hotel) in April 1942, but was murdered in the June of that year, walking home from posting a letter to her family. While the military police and local constabulary, supplemented by experienced detectives from Glasgow, conducted an exhaustive investigation – undertaking ballistics tests on the service revolvers of several thousand troops stationed locally, and hundreds more overseas – no suspect was ever identified or apprehended, and no match for the .38-calibre rounds that killed Ms. Canning was ever made. It has been postulated that, due to the date of the murder, it is possible that the culprit himself died in the disastrous Dieppe Raid (19 August 1942).

**4.80** A second, smaller, memorial stone bearing the inscription below, and an incised broken chain motif, is set against the main stone.

'Our family chain is broken and nothing seems the same but as God call us one by one the Chain will link again.'

**4.81** It is understood that the memorial was erected by Ms. Canning's family on the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of her death, in 2012.

#### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.82** The asset has historical (associative) value due to its relationship to an important, traumatic local event during Inveraray's otherwise illustrious wartime role in training for amphibious landings and special operations across a number of theatres. The unsolved nature of the murder, and the jarring contrast between the brutal violence of the act and the peaceful, rural surroundings is particularly striking.

**4.83** While it has some aesthetic value, its communal value – both to the family of the deceased and the local veteran population, particularly the Inveraray branch of the Royal British Legion – is its principal source of significance. Coincidentally, the fieldwork for the access route section of the Site was undertaken on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, and a remembrance ceremony on the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of her death, attended by the local minister, members of the Royal British Legion, and the family, was observed.

**4.84** For the purposes of this assessment, the asset is treated as being of **low importance**.

#### Understanding Construction Change

**4.85** The asset is located directly adjacent to the proposed re-profiling and widening of the existing estate track prior to its junction with the Upper Avenue. The track has been designed specifically to avoid the asset, but the potential for accidental damage remains. Although the asset is technically within the micro-siting allowance, this is understood not to apply in this instance due to interaction with the Upper Avenue accessing the Scottish Water treatment works, Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) substation, as well as the estate land beyond.

#### Assessment of Construction Impact and Effect

**4.86** The asset is not predicted to experience direct effects during construction, due to the design of the infrastructure which has avoided the monument. However, the potential for accidental damage due to the proximity to the working area cannot be discounted.

**4.87** Accidental damage has the potential to give rise to a small impact, as the key source of cultural significance (communal value) is unlikely to be affected.

**4.88** Although accidental damage should be prevented by the measures outlined below, **minor** effects could occur.

**4.89** It is anticipated that good practice measures set out in the CEMP, including fencing off of the asset, and awareness-raising of the vulnerability of this and other features through toolbox talks, should be sufficient to avoid effects.

#### Upper Avenue, Cisterns

##### Description

**4.90** What appeared to be the remains of in-situ masonry and concrete revetment walling and/or building footings were noted within the policy woodland, partially obscured by slope-wash and leaf litter (Asset WK-7).

**4.91** It is likely that these are the remains of two substantial cisterns depicted on the 1898 revision of the OS 25-inch map<sup>26</sup>. A single 'tank' is depicted on the current iteration of OS MasterMap.

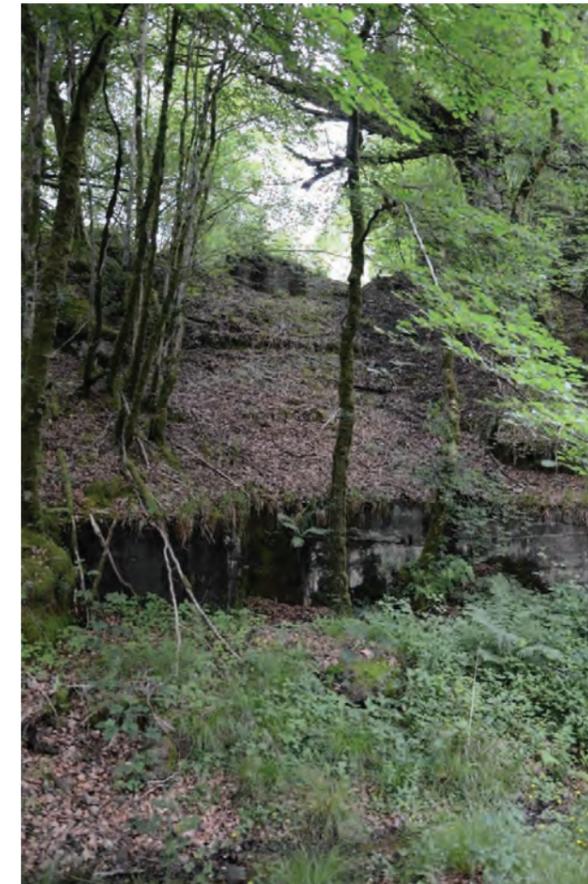
Figure 4.15: Cistern, Asset WK-7, looking north-west



Cistern partially overgrown.

<sup>26</sup> Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIII.9, Revised, 1898; Published, 1899. A single cistern is shown on the first edition, Surveyed 1868; Published 1871.

Figure 4.16: Putative cistern, Asset WK-7, looking west



Note that asset is largely inundated with unstable slope-wash and vegetation.

#### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.92** The assets' significance derives mainly from their scientific value, providing evidence of the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century water management regime in this part of the estate. Their specific function is not currently understood, but it is likely that they provided a reservoir – collecting water from the Bealach an Fhuarain springs – either to support the water supply for Inveraray (piped supply from the well-house is known to have provided at least part of the town's water from the 1830s onwards), or for agricultural use on the estate. Similarly, the assets illustrate 19<sup>th</sup> century approaches to water management in an estate context. They have little to no aesthetic value and, given their overgrown state are unlikely to have any communal value to local people or estate employees.

**4.93** For the purposes of this assessment, the assets are of **low importance**.

#### Understanding Construction Change

**4.94** While the assets lie within the micro-siting allowance for track infrastructure, they are unlikely to be affected due to their being large, robust and harder to damage than to avoid.

#### Assessment of Impact and Effect

**4.95** It is likely that **no impact** and **no effect** will arise. In any case, the assets will be fenced off to prevent accidental damage.

#### Military Road (MR7)

##### Description

**4.96** A section of the Dumbarton – Tarbet – Inveraray – Tyndrum Military Road is bisected by the proposed access track, approximately 145m south-west from where it exits the public road (A819) and re-enters the Inveraray Castle GDL/plantation forest.

**4.97** The asset's route, if not its historic form and nature, is conserved within a ride within the existing forest. It appears to have been resurfaced and patched on a number of occasions, and is not immediately recognisable as part of the Military Road network. The section crossed by the proposed infrastructure is indistinguishable from the modern forest road that joins the A819. This appears to have been recently upgraded, potentially for timber export and/or as part of the 400kV grid upgrading work that has recently been undertaken in the northern section of the GDL.

#### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.98** The 18<sup>th</sup> century military road network in Highland Scotland is an important and lasting legacy of the aftermath of the Jacobite Risings.

**4.99** The asset has evidential value, in terms of potentially preserving physical remains of the road and information about construction techniques and contemporary material culture. However, this is likely to be heavily compromised by more recent use, upgrading and strengthening.

**4.100** Strong historical value arises from the associations of the road network with the British government response to the Jacobite threat – constructing a series of garrisons and high-quality communication routes to enable response to emerging threats. Although this section of the network post-dates the Second (1745) Rising, the original network also underlines the failure of the system put in place after 1715 to quell both Jacobite tendencies, and the willingness of Highland chiefs to rally to the cause and undertake (albeit temporarily) successful military campaigns from traditional areas of strength.

**4.101** The network illustrates what became the standard British colonial response to military insurrection across the

Empire, in relatively remote locations with hostile local populations. This involved establishing a network of fortifications, connected by dedicated communication routes, allied with a concerted political effort to build alliances with local potentates to suppress both revolt and local culture and identity. (This, in effect, is little different to the strategy applied by the Roman military in Scotland during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries.) As the Campbell Dukes of Argyll were staunch supporters of the Union, the contemporary symbolism of the road and military presence were perhaps less keenly-felt – at least by the local Protestant, Anglophone population. However, in much of Highland Scotland the military road network has become synonymous with systematic efforts by the state to subjugate Highland and Gaelic culture.

**4.102** The asset is treated as being of **low importance** in this section, due to its poor preservation and lack of representativeness of its wider heritage values.

#### Understanding Construction Change

**4.103** It is unlikely that substantial invasive work will be required in this location, due to recent upgrading of the forest road network – which overlies (if indeed it survives at all) the Military Road.

#### Construction Impact and Effect

**4.104** The impact of construction is understood to be **no change**, as works will principally entail further strengthening of the forest road through the addition of roadstone, rather than any substantive excavation that might damage any extant archaeological remains.

**4.105** This, in turn, gives rise to **no effect**.

#### Coille Bhraghad, Cottages; Mill (possible)

##### Description

**4.106** A row of probably two cottages, with attached byres/storage at either end of the range, stands unroofed and in ruinous condition, approximately 50m south-west of Queen's Drive, on the proposed access route (WoSAS 72180; WK-6).

**4.107** It is surmised that the block comprised two, three-bay cottages with storage at the north and south ends. The building appears to stand within the remains of a ruinous garden/smallholding plot. It is accompanied by a small, stone-built structure located directly on the bank of an unnamed watercourse, approximately 15m to the south. This is interpreted as a small mill, or potentially – depending on the date – a domestic hydro-electric generator. However, no internal fixtures were noted due to the unsafe nature of the structure, and backfilling with more recent debris.

**4.108** The assets are depicted as roofed on both the 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1868) of the OS 25-inch map and the 1898 revision – although on the latter the smaller structure by the watercourse is not shown. Scottish National Building Record photography held by the HES archive (NBR 257/A/2/9; SC 1498306), dated 1962, shows the buildings roofed and occupied and set within a substantial open area. The asset is now entirely enclosed by non-native conifer forest.

**4.109** The asset is interpreted as estate housing, potentially for staff involved in the management of the nearby fishponds and dam.

**4.110** A second building, on the north side of the track – interpreted as a byre – is shown as roofed and set within a field on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS map, but appears to have gone out of use, along with the field, by the second edition survey some 30 years later. (This asset could not be accessed during field survey due to the density of overlying woodland, and presence of dangerous wind-throw.)

Figure 4.17: Coille Bhraghad, cottages; mill (possible), north-east corner, looking south-west



Note poor condition of asset, and significant deterioration since abandonment some time after 1962.

Figure 4.18: Putative mill structure



#### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.111** The asset has evidential value in representing a relatively well-preserved 19<sup>th</sup> century estate cottage group, although any material culture evidence is most likely to date from its period of abandonment – post-1962.

**4.112** It is obviously associated with the Inveraray Castle estate, giving it substantial historical value – although its individual contribution to the wider story is relatively slight. It illustrates the nature and standard of accommodation provided for estate workers from the 19<sup>th</sup> through to mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It also has some aesthetic value as a 'romantic ruin', set within dense forest – although this is detracted from somewhat by evidence of anti-social uses.

**4.113** It is an asset of **low importance** for the purposes of this assessment.

#### Understanding Construction Change

**4.114** Part of the asset – a low wall defining the historic garden plot, lies within the micro-siting allowance for the access track. However, in practice the nature and scale of this section of forest road suggests that relatively limited works will be required. (Re-profiling of corners to the east is likely to limit the invasive work required in this area.)

#### Construction Impact and Effect

**4.115** At most, it is likely that a very small section of garden wall may be lost to widening/drainage work associated with upgrading of the access network. This will, at most, constitute a **small impact** and a **minor effect**. Is it, however, likely that this can be satisfactorily mitigated by pushing the track to the north, away from the asset, and ensuring that historic features are effectively protected through fencing.

#### Archaeological Potential

**4.116** Review of the Site history, current conditions and baseline data indicate that the potential for further unknown heritage assets to exist within the upland portion of the Site ('archaeological potential') is considered to be **low**. Any such assets present are anticipated to be of **no more than low importance** (i.e. local importance) and, if identified in the course of construction, could be recorded in an appropriate manner to offset effects. Should any such assets present it is anticipated that a **small to medium impact** is likely to occur, giving rise to **minor to moderate effects**. Mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring and recording would help to offset the (partial) loss through preservation by record.

**4.117** The archaeological potential of the access track route is considered to be **low to medium**, due to the possible presence of features relating to the development of the Inveraray estate and designed landscape. While the probability of discovery of such features is considered to be

relatively slight, as repeated track repair and strengthening conducted over the past 200 years is likely to have truncated extant remains, they are likely to be of **low importance** in their own right, depending on their relationship to the heritage values and significance of the GDL. Interaction with assets from periods predating the estate is considered to be unlikely.

**4.118** Should any such assets present it is anticipated that a **small to medium impact** is likely to occur, giving rise to **minor to moderate effects**. Mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring and recording would help to offset the (partial) loss through preservation by record.

#### Mitigation of Construction Effects

**4.119** Good practice measures to prevent, reduce, and/or where possible offset potential physical effects to unknown archaeological remains are proposed.

**4.120** Measures which may be adopted include:

- The fencing off and/or marking out of heritage assets in proximity to working areas. In particular, the memorial to Gertude Canning, WRN, (WoSAS 66814) located on a bend adjacent to the access track where upgrades are proposed on the Upper Avenue;
- While the design has been altered to enable preservation in-situ, all appropriate care must be taken to avoid accidental damage;
- Provision of detailed constraints mapping to contractors working on the site to enable avoidance of accidental damage;
- Implementation of a working protocol should unrecorded archaeological features be discovered;
- The use of toolbox talks/a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to highlight the cultural heritage sensitivities of the Site to those working on the Proposed Development; and
- Appointment of an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) or Historic Environment Clerk of Works (HECoW) to supervise ground-breaking operations and provide on-site advice on avoidance of effects (e.g. working with Ecological Clerk of Works to make decisions on retention/conservation of specimen trees; providing on-site identification and recording of previously unrecognised assets, and liaising with the local authority archaeological adviser as necessary).

**4.121** The local authority archaeological adviser (WoSAS) will provide guidance on appropriate conditions to be applied to an eventual consent.

## Operational Effects

**4.122** Assets are discussed below thematically and chronologically. Where assets are of a similar date and form (e.g. duns, crannogs in Loch Awe) general aspects on their description, cultural significance and importance are laid out under 'General considerations' before each asset is discussed in turn. All offsite assets are not susceptible to construction effects and the assessment below is on operational effects only.

**4.123** Wireframes and photomontages have been prepared to aid this assessment and are included within **Appendix 10.1**. The wireframes have been produced in a range of fields of view, with 50.3° representing what could be seen with the naked eye, and 90° intended to capture the Proposed Development in its entirety.

### Designated Assets

#### Ardchnonnel Long Cairn

##### Description

**4.124** Ardchnonnel long cairn (Asset ref. SM4173; visualisation location CH01 – **Appendix 10.1 Figures CH01a** and **CH01b**) lies on the lower reaches of a hillside on the eastern shore of Loch Awe (at c.120m AOD) within a clearing in commercial forestry. Long cairns are elongated rubble mounds that acted as funerary monuments during the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (c.3400-2400BC) and are one of the oldest forms of monuments to survive. Many excavated examples appear to have been used for communal burial. The cairns also sometimes display evidence of internal structures, e.g. stone-lined compartments (cists) and tomb chambers, and some examples have edge-set kerb stones around the cairn perimeter. Some excavated examples have produced evidence for funerary activity preceding construction of the cairn, indicating that they were important ritual sites over a considerable period. It has also been suggested that they acted as territorial markers. The Ardchnonnel long cairn survives relatively well and has remains of a burial chamber partially intact and visible at its wider (north-east) end. It is aligned north-east to south-west, parallel to Loch Awe. Prior to afforestation, there would have been wide visibility from the cairn westward to the loch, historically, the main transport route, while the visibility to the east was curtailed by the slight rise in topography.

##### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.125** The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its scientific value and its ability to inform our understanding of Neolithic ritual practices, treatment of the

dead, and regional variations therein. Its upstanding remains also have some illustrative value, as a rare example of a relatively intact Neolithic ritual monument. It may also have some limited aesthetic value, as a contributor to the historic character of the area, but its condition and the presence of forestry brush around the asset mean it is not appreciable as a burial mound unless at or adjacent to the cairn. The cairn's siting, particularly its relationship to the loch, would have been important to its monumental function and visibility within the landscape. However, this cannot currently be appreciated or experienced as it is surrounded by plantation forestry. This setting may change as parts of the forest are felled, but this would be temporary if the forestry continues to be cropped as the felled areas would be replanted.

**4.126** Neolithic long cairns are one of the earliest forms of monument to survive in Scotland and, as a result, Ardchnonnel Long Cairn is a comparatively rare survival, especially with upstanding remains.

**4.127** Given this, this asset is of **high importance**, as reflected by its status as a scheduled monument.

##### Assessment

**4.128** Ardchnonnel long cairn lies 3.5km from the nearest turbine in the Proposed Development (T13). The ZTV indicates that five turbines could be visible from the cairn, and up to six potentially visible in combination with it from the surrounding area. Two wireframes have been prepared to illustrate the potential visibility from the cairn (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH1a** and **CH1b**). The wireframe confirms that from the asset, five turbines would be visible (one hub [T13] and four blade tips [T9, T10, T11 and T12]). These turbines would only be visible during the temporary felling cycle of the surrounding forestry and, depending on the felling rotation, may not be visible all at once. Given the distance and intervening topography they would be experienced as a clearly separate feature behind the cairn, when viewed in combination with the asset from down or across slope. Nine turbines at the existing An Suidhe Wind Farm<sup>27</sup> are already theoretically experienced from and within the setting of the cairn. In the event of large-scale temporary felling, the Proposed Development's turbines would appear larger and closer than those at An Suidhe turbines, despite less of them being visible, owing to their greater height.

**4.129** In a maximum case scenario (i.e. removal of all forestry cover), visibility of the five Proposed Development turbine tips will not affect the primary, scientific, value of the asset. It will also not change the illustrative value of its upstanding remains. This is firstly, because in combination visibility with the cairn is along its long axis (i.e. on its principal axis toward

the loch) and the turbine tips will be clearly separate and distant, and, secondly, as the turbines will not interrupt or alter its key setting relationship with Loch Awe. Any visibility of the turbine tips will not materially alter the cultural significance of the asset, or the appreciation, understanding, or experience of that significance so **no effect** would arise.

### Duns

**4.130** Two duns have been considered for effects.

- Barr Mor Dun (Asset ref. SM4159) (visualisation location CH04); and
- Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh (Asset ref. SM4120) (CH16).

### General Considerations

**4.131** A dun is a small, defended settlement of the Atlantic Roundhouse form thought to represent the remains of residence of small groups or single families. The majority are in coastal locations and tend to be located on relatively high ground, along prominent coastal routes or within easy reach of the coast. They are often associated with areas of cultivated land. In terms of date, they tend to be either Iron Age or early medieval. The cultural significance of duns is primarily scientific and derives from their ability to inform our understanding of the monument type, its date and use. Where duns include visible above ground remains, they also have some historic (illustrative) value, as a legible example of this type of asset. Their setting can contribute to this value by demonstrating the strategic positions they were sited in (e.g. via being able to appreciate that the dun is on a hilltop with visibility in many directions).

**4.132** The two duns are good examples of a relatively rare monument type with the potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of small, defended settlements in western Scotland during later prehistory and their place in the wider economy and society. As scheduled monuments the assets are of high importance.

### Barr Mor

**4.133** Barr Mor Dun (Asset ref. SM4159) lies on the eastern side of Loch Awe, south of Ardchnonnel. This small undated dun is located on the tree-covered summit of a low hill, Barr Morr, to the east of Loch Awe, and surrounded by moorland and large areas of forestry plantation. The small steep sided hill would have enabled views in all directions (across the loch to the west and along the hill line to the east), although these views cannot currently be experienced due to dense tree cover on the asset itself and along the loch shoreline. The dun's fortification is oval in plan and formed of a dry-stone

wall, much of which has been robbed of stone and appears only as a low bank. The interior contains no traces of structures.

### Assessment

**4.134** This asset is located 3.5km from the nearest turbine in the Proposed Development (T13). The ZTV indicates that up to four turbines could be visible from the asset, and in combination with it from the surrounding area on the eastern side of the loch. Beyond this area, the ZTV indicates that there would be greater visibility of the Proposed Development. The limited visibility of the upstanding remains of the dun mean it is not visible from beyond immediately adjacent to the asset. Two wireframes have been prepared to show the view from the asset (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH4a** and **CH4b**). **Figure CH4b** shows that intervening topography means only the very tips of the blades on four turbines (T9, T10, T12 and T13) would be visible from the asset if the vegetation on it were cleared and the intervening forestry also felled. In the unlikely event that visibility of the turbines becomes possible, it would be temporary as any plantation would be re-planted with fast-growing conifers if the plantation continues to be cropped.

**4.135** The ability to perceive the four turbine tips from and/or in combination with the asset cannot affect its primary scientific value. Nor will the illustrative value of its limited upstanding remains be affected as, due to the intervening topography, the turbine tips will be clearly read as a separate feature in the distance. The presence of the turbine will also not affect the understanding of the dun's defensive function, which is legible through its topographical siting and, whilst the turbines will be visible in some views out from the asset (i.e. to the north-west), it will not change the ability to understand or appreciate the strategic importance of the dun's siting. As the key elements of its significance will remain unchanged, its experience as related to the understanding and appreciation of its cultural significance, will not be affected. There will be no change to the cultural significance of this asset nor meaningful change to how it is experienced and appreciated so no effect would arise.

### Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh (CHVP25)

**4.136** Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh (Asset ref. SM4120) lies 11km north of the Site. The dun is almost circular with walls up to 5m thick and up to a height of 2m. An excavation with hearths and bones belonging to horse and deer recovered. Its location is typical of its type being on an elevated position overlooking the valley between Kilchrenan and Taynuilt. There are steep slopes on all sides except the west where the approach is along the crest of the ridge. From its north-east entrance, there is direct line of sight towards Ben Cruachan, presumed to be

<sup>27</sup> 80m to tip and c.3.5km to the south-west of the cairn.

deliberate<sup>28</sup>. The dun is more substantial than most in the west of Scotland, suggesting it was of a higher status, perhaps having functions over and above a dwelling. It is also of some historic (associative) value, with the Gaelic name translating to 'fort' or 'seat' or 'resting place of Kenneth' which indicates the same tradition of it being associated with a particular individual or family. The setting of the dun contributes to its cultural significance by allowing appreciation of its defensive position and oversight over the surrounding landscape. From this position, the Site appears as a part of the ridge of high ground on the eastern side of Loch Awe. The existing An Suidhe Wind Farm lies on the same ridge. No particular strategic relationships or conscious design are evident between the dun and the Site. Existing wind farms lie 4.8km north-west of the asset (Beinn Ghlas) and 5.8km south-west of the asset (Carraig Gheal).

#### Assessment

**4.137** The dun lies 11.km north of the Proposed Development's nearest turbine (T13). The ZTV indicates that between nine and 12 turbines of the Proposed Development will be visible from the asset. Two wireframes were produced to show views south from the asset. These show the Proposed Development partially visible adjacent to and in front of An Suidhe Wind Farm, with the tips of four turbines (T3, T4, T5 and T8) and hubs/towers of five turbines (T9, T10, T11, T12 and T13) visible (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH17a and CH17b**).

**4.138** Other wind turbines are already experienced in views from and in combination with the dun and at a much closer proximity to it. These include turbines on the section of the ridge on which the Site lies. This means the turbines would be read as a reinforcement of existing wind infrastructure rather than a novel element in the setting of the asset. The presence of the Proposed Development would not alter the dun's inherent cultural significance deriving from historic and scientific value. It would also not affect the aspects of the asset's setting which appear to be significant, i.e. views to the surrounding landscape (Ben Cruachan and the valley below as well as east and the valley of Loch Awe) nor challenge its prominence in the landscape. As there would be no change to the cultural significance of this asset nor meaningful change to how it is experienced and appreciated, no effect would arise.

#### Crannogs, Loch Awe

**4.139** Three crannogs, all scheduled monuments, lie within the study areas:

- Innis Chonnel Crannog (Asset ref. SM4146);
- Loch Awe, Carn Mhic Chealair, crannog (Asset ref. SM4141); and
- Carn Dubh, crannog E of Inverinan (Asset ref. SM4175) (CHVP24).

#### General Considerations

**4.140** Crannogs are partial or wholly artificial islands built within waterbodies to house a domestic structure with a bridge or causeway connecting them to land. Some date to as early as the Neolithic and as late as the medieval period in Scotland. Those in the study area are assumed to be of later prehistoric date. The reasoning behind crannogs' siting over water has been interpreted as a mix of being a status symbol for leaders, offering a defensive advantage and optimising the convenience of water-borne transport. The setting of crannogs factors into their significance by, firstly, enabling understanding and appreciation of their position within the relevant waterbody, contributing to understanding the nature of the structure (where possible), and understanding their relationship to other crannogs and strategic contemporaneous assets as part of the wider settlement pattern. In this part of Argyll, the dense distribution of crannogs is perhaps related to the relative paucity of other later prehistoric settlement remains.

**4.141** The cultural significance of crannogs is derived from both historic and scientific value. Their historic value relates to them being a high status later prehistoric dwelling with probable defensive aspects. Through future excavation there is a possibility to enhance our understanding of crannog construction, use and of the society which utilised them. Their setting allows understanding of crannogs as a liminal structure – a domestic site not on land but over water – and their interpretation as a status symbols and/or defensive dwellings.

**4.142** The three assets are of high importance, surviving as a rare example of later prehistoric domestic forms and construction techniques. This is reflected in their status as scheduled monuments.

#### Carn Dubh, Crannog E of Inverinan

**4.143** Carn Dubh crannog (Asset ref. SM4175) is assumed to be of later prehistoric date and excavation has indicated that the islet is wholly artificial. It is currently covered in trees and there is currently no visible trace of a causeway. Its causeway would have connected back to the shore, west towards Inverinan. Due to the effect of surrounding topography, the

setting of the asset is confined to the small bay in which it sits and the adjacent eastern side of Loch Awe. The tree-covered nature of the asset means it appears similar in character to the natural islets which exist at points along the lochside and is not readily appreciable as a crannog.

#### Assessment

**4.144** The crannog is 5.7km north-north-west of the nearest turbine (T13). The ZTV suggests that between ten and 13 turbines of the Proposed Development will be visible from the crannog and from the adjacent bayside. A wireframe (**Appendix 10.1 Figure CH16b**) looking south-west and centred on the crannog indicates that 11 turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible to the left of the operational An Suidhe Wind Farm. The Proposed Development's visibility would be of tips of six turbines (T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T8) and hubs/towers of five turbines (T9, T10, T11, T12 and T13). The turbines of the Proposed Development would appear closer than turbines at An Suidhe Wind Farm. This would be a worst-case level of visibility and does not take into account the tree cover on the crannog and lochsides. In this scenario, the crannog would be seen from the western side of Loch Awe with the turbines visible on the ridge of the western side of the loch at some distance. This visibility does not affect the crannog's historic illustrative value nor its scientific value. Whilst its setting would alter slightly, this would not affect how the key aspects of the crannog's setting (i.e. relationship to the loch and adjacent land and its place in the landscape) would not be affected by the presence of the Proposed development. As such, no effect would arise.

#### Loch Awe, Carn Mhic Chealair, Crannog

**4.145** The Carn Mhic Chealair crannog (Asset ref. SM4141; see **Figure 10.1**) lies off the western loch shore between Kilmaha and Dalavich. It comprises a crannog that is now largely submerged. It was investigated in 1972 as part of a survey on Loch Awe which revealed that the crannog was joined to the mainland via a stone-built causeway. This causeway is no longer visible and the crannog is currently covered in vegetation. The crannog lies in a small embayment on western lochside, opposite Eredine, which is wooded and can be seen from adjacent stretches of the lochside and seen from the opposite side of the loch around Eredine. As with Carn Dubh, it is likely to appear as a vegetated islet from these locations rather than being readily understandable as a prehistoric settlement.

#### Assessment

**4.146** The crannog is situated 5.9km south-west of the nearest turbine (T13) of the Proposed Development. The ZTV indicates that between 12 turbines would be visible from the asset in views east across the loch. From the asset, the Proposed Development would be on the ridgeline north of the

An Suidhe Wind Farm. This visibility would be at distance and does not affect the crannog's historic illustrative value nor its scientific value. Whilst its setting would alter slightly, this would not affect how the key aspects of the crannog's setting (i.e. relationship to the loch and adjacent land and its place in the landscape) are experienced. As such, no effect would arise.

#### Innis Chonnel Crannog

**4.147** Innis Chonnel Crannog (SM4146) comprises of a crannog approximately 200m from the eastern shore. It lies north of Ardchonnel Castle (Asset ref. SM291). It is one of the largest crannogs in Loch Awe measuring approximately 35m in length. Depending on the height of the water in the Loch, the crannog can appear as two smaller islands. The whole asset is covered with trees. Excavation has shown the crannog to be partially artificial (i.e. an existing rocky protuberance was augmented) unlike other crannogs on Loch Awe. The crannog lies in a small embayment on eastern lochside, opposite Dalavich, and can be seen from adjacent stretches of the lochside and the unwooded opposite side of the loch around Dalavich. As with the other crannogs, it is likely to appear as a vegetated islet from these locations rather than being readily understandable as a prehistoric settlement.

#### Assessment

**4.148** The crannog lies 3.6km west of the closest Proposed Development turbine (T8) with the ZTV indicating that 7-9 turbines would be visible from the crannog. The turbines will be visible in views east from the asset towards the ridge of high ground between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne. This visibility would be at distance and does not affect the crannog's historic illustrative value nor its scientific value. Whilst its setting would alter slightly, this would not affect how the key aspects of the crannog's setting (i.e. relationship to the loch and adjacent land and its place in the landscape) are experienced. As such, no effect would arise.

#### Christian Sites

**4.149** The following Christian sites, all sited around Loch Awe, were assessed for effects:

- Rubha na Fidhle, chapel, settlement and rock carvings, Loch Awe (Asset ref. SM288) – scheduled monument;
- Balliemeanoch chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4227) – scheduled monument (CHVP10);
- Kilmun chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4140) – scheduled monument (CHVP07);
- Innis Errich chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4214) – scheduled monument; and

<sup>28</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (undated) Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh, dun 470m NW of Achnacraobh (SM4120) [online]. Available at:

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4120> [Accessed on 21.11.2022]

- Dalavich Kirk (Asset ref. LB11891) – listed building, Category C (CHVP06).

**4.150** As designated heritage assets, these are all of high importance.

#### General Considerations

##### Early Christian Foundations

**4.151** Argyll was a key centre of early Christianity in the west of Scotland during the early medieval period. The remote and craggy landscapes around its lochs and isles attracted monks and nuns in search of ‘desert places’<sup>29</sup> to establish small communities from the 6<sup>th</sup> century onwards. These generally began life as a place where a single religious or small group of them set up ascetic communities to live closer to God. Many grew to become the focus of larger monastic communities by the latter part of the first millennium AD as new devotees were attracted by the lifestyle and godly examples of their founders.

**4.152** Whilst the cultural significance of early Christian sites derives mainly from their historic (illustrative) and scientific values, often historic (associative) and aesthetic values can also be present. In historic (illustrative) terms, the early Christian foundations are a testament to the way in which Scotland was colonised by Christianity from religious foundations established along its coasts. Much of this process is known from quasi-historical accounts so the scientific evidence held by archaeological deposits is invaluable in corroborating or challenging the received understanding of how this happened. In historic (associative) terms, many of the sites preserve what is thought to be the name of the monk or nun responsible for their foundation. In aesthetic terms, the majority of foundations are now ruinous and being reclaimed by vegetation, and this, combined with their remote locations, often means they are appreciated as picturesque ruins. Whilst the role of setting varies, it typically factors in their historical (illustrative) value by allowing an appreciation of the kinds of remote locations sought out by the early monastic pioneers and the central role of waterborne access in their development. It can also be a factor in contributing to their perception as picturesque ruins.

##### Medieval and Later Churches

**4.153** As Christianity became the established religion toward the latter part of the early medieval period, ordinary settlements began to need parish churches to minister to the resident community. Whilst these, or their sites, often survive in use as the local parish church, many others have fallen out of use as a result of rural depopulation. Church sites still used

for worship often retain little of their medieval fabric, having been repeatedly modernised to suit the needs of their community, the nature of the established religion and changing tastes in polite architecture. Of the disused churches, often all that survives is a ruined medieval church building set in a contemporary graveyard. In many cases, the graveyards have continued to be used for the community’s burials after the church went into disuse.

**4.154** The cultural significance of these churches derives from a combination of many forms of value. In historic (illustrative) terms, they are a testament to the central place of the religion in community life and the way in which worship and rituals and the associated structures have evolved, often in response to wider religious upheaval or changing architectural fashions. The scientific evidence held by buildings, historic landscape features and associated archaeological deposits is invaluable in evidencing this process, often over several hundreds of years. In historic (associative) terms, many retain aspects sponsored by powerful local families. In aesthetic terms, churches are often one of the largest and most consciously designed features in a settlement and the multiple phases of work often sit harmoniously together. In the case of ruined churches and as with their early Christian predecessors, their condition, ruinous and being reclaimed by vegetation, combined with their remote locations means they are appreciated as picturesque ruins. Whilst the role of setting varies, it typically factors in their historical (illustrative) value by allowing an appreciation of them as central to the local community.

##### Rubha na Fidhle, Chapel, Settlement and Rock Carvings

**4.155** Rubha na Fidhle is an early Christian foundation on a headland south-west of Kilmaha on the west side of the loch. It survives as a series of turf covered mounds which include remains of a chapel and boundary wall and some carved stones (grave slabs). It is likely that it was a small religious community founded from Iona in the late 6<sup>th</sup> century. It is surrounded by dense woodland and not visible from the public road. These surroundings combined with the very ruinous nature of the component structures mean it is unlikely that it would be recognised as an early Christian community at any distance from the asset. As well as the general aspects of significance described above, Rubha na Fidhle is one of the Argyll’s earliest Christian sites. Its lochside location and raised position over the loch show some of the considerations important in siting early religious communities outlined above and it is this aspect of its setting which contributes to its cultural significance.

##### Assessment

**4.156** The asset is situated 8.5km south-west of the nearest turbine (T13). The ZTV indicates that between ten and 13 turbines will be visible from the asset. The turbines will appear as distant features in views north-east from the asset on the ridgeline between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne. The An Suidhe Wind Farm already lies on this ridge, south of the Proposed Development, and their presence does not affect the ability to experience this asset and understand it as a remote early Christian monastic foundation. Visibility of the Proposed Development from, or in combination with, the asset will similarly not meaningfully alter this experience nor affect the historic (illustrative) and scientific values which make up the significance of the asset. As such, no effect would arise.

##### Balliemanoach Chapel and Burial Ground

**4.157** Balliemanoach chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4227) lies north-east of the modern settlement Balliemanoach on the eastern lochside, 3.6km north of the Site. The structures at the site are in ruinous state and survive only as earth and stone banks. The chapel is approximately 6m by 2.5m and a small sub-circular building lies to its east but it is not known if it is contemporary with the chapel. The buildings are located within an enclosure that is 35m by 29m with a small standing stone which may be a headstone or revetting of the enclosure. It is presumed that the burial site was in use prior to the Reformation however there is uncertainty over the date of the chapel. The asset lies on a shelf in a west-facing hillside next to a burn that flows into Loch Awe. A small belt of woodland grows around the burn and the chapel site lies at the transition of this to bracken cover. The survival level of the asset means it is not readily appreciable as a former chapel unless in or directly adjacent to the asset, particularly in the summer months when the bracken is up. The chapel lacks a placename element (e.g. ‘Kil’) which indicates it is an early church site so is likely to be a medieval chapel serving a nearby, now cleared, settlement. The setting of the asset contributes little to its significance, aside from allowing an understanding of it as a feature of a settlement which is no longer in existence.

##### Assessment

**4.158** The asset is situated 4.1km north of T18 of the Proposed Development and does not lie within the ZTV. A wireframe produced (**Figure CH9a**) further shows that there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the asset as it is obscured by undulating hills. As the Proposed Development is not visible from the asset nor in combination views of the asset, there is no change to its setting and therefore there will be no effect on the asset.

##### Kilmun Chapel and Burial Ground

**4.159** Kilmun chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4140) lies north of Kilmun on the western side of the loch. It is within dense forestry on a south-east facing slope. The chapel walls survive as turf covered stone banks and sits within a stone walled, sub-rectangular enclosure, used as a burial ground, approximately 30m by 26m. The dimensions and shape are similar to other contemporaneous chapels in Argyll which date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There are no obvious grave markers within the burial ground. Although now located within forestry, it is likely that there would have been views from the chapel over Loch Awe, 700m to the east, and the mouth of the River Avich to the south. The asset’s setting does not contribute to its significance as it renders it impossible to either appreciate it or understand how it fits into the landscape and contemporary settlement features.

##### Assessment

**4.160** The chapel and burial ground lie 5.2km north-west of T14 of the Proposed Development and the ZTV suggests up to 13 turbines would be visible from the asset. A wireframe from the chapel facing east across Loch Awe indicates that, if trees were removed, the existing An Suidhe Wind Farm would be visible (**Appendix 10.1 Figure CH6a**). The Proposed Development would also be visible in this scenario, adjacent to An Suidhe Wind Farm. If the forestry were cleared and visibility from the asset to its surroundings restored, the visibility of the Proposed Development would not affect the asset’s historic (illustrative) nor its scientific value. Even though the Proposed Development’s turbines would be visible, in this scenario they would be read as a reinforcement of existing wind infrastructure at distance rather than a novel element in the setting of the asset. As such, there will be no effect on the asset.

##### Innis Errich Chapel and Burial Ground

**4.161** Innis Errich chapel and burial ground (Asset ref. SM4214) lies on an islet (Innis Errich) in eastern side of Loch Awe south of Ardchnonnel. The chapel is late medieval and its graveyard was in use into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The church dedication is unknown, but it served the parish of Inishail until 1736, although it was described as ruinous from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel is roofless and its walls survive to their highest (c.2m) on the western side. The entrance is towards the west end of the north wall and there are windows in the east and west walls and towards the east end of the north wall. The chapel stands within an enclosure measuring about 28m square, defined on the north-west and south-west by an earthen bank and, to the north-east and south-east by ground which falls steeply away. The entrance is at the north-east where the bank curves inwards. The entire site is contained within a stone wall of recent date and overgrown, with the

<sup>29</sup> i.e. difficult to access and subsist in as well as at distance from existing settlements to provide a fitting atmosphere for solitude and contemplation.

whole island covered in vegetation meaning that it is difficult to perceive the asset from beyond the islet (e.g. from the loch or its shoreline).

**4.162** The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from the scientific value of the building and the burial ground and their ability to inform our understanding of late medieval local vernacular and religious practice, with the burials having the ability to inform our understanding of post-medieval social practices, disease and mortality. The upstanding remains of the asset also have some historical illustrative value as an example of, an albeit ruinous, rural church and cemetery of late medieval date, a time when there was great diversity and change in Christian practice and structure. Its siting on the island within the loch is probably practical as the loch would have been the major transport route for the area until the development of the modern road system. However, it is also an isolated location helping to separate the sacred from the mundane. As a Christian site that was used for burials into the last century, the asset will also have some social/spiritual value. It will also have some fortuitous aesthetic value with its ruinous and overgrown character being appreciated as romantic and picturesque, where appreciable views of the loch and wider landscape will contribute to this aesthetic value.

#### Assessment

**4.163** The chapel and burial ground are located 4km west of the nearest turbine (T13). The ZTV indicates that there will be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the asset itself. Wireframes (**Appendix 10.1 Figure CH3a**) illustrate the in-combination visibility of the Proposed Development and the cumulative schemes from the western shore of Loch Awe. **Figure CH3c** is a photomontage of the view from New York Jetty and shows 11 turbines partially visible. The ruinous state of the asset, combined with the distance from the western side of the loch means that, even if all intervening vegetation were removed, Innis Errich chapel and burial ground would not be perceptible from this location. As such, there would be no in-combination view of the asset and the Proposed Development so no effect would arise.

#### Dalavich Kirk (CHVP06)

**4.164** Dalavich lies on the western side of Loch Awe and Dalavich Kirk (Asset ref. LB11891) lies just south of what is now the core of the settlement. The church, remodelled in 1898, has been in use since 1770 and replaced an earlier church on the same site. It is of rubble masonry construction with whitewashed exterior walls and slate roof, a small

belltower was added to the gable end to celebrate the Millennium<sup>30</sup>. The windows are round headed featuring decorative stained glass with one commemorating schoolmaster MacPherson who lived across the Loch at Ardchnonnel. The church lies within a graveyard down a track accessed via the main road running through Dalavich. On all but its northern side the graveyard is surrounded by mature broadleaved woodland, to its north are allotments. The woodland obscures direct views from the church to Loch Awe and also means the church is only readily visible from close range. In addition to the general aspects of significance laid out for churches above, Dalavich Kirk's commemorative stained-glass window to MacPherson is of historic (associative) and social/spiritual value, displaying important individuals to the community of Dalavich and how they have chosen to memorialise them in recent history. Its setting, on the edge of the settlement and within a secluded graveyard, contributes to its historic (illustrative) value by allowing appreciation of the functional relationship between the building and graveyard and its relationship to the settlement.

#### Assessment

**4.165** Dalavich Kirk lies 4.6km north-west of the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development (T17) and the ZTV indicates that all turbines are potentially be visible from the asset. Two wireframes have been produced (**Appendix 10.1 Figure CH5a** and **CH5b**) to understand the level of visibility should the woodland east of the church no longer exist. **Figure CH5b** shows that the turbines will be visible in views east across Loch Awe, appearing on and behind the ridgeline. **Figure CH5a** illustrates that the existing An Suidhe Wind Farm would also be visible in views south-east from the kirk. In this scenario, the visibility of the Proposed Development in views east across Loch Awe would not affect the kirk's historical or scientific values nor how its relationship to its graveyard or the settlement is appreciated. Owing to the wooded nature of the kirk's environs there are no meaningful views of it in combination of with the Proposed Development. As there would be no change to the significance of the asset, nor meaningful change in how it is understood or experienced, no effect would arise.

#### Ardchnonnel Castle (CHVP02)

##### Description

**4.166** Ardchnonnel Castle (Asset ref. SM291) lies on Innis Chonnel, a small islet situated halfway along Loch Awe, just off its eastern shore, opposite Dalavich. The castle was built in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, but it is not known who by. It may have

<sup>30</sup> Sacred Scotland (undated) Dalavich Church [online]. Available at: <https://www.sacredscotland.org.uk/church/dalavich-church> [Accessed on 21.11.2022]

been built by the Campbells (now the Dukes of Argyll, the castle's current owners), or by their local political rivals, the McDougalls. The castle covers most of the islet and comprises a tall three storey rectangular tower, a similarly sized square middle bailey to its north-east, and an oval 'outer bailey' attached to the inner bailey<sup>31</sup>. The castle was altered at various times before the Campbells made Inverary Castle their principal residence in the later 15<sup>th</sup> century. Ardchnonnel Castle was recorded as being ruinous by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and today only the main tower and the middle bailey's southern and eastern walls survives to any height (c.15m (full height) and 2.4m, respectively)<sup>32</sup>. The principal tower is mostly covered in ivy; while the middle and outer baileys are also covered by vegetation, including trees.

**4.167** The surrounding shorelines are wooded, save for some small bays and jetties along the opposite shore by Dalavich. Beyond this, the rising hillslopes are largely moorland, with some areas of commercial forestry. An Suidhe Wind Farm is just perceptible in-combination with the castle from the western side of Loch Awe.

#### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.168** The cultural significance of this asset is derived from a combination of its scientific, historical, and aesthetic values. In terms of scientific value, the whole castle has the potential to inform our understanding of medieval warfare and defence, as well as wider domestic and social aspects of contemporary society. The above ground remains have historical illustrative and architectural value as a nationally rare example of an early stone castle, which helps to tell the wider story of the political and civil unrest in the medieval period. It also has historical associative value as a result of its ownership by the Campbells and, potentially, the McDougall's and the Scottish Wars of Independence. The upstanding remains also have some aesthetic value as a picturesque ruin and historical landmark adding time-depth to the landscape. Unlike many castles, Ardchnonnel is not prominently or dominantly sited, however, the castle's island location is integral to its defensive function and illustrative value and may also have been intended to be a conspicuous display of wealth. Its strategic positioning is best understood from the castle itself, via the views up and down the loch, as well as to shore. However, the vegetation at the castle makes it difficult to appreciate and experience these views at ground level, and they are best appreciated from the wallhead. Aside from the islet itself, the architectural and illustrative value of the castle is best understood via views of the asset from the closer eastern shoreline, although vegetation at the castle and shorelines

<sup>31</sup> A plan of the castle is available online at Canmore (undated) Ground plan and environs. [online]. Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1166971>

conceal much of the structure. Due to distance and vegetation cover, it is difficult to discern the castle in views from the western shore. The largely undeveloped and picturesque nature of the castle's setting (i.e. the loch and wooded hills), as well as the vegetation covering it, also contribute to the fortuitous aesthetic value of the asset (although the ivy covering the castle is detrimental to its condition).

**4.169** Ardchnonnel Castle is a relatively well-preserved example of a nationally rare monument type and consequently is of high importance. This is reflected by its status as a scheduled monument.

#### Assessment

**4.170** Ardchnonnel Castle lies 2.6km west of the nearest Proposed Development turbine. The ZTV indicates that one to three turbines would be visible from the asset and that there is the potential for in-combination views of the asset from the western shore, of up to 13 turbines. Four visualisations – three wireframes and a photomontage – have been prepared to understand the operational setting change (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH2a-b** and **CH3a-c**). **Figure CH2b** is from the castle wallhead (i.e. above the treeline) and shows intervening topography meaning that just the blade tips of five turbines will be visible from this part of the castle (T5, T6, T8, T9, T11 and T12) with the hub/tower of T9 and T10 also visible. **Figures CH3b** and **CH3c**, as well as the photomontage, show that eleven turbines will be visible in in-combination views of the castle from New York Jetty. Due to intervening topography, only turbine blades would be visible for six turbines (T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T8) with hubs/towers visible from five turbines (T9, T10, T11, T12 and T13).

**4.171** Visibility of the Proposed Development in views from the asset will not change its primary cultural significance as derived from its scientific, illustrative, and architectural value. The views from the castle are strategic and therefore contribute to its illustrative value, and the presence of the turbines at the termination of these views in one direction will not change the ability to understand or appreciate this function. The turbines visible in the in-combination views will be clearly read as separate features behind the hill line but will change the picturesque nature of the landscape setting and in turn diminish the fortuitous aesthetic value of the castle. This change will be **small** as its picturesque setting will remain intact, albeit that the contribution that it makes to the experience of the asset's aesthetic value will be slightly affected.

<sup>32</sup> A section drawing of the castle is available online at Canmore (undated) Section. [online]. Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1166985>

**4.172** The Proposed Development will result in a small change to the appreciation of one strand of the asset's cultural significance (i.e. its aesthetic value). As such, the level of effect is judged to be **minor** and **non-significant** in EIA terms.

#### Enclosures at Kilmun

**4.173** The following enclosed settlements, all sited near Kilmun on the west side of Loch Awe, were assessed for effects:

- Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4189) – scheduled monument; and
- Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4190) – scheduled monument.

**4.174** Both assets consist of circular enclosures, defined by an earth and stone bank, in dense forestry. They have been interpreted as homesteads dating to the medieval period or earlier. Based on excavations of morphologically similar enclosures in Perthshire, a prehistoric date is possible for these assets. Their cultural significance primarily relates to their scientific value as the archaeological deposits they are composed of will contain evidence for farmsteads of this kind, their construction and the society which built and used them. They also have some historic (illustrative) value as an example of a now defunct form of settlement. Setting can contribute to the significance of assets of this type by allowing an understanding of how they were sited in the landscape relative to contemporary settlements and the resources they would have exploited (e.g. the loch as a source of communications and food). As scheduled monuments, these assets are of high importance.

#### Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4189) (CHVP09)

**4.175** Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4189) lies in woodland north-east of Kilmun. It lies in deciduous woodland between the road along the west side of the loch and the shore. It is on a south facing slope of Creagh Dubh above Kames Bay and consists of a circular enclosure approximately 15 meters in diameter. Its walls are eroded and are less than one meter in height. Its entrance would have been in its north-west side but this section has been robbed to metal the adjacent road. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance to an extent by allowing an understanding of how it was sited relative to the loch, a key source of resources. Owing to the eroded nature of the asset and its location in deciduous woodland it is not possible to appreciate it as a former settlement unless in or immediately adjacent to it.

#### Assessment

**4.176** The enclosure lies 5.1km north-west of the nearest turbine (T13) and the ZTV indicates that all turbines may be visible from the asset. Two wireframes have been produced to

aid the assessment (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH8a and CH8b**). These show that, without woodland cover, An Suidhe Wind Farm would be visible in views south-east from the asset. All turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in this scenario, reading as a large extension of the consented Blarghour scheme, with the smaller An Suidhe machines also visible, but at greater distance.

**4.177** While the Proposed Development will theoretically be visible from the asset, it is currently screened by native woodland to the south and east. It is therefore unlikely that the Proposed Development will be perceptible, except perhaps in winter. Regardless, the contribution of setting to the asset's cultural significance relates to the ability to understand its position in the local landscape, the builder's decisions in choosing its location and its potential relationships to contemporaneous settlement. The presence of turbines in distant views will not, therefore, affect these factors.

**4.178** As such there will be **no impact** and **no effect**.

#### Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4190)

**4.179** Kilmun Enclosure (Asset ref. SM4190) lies west of Kilmun. It is located on a terrace within the Inverinan Forest, above Avich Falls, and survives in poor condition having had stone robbed for wall construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The asset's setting does not currently contribute to its significance as it renders it impossible to either appreciate it or understand how it fits into the landscape and contemporary settlement features. While the asset is set within non-native conifer forest, it is screened by a belt of native broadleaves immediately to the south, which are unlikely to be felled. In the absence of woodland, the contribution of setting to the asset's cultural significance would relate to the ability to understand its position in the local landscape, the choice of location and its potential relationships to contemporaneous settlement. However, none of this can currently be experienced.

#### Assessment

**4.180** Situated 5.8km north-west of the nearest turbine (T13), the ZTV indicates that all 13 turbines are theoretically visible from the asset. Two wireframes have been produced to aid the assessment (**Appendix 10.1 Figures CH7a and CH7b**) which show that, without woodland cover, An Suidhe Wind Farm would be visible in views south-east from the asset. All turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in this scenario and they would be adjacent to those of Blarghour, with An Suidhe in the background to the south-east. It is therefore unlikely that the Proposed Development will be perceptible. The presence of turbines in distant views will not, therefore, affect these factors.

**4.181** As such there will be **no impact** and **no effect**.

#### Inveraray Conservation Area

##### Description

**4.182** Inveraray Conservation Area (CA467) located on the western edge of Loch Fyne, was designated a conservation area in 1972. It encompasses the planned layout of the new town developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century south of the castle. The layout of the town was planned by the Dukes of Argyll in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the church at its centre and has remained largely unaltered since then.

**4.183** The New Town was created on a different site to preceding settlement to separate it from Inveraray Castle's expanded parklands. An avenue of beech trees was used to underscore this separation. The town was designed along a single north-east – south-west axis, now Main Street, and a coastal frontage, now Front Street. Design and construction of the town spanned most of the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was finally complete in 1805. The buildings are set on the roadside with narrow lang rigs or tacks behind. Houses are either detached or terraced and built largely in the same style. They were constructed from local materials, including included slate from Duke's island slate quarries. The public buildings, such as the church, were also constructed in the same style and materials.

**4.184** Within the conservation area there are 94 Listed Buildings of all categories and one scheduled monument. The scheduled monument is the Inveraray Mercat Cross which was used in the old town and dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is thought to be of ecclesiastical origin and set up in the new town in 1839. The land around the conservation area is largely part of the Inveraray Castle Inventory-listed GDL.

##### Cultural Significance and Importance

**4.185** The conservation area is significant for its historic (illustrative and associative) and aesthetic values. It is a rare example of a largely unaltered improvement new town. Its historical association with the Dukes of Argyll and its development alongside the revamped Inveraray Castle are significant and help to understand the relationship between the society that have lived within the town and the Dukes of Argyll. It also provides information and understanding for the way in which the dukes transformed their holdings in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and have continued to exercise control of the town. As a conservation area, the asset is of high importance.

##### Assessment

**4.186** The conservation area lies 5km south of the closest turbine (T1) of the Proposed Development and does not lie within the ZTV. There will be no visibility of the Proposed Development from within the town itself. In combination views will only be possible from the eastern side of Loch Fyne at a

distance of 2.5km, from this location visibility will be confined to the tips of four turbines. As the conservation area does not lie in the ZTV there would be no alteration to how it is experienced when inside the town, nor of the views outward from the principal streets and axes. There would be some visibility of turbines visible in combination with the conservation area from the from the opposite side of Loch Fyne around St. Catherine's. This would not affect the asset's historic values but may alter slightly how the town is experienced in its surroundings. LVIA **Figures 6.2.10a** and **6.2.10f** show the view toward the town from the jetty at St. Catherine's, on the eastern shore of Loch Fyne. This shows that there would be minimal visibility of the scheme (tips of 4 turbines) from this location. The experience of the town as separate, and subservient, to Inveraray Castle would remain clearly appreciable from this location despite visibility of the Proposed Development. This level of visibility would leave the significance of the conservation area unaltered and does not affect how the asset and its significance are understood or experienced, particularly how to its relationship to Inveraray Castle can be understood. As such there is no change and there would be no effect to the asset.

#### Inveraray Castle Inventory-listed Garden and Designed Landscape, and Constituent Assets

**4.187** The following assessment covers the Inveraray Castle Inventory-listed GDL, and constituent listed buildings with the potential to experience effects as a consequence of the Proposed Development. Other assets not functionally or historically connected to the GDL, but contained within its bounds, are discussed in **Appendix 10.2**, as no significant effects are assessed as likely to arise.

**4.188** This includes the following designated assets:

- Inveraray Castle GDL (GDL00223);
- Inveraray Castle, Category A-listed building (LB11552);
- Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche, Category A-listed building (LB11543);
- Aray Bridge, Category A-listed building (LB11545);
- South Cromalt Lodge, Category B-listed building (LB11521); and
- Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain, Category B-listed building (LB11520).

##### Description

#### Inveraray Castle GDL

**4.189** Inveraray Castle (GDL00223) comprises one of the grandest, most elaborate and extensive 18<sup>th</sup> century designed landscapes in Scotland, representing an early and nationally

important example of the highly fashionable, naturalistic 'Sublime' movement in landscape design. The GDL encompasses a broad range of environments and historic environment interest – from the formal gardens adjacent to Inveraray Castle, 'wilderness' planting of native broadleaves and extensive parkland, through to extensive forested uplands. As befits an iconic Improvement-era estate centre, the GDL takes in the 18<sup>th</sup> century planned village of Inveraray – laid out by William Adam in 1747 and executed between 1750 and 1790 – as well as extensive planned fields and accompanying 'improved' farm buildings.

**4.190** The influence of the designed landscape stretches from the public road, skirting the shores of Loch Shira, with the assets Garron Bridge (1775, Category A-listed building, LB11550; Screen Walls, LB11549; Lodge, LB11550) and Aray Bridge (1771-3, category A-listed building, LB11545) providing a sense of grandeur and structured views into the designed landscape, while South Cromalt Lodge (LB11521) creates a sense of arrival. The folly on the summit of Dun na Cuaiche, designed to give broad views across the Argyll Estates, is also widely visible in the environs, extending the influence of the design.

**4.191** The landscape revolves around the castle, taking advantage of the local topography and dramatic setting on Loch Shira, and is a confection of work by some of the most important designers of the mid-to-late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is generally in excellent condition, with evidence of extensive management and maintenance.



View across the GDL from Dun na Cuaiche.

#### Inveraray Castle Listed Building

**4.192** Inveraray Castle (LB11552) is a late-18<sup>th</sup> century (1744-61) Gothick mansion, built to a quadrangular plan around a taller central tower, with distinctive cylindrical corner towers with conical roofs, added along with the third storey after a major fire (1877). The design, perhaps inspired by Vanbrugh's 1720s sketches, by Roger Morris – selected by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke over more militaristic or neoclassical alternatives – blends Gothick and castellated elements with classical order and proportion. Located approximately on the site of its medieval predecessor, the castle forms the centrepiece of its designed

landscape, carefully aligned to take advantage of pre-existing planting and the ambitious reworking of the policies undertaken from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche

**4.193** Located on the summit of Dun Na Cuaiche, a subsidiary summit of the larger Dùn Còrr-Bhile at the head of Loch Shira, this asset is a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century rustic Gothick folly (LB11543). Its setting provides extensive views out over upper Loch Fyne and Inveraray Castle, Inveraray and the wider designed landscape to the south (there is no window on its eastern façade). It was one of the earliest ornamental buildings commissioned by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke from Roger Morris, built in 1747-8. It stands within a roughly triangular enclosure on the hilltop, which appears to correlate to a crenelated wall with loopholes and intermediate towers, proposed by John Adam around 1750 but never fully realised. The asset is in fair condition, with evidence of relatively recent conservation work – although it is understood to be very vulnerable to lightning strikes.

#### Aray Bridge

**4.194** The asset is a very fine, two-span road bridge (LB11545) that carries the A83 over the mouth of the River Aray, 0.5km north of Inveraray. Following the 1715 Jacobite Rising, a network of military roads was established throughout the Highlands between 1725 and 1767. The Dumbarton to Inveraray road, of which Aray Bridge was part, was overseen by Maj. William Caulfield and was begun in 1743 but, due to interruption by the second Jacobite Rising of 1745, was not completed until 1749 – after the Aray Bridge was in place.

**4.195** Although ostensibly a utilitarian structure, it is very finely crafted using polished ashlar for the whole structure, with the exception of the rubble wing walls. Above the central pier, a large circular void ('oculus') passes through the structure giving the bridge a highly distinctive character. This has been posited to be a response the previous 'King's Bridge' by John Adam being lost to flooding in 1773, although an aesthetic role (alignment on the monumental Carloonan doocot) has also been suggested. Balustraded sections of the parapet, above the supporting piers, facilitate views to Inveraray Castle and out over the loch. Although monumental in design and scale, this was a piece of public works on the military road from Dumbarton to Inveraray – although certainly influenced by the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke. On close inspection, use of different stone types in the bridge – green chlorite schist in the cutwaters and arch spandrels, buff sandstone in the buttresses, and pink sandstone in the vousoirs, parapets and balusters – creates a striking polychromatic effect in certain lights.

#### South Cromalt Lodge

**4.196** South Cromalt Lodge (LB11521) is a two-storey late-18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century lodge house, in broadly vernacular

style, located adjacent to the public road (A83) at the southern extremity of the Inveraray Castle designed landscape. It is highly distinctive, with its three-bay and porch façade and central chimney suggesting a diminutive caricature of a much larger Georgian house. Although now closed off, it marked a private entrance to a private drive linking South and North Cromalt Lodges, and accessing: The Avenue (the principal axis of Inveraray), farm tracks through the Fisherlands meadows, and the Upper Avenue which connects to the main drive to the Castle.

#### Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain

**4.197** This evocative, mid-18<sup>th</sup> century classical well house (LB11520) encloses a natural spring on the flanks of Creag Dubh. Set on a loop track above the Upper Avenue, the building is approximately square in plan, with oversized and rusticated classical features, emphasised by elaborate vermiculation on the vousoirs to the entrance arch, and heavy stone slab roof. From the rock-cut wellhead, a serpentine channel cut in paving carries the water to the door – although time and erosion has resulted in water penetration through pointing/grouting and the water has undermined the slabs at the entrance. The water is then carried away by a small stone-lined channel. The asset is in poor condition, with clear evidence of slippage of roofing stones, loss of stonework and extensive water penetration. Substantial pieces of fallen masonry were observed at the time of field inspection, although no sign of the lost ball finials was noted.

#### Cultural Significance

##### Inveraray Castle GDL

**4.198** The GDL's cultural significance is drawn from the full gamut of heritage values, such is its complexity and importance.

**4.199** The landscape contains extensive evidential value, with regard to the remains of both archaeological assets pre-dating the design, and relict elements of the designed landscape itself. Key features include medieval sculpture, in the form of Inveraray Mercat Cross (SM254) – thought to date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and relocated from the old town, razed in the construction of the 'new' Georgian castle; and, the Kirkapoll Cross (SM253), also dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and relocated from the Kirkapoll burial-ground on Tiree. A putative later prehistoric/early medieval fort, with the superimposed folly tower (LB11543), occupies the summit of Dun Na Cuaiche – although its origins and state of preservation are unclear. A somewhat truncated, but otherwise legible, cairn cemetery of uncertain (probable Bronze Age) date lies within the planned fields to the south and west of the planned village. These elements of past landscape add interest, and underline the importance of their survival in the face of wholesale change in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**4.200** The site of old Inveraray village and the old castle (1450-1775) is located around and to the south of the present castle. Roy's Map (1747-55) captures the landscape in a state of flux, with the old castle and town in situ, but with extensive formal landscape extending up Glen Aray. While subsequent landscaping and afforestation is likely to have compromised the preservation of remains, there nonetheless exists the potential for unparalleled evidence of an 18<sup>th</sup> century burgh, with medieval origins, levelled and fossilised on the orders of its proprietor to facilitate wholesale redesign of a vast area.

**4.201** The historic (associative) value of the asset derives principally from its centuries-long ownership by the Earls, later Dukes, of Argyll – powerful political and military figures in early modern Scotland, Chiefs of Clan Campbell and advisors to the crown both before and after the 1707 Act of Union. Because of their political power, wealth and connections, the Dukes of Argyll were able to secure the services of highly influential, and fashionable, designers throughout the core periods of the estate's development. Sir John Vanbrugh supplied the 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke with a sketch design for a square-plan Gothick replacement for the medieval castle. William Boucher, Snr, noted Edinburgh nurseryman and garden designer, prepared a prospective plan for the Inveraray policies (1721), and subsequent mapping shows the influence on the estate, with networks of formal rides radiating from the (old) castle. This use of natural topography and 'borrowing' landscape elements to extend the design of the garden, along with a more naturalistic approach to design was emerging in England during the same period, and Inveraray is an important early example in Scotland. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke, Archibald Campbell, in addition to his military and political accomplishments was a keen plantsman with a strong interest in landscape and architectural design, and on inheriting the estate implemented his father's plans to rebuild the castle and 'improve' the policies. Walter Patterson, another prominent Edinburgh nurseryman, was contracted to rework the gardens and establish large numbers of exotics – as Campbell had done at his London villa. Building on Vanbrugh's sketches, Roger Morris – an assistant of Palladian pioneer Colen Campbell, and the architect to the 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Pembroke – designed the replacement castle, begun in 1746. Morris also designed the folly atop Dun Na Cuaiche (LB11543), Garron Bridge (LB11550) and Carloonan Dovecot (LB11540). William Adam – considered to be Scotland's pre-eminent architect during his lifetime – and his eldest son John were initially superintendents of works for Morris's designs. John Adam contributed buildings across the estate, including finishing and the internal fitting out of the castle, Cherrypark (the estate offices (LB11528)), the former Town House on Front Street and the Great Inn, while the picturesque well house (LB11520) is attributed to his father. Robert Mylne, appointed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke, added ambitious model farms, a number of key buildings in the town (including the centrepiece parish church),

the screen wall on the public road, and the distinctive Aray Bridge (LB11545). Further works by Alexander Nasmyth in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century continued the tradition of quality, albeit with a more vernacular flavour. The work of successive Dukes and their designers had a major influence on Scottish landscape and architectural design, attracting a range of notable visitors and shaping tastes on a national scale.

**4.202** During the Second World War, the park was used as a headquarters for Combined Operations Training ('No.1 Combined Training Centre/HMS Quebec) that spanned much of upper Loch Fyne. The location was chosen due to the profusion of suitable training beaches, space for accommodation and relative safety from the Luftwaffe. An estimated 250,000 joint service personnel are believed to have passed through the various training centres in preparation for the re-invasion of mainland Europe. Large numbers of temporary buildings were established across the park, necessitating extensive felling, to house personnel and equipment, although few now survive. Although largely invisible today, the park and town played a critical role in ensuring Allied personnel were suitably trained and experienced to successfully execute the D-Day campaigns.

**4.203** Inveraray illustrates perhaps the most complete example of a holistic approach to the reworking and 'improvement' of a highland estate in the country. The integrated vision of great house, naturalistic landscape gardens and a wider design drawing in, adapting and borrowing from the natural topography, and the reshaping of a whole burgh to an ambitious and integrated design is almost unparalleled in Scotland. The singular vision, embodied most strongly by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Dukes and their appointed designers, created a unified whole that remains almost entirely intact.

**4.204** The strong natural setting of the castle, town and designed landscape epitomised the romantic ideals that informed 18<sup>th</sup> century tastes and continues to influence both domestic and overseas visions of rural Scotland. The composition of the design enables appreciation of the whole, and of key elements, from a number of locations and as a sequential experience of arrival – particularly from the east. The drama of the castle and town's setting is revealed to travellers arriving at Garron Bridge (and the estate lodge), as the wooded shoreline gives way to open views to the town, set against the surrounding hills with Loch Shira in the foreground. On arrival at Aray Bridge, the vista to the north up the canalised River Aray frames the castle, while the unified design of the town's frontage becomes apparent in line with the road. This, along with the finely-wrought buildings of the estate and town create an extremely strong aesthetic experience, underpinning the singularity of the Dukes' approach to design. The castle itself, set within formal Victorian gardens and the wider 18<sup>th</sup> century designed

landscape, has a strong 'fairy-tale' character – enhanced in part by Anthony Salvin's conical corner towers, added after the 1877 fire.

**4.205** The aesthetic qualities of the place, as well as its accessibility, have conspired to make Inveraray an iconic tourist destination and visitor hub for Argyll. It therefore has substantial social value, both to local people as an engine of the visitor economy, and to generations of tourists that have visited. As the seat of the Chiefs of Clan Cambell, Inveraray also has wider importance to locals and the diaspora alike. Similarly, the communal memory of service personnel that passed through Inveraray is likely to be particularly strong, although numbers of Second World War veterans are dwindling. Nevertheless, commemorative activities take place regularly – including restoration of a memorial cairn to Gertude Canning, WRN, who was murdered while on service at HMS Quebec.

#### **Inveraray Castle Listed Building**

**4.206** As noted above, it is likely that the immediate environs of Inveraray Castle contain substantial evidence for the medieval castle that stood on a broadly similar site and is potentially overlain by the Victorian formal gardens. The present castle itself provides evidence of 18<sup>th</sup> century construction techniques applied to a more traditional semi-castellated form.

**4.207** The asset's historical (associative) value is drawn from its indivisible relationship to the Dukes of Argyll – major figures in Scottish and British history, as senior counsellors to monarchs, military leaders and latterly politicians. Inveraray has been the principal seat of the Campbell Earls and Dukes of Argyll since 1450. It comprises the work of a series of highly influential and important architects: Roger Morris, William and John Adam (1744-61), Robert Mylne (1772-85), Joseph Bonomi (1806), and Anthony Salvin (1877).

**4.208** The Castle illustrates a very particular approach to improvement taken by the Dukes of Argyll, blending historicist references to traditional castellated seats of power, whilst introducing classical proportions and features suggestive of (then) modernity, fashion and progress. This Gothick theme embodied in the castle is widely echoed across the estate, from gate lodges to farm buildings, reflecting the overarching ethos of the Dukes and making a powerful statement of intent and ambition.

**4.209** The aesthetic value of the Castle is undoubtedly very high, due to the aforementioned attention to detail in delivering a highly distinctive Gothick package with pleasing classical proportions, exuding both history and stability, with ambition, modernity and progress. It is an asset designed with its setting – both natural topography and designed landscape – very much in mind, both in terms of framing vistas from the castle,

and in establishing dramatic views to the asset from the surrounding landscape.

**4.210** As a well-loved tourist destination, and the subject of innumerable picture postcards, Inveraray Castle has substantial social value to local people and visitors alike, coupled with the economic role the Castle – as the hub of Argyll Estates – still plays in the community.

#### **Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche**

**4.211** While a fort underlying the tower on Dun Na Cuaiche has been depicted on maps dating back at least to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, there is some doubt as to the date and provenance of the apparent ramparts. The site therefore has the potential to provide, through excavation and dating of deposits and artefactual evidence, definitive evidence of the origins and function of the earthworks. The tower itself is a physical document of 18<sup>th</sup> century folly construction, employing age-old techniques to achieve a rustic, ancient appearance.

**4.212** The tower has considerable historical (associative) value through its origins in the improvement ideas of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Argyll, and its role at one of the first buildings by Roger Morris on the estate, with its construction overseen by William and John Adam – the former considered in his lifetime to be the greatest Scottish architect.

**4.213** Its illustrative value is drawn from the role of the folly within the 18<sup>th</sup> century picturesque landscape, enhancing, enlivening and calling attention to specific features and to themselves. Its location atop Dun Na Cuaiche is prominent, and serves to catch the eye from the waterfront at Inveraray, from The Avenue, and from numerous locations within the designed landscape – including from the Castle itself. It also adds to the experience and influence of the landscape design from the public road (now the A83). Similarly, for visitors to the folly, commanding views over Inveraray, the Castle and designed landscape from its west and south-facing windows facilitate the understanding and experience of the whole of the Inveraray estate and appreciation of the harmonious design integration of buildings and landscape.

**4.214** As a structure purely concerned with aesthetic experience, the folly's aesthetic value is particularly high – both in its own right as a pleasing, whimsical interpretation of castellated structures, and in the undoubted interest and beauty within the views afforded, highlighting the juxtaposition of formal architectural endeavour, naturalistic landscape design, and the rugged 'natural' landscape around Loch Fyne.

#### **Aray Bridge**

**4.215** Aray Bridge is a fine example of 18<sup>th</sup> century design and engineering, providing evidence of careful foundation and cutwater design, stone choice to facilitate both resilience and longevity, and aesthetic appearance. Sited adjacent to John Adam's 'King's Bridge' that was lost to flooding, there may be physical evidence of this predecessor structure in the channel of the Aray, or adjacent to the extant structure.

**4.216** Like the rest of the designed landscape, the association with the Dukes of Argyll is a strong source of historical value. Its role as part of the military road network adds to this value. The Dukes of Argyll were staunch Unionists, allied to the Government side during the Jacobite Risings<sup>33</sup>, therefore the presence of the military road perhaps lacked the symbolism locally it acquired in much of the Gaelic-speaking, predominantly Catholic Highlands. Nevertheless, the military road network has come to symbolise the subjugation of Highland and Gaelic culture, so the highly ornamental design of the Aray Bridge is particularly striking and redolent of the positive relationship between the Dukes of Argyll and the British Government.

**4.217** The bridge is an excellent illustration of the role of seemingly ancillary structures in creating interest and drama within 18<sup>th</sup> century picturesque landscapes, establishing views into the private core of the estate to be enjoyed by the general public – whilst neatly enforcing the social hierarchy. It also potentially illustrates creative 18<sup>th</sup> century engineering responses to the risk of damage from excessive loading from floodwater on masonry bridge spandrels.

**4.218** The bridge, in addition to its utilitarian function, has considerable aesthetic value – from the polychromatic effect of the choice of construction stone, the distinctive oculus and ornate balustrade sections over the piers – as a structure meant to impress. It plays a key role in public appreciation and visual access to the designed landscape, affording framed, scenic views of the Castle and River Aray, and across Loch Shira to the planned town of Inveraray.

#### **South Cromalt Lodge**

**4.219** The evidential value of South Cromalt Lodge is generally restricted to its ability to evidence late-18<sup>th</sup>/early-19<sup>th</sup> century construction techniques, and also any extant archaeological evidence for the former gate to the private drive to North Cromalt Lodge and on into the policies. The route of the former drive, depicted as a metalled road on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Argyllshire, CXXXIII.13, Surveyed 1870; Published 1871), is clearly visible

<sup>33</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke was the commander of Government forces during the 1715 rising; the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke, a serving officer at the time of the 1745 rising, was redeployed to Scotland and participated in much of the

campaign, including the Battles of Falkirk (BTL9) and Culloden (BTL6).

on contemporary aerial imagery and on the ground due to differential vegetation growth. It remains a well-walked path.

**4.220** Like the wider designed landscape, the associations of the lodge with the Dukes of Argyll affords it substantial historical (associative) value. Although not definitively ascribed, the lodge has been attributed to Alexander Nasmyth, celebrated romantic landscape painter and skilled amateur architect.

**4.221** The lodge provides an excellent illustration of the role of the lodge houses in marking the boundaries of the estate, both in practical terms through control of access to private roads, and in serving as a strong visual marker for travellers on the public road that they are entering the Argyll Estate. The latter function remains extant, with the whitewashed house standing out in marked contrast to its forest backdrop.

**4.222** The asset has high aesthetic value with pleasing, if a little unusual, proportions, and an authoritative character that belies its diminutive stature.

**4.223** It is unlikely that the asset has significant social value, although its landmark function for Inveraray residents may afford it some value.

#### Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain

**4.224** The asset provides evidence of the 18<sup>th</sup> century romanticisation of prosaic features, and the monumental construction techniques applied to the creation of what was essentially a folly – and evidence of their failure. The asset bears clear indications of the roof structure being inadequate to support the massive schist flagstone roof covering, with evidence of slumping due to great weight and failure of fixings. Similarly, the oversized ball finials originally at the apices of the pediment were lost due to their weight and inherent instability. There is potential archaeological evidence for the semi-circular forecourt attributed to William Adam that was subsequently removed by Mylne. Similarly, it may be possible to determine whether Adam's structure was intended to be semi-subterranean, or whether it was partially buried by Mylne's landscaping works.

**4.225** Like the rest of the designed landscape, the association of the well house with the Dukes of Argyll (in this case built for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke) gives it substantial historical (associative) value. Similarly, its attribution to William Adam, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke's Master of Works and widely considered in his lifetime to be Scotland's foremost architect, affords further value. The well was also the source of Inveraray's public water supply during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century – potentially explaining the extant 1803 iron gates, due to the need to exclude access. There is also profuse incised graffiti on the asset, including the date 1757 and other 18<sup>th</sup> century dates.

**4.226** The asset serves to illustrate both the practical and ornamental function performed by well houses within designed landscapes. In this particular instance, the architectural sophistication and elaborate craftsmanship underline both the wealth and influence of the landowners, but also their fashionable taste and romantic inclinations.

**4.227** The asset has a high level of aesthetic value, if anything augmented by its overgrown and partially dilapidated condition. Although the spring still flows, the structure is verging on being a romantic ruin, rewarding the visitor for taking the steeper and more challenging looped path off the North Avenue. Its setting within dense broadleaved policy woodland is highly evocative, even in typical Argyll weather.

**4.228** While the asset is unlikely to have substantial social value, it is likely to be a frequently visited and enjoyed point of interest along what is a relatively well-used network of paths.

#### Importance

**4.229** All of the assets detailed above are designated heritage assets. They are therefore treated as being of **high importance** for the purposes of this assessment.

#### Understanding Operational Change

**4.230** For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that construction and operational effects will essentially be the same – with woodland removal for track expansion maintained at least through the operational lifespan of the Proposed Development.

#### Inveraray Castle GDL

**4.231** Physical changes arising from the proposed development relate principally to works to upgrade the existing access network within the designed landscape to facilitate access by abnormal and heavy loads.

**4.232** A new section of access track will be cut through woodland to the south of South Cromalt Lodge, parallel to the A83, starting just south of Auchnabreac and joining the estate roads around 70m north-west of the lodge. At this point, the new track is outside the GDL, but enters the designated area approximately 210m north-north-west of the lodge. The new section of track will require the removal of a mix of woodland to achieve the necessary breadth for the track and associated infrastructure.

**4.233** The first section of track within the GDL follows the edge of the designated area to the junction of the North Avenue. Widening and selective felling will be required in this section, which is entirely within non-native conifer forest.

**4.234** The track then follows the estate North Avenue for approximately 1.5km to re-join the public road (A819) on the bend adjacent to the end of the Lime Avenue (no longer a

functional entrance to the Castle, but retained as a footpath). Selective felling will be required to allow track construction. It is anticipated that, where necessary, this will occur on the uphill (west) side of the track through the open, recently felled, section of GDL between the Scottish Water pumping station and approximately the median belt of trees in the Fisherlands meadow, where the track enters the policy woodlands proper. This will ensure that the few extant specimen trees on the downhill side can be effectively conserved. In this section, felling will prioritise preservation of specimen trees.

**4.235** The access route then follows the public road to the junction of the existing forest road just south of Electric Cottage. The forest road network is generally adequate for the intended purpose, with strengthening required in places and some improved corner radii. Any woodland removal in this section will involve non-native conifers planted as timber crop.

**4.236** The existing large quarry at Bealach an Fhuarain will be used to provide roadstone.

**4.237** There is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development across the west-facing slopes and summits of the GDL. Theoretical visibility from the core of the estate is very limited, with a maximum of two blade tips visible from the lawns to the rear (north-east) of the castle, and parkland on the north side of the River Aray.

#### Inveraray Castle Listed Building

**4.238** Operational change to Inveraray Castle is confined to the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. One such view is possible from the courtyard to the rear of the building of very small portions of the blade tips of Turbines 2 and 3, at a minimum distance of 4.9km, and a short section of access track at a minimum distance of approximately 4.5km. Similarly, there is the potential for theoretical in-combination views of the Proposed Development with the Castle from Aray Bridge, of a very small proportion of a single blade tip.

#### Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche

**4.239** Operational change to the folly tower on Dun Na Cuaiche arises from visibility of the Proposed Development, at a minimum distance of 5.5km west-north-west. Eight turbines (T3, T4, T1, T5, T2, T8, T6 and T7) are visible to hub height, and the tips of three more (T11, T9 and T10) are also visible.

#### Aray Bridge

**4.240** Operational change to Aray Bridge is confined to theoretical in-combination visibility of Inveraray Castle and a very small proportion of a single turbine blade tip, from the apex of the bridge.

#### South Cromalt Lodge

**4.241** Change arising to the lodge house is anticipated to relate to the insertion of a new length of access track to the

west of the asset, necessitating a corridor of woodland removal, and widening of existing forest/estate road through conifer plantation to the north-north-west of the lodge.

#### Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain

**4.242** Operational change to the well house is anticipated to relate to widening of the existing Upper Avenue and associated selective tree felling on the terrace below the asset.

#### Assessment of Operational Impact

##### Inveraray Castle GDL

**4.243** While there will be intervisibility with the Proposed Development from the more elevated, west-facing slopes within the GDL, much of this area comprises recent conifer forest that makes little contribution to the cultural significance of the asset, and where longer views to the west play little role in informing that significance. Full visibility of the Proposed Development is only available from the summits of the hills either side of the head of Loch Shira – Dun na Cuaiche, Dùn Còrr-Bhile, and the apparently unnamed hill above Strone Point. However, the Proposed Development would be seen in the context of the consented Blarghour wind farm, and the 400kV transmission line that already passes through the north-west portion of the GDL.

**4.244** The core of the designed landscape, comprising the Castle, ornamental plantings, estate offices, Carloonan and Maam farm complexes, and the planned town of Inveraray, appears to be unaffected, despite the slight theoretical visibility indicated by the ZTV (see **Figure 10.2d** and **Figure 10.5.15**) and wireframe visualisation (see **Figures CH15a** and **CH15b**), as confirmed by photomontage visualisations (see **Figure CH15c**). The carefully planned and designed relationships of the GDL will therefore remain intact and unaffected by direct intervisibility with the Proposed Development. While there will be intervisibility with the Proposed Development from near the Tower on Dun Na Cuaiche, designed views from the folly itself – deliberately aligned to the south and west – will remain unaffected.

**4.245** Perceptions of the scale, complexity, and design intent of the GDL, laid out below the viewer in the views from the hilltop, will remain unaffected. The ability to understand, appreciate and experience the significance of the asset, as expressed through its setting, will remain largely unchanged – with the key internal relationships of the GDL and its place within the landscapes of Loch Fyne intact. In views to the west, over Carloonan Farm, the Proposed Development will appear on the skyline, but emerging from behind the most distant ridgelines, clearly in a separate landscape unit from the GDL and with the 400kV overhead transmission line appearing prominently in the middle distance.

**4.246** The scale of the impact arising from intervisibility with the Proposed Development in the context of the overarching cultural significance of the GDL, and the role that the site of the Proposed Development plays in its setting, is therefore assessed as being **none**.

**4.247** The very limited physical effects, arising from selective felling/woodland removal to facilitate the upgrading of existing tracks through the GDL, along the North Avenue, will have a very localised impact on the character of the policy woodland. However, the existing access tracks outside the main policy woodlands have a strong 'forest road' character, rather than relating to their estate heritage. Where the track passes through the policy woodlands, it is of sufficient dimensions that felling is likely to be relatively limited and veteran/specimen trees will be preserved wherever possible, with felling of such only required at key pinch-points such as sharp bends. In the context of the overarching cultural significance of the GDL, and the role that such a comparatively small area of woodland plays in that significance, the scale of impact is assessed as being **none**.

#### **Inveraray Castle Listed Building**

**4.248** While there is very slight theoretical visibility indicated by the ZTV and the wireframe visualisations (see **Figures 10.5.15** and **CH15a** and **CH15b**), photomontage visualisation from Aray Bridge (**Figure CH15c**) clearly illustrate that the scale of effect will be **none**, as the turbine tips are effectively screened by topography and intervening vegetation (native woodland).

#### **Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche**

**4.249** The Proposed Development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.5km west-north-west. The windows of the tower are carefully designed to frame views to the south, over the core of the GDL and Inveraray; and, to frame the vista over Loch Fyne to the east. There is no window on the western side of the structure – indicating a specific design intention to exclude that view from visitors (i.e. towards land not part of the Inveraray Castle estate). Instead, there is a niche in the wall, originally intended to hold a cupboard. The path bringing visitors to the asset approaches by a circuitous route from the north, concealing the view to the south over the GDL until the last moment – assisted by the low earthwork enclosure.

**4.250** While it would be possible to achieve in-combination views of the tower with the Proposed Development in the background, the sheer scale of the vista involved would serve to render the Proposed Development a comparatively small component of a much wider 'working' landscape in the 360-degree panorama. That section of the view affected already features very large-scale non-native conifer forest (both within and beyond the GDL), 400kV electricity transmission lines, and extensive and ongoing forest operations within the GDL

itself. Similarly, the Proposed Development would be seen in the context of the consented Blarghour wind farm to the north-west, and the operational An Suidhe Wind Farm to the west-south-west – albeit at greater distance in the case of the latter.

**4.251** The ability to understand and appreciate the cultural significance of the asset will therefore remain unchanged, while the experience of visiting the asset will undergo a relatively limited change, affecting only incidental views of the asset in-combination with the Proposed Development. This is therefore assessed as a **small** scale of impact. It is recognised that the landscape and visual amenity effect on people visiting the viewpoint is likely to be more severe – however, this should not be conflated with the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the cultural significance of this asset.

#### **Aray Bridge**

**4.252** While there is very slight theoretical visibility indicated by the ZTV and the wireframe visualisations (see **Figures 10.4**, **10.5.15**, **CH15a** and **CH15b**), photomontage visualisation (**Figure CH15c**) clearly illustrate that the scale of effect will be **none**, as the turbine tips are effectively screened by topography and intervening vegetation (native woodland).

**4.253** The scale of impact will therefore be **none**.

#### **South Cromalt Lodge**

**4.254** It is likely that South Cromalt Lodge will experience a small degree of setting change, as a consequence of the felling associated with the creation of a new access to the south-west of the asset, through existing woodland. Similarly, selective felling to facilitate widening of the existing track is likely to be perceptible as a thinning of the woodland in the backdrop of views to the asset from the A83. However, the key visual and functional relationships of the asset will remain unaffected, as it will remain clearly identifiable as the entry point to the estate and the private drive through the fields to North Cromalt Lodge and beyond. The new track is sufficiently set back within existing woodland that it should not be visible from the public road, and will not either introduce a sense of confusion as to historic routes, or compromise the visible hierarchy between the public road and the now-closed private drive.

**4.255** The scale of impact is therefore assessed as being **small**, as the experience of the asset as being nestled in policy woodland (although not strictly part of the GDL) will be slightly reduced in the medium term.

#### **Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain**

**4.256** The upgrading of the existing North Avenue track on the terrace below the asset to the east, will require limited tree felling to facilitate the necessary widening in places. This will result in a slight thinning of what is very dense native

woodland, although from the proposed infrastructure plan, this appears to be minimal directly adjacent to the asset.

**4.257** The setting of the asset relates principally to the immediately adjacent woodland and slopes into which it is set and forms the backdrop for evocative views of the asset available to visitors ascending the loop path from either north or south, and the very dense (potentially overstocked) trees within the 'loop' between the North Avenue and the subsidiary path on which the asset is located. Such is the density of the woodland that no views out are possible from the asset, and the North Avenue can only be glimpsed through the foliage. The scale of impact arising from the necessary level of felling locally is therefore assessed as **none**.

#### **Level of Operational Effect**

##### **Inveraray Castle GDL**

**4.258** The level of operational impact on Inveraray Castle GDL is assessed as being **none**. This is due to the very slight impacts identified as being likely to occur, across what is a very small proportion of the asset and minimal interaction with its cultural significance.

##### **Inveraray Castle Listed Building**

**4.259** The level of operational effect on Inveraray Castle GDL is assessed as being **none**. This is due to the very slight impacts identified as being likely to occur, across what is a very small proportion of the asset and minimal interaction with its cultural significance.

##### **Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche**

**4.260** The level of operational impact on the Dun Na Cuaiche folly/tower is assessed as being **minor**. There will be in-combination views of the asset and the Proposed Development available from the adjacent enclosure. While the asset is intended to, and does, frame designed views to the south and east – specifically avoiding views from within the structure towards the development – the experience of visiting the asset will change through the presence of additional turbines beyond the skyline to the west. This will inevitably alter the perception of the tower's wider context, increasing the quantity of modern industrial development visible within an already changed vista. However, the cultural significance of the asset derived from its evidential and historic values, and the design intention central to its aesthetic value will remain unchanged. Nevertheless, part of its aesthetic value arising from wider incidental views will be eroded within the portion of the vista in which the Proposed Development will appear.

##### **Aray Bridge**

**4.261** The level of operational impact on Aray Bridge is assessed as being **none**. There will be no real-world

intervisibility with the Proposed Development, therefore its setting will remain entirely unchanged.

##### **South Cromalt Lodge**

**4.262** The level of operation impact is assessed as being **minor**, due to a small degree of setting change arising from adjacent woodland removal.

##### **Well House, Bealach An Fhuarain**

**4.263** The level of operational impact arising from setting change is assessed as being **none**, as the necessary woodland removal in the vicinity will be minimal, and the affected area contributes virtually nothing to the significance of the asset.

#### **Non-designated Assets**

##### **Shieling Groups**

**4.264** The following shieling groups, located within the site, are likely to experience setting change:

- Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 1 (WoSAS 44193; WK-8);
- Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 2 (WK-4);
- Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789);
- Lochan Long shielings (WK-2);
- Lochan Dubh Mhuillinn shielings (WK-3);
- Loch an Eilein Dubh enclosures (WK-1);
- Eas an Amair enclosure (WK-9);
- Loch Sionnach, shielings and enclosure (WK-5); and
- Allt a'Ghlinne shielings.

##### **Cultural Significance and Importance**

**4.265** The cultural significance of these assets derives from a combination of historic and scientific values. They have historic (illustrative) value as examples of the practice of transhumance in the medieval to post-medieval periods. They also have scientific value as excavation may further our knowledge of this practice, including what people did during their time at the shielings. Their setting, close to water and at elevations beyond the range of contemporary cultivation, help explain their purpose as shielings, providing shelter and water for livestock in the summer months. All shieling assets within the Site are of **low importance**, as examples of local historical agricultural practice, and the majority are not particularly well-preserved examples for Argyll.

### Understanding Operational Change

**4.266** Turbines will appear as substantial new features within what is currently an undeveloped and seemingly 'wild' landscape. They will introduce strong vertical elements in a landscape of sweeping horizontals, along with the movement of the turbine blades.

**4.267** Infrastructure will also change the sense of remoteness for shieling groups in close proximity to the track network.

### Scale of Impact and Effect

**4.268** Inevitably, this change will reduce the sense of remoteness experienced at these assets, particularly those in closer proximity to turbines and infrastructure, most notably Lochan Dubh Muillin (WK-3, visualisation location CH12), Loch an Eilein Duibh (WK-1, visualisation location CH14), and Lochan Long (WK-2, visualisation location CH13) which are located within the array. However, this should not interact to any substantial degree with the key element of setting that enable understanding and appreciation of the form, function and relationships of the shielings – notably, the internal relationships between structures in each group, and the functional relationship between the assets, sources of water and better-quality grazing. Similarly, the ability to understand the assets as being far-removed from contemporaneous settlement and agriculture, the remoteness inherent to seasonal transhumance in post-medieval Argyll, and the rugged, unforgiving landscapes in which people made part of their living will remain unaffected. Their fortuitous aesthetic value as romantic and evocative ruins will be somewhat changed, as will the experience of visiting the assets – but the sense of remoteness and the scale of the landscapes will remain.

**4.269** This is assessed as being a **small impact** and **minor effect**.

### Mitigation of Operational Effects

**4.270** There are no appropriate mitigation measures which can be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational, due to the nature of the turbines and their height. The appearance of turbines within the setting of assets has been a key consideration in design refinements. As described from **paragraph 4.9** above, care has been taken to avoid turbines being either skylined in views toward assets or being located on key lines of sight to and between assets. These considerations have been central to the reduction in turbine numbers and the finalised layout.

### Assessment of Other Effects

#### In-combination Effects with the Blade Transfer Areas

**4.271** The only effects identified by the preceding assessment were effects related to setting change for assets within the Site and section of Loch Awe and Loch Fyne in proximity to the site. Owing to the distance from these assets and intervening topography, the Blade Transfer Areas (BTAs) do not lie within the setting of the assets identified as susceptible to effects from the Proposed Development. This means that construction and operation of the BTAs would give rise to no effects to these assets so there is no potential for in-combination effects.

#### Cumulative Effects

##### Construction Period

**4.272** The effects which arise during the construction period are confined to the potential for direct physical effects to heritage assets. As heritage assets are spatially discrete entities, cumulative effects arising from direct physical effects are rare since assets often do not continue into the nearby or adjacent development sites under consideration as cumulative schemes. There are no assets identified as experiencing physical effects from the Proposed Development which continue beyond the Site and would be affected by the cumulative schemes. This means that there is no potential for cumulative effects during the construction period.

##### Operational Period

**4.273** Operational period effects relate to change in the setting of assets. The following assets were identified where the presence of cumulative schemes would give rise to a greater effect than caused by the Proposed Development in its own right:

- Inveraray Castle GDL; and
- Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche.

#### Inveraray Castle GDL

**4.274** The Proposed Development will be visible in the context of the consented Blarghour wind farm, approximately 5km from the GDL boundary at its closest point, and the operational An Suidhe scheme, c.5.5km from the GDL boundary at its closest point. The Proposed Development will therefore extend the visible spread of turbines from the GDL, although its effect on the cultural significance of the GDL will be minimal, the experience of visiting the upland sections of the asset will change.

**4.275** Cumulative operational impact is assessed as being **small**, principally related to changes in experience of, rather

than effects to, cultural significance from upland areas of the GDL, notably Dun Na Cuaiche.

**4.276** The level of cumulative effect experienced by the GDL will be **minor**.

#### Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche

**4.277** The Proposed Development will be visible in the context of the consented Blarghour wind farm, approximately 5km from the GDL boundary at its closest point, and the operational An Suidhe scheme, c.5.5km from the GDL boundary at its closest point. The Proposed Development will therefore extend the visible spread of turbines from the asset, although its effect on the cultural significance of the asset will be minimal, the experience of visiting it will change slightly.

**4.278** Cumulative operational impact is assessed as being **medium**, due to the addition of the Proposed Development to in-combination views of the asset already affected by consented and operational wind farms.

**4.279** The tower/folly will experience **medium** cumulative effects as a consequence of the Proposed Development.

## Chapter 5 Conclusions

### Construction Effects

**5.1** The assessment identified the potential for **minor construction effects** as a consequence of tree felling and access improvement works along the Upper Avenue within the Inveraray Castle GDL.

**5.2** The assessment has identified the potential for **minor construction effects**, and the potential for accidental damage, to assets arising from construction activities. The following non-designated assets are identified as being at some level of risk:

- North Cromalt, memorial cairn to Gertrude Manning, WRN;
- Lochan Long, shieling group;
- Lochan Dubh Mhuilinn, shieling group;
- Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 1, shieling group;
- Allt Bail' A' Ghobhainn 2, shieling group;
- Upper Avenue, cisterns;
- Military Road; and
- Coille Bhraghad, cottages; mill (possible).

**5.3** The archaeological potential of the Site is such that the potential for previously unrecognised assets is generally low, with slightly elevated potential within the access corridor in the Inveraray Castle GDL. No more than **minor to moderate** construction effects will arise.

### Mitigation

**5.4** Good practice measures put in place through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will ensure that known assets are clearly identified, excluded from infrastructure micro-siting allowances, and fenced off to prevent accidental damage. Similarly, clearly established identification and recording protocols, delivered by an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will ensure that previously unrecognised assets can be recorded effectively, or preserved in situ should their cultural significance warrant this. In addition, collaboration between the ACoW and other mitigation monitoring personnel (e.g. Ecological Clerk of Works, Forestry and/or landscape clerks of works) will inform

decisions on conservation of specimen trees and other features that may contribute to the significance of the GDL.

**5.5** These measures will prevent significant effects and ensure that the Proposed Development conserves the historic environment resource.

### Residual Construction Effects

**5.6** The mitigation measures proposed will ensure that no more than **minor residual construction effects** will occur.

### Operational Effects

**5.7** The assessment has identified the potential for **minor operational effects** to the following designated assets, arising as a consequence of setting change:

- Inveraray Castle GDL;
- Tower/folly, Dun Na Cuaiche (Category A-listed building);
- South Cromalt Lodge (Category B-listed building); and
- Ardchnonell Castle (scheduled monument).

**5.8** While the Proposed Development will be visible from a number of additional designated assets, the way in which setting contributes to their cultural significance, and the understanding, appreciation and experience of the assets would not be meaningfully altered.

**5.9** A number of non-designated assets will also experience effects as a consequence of setting change, although none of these is considered to be significant.

### Mitigation

**5.10** Due to the nature of the Proposed Development, mitigation of effects arising as a consequence of intervisibility, or in-combination visibility with, the turbines is not considered to be possible. Generally, any attempt at screening is likely to give rise to greater levels of effect than the development itself. Instead, extensive analysis and input to the design process has sought to understand and avoid or reduce effects through setting change to key designated assets – particularly the Inveraray Castle GDL and Inveraray Castle itself. Broadly, this process has been effective in the avoidance and/or minimisation of significant effects to designated assets.

### Residual Operational Effects

**5.11** The mitigation measures embedded through the design process will ensure that no more than minor residual effects will occur.

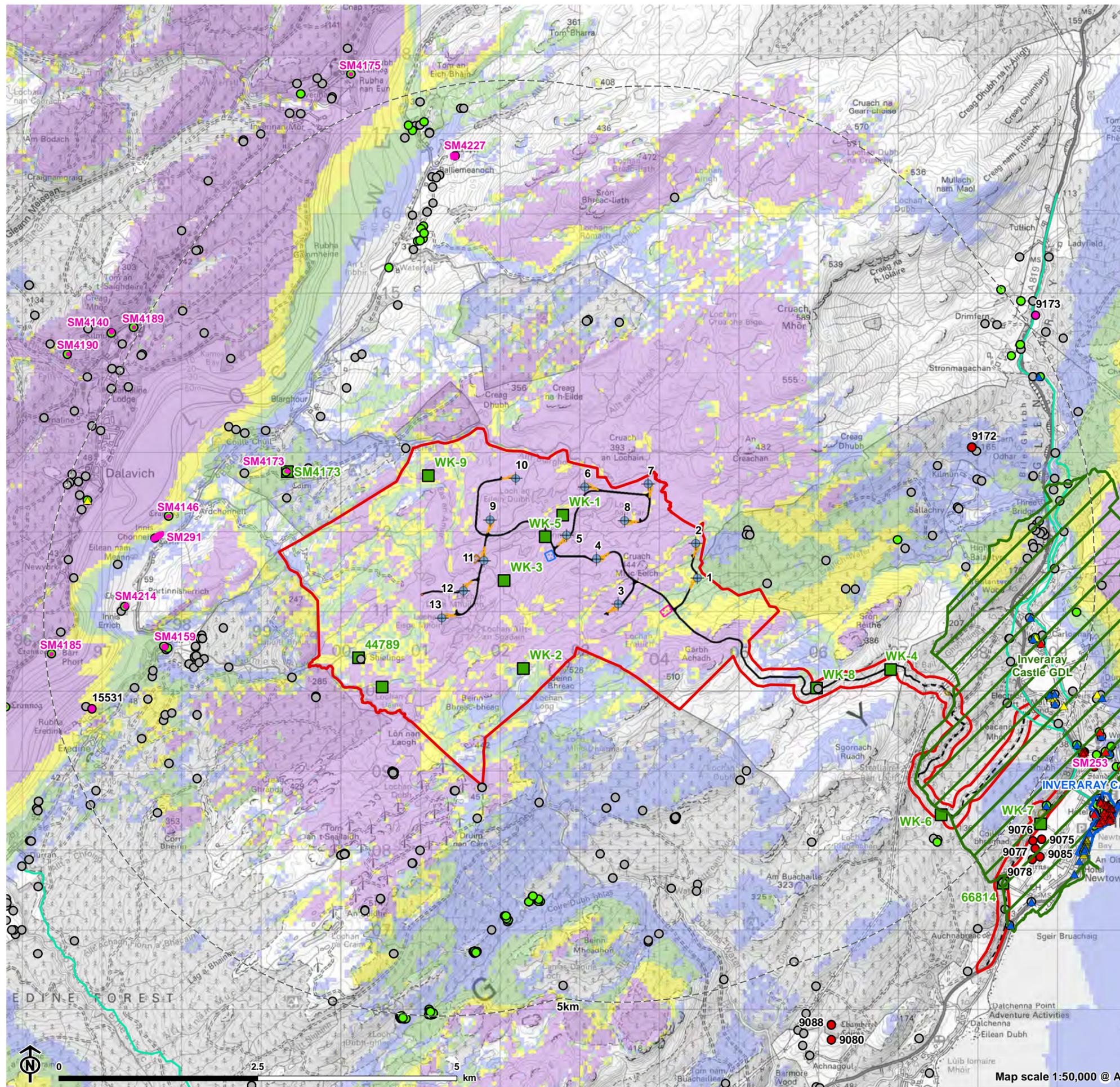
## Chapter 6 References

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2022, 2014) Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- Historic Environment Scotland (2016) Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Historic Environment Scotland (2019) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
- Historic Environment Scotland (2020) Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting
- Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment, Institute for Historic Building Conservation, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Principles for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK
- Scottish Government (2014) Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland

## Chapter 7 Map Figures



Figure 10.2a: 5km Study Area with Cultural Heritage Assets

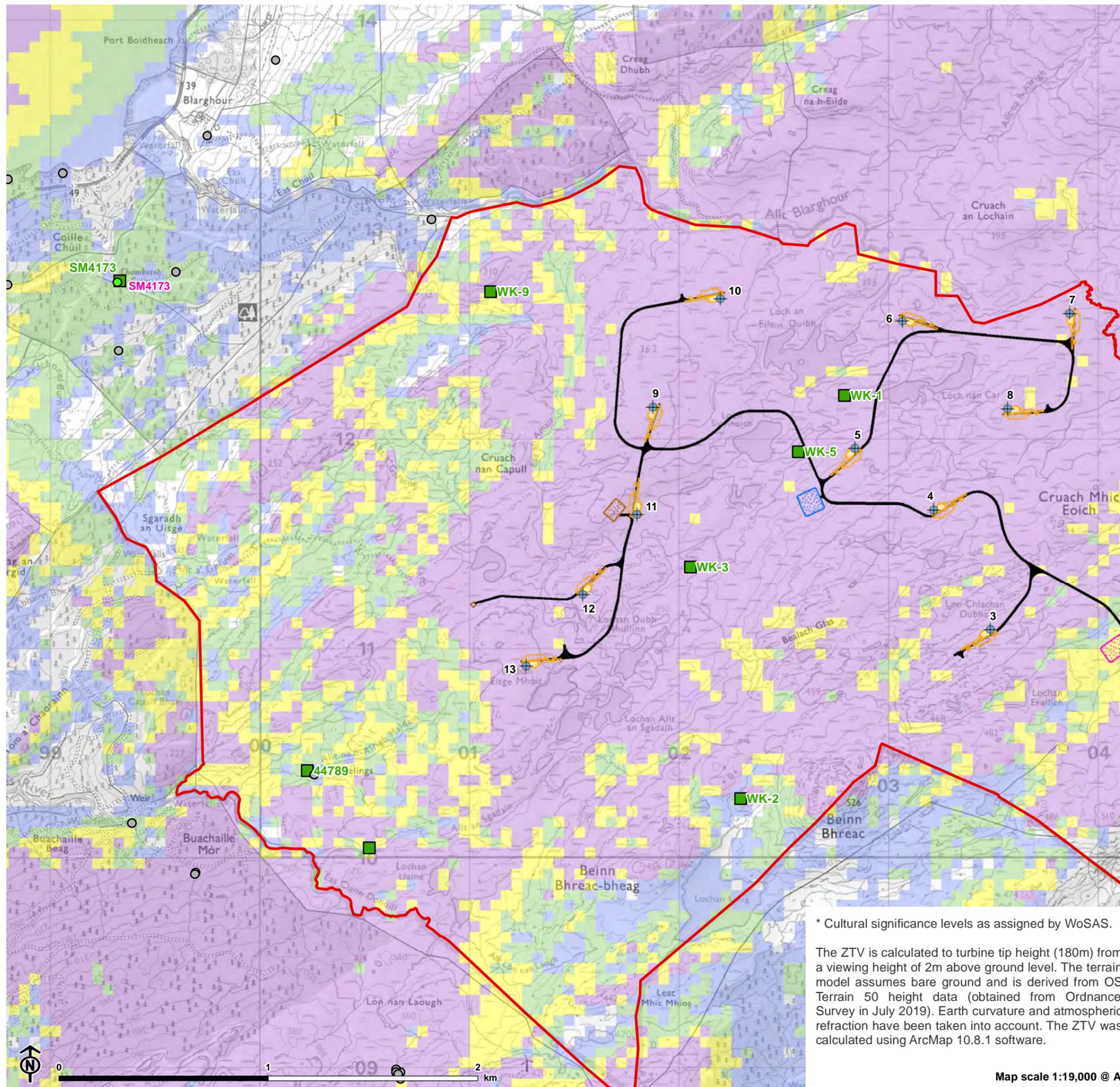


- Site boundary
  - Turbine
  - 5km from outermost turbines
  - Borrow pit
  - Temporary construction compound
  - Permanent compound including substation and BESS
  - Temporary hardstanding
  - Permanent hardstanding
  - Permanent met mast
  - Existing access track
  - Proposed track
  - ▲ Category A Listed Building
  - ▲ Category B Listed Building
  - ▲ Category C Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument (SM)
  - Conservation Area (CA)
  - Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL)
- Historic Environmental Record (HER) asset (by cultural significance\*)**
- Almost certainly of national importance
  - Probably of national importance
  - Other
  - Unknown
  - Other/Unknown
  - Heritage asset identified on walkover survey
- Theoretical blade tip visibility (180m)**
- 1-3 turbines visible
  - 4-6 turbines visible
  - 7-9 turbines visible
  - 10-13 turbines visible

\* Cultural significance levels as assigned by WoSAS.

The ZTV is calculated to turbine tip height (180m) from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

Figure 10.2b: Cultural Heritage Assets within the Site (detail)



- Site boundary
  - Turbine
  - Borrow pit
  - Temporary construction compound
  - Permanent compound including substation and BESS
  - Temporary hardstanding
  - Permanent hardstanding
  - Permanent met mast
  - Proposed track
  - Scheduled Monument (SM)
- Historic Environmental Record (HER) asset (by cultural significance\*)**
- Other
  - Unknown
  - Heritage asset identified on walkover survey
- Theoretical blade tip visibility (180m)**
- 1-3 turbines visible
  - 4-6 turbines visible
  - 7-9 turbines visible
  - 10-13 turbines visible

\* Cultural significance levels as assigned by WoSAS.

The ZTV is calculated to turbine tip height (180m) from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

Map scale 1:19,000 @ A3

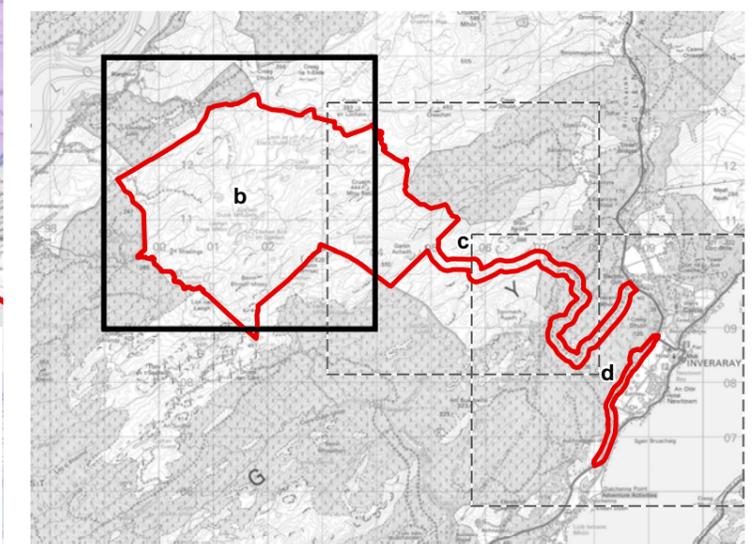
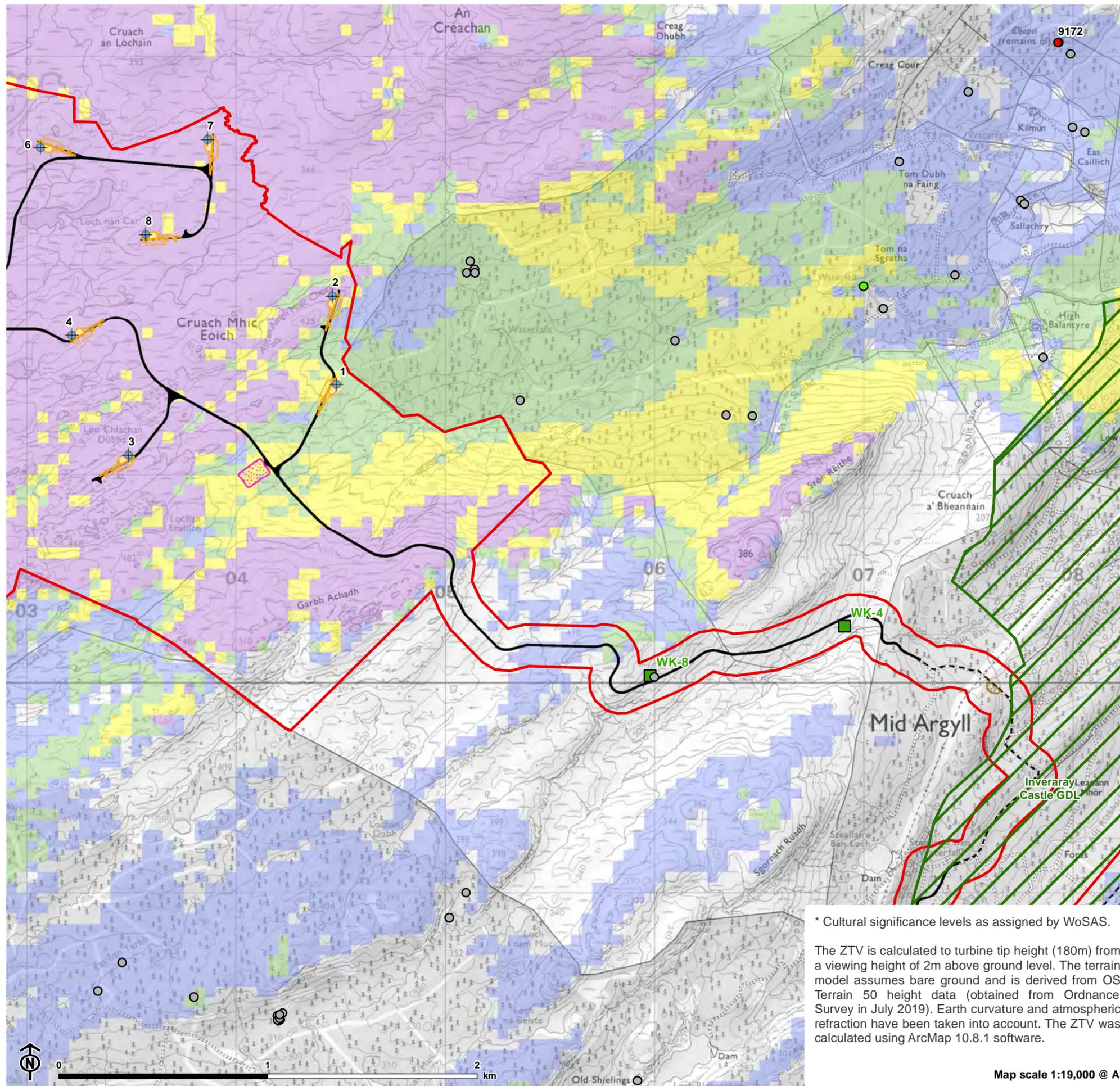


Figure 10.2c: Cultural Heritage Assets within the Site (detail)



- Site boundary
  - ⊕ Turbine
  - Borrow pit
  - Temporary construction compound
  - Temporary hardstanding
  - Permanent hardstanding
  - Existing access track
  - Proposed track
  - Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL)
- Historic Environmental Record (HER) asset (by cultural significance\*)**
- Almost certainly of national importance
  - Other
  - Unknown
  - Heritage asset identified on walkover survey
- Theoretical blade tip visibility (180m)**
- 1-3 turbines visible
  - 4-6 turbines visible
  - 7-9 turbines visible
  - 10-13 turbines visible

\* Cultural significance levels as assigned by WoSAS.

The ZTV is calculated to turbine tip height (180m) from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

Map scale 1:19,000 @ A3

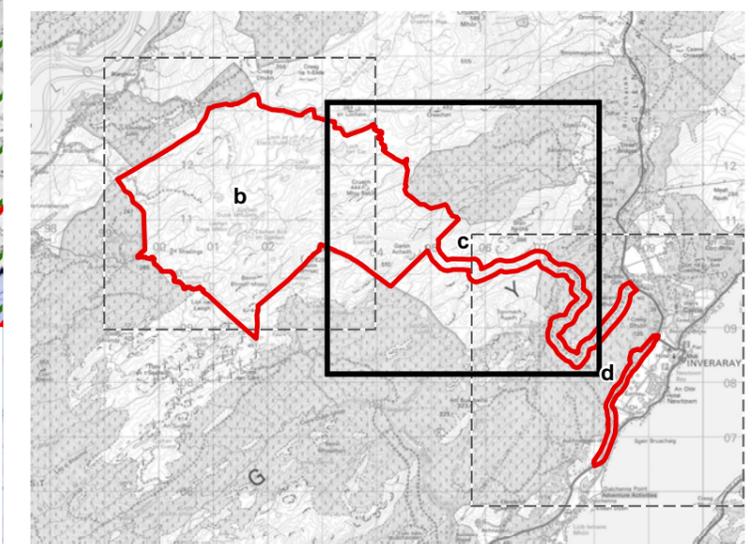
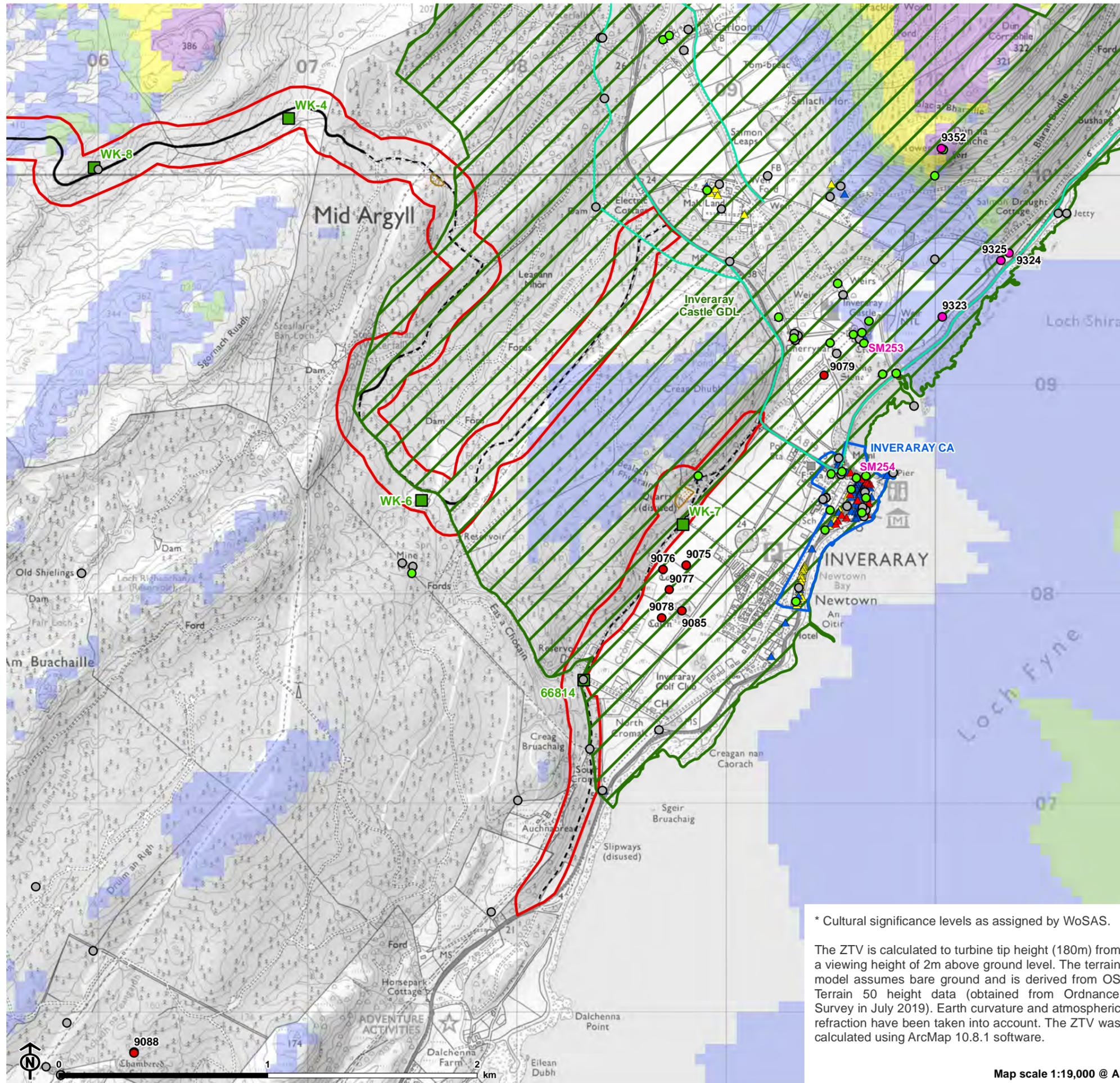


Figure 10.2d: Cultural Heritage Assets within the Site (detail)



- Site boundary
  - Borrow pit
  - Existing access track
  - Proposed track
  - ▲ Category A Listed Building
  - ▲ Category B Listed Building
  - ▲ Category C Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument (SM)
  - Conservation Area (CA)
  - Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL)
- Historic Environmental Record (HER) asset (by cultural significance\*)**
- Almost certainly of national importance
  - Probably of national importance
  - Other
  - Unknown
  - Other/Unknown
  - Heritage asset identified on walkover survey
- Theoretical blade tip visibility (180m)**
- 1-3 turbines visible
  - 4-6 turbines visible
  - 7-9 turbines visible
  - 10-13 turbines visible

\* Cultural significance levels as assigned by WoSAS.

The ZTV is calculated to turbine tip height (180m) from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

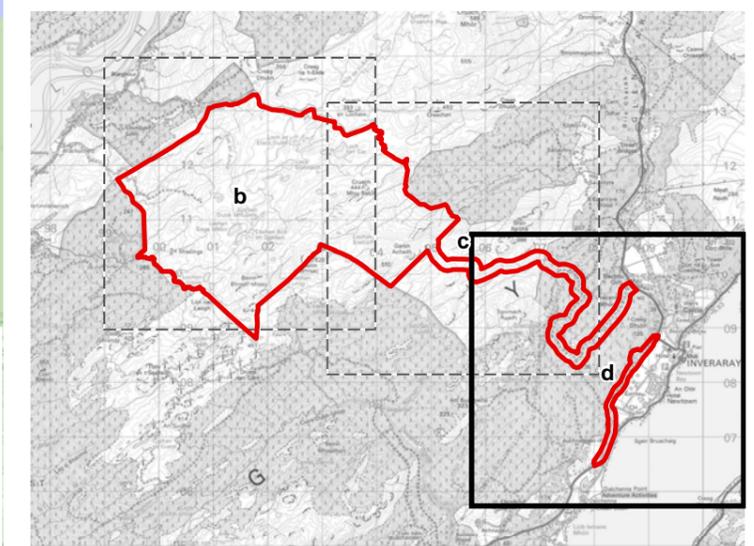
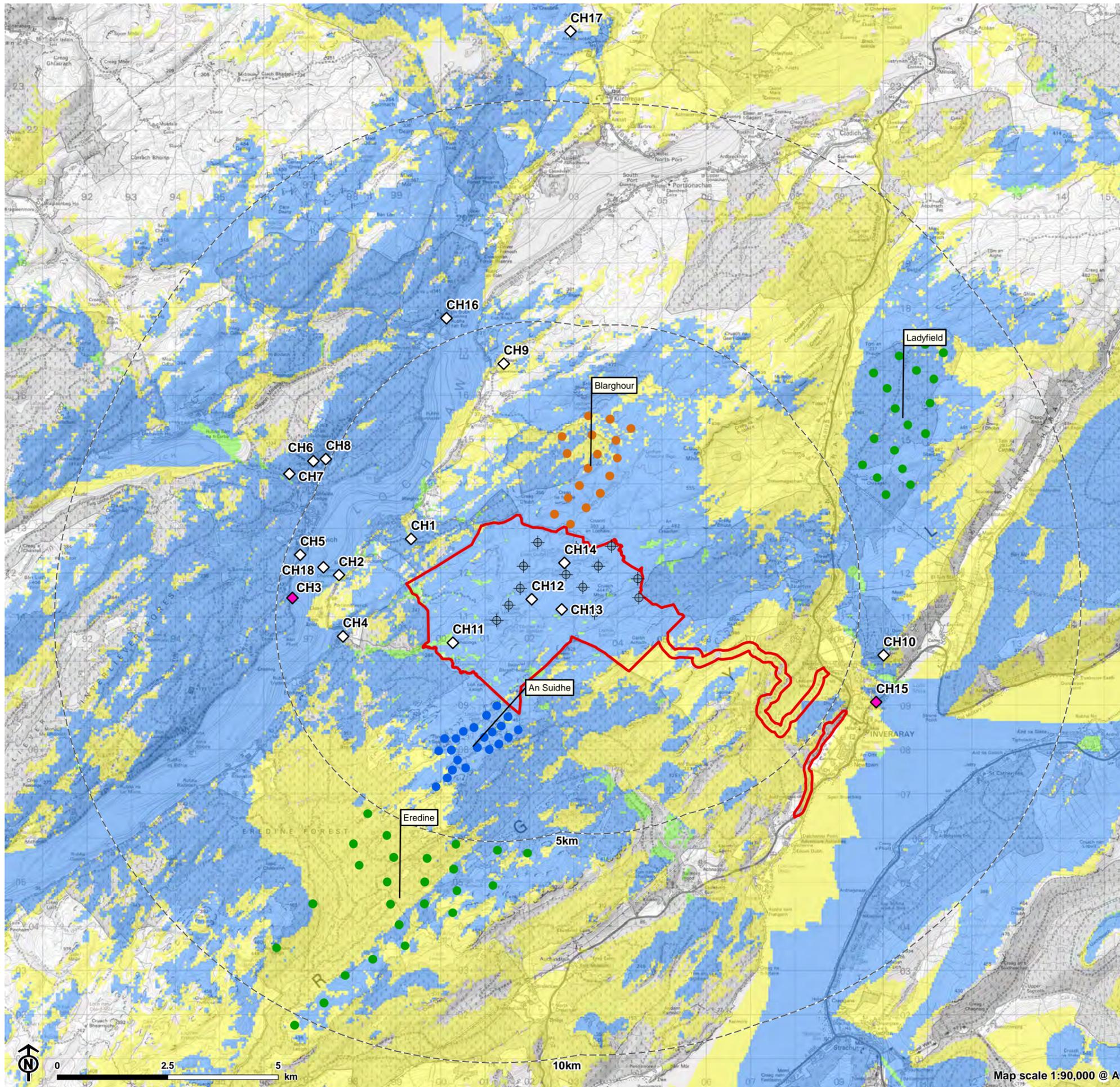


Figure 10.3: Cumulative Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Cultural Heritage Visualisation Locations



Site boundary

Turbine

5km intervals from outermost turbines

Photomontage visualisation

Wireline visualisation only

CH1: Ardchnonn long cairn (SM4173)

CH2: Ardchnonn Castle/Innis Connel Castle from the wallhead (SM291)

CH3: Ardchnonn Castle (SM291) and Innis Errich (SM4214) from New York Jetty

CH4: Barr Mor dun (SM4159)

CH5: Dalavich Kirk (LB11891)

CH6: Kilmun chapel and burial ground (SM4104)

CH7: Kilmun enclosure (SM4190)

CH8: Kilmun enclosure (SM4189)

CH9: Balliemanoich chapel and burial ground

CH10: Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche, Inverary Castle Estate (LB11543)

CH11: Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789)

CH12: Lochan Dubh Mhuilin shielings (WK-3)

CH13: Lochan Long shielings (WK-2)

CH14: Loch an Eilein Duibh enclosures (WK-1)

CH15: Inveraray Castle GDL (GDL00223) from Aray Bridge (LB11545)

CH16: Carn Dubh, crannog E of Inverinan (SM4175)

CH17: Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh, dun 470m NW of Achnacraobh (SM4120)

CH18: Ardchnonn Castle (SM291)

Wind farm (by status)

Operational

Design/Scoping

Design/Scoping (Previously Consented)

Eredine, Blarghour, and Ladyfield visible

An Carr Dubh visible

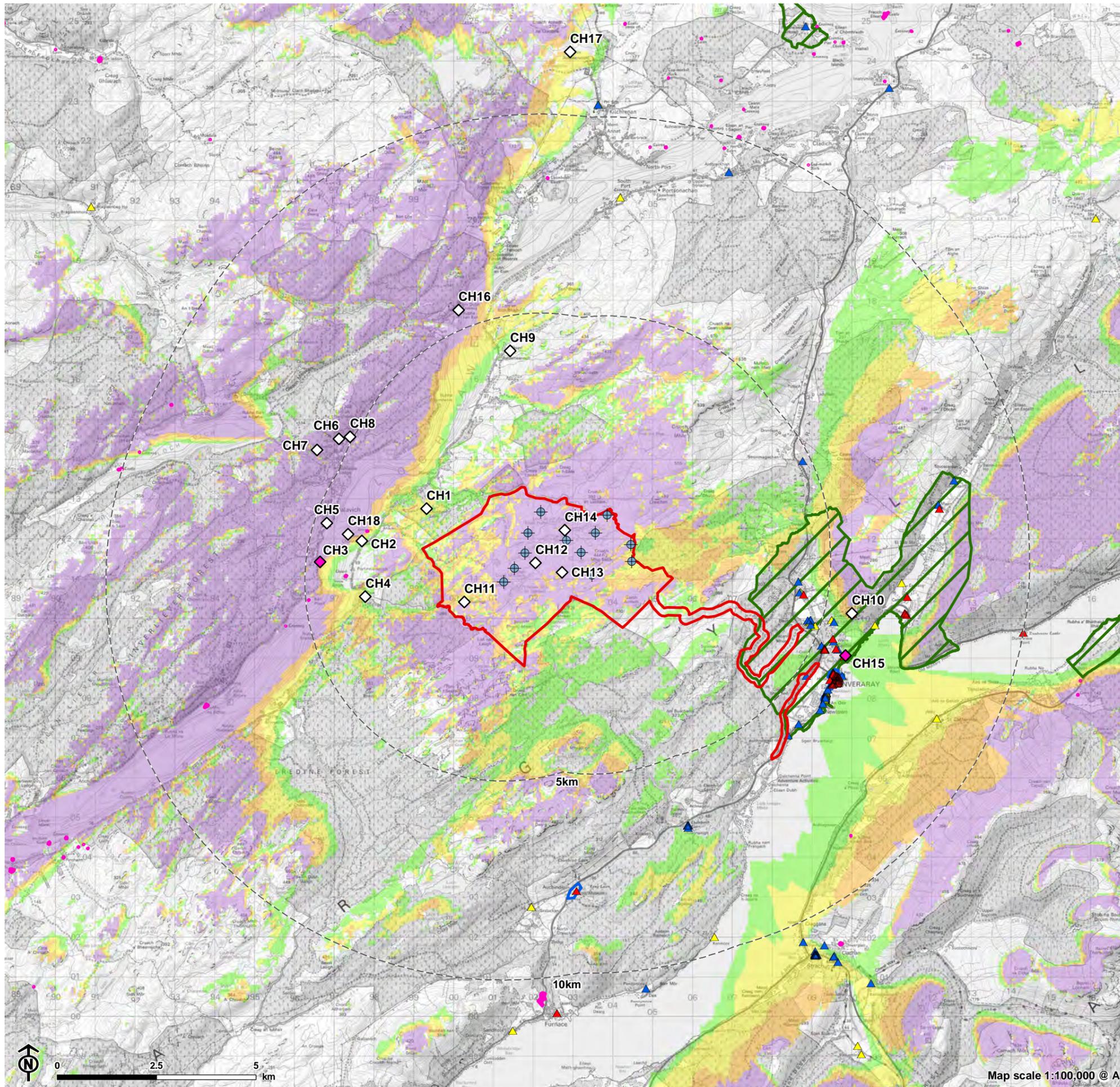
All schemes visible

Notes:

The visualisations are not numbered sequentially as some have been scoped out.

The Cumulative Zone of Theoretical Visibility (CZTV) shown on this figure includes Eredine, Blarghour, and Ladyfield, as An Suidhe is included in the baseline heritage assessment. An Suidhe turbines are still shown on the figure for reference. The CZTV is calculated to turbine tip height from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

Figure 10.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Visualisation Locations, and Heritage Assets



- Site boundary
- Turbine
- 5km intervals from outermost turbines
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument (SM)
- Conservation Area (CA)
- Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL)

- ◆ Photomontage visualisation
- Wireline visualisation only
- CH1: Ardchonnell long cairn (SM4173)
- CH2: Ardchonnell Castle/Innis Connel Castle from the wallhead (SM291)
- CH3: Ardchonnell Castle (SM291) and Innis Errich (SM4214) from New York Jetty
- CH4: Barr Mor dun (SM4159)
- CH5: Dalavich Kirk (LB11891)
- CH6: Kilmun chapel and burial ground (SM4104)
- CH7: Kilmun enclosure (SM4190)
- CH8: Kilmun enclosure (SM4189)
- CH9: Balliemeanoch chapel and burial ground
- CH10: Tower, Dun Na Cuaiche, Inveraray Castle Estate (LB11543)
- CH11: Allt Na h-Airigh Maldain (WoSAS 44789)
- CH12: Lochan Dubh Mhuilin shielings (WK-3)
- CH13: Lochan Long shielings (WK-2)
- CH14: Loch an Eilein Duibh enclosures (WK-1)
- CH15: Inveraray Castle GDL (GDL00223) from Aray Bridge (LB11545)
- CH16: Carn Dubh, crannog E of Inverinan (SM4175)
- CH17: Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh, dun 470m NW of Achnacraobh (SM4120)
- CH18: Ardchonnell Castle (SM291)

**Theoretical blade tip visibility (180m)**

- 1-3 turbines visible
- 4-6 turbines visible
- 7-9 turbines visible
- 10-13 turbines visible

**Notes:**

The visualisations are not numbered sequentially as some have been scoped out.

The ZTV is calculated to turbine tip height (180m) from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data (obtained from Ordnance Survey in July 2019). Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

**Appendix A**  
Scoping Assessment Tables

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

Scheduled Monuments					
Ref.	Title	Category	In ZTV?	Scoped IN?	Reason
SM4186	Keppochan,cup marked stone 600m ESE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cupmarks or cup-and-ring marks and similar rock art	N		
SM4193	Loch Awe,Carn an Roin,crannog	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	N		
SM4201	Rockhill Farm,cairn 400m WSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	N		
SM4202	Rockhill Farm, crannogs 750m NE & 200m N of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	N		
SM4229	Loch Awe,Ceann Mara,crannog 150m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	N		
SM4175	Carn Dubh,crannog E of Inverinan	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4227	Ballimeanoch,chapel & burial ground	Ecclesiastical: burial ground, cemetery, graveyard	N		
SM4197	Musdale,cairn 320m ESE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	N		
SM4146	Innis Chonnel,crannog 300m NE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	Y	Y	Potential for effects to setting, further assessment required
SM4185	Innis Errich,crannog 1100m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4189	Kilmun,enclosure 280m NE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4190	Kilmun,enclosure 600m WSW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4214	Loch Awe,Innis Errich,chapel & burial ground	Ecclesiastical: burial ground, cemetery, graveyard	N		
SM4141	Loch Awe,Carn Mhic Chealtair,crannog	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	Y	Y	Potential for effects to setting, further assessment required

LUC 1A-1

LUC 1A-1

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

Scheduled Monuments					
Ref.	Title	Category	In ZTV?	Scoped IN?	Reason
SM5813	Lochlyne,gunpowder-works,Furnace	Industrial: gunpowder, explosives, munitions	N		
SM4048	Carn Ban,cairn,200m S of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	N		
SM291	Ardchonnel Castle & Island of Innis Chonnel,Loch Awe	Secular: castle	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM288	Rubha na Fidhle, chapel, settlement and rock carvings, Loch Awe	Crosses and carved stones: cross-incised stone; Ecclesiastical: chapel	Y	Y	Potential for effects to setting, further assessment required
SM2530	Furnace, Ironworks	Industrial: iron and steel	N		
SM254	Inveraray,cross,Front Street	Crosses and carved stones: cross (free-standing)	N		
SM253	Inveraray Castle, cross	Crosses and carved stones: cross (free-standing)	Y	Y	Included within GDL assessment as agreed at Scoping
SM3522	An Dun,fort 360m N of Strachur Church	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	N		
SM3426	Tom nan Clach, cup & ring marked rock 560m ENE of Hazelbank	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cupmarks or cup-and-ring marks and similar rock art	Y	N	The Site does appear to not form part of this asset's setting.
SM3875	Eilean Fraoch,crannog 100m S of,Loch Avich	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	Y	N	The Site does appear to not form part of this asset's setting.
SM4028	Loch Avich,Caisteal na Nighinn Ruaidhe,castle	Secular: castle	N		

LUC 1A-2

Scheduled Monuments					
Ref.	Title	Category	In ZTV?	Scoped IN?	Reason
SM4033	Barbreck,cairn 650m ESE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	N		
SM4149	Lochavich House,enclosure,800m WNW of	Ecclesiastical: enclosure	Y	N	The Site does appear to not form part of this asset's setting.
SM4159	Barr Mor,dun	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4173	Ardchonnel,long cairn 1200m ENE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: long cairn	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
SM4047	Auchachenna, chambered cairn 190m SE of Craigloiste	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: long cairn	N		
SM4140	Kilmun, chapel and burial ground 125m NNW of	Ecclesiastical: chapel	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping

LUC 1A-3

Listed buildings					
Ref	Title	Cat.	ZT V	In c	Reason
LB67 98	AUCHINDRAIN TOWNSHIP	A	N		
LB11 516	BOAT HOUSE, DUBH LOCH	C	N		
LB11 517	MAAM HOUSE INCLUDING OUTBUILDING	B	N		
LB11 518	MAAM STEADING (INVERARAY GREAT FARM)	A	N		
LB11 519	KILBLAAN BRIDGE, RIVER SHIRA	B	N		
LB11 520	WELL-HOUSE, BEALACH AN FHUARAIN	B	N		

LUC 1A-4

LB11 521	SOUTH CROMALLT LODGE, LOCHGILPHEAD ROAD	B	N		
LB11 522	INVERARAY MANSE LOCHGILPHEAD ROAD	B	N		
LB11 523	SOCIETY SCHOOL, GLEN ARAY	B	N		
LB11 524	'ROMAN BRIDGE' CLAONAIRI, DOUGLAS WATER	B	N		
LB11 525	EVAN MACCOLL MONUMENT, KENMORE	C	N		
LB11 526	PENNYMORE HOUSE, BY LOCH FYNE	B	N		
LB11 528	CHERRYPARK. (CASTLE OFFICES AND STABLES.) INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	A	N		

LUC 1A-5

LB11 528	CHERRYPARK. (CASTLE OFFICES AND STABLES.) INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	A	N		
LB11 528	CHERRYPARK. (CASTLE OFFICES AND STABLES.) INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	A	N		
LB11 528	CHERRYPARK. (CASTLE OFFICES AND STABLES.) INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	A	N		
LB11 529	ICE-HOUSE INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB11 530	WALLED GARDEN INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB11 531	NO 6 CASTLE GARDENS (FORMERLY GARDENER'S COTTAGE) AT WALLED GARDEN	C	N		
LB11 532	MALTLAND COTTAGE (FORMERLY HEAD GARDENER'S COTTAGE.) MALT LAND INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	C	N		

LUC 1A-6

LB11 533	BOTHY (OLD GROOM'S HOUSE), MALT LAND INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	C	N		
LB11 534	COTTAGES, INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES TO WEST OF BOTHY MALT LAND	C	N		
LB11 535	SAW MILL AND HOUSE (OLD BARRACKS), MALT LAND INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB11 536	STABLES, MALT LAND INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB11 538	CARLOONAN BRIDGE, RIVER ARAY	B	N		
LB11 539	CARLOONAN MILL, RIVER ARAY	C	N		
LB11 540	CARLOON, DOOCOT	A	N		

LUC 1A-7

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB11 541	LIME-KILN (AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS) BETWEEN BRACKLEY WOOD AND RIVER ARAY	C	Y	Y	Potential for setting effects, further assessment needed.
LB11 542	BEEHIVE COTTAGE BRACKLEY WOOD	B	Y	Y	Potential for setting effects, further assessment needed.
LB11 543	WATCH TOWER, DUN NA CUAICHE	A	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
LB11 544	GARDEN BRIDGE, RIVER ARAY	A	N		
LB11 545	ARAY BRIDGE, MOUTH OF RIVER ARAY, ARROCHAR ROAD	A	N		
LB11 546	SALMON DRAUGHT COTTAGE, ARROCHAR RD.	C	N		
LB11 547	CAMPBELL MONUMENT, INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB11 548	GARRON LODGE (WITH GATE-PIERS), ARROCHAR RD.	A	N		
LB11 549	GARRON SCREEN WALL, ARROCHAR RD.	A	N		

LUC 1A-8

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB11 550	GARRON BRIDGE (DROCHAID GEART-ABHAINN), MOUTH OF RIVER SHIRA ARROCHAR RD.	A	N		
LB11 551	DUBH LOCH BRIDGE (DROCHAID ATHNANLANN), RIVER SHIRA	A	N		
LB11 552	INVERARAY CASTLE	A	N		
LB11 553	GATEPIERS, NEAR INVERARAY CASTLE	B	Y	Y	Included in GDL assessment, agreed at scoping.
LB11 769	DUNDERAVE CASTLE (DUNDARAMH)	A	N		
LB11 888	KILCHRENAN KIRK	B	N		
LB11 889	ROBERT MACINTYRE MONUMENT, KILCHRENAN KIRKYARD	C	N		

LUC 1A-9

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB11 890	CAMPBELL OF SONACHAN BURIAL ENCLOSURE	C	N		
LB11 891	DALAVICH KIRK	C	Y	Y	Agreed at scoping
LB12 945	CLAONAIRIGH HOUSE	B	N		
LB12 946	CLAONAIRIGH, OLD MILL, INCLUDING NEARBY STRUCTURE AT THE 'ROMAN BRIDGE'	B	N		
LB12 946	CLAONAIRIGH, OLD MILL, INCLUDING NEARBY STRUCTURE AT THE 'ROMAN BRIDGE'	B	N		
LB13 071	ARDBREKNISH HOUSE	B	N		
LB13 768	NORTH CROMALLT LODGE, LOCHGILPHEAD ROAD	B	N		
LB13 769	'THE FISHING HOUSE', CARLOONAN	B	N		

LUC 1A-10

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB18 178	STRACHUR KIRK	B	Y	N	
LB18 179	STRACHUR INN (NOW POLICE STATION)	B	Y	N	
LB18 180	STRACHUR HOUSE	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 181	STRACHUR HOME FARM	B	Y	N	
LB18 182	BRIDGE STRACHUR PARK	B	Y	N	
LB18 183	GATE-WAY AND GATE-LODGE STRACHUR PARK	B	Y	N	

LUC 1A-11

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB18 184	STRACHURMORE FARMHOUSE	B	Y	N	
LB19 857	BRIDGE, (AT HOME FARM) STRACHUR PARK	B	Y	N	
LB34 978	GLENARAY AND INVERARAY PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCH HALL, CHURCH SQUARE	A	N		
LB34 979	RADIO AND SHOP (GRANT AND LAWSON'S) NORTH MAIN STREET, WEST.	B	N		
LB34 980	WORKSHOP (GRANT LAWSON'S) IN YARD AT REAR OF SHOP (ITEM 2)	C	N		
LB34 981	MORRISON'S LAND, N. MAIN ST. W. AND CLOSE AT REAR.	A	N		
LB34 982	HOUSE AND JEWELLER'S SHOP N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 983	HOUSE AND CHEMIST'S SHOP (MACPHERSON TOUGH'S)	B	N		

LUC IA-12

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB34 984	HOUSE, BAKERS AND BUTCHER'S SHOP (NICOL'S AND FLEMING'S) N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 984	HOUSE, BAKERS AND BUTCHER'S SHOP (NICOL'S AND FLEMING'S) N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 985	ALBION TEA ROOMS AND HOUSE N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 985	ALBION TEA ROOMS AND HOUSE N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 986	HOUSE, TWEED AND HARDWARE SHOPS (MACINTYRES AND CLERK'S) N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 986	HOUSE, TWEED AND HARDWARE SHOPS (MACINTYRES AND CLERK'S) N. MAIN ST. W.	B	N		
LB34 987	HOUSE (ROSES) AND IRON MONGERS (CLERKS) NORTH MAIN STREET EAST.	B	N		

LUC IA-13

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB34 987	HOUSE (ROSES) AND IRON MONGERS (CLERKS) NORTH MAIN STREET EAST.	B	N		
LB34 988	HOUSE (CLERKS) AND IRONMONGERS (CLERKS) N. MAIN ST. E.	B	N		
LB34 988	HOUSE (CLERKS) AND IRONMONGERS (CLERKS) N. MAIN ST. E.	B	N		
LB34 989	OUT-HOUSE. AT REAR OF HOUSE (ITEM 11)	B	N		
LB34 990	HOUSE AND SHOE SHOP (DEWAR'S) N. MAIN ST. E.	B	N		
LB34 990	HOUSE AND SHOE SHOP (DEWAR'S) N. MAIN ST. E.	B	N		
LB34 991	MACINTYRE'S HIGHLAND WAREHOUSE. N. MAIN ST. E	B	N		

LUC IA-14

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB34 992	STABLES AND CART-HOUSE, PAYMASTER'S CLOSE, OFF N. MAIN ST. E.	C	N		
LB34 993	HOUSE, (CAMPBELL'S) AND DRAPER'S SHOP, N. MAIN ST. E.	B	N		
LB34 994	HOUSE (BUNTAIN'S) N. MAIN STREET E.	B	N		
LB34 995	GEORGE HOTEL, N. MAIN STREET E.	A	N		
LB34 996	KITCHEN, AT REAR OF GEORGE HOTEL.	B	N		
LB34 997	GARDEN WALL OF GEORGE HOTEL, CHURCH SQUARE.	B	N		
LB34 998	GARDEN WALL OF BANK OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH SQUARE.	B	N		

LUC IA-15

LB34 999	RELIEF LAND, 86 MAIN ST. EAST	A	N		
LB35 000	MACKENZIE'S LAND, SOUTH MAIN STREET WEST.	A	N		
LB35 001	BLACK'S LAND; S. MAIN ST. W.	A	N		
LB35 002	ARKLAND, S. MAIN ST. W.	A	N		
LB35 003	POST OFFICE, GROCERS SHOP AND HOUSE EAST FRONT STREET.	A	N		
LB35 004	HOUSE (BUNTAIN'S) EAST FRONT STREET.	A	N		
LB35 005	HOUSE (MISS MACLACKLANDS) FORMERLY TEMPERANCE HOTEL E. FRONT ST. AND N. MAIN ST. W.	A	N		

LUC IA-16

LB35 006	CHAMBERLAIN'S HOUSE, WEST FRONT STREET AND N. MAIN ST. W.	A	N		
LB35 007	TOWN HOUSE, W. FRONT ST.	A	N		
LB35 008	'IVY HOUSE' W. FRONT ST.	A	N		
LB35 009	THE AVENUE SCREEN WALL, W. FRONT ST.	A	N		
LB35 010	COTTAGE (FORMERLY PORTER'S LODGE) (NEW PART OF THE ARGYLL ARM HOTEL W. FRONT ST.	B	N		
LB35 011	WEST FRONT STREET AND DALMALLY ROAD, THE GREAT INN	A	N		
LB35 012	STABLES AND COACHHOUSES, TO REAR OF ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL.	C	N		

LUC IA-17

LB35 013	DALMALLY ROAD SCREEN WALL, W. FRONT ST.	A	N		
LB35 014	SHOP AND RESTAURANT (OLD SMIDDY) W. FRONT ST.	B	N		
LB35 015	HOUSE ('OLD BAKEHOUSE') W. FRONT ST.	B	N		
LB35 016	PARKWALL INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES BETWEEN OLD BAKE-HOUSE AND CASTLE LODGE W. FRONT ST.	C	N		
LB35 017	CASTLE LODGE, INVERARAY CASTLE POLICIES	B	N		
LB35 018	ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH OFF THE AVENUE.	B	N		
LB35 019	THE DUKE'S TOWER, (BELFRY) BESIDE ALL SAINTS CHURCH.	A	N		

LUC IA-18

LB35 020	THE AVENUE WALL (ON E. SIDE OF THE AVENUE FROM WEST FRONT STREET TO NEWTOWN).	B	N		
LB35 021	OUT-HOUSE I BACK LANE	C	N		
LB35 022	MACVICAR'S LAND (ARKLAND II) BACK LANE.	B	N		
LB35 023	OUT-HOUSE II BACK LANE	C	N		
LB35 024	OUT-HOUSE, III BACK LANE.	C	N		
LB35 025	CROSS HOUSES, LOCHGILPHEAD ROAD.	B	N		
LB35 026	HOUSE AND SAMPLE'S GARAGE OFFICE, LOCHGILPHEAD RD.	C	N		

LUC IA-19

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB35 027	CROMBIE'S LAND	B	N		
LB35 027	CROMBIE'S LAND	B	N		
LB35 028	BANK MANAGER'S HOUSE, CHURCH SQUARE.	B	N		
LB35 029	BANK OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH SQUARE	B	N		
LB35 031	OLD POLICE STATION, CROWN POINT	C	N		
LB35 032	PRISON WALL, CROWN POINT.	A	N		
LB35 033	NEW JAIL, CROWN POINT	C	N		

LUC 1A-20

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB35 034	OLD JAIL, CROWN POINT	B	N		
LB35 035	HOUSE (A. BLYTH'S) (JOINER'S HOUSE), CHURCH SQUARE.	B	N		
LB35 036	OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE, OFF CHURCH SQUARE	B	N		
LB35 037	FACTORY LAND	A	N		
LB35 038	FERRY LAND	A	N		
LB35 039	'FERN POINT' ('ARDRAINICH)	A	N		
LB35 040	RESTAURANT AND BAR 'FERN POINT' HOTEL	B	N		

LUC 1A-21

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB35 041	GARDEN WALL, FERN POINT HOTEL	B	N		
LB35 042	QUAY CLOSE, COFFEE HOUSE	B	N		
LB35 043	STORE-HOUSE (OLD DOWER-HOUSE) QUAY CLOSE.	B	N		
LB35 046	COTTAGES, ADJOINING OLD FREE CHURCH SCHOOL	C	N		
LB35 046	COTTAGES, ADJOINING OLD FREE CHURCH SCHOOL	C	N		
LB35 046	COTTAGES, ADJOINING OLD FREE CHURCH SCHOOL	C	N		
LB35 047	OLD FREE CHURCH SCHOOL	C	N		

LUC 1A-22

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB35 048	MASONIC HALL (FORMERLY INVERARAY FREE CHURCH)	C	N		
LB35 049	HOUSE (FERGUSON'S) (OLD SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE.)	C	N		
LB35 050	HOUSE (STEWART'S)	C	N		
LB35 051	ST. MALIEU HALL ( FORMERLY INVERARY UNITED PRESBYTARIAN CHURCH)	C	N		
LB35 052	HOUSE (CAMERON'S)	C	N		
LB35 053	HOUSE (DAVIDSON'S) (OLD EPISCOPAL RECTORY)	B	N		
LB35 054	COTTAGE (MCINTYRE'S)	C	N		

LUC 1A-23

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB35 055	HOUSE (OLD UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MANSE)	B	N		
LB35 056	HOUSES (JOHNSON'S)	C	N		
LB35 057	CRUCCHON COTTAGE (MORRISON'S)	C	N		
LB35 058	COTTAGE (BRITTON'S)	C	N		
LB35 059	COTTAGE (FERGUSON'S)	C	N		
LB35 061	CRAIGDHU (FORMERLY FREE CHURCH MANSE)	B	N		
LB47 271	BRIDGE OVER LEACAINN RIVER, TO N OF BRALECKAN (W OF AUCHINDRAIN TOWNSHIP)	C	N		

LUC 1A-24

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

LB49 362	ST CATHERINES, ST CATHERINES HOTEL (OLD FERRY INN)	C	Y	N	
LB49 844	FURNACE VILLAGE, FORMER CHARCOAL STORE	A	N		
LB50 993	BARN BRAE, BARN TO REAR OF COTTAGES AT NEWTON ROW	C	N		
LB18 781	Strachur Smiddy Museum excluding Forge Cottage and shop to rear of Forge Cottage, Strachur	B	Y	N	
LB35 030	Former Inveraray Court House, Crown Point, Inveraray	A	N		
LB35 044	Inveraray Pier	B	N		

LUC 1A-25

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1301	NM90NE1	Cam Mhic Chealair, Loch Awe	Crannog	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1302	NM90NE2	Eredine, Loch Awe	Crannog	5km or Site	Y	Identified as potentially national or high importance. Further assessment required.
1316	NM91NE1	Inverinan	Flint Scraper	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1325	NM91SE10	Barr Phort, Loch Awe / Innis Errich	Crannog	5km or Site	Y	Identified as potentially national or high importance. Further assessment required.
1326	NM91SE11	Dalavich Kirk	Church; Graveyard	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated assets already being assessed

LUC 1A-26

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1327	NM91SE2	Innis Chonnel, Loch Awe / Ardchonnell	Castle	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated assets already being assessed
1328	NM91SE3	Kames	'Stone Circle'	5km or Site	Y	Identified as potentially national or high importance. Further assessment required.
1329	NM91SE4	Ardchonnell	Chambered Cairn	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated assets already being assessed
1330	NM91SE5	Barr Mor	Dun	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated assets already being assessed

LUC 1A-27

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1331	NM91SE6	Kilmun	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1332	NM91SE7	Kilmun	Chapel; Burial-ground	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1333	NM91SE8	Larach na h-lobairte / Kilmun	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1334	NM91SE9	Ardochonnell, Loch Awe / Innis Chonnel	Crannog	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of SM4146
13862	NN10NW6	Ardochlyne	Pit; Charcoal	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-28

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
14053	NN10SW6	Airigh a' Ghobhainn	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
14053	NN10SW6	Airigh a' Ghobhainn	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
14053	NN10SW6	Airigh a' Ghobhainn	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
14053	NN10SW6	Airigh a' Ghobhainn	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-29

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1500	NN00NE11	Inveraray Castle	Grave-slab	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1522	NN00NE7	Inveraray Old Castle	Castle	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1525	NN00NW1	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1525	NN00NW1	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.

LUC IA-30

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.

LUC IA-31

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1526	NN00NW2	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1527	NN00NW3	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1527	NN00NW3	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1528	NN00NW4	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1528	NN00NW4	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1528	NN00NW4	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1528	NN00NW4	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.

LUC IA-32

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
						appear to form setting of asset.
1528	NN00NW4	Douglas Water	Shieling-huts	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
15368	NN01SE11	Glen Aray	Platforms	5km or Site	N	Situated in Glen Aray on western slope above River Aray in dense woodland. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
15379	NN01NW14	Eilean na Maodail	Settlement; Enclosure	5km or Site	N	The site has been badly damaged by tree growth, little to no upstanding remains. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
1538	NN00SE17	Leitir a' Chuilinn	Cave	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-33

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
15380	NN01NW15	Ballimeanoch Cottage	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	Y	May form part of larger group Ballimeanoch Cottage assets. Further assessment required to understand change to setting.
15381	NN01NW16	Ballimeanoch Cottage	Settlement; Enclosure (possible)	5km or Site	Y	May form part of larger group Ballimeanoch Cottage assets. Further assessment required to understand change to setting.
15382	NN01NW17	Ballimeanoch Cottage	Field Boundary	5km or Site	Y	May form part of larger group Ballimeanoch Cottage assets. Further assessment required to understand change to setting.

LUC IA-34

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
15382	NN01NW17	Ballimeanoch Cottage	Field Boundary	5km or Site	Y	May form part of larger group Ballimeanoch Cottage assets. Further assessment required to understand change to setting.
1539	NN00SE18	Leitir a' Chuilinn	Slag	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1541	NN00SE2	Tom nam Clach / Ardgowan	Cup-and-ring-markings	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1542	NN00SE20	Leitir a' Chuilinn	Platforms	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
15469	NM90NE3	Durran To Auchindrain	Drove Road; Bridges	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-35

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
15469	NM90NE3	Durran To Auchindrain	Drove Road; Bridges	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1549	NN00SE5	Dun Sgaich	Fort (possible)	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1550	NN00SE6	Na Coireachan	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1573	NN01NW1	Eilean na Maodail	'Long-cairn'	5km or Site	N	Already identified by HER as not likely being of national importance, presumed natural feature.

LUC IA-36

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1574	NN01NW2	Eilean na Namadail	'Long-cairn'	5km or Site	N	Already identified by HER as not likely being of national importance, presumed natural feature.
1576	NN01NW4	Carn Dubh, Lochawe	Crannog	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1579	NN01NW7	Ballimeanoch Cottage / Loch Awe	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	May form part of larger group Ballimeanoch Cottage assets. Further assessment required to understand change to setting
1581	NN01SE1	Kilmun, Glen Aray / St Mundu's Chapel	Chapel; Burial-ground	5km or Site	Y	Identified as potentially being of national or high importance. Further assessment required.

LUC IA-37

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1585	NN01SE5	Erallich Water, Glen Aray	Cup-markings	5km or Site	N	Location of asset unknown.
1586	NN01SE6	Carloonan / Tom Breac Dairy	Dairy	5km or Site	N	No upstanding remains, building dismantled 1980. Evidential value only and Site does not form part of its setting.
1706	NN10NW3	St Catherine's Chapel	Chapel; Burial-ground	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1707	NN10NW4	Kimalieu, Inveraray	Mound; Gold Finger-ring	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-38

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
1732	NN11SW1	Dun na Cuaiche	Tower / Folly	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1734	NN11SW11	Glen Shira	Lead Mine	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
1735	NN11SW2	Dun na Cuaiche	Fort	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
20035	NN00NE36	Inveraray Castle Estate, Beehive Cottage	Cottage	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
20122	NN00NE35	Inveraray Estate, Limekiln	Lime Kiln	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-39

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
43228	NM91SE27	Barnaline Lodge / Barnalinen Lodge	Lodge	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
43520	NN01SE12.10	Allt Pharuig Bridge	Bridge	5km or Site	N	Setting confined to the Allt Pharuig river. Site does not make contribution to cultural significance of asset.
43521	NN01SE12.9	Glen Aray Culvert	Culvert	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
43816	NN10NW13	Inveraray Castle Estate, Stable Park, House / Stable	House	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44095	NN01SE16	Barr Loisgte / Lower Kennachregan	Township (possible); Head-dyke	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44096	NN01SE15	Kilmun	Township	5km or Site	Y	Further assessment required to

LUC IA-40

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
						understand change to setting.
44101	NN01SE19	Sron-gharbh / Dalchruinnich	Building	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44102	NN01SE18	Bile Gharbh / Dalchlachan	Farmstead	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44155	NN01NW22	Lochan Airigh	Shieling-huts (possible)	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44157	NN01NW20	Ballineanoch Cottage	Township	5km or Site	Y	Further assessment required to understand change to setting.
44192	NN01SE22	Alltan Airigh Mhic Choinnich	Shieling-hut (possible)	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44245	NM91SE13	Kilmun	Farmstead	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.

LUC IA-41

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
44247	NM91NE6	Lurg Odhar	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44248	NM91NE5	Slocabhothan	Farmstead	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44249	NM91NE4	Inverinan Farm / Inverinan Mor	Township (possible)	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44250	NM91NE3	Inverinan / Inverinan Beag	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44251	NM91SE24	Cruachan	Farmstead	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44252	NM91SE23	Cruachan	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44253	NM91SE22	Barmaddy	Farmstead	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-42

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
44253	NM91SE22	Barmaddy	Farmstead	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44257	NM90NE7	Durran	Farmstead	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44258	NM90NE6	Brachan	Building	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44518	NM91SE21	Dalavich	Farmstead	5km or Site	N	Of medium importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
44524	NM91SE19	Barnaline	Township	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44525	NM91SE20	Kilmun	Farmstead	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44537	NM91SE17	Barnaline	Building	5km or Site	N	No upstanding remains surviving, of evidential value only. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.

LUC IA-43

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
44538	NM91SE18	Barnaline	Farmstead (possible)	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
44789	NNO1SW2	Allt Na H-airigh Maldain	Shieling-huts (possible)	5km or Site	Y	In Site, further assessment required.
45606	NN10NW17	St Catherines, Quarry / Old Quarry	Industrial; Quarry	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
45800	NN10NW14	St Catherines, Ferry Pier / Loch Fyne	Pier	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
46563	NM90NE10	Loch Awe, Eredine / Allt Garbh	Building	5km or Site	N	Within commercial forest. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.

LUC IA-44

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
46564	NM90NE9	Loch Awe, Eredine, Limekiln / Allt Cam Nan Brea	Industrial; Limekiln	5km or Site	N	Primarily of evidential value. Within commercial forest. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
53880		Durran	Bridge	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
53881		Kames	Bloomery (possible)	5km or Site	N	Several surveys have failed to locate the asset. May have consisted of scatter of iron slag but now concealed by vegetation. Presumed no upstanding remains and setting not contributing to evidential value.
53882		Kames Quarry	Settlement	5km or Site	N	Situated within dense forest. Previous survey could not locate Site due to lack of access through

LUC IA-45

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
						forest. Asset will be primarily of evidential and illustrative value if survive. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
53886		Leac Nam Fuaran	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cummulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact due to proximity to assets.
53887		Leac Nam Fuaran / Tom an t-Seallaidh	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cummulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation
53888		Eredine	Structure (possible)	5km or Site	N	Appears to be natural eroded face of peat. No further assessment required.

LUC IA-46

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
53893		Kames	Track; Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
53903		Eas nan Tarbh	Structure	5km or Site	N	Not identified in previous survey. Assumed natural knoll. No Further assessment required.
53906		Eas nan Tarbh	Shieling; Natural Feature	5km or Site	N	Feature assumed natural. No further assessment required.
53907		Leac Nam Fuaran / Tom an t-Seallaidh	Shielings	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cummulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation

LUC IA-47

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
53907		Leac Nam Fuaran / Tom an t-Seallaidh	Shielings	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cummulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation
53909	NM90NE26	Buachaille Mor	Shieling	5km or Site	Y	Further assessment of setting required.
53911		Altan Beag	Bridge	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
53916		Eredine / Lochan Dubh	Settlement	5km or Site	Y	Group

LUC IA-48

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
53916		Eredine / Lochan Dubh	Settlement	5km or Site	Y	
53916		Eredine / Lochan Dubh	Settlement	5km or Site	Y	
53916		Eredine / Lochan Dubh	Settlement	5km or Site	Y	
54014		An Suidhe	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within or close proximity to An Suidhe Wind Farm. Assumed way marker or shepherd's cairn.

LUC IA-49

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
54015		An Suidhe	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within or close proximity to An Suidhe Wind Farm. Assumed way marker or shepherd's cairn.
54016		Druim nan Carn	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within or close proximity to An Suidhe Wind Farm. Assumed way marker or shepherd's cairn.
54017		Lochan Dubh	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within or close proximity to An Suidhe Wind Farm. Assumed way marker or shepherd's cairn.
54018		An Suidhe	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within or close proximity to An Suidhe Wind Farm. Assumed way marker or shepherd's cairn.
55658	NN00NW7	Druim Nan Carn	Boundary Wall	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cummulatively, An Suidhe would have

LUC IA-50

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
						greater impact in isolation
57846		Brachan	Rig	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
57847		Brachan	Cairn	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
57848		Upper Braevallich	Rig	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
57850		Upper Braevallich	Mound	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
57856		Brachan	Structure; Wall	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-51

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58245		An Suidhe	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cumulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation
58246		Alt Fearná	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58247		Aridou	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Not visible in aerials due to being within forest. Likely to be of medium to low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.

LUC IA-52

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58248		Douglas Water, Anihalach	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58252		Douglas Water, An-yerg	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58258		Douglas Water, Creag an Lubhair	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58262		Druim nan Carn	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Marker cairn. Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cumulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation

LUC IA-53

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58267		Leac Mhic Mhlos	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Marker cairn. Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cumulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation
58460		Corr Bheinn	Mill; Millstone	5km or Site	N	Findspot of millstone.
58465		Durran	Bridge	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58466		Kames	Cairn	5km or Site	Y	Of High importance. Further assessment required.

LUC IA-54

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58470		Eredine, Loch Awe	Crannog	5km or Site	Y	Of High importance. Further assessment required.
58471		Eredine Village	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58475		Kames Quarry	Croft	5km or Site	N	Not visible in aerials due to being within forest. Likely to be of medium to low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58497		Slochdabothan	Croft	5km or Site	N	Not visible in aerials due to being within forest and recorded as previously being damaged by forestry operations. Likely to be of medium to low

LUC IA-55

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
						importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58500		Barmaddy	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58510		Creag Mor	Shieling	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58513		New York Jetty	Jetty	5km or Site	Y	

LUC IA-56

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58526		Alt an t-Sluichd	Dun; Fort	5km or Site	Y	
58534		Alt an t-Sluichd	Shieling	5km or Site	Y	
58759		Kilmun	Chapel; Burial Ground	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated asset
58863		Alltan Airigh Mhic Choinnich	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Change to setting not considered significant.

LUC IA-57

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58864		Erallich water	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Change to setting not considered significant.
58866		Kilmun	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of asset's setting.
58867		Tom Dubh na Faing	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Change to setting not considered significant.
58868		Kilmun	Settlement	5km or Site	N	Duplicate of designated

LUC IA-58

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58897		Allt Beag	Shieling	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58898		Creagan na h-Ulaidh	Shieling	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58899		Creag Mhor	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58900		Druidarroch	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-59

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58901		Druimdarroch	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58902		Druimdarroch	Croft	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
58903		Lurg Odhar	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58904		Inverinan Village	Saw Mill	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-60

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58905		Inverinan Village	Settlement	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58906		Inverinan Village	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58907		Inverinan Village	Corn Drying Kiln	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58909		Barnaline	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-61

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58910		Dalavich	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Primarily of evidential value. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
58911		Druimdarroch	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
58914		Inverinan Village	Corn Drying Kiln	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58916		Lochan Dubh	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Summit cairn within An Suidhe wind farm. Impact of An Suidhe in isolation will be no greater than cumulatively with the Proposed Development.

LUC IA-62

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
58918		Coire Raineach Beag	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58919		Allt Beag	Stone	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58923		Dalavich	Dun; Fort	5km or Site	Y	
58924		Dalavich	Croft	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.

LUC IA-63

WOSASPIN	NM/RS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	inc	Reason_1
59038		Allian Airgh Mhic Choinnich	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
59039		Allian Airgh Mhic Choinnich	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
59106		Kilmun	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Situated within commercial forest in area subject to felling. Assumed to be a marker cairn and site does not contribute to its setting.
59118		Barmaddy	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NM/RS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	inc	Reason_1
58942		Mor Core Raneach	Still	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58964		Tom an t-Sealaidh	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance and cairn within an impact on Suidhe wind farm. Suidhe in isolation will be no greater than cumulatively with the Proposed Development.
58965		Leac Mhichios	Cairn	5km or Site	N	Of low importance and cairn within an impact on Suidhe wind farm. Suidhe in isolation will be no greater than cumulatively with the Proposed Development.

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NM/RS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	inc	Reason_1
58966		Lochan Dubh	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
58967		Erdine	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
58968		Three Bridges	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
58984		Lurg Ochar	Litic Findspot	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NM/RS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	inc	Reason_1
58925		Dalavich	Croft	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
58931		Crachan	building	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
58936		Salachry	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form setting of asset.
58937		Archonnel	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance and situated within commercial forest. Proposed Development will be visible within wider landscape but will not impact on significance of asset.

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables  
An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59120		Cruachan	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59121		Cruachan	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59122		Cruachan	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59123		Cruachan	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-68

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59124		Barmaddy	Sheepfold	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59125		Newyork	Boathouse	5km or Site	Y	
59126		Rubha Carn Mhic Chealair	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59135		Kames	Shieling	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-69

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59145		Glen Douglas	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
59147		Ariaultfearn	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
59152		Eilean Dubh	Dun; Fort	5km or Site	Y	
59153		Eilean Dubh	Crannog	5km or Site	Y	

LUC IA-70

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59154		Eilean an t-Sagairt	Dun; Fort	5km or Site	Y	
59163		Ardchonnell	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59164		Coille Chuil	Dyke	5km or Site	N	Of medium to low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59179		Inverinan Farm	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-71

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59213		Ardchonnell	Corn Drying Kiln	5km or Site	N	Of medium to low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59214		Blarghour	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59236		Allt Cam nam Brea	Corn Drying Kiln	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59237		Allt Garbh	Croft	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-72

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59288		Eredine	Bridge	5km or Site	N	Situated within dense commercial forest. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59306		Sallachry	Enclosure	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59307		Sallachry	Settlement	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59316		Barnaline Lodge	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-73

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59317		Barr Phort	Calm	5km or Site	Y	
59321		Cruachan	Dun; Fort	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59322		Cruachan	Croft	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59330		Eas nan Tarbh	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-74

Appendix A  
Scoping Assessment Tables

An Carr Dubh Wind Farm EIA Report  
March 2023

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59339		Tom an t-Sellaith	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Within An Suidhe Wind Farm. Site does not form part of setting. Cumulatively, An Suidhe would have greater impact in isolation
59350		Inverliever	Railway	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59361		Buachaille Mor	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59373		Allt na Faing	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-75

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59431		Brenchoillie	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59440		Uubha Carn Mhic Chaelair	Naust	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59453		Kames Bay	Shieling	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59478		Blantyre Wood	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Primarily of evidential value. Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-76

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59479		Blantyre Wood	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Primarily of evidential value. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59480		Blantyre Wood	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Primarily of evidential value. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59490		Dalavich	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59491		Inverinan	Sheepfold	5km or Site	N	Of low importance. Site does not appear to form part of setting.

LUC IA-77

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59492		Bar Mor	Spring; Well	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59493		Eredine	Corn Drying Kiln	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59495		Eredine	Spring; Well	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59500		Strone Point	Spring; Well	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-78

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59506		Barnaline	Shed	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59569		Cruachan	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59570		Cruachan	Enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
59573		Cairndubh	Structure; Tank	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.

LUC IA-79

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
59656		Barr Mor	Charcoal Burning Platform	5km or Site	N	Site does not appear to form part of setting.
59660		Barr Mor	Bridge	5km or Site	N	Of low importance, in dense wood. Site does not appear to form part of setting.
61327		Killean	Platforms; enclosure	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
61762	NM90NE24	Kames	Enclosure; Track	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.
61818	NN00NW10	Eredine (Lochan Dubh)	Structure	5km or Site	N	

WOSASPIN	NMRS_NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE	Study_Area	Inc	Reason_1
61978	NN00NW9	Leac Nam Fuaran (Tom An t-Seallaidh)	Shieling	5km or Site	N	The Site does not form part of the asset's setting. Currently situated within An Suidhe wind farm.
66689		Kames River	Wall	5km or Site	N	The Site does not form part of the asset's setting.
67902		Ballieameanoch	Clearance Cairn	5km or Site	N	The Site does not form part of the asset's setting.
69184		Dalavich	Lime Kiln	5km or Site	N	The Site does not form part of the asset's setting.
69708		Tom-breac	Limekiln	10km	N	Outwith 5km Study Area as agreed at Scoping.