

Annex R - Cultural Heritage Appraisal and Site Gazetter

September 2022



Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CM_001	Auchoish, long cairn 900m NE	The monument is a Clyde-type chambered long cairn of Neolithic date. It is visible as a long, low mound of stones within a forestry clearing. The cairn measures some 4m in length and has a deep concave forecourt facing NNE. The forecourt measures about 8m in width between the horns and about 2.6m in depth. Three standing orthostats delineate the façade, while three other fallen orthostats lie within the forecourt. About 5.3m behind the facade is the rear slab of the main chamber: this is the only slab which remains in situ. About midway along the cairn is a second chamber, curving laterally across the width of the cairn. This chamber is 5.5 m long and divided into three compartments by septal slabs. The long cairn is situated on a natural terrace. The scheduled area includes the area around the cairn that is thought to most likely contain archaeological remains, but this has been untested. This monument is of national importance and has important contextual and intrinsic characteristics.	Scheduled Monument	SM173
CM_002	Firgrove Lodge, Argyle and Bute Hospital, Hospital Road, Lochgilphead	Post to late 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, L-plan lodge-style gabled house. Advanced gabled section to principal elevation; decorative detailing to porch. Snecked stone; long and short red sandstone dressings and quoins. It has an advanced pitched porch, and dormer windows. The statement of special interest states it is an unaltered house which formerly accommodated the hospital's steward. Opening in 1863 as the Argyll District Asylum, it was the first asylum to be built in Scotland following the 1857 Act and provided for patients from the Western Isles and Highlands. The East House was a later development of the Argyll and Bute Hospital. It was built by Peddie and Kinnear to accommodate 120 'industrial inmates'. Firgrove is also a later addition to the hospital and may have been built in conjunction with the East House.	Listed Building Category C	LB48640
CM_003	Achnabreck, prehistoric rock carvings 370m NNE	The monument comprises two groups of prehistoric rock carvings which are situated on rising ground to the N of Achnabreck farmhouse. The major carvings are situated in an enclosure at the edge of a forestry plantation and fall into three groups. The lower group includes multiple-ringed (up to 7 rings) and guttered-ringed cups accompanied by an extensive network of grooves and 4 exceptionally large plain cupmarks. The middle group includes one of the largest cup and ring markings in Scotland, measuring almost 1 m in diameter. The upper group includes a range of designs, but of special interest are two double spirals, one triple spiral and several multiple rings. The other carvings are situated in a forestry plantation 150m E of the major group. The decoration includes at least 15 multi-ringed cupmarks, some of	Scheduled Monument	SM90006

		<p>which have gutters. The monument is of national importance because it forms perhaps the most extensive and impressive single group of prehistoric rock carvings in Scotland. Furthermore, it is part of the densest and most elaborate concentration of later Neolithic and Bronze Age carvings in Scotland. The rock carvings are part of a group of broadly contemporary ritual and funerary monuments in Kilmartin Valley, a 'ritual landscape'</p>		
CM_004	Achnabreck, prehistoric rock carvings 485m NNE	<p>The monument is an area of outcropping bedrock onto which prehistoric rock art has been carved. There are 11 main motifs, mostly comprising cupmarks and rings. The rock art was created in the early prehistoric period, probably between about 3500 BC and 1800 BC. The monument lies at 80m above sea level on relatively flat ground part way up slopes that form the E side of the valley of the Badden Burn. This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, of early prehistoric rock art. It also forms part of the internationally important grouping of prehistoric monuments in Kilmartin Glen.</p>	Scheduled Monument	SM12957
CM_005	Stane Alane, standing stone 190m S of Corbiere	<p>The monument is a standing stone likely to date to the third or second millennium BC. The stone stands upright and measures 2.4m in height and is 1m at its widest part. The stone is incorporated into a turf and stone dyke running along the eastern edge of an unnamed road. This monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved example of a standing stone, a ritual or ceremonial monument dating to the third or second millennium BC. It forms part of a rich wider landscape of prehistoric monuments, many of them funerary or ceremonial in function.</p>	Scheduled Monument	SM213
CM_006	Auchoish: Structure; possible sheiling	<p>This structure lay 5 m south of the western extent of the Auchoish chambered cairn (Site 18). The structure consisted of a low circular mound that measured 6.70m in diameter. The mounded material measured 1.20m wide and stood 0.24 m high and appeared to be constructed out of drystone rubble although vegetation cover largely makes this conjecture. A possible opening or entrance lay at the north east. A south west/north east aligned turf dyke lay to the west of the structure and cairn.</p>	Non-Designated	WOSAS 53820

CM_007	Auchoish: Sheiling	Sheiling site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Kilmichael forest area: WAFD Site ID 1004: shieling	Non-Designated	WOSAS 59167
CM_008	Craig Murrail: Farmstead	Ruins of a farmstead consisting of about five buildings and other enclosures, now partially afforested. The buildings comprise of three roofed buildings, one unroofed structure and two enclosures, and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxi)	Non-Designated	WOSAS 12975
CM_009	Craig Murrail: Sheepfold	This was a rectangular structure set on a natural terrace overlooking the former settlement at the south west. The overall structure measures 17.20 m long and 8.3 m wide within walls up to 1.60 m tall and 0.60 m wide. Entrances are located at both northern and southern ends respectively 1.80 m and 2.80 m wide. Two opposing rectangular pens are positioned internally at the north.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 53828
CM_010	Craig Murrail: Croft; Settlement	Croft identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Kilmichael forest area: WAFD Site ID 352: Croft ruins & fank below Fire Tower, interesting gable Information from West Argyll Forest District	Non-Designated	WOSAS 58531
CM_011	Craig Murrail: Sheepfold	Sheepfold identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Kilmichael forest area: WAFD Site ID 1036: Upstanding wall with old, corrugated shed within Information from West Argyll Forest District.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 59199
CM_012	Craig Murrail: Farmstead; Head Dyke	A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings, one unroofed structure and two enclosures, and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxi). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979)	Non-Designated	CanID 76396

CM_013	Achnabrech: Cup and Ring marked rock	This rock art panel comprises a series of concentric rings around 1m in diameter, surrounding a central cup. The ring-grooves show evidence of having been created by linking a series of pecked cups.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 54116
CM_014	Standing stone 275 m SSW of Achnabreck	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone	Designated	SM168

An Suidhe, Craig Murrail, Crarae, and Crossaig North proposed 275kV Substations, Argyll Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

AOC Project No: 26020

October 2021



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

An Suidhe, Craig Murrail, Crarae, and Crossaig North proposed 275kV Substations, Argyll

Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

On Behalf of:	ERM 6th Floor 102 West Port Edinburgh EH3 9DN
National Grid Reference (NGR):	An Suidhe – NN 04900 05670 Crarae – NR 96270 97360 Craig Murrail – NR 87360 90960 Crossaig – NR 82590 50310
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group (AOC) was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE Transmission) to undertake an archaeological walkover survey with regard to four proposed new 275kV Substations at An Suidhe, Craig Murrail, Crarae, and Crossaig North in Argyll. The walkover survey results will be used to support applications for planning permission for the four substations. The walkover survey was conducted over accessible land at the proposed substation sites and overhead line (OHL) tie-ins, alongside a windscreen survey of the potential access roads, and setting assessments of several designated assets within 2km as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ERM 2021).
- 1.2 At An Suidhe, walkover survey identified one asset within the study area, the remains of a post-medieval drystone wall. Three other similar walls were identified along the access route. There is potential for these assets to be impacted by construction works and access track improvements, and mitigation measures to allow recording of the structures before removal have been recommended. A setting assessment was carried out for the nearby Old Bridge of Douglas at Clonairigh, and it was determined that the development would pose only low to negligible impact to the monument.
- 1.3 At Craig Murrail, two assets were identified within the study area: the scheduled Auchoish long cairn and a nearby shieling. There is potential for these assets to be impacted by construction works and access track improvements, particularly in the form of impacts to the setting of the cairn. Mitigation measures in the form of protective buffer zones have been recommended. A cup-marked stone is also located near the access track, and although unlikely to be directly impacted by access track improvements, demarcation may be necessary. Setting assessments were carried out for Achnabreck prehistoric rock carvings and Stane Alane standing stone, and it was determined that the development would pose only low to negligible impacts to the monuments.
- 1.4 At Crarae, walkover survey identified two assets within the study area, a shieling and a standing stone. There is high potential for these assets to be impacted by construction works and access track improvements, and mitigation measures of protective buffer zones and archaeological excavation have been recommended. Several other assets, comprising mainly post-medieval settlement remains, were identified along the access track routes. These are unlikely to be directly impacted but protective buffer zones may be necessary. Setting assessments were carried out for the nearby Brainport Bay stone alignments and quern quarries, Crarae long cairn, and Crarae Garden, and it was determined that the development would pose only low to negligible impact to the monuments.
- 1.5 At Crossaig North, walkover survey did not identify any heritage assets within the study area. Several assets, comprising post-medieval settlement, were identified along the access track routes. While the majority of these are unlikely to be impacted, protective buffer zones have been recommended. For one settlement site, recorded as being buried underneath the track, archaeological watching brief is recommended during groundbreaking in this area. There were no designated assets requiring setting assessment in the vicinity of Crossaig.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development

- 2.1.1 AOC was commissioned by ERM on behalf of SHE Transmission to undertake an archaeological walkover survey with regard to four proposed new 275kV Substations in Argyll. The walkover survey results will be used to support applications for planning permission for the four substations. The walkover survey was conducted over accessible land at the proposed substation Sites and overhead line (OHL) tie-ins, alongside a windscreen survey of the potential access roads, and setting assessments of several designated assets within 2km as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ERM 2021).
- 2.1.2 The Sites lie within the administrative area of Argyll and Bute Council which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The works were carried out in accordance with current standards and guidance for archaeology, cultural heritage, planning and policy as listed in the WSI (ERM 2021).

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 An Suidhe, Craig Murrail and Crarae substation Sites are located on high ground on the northwest side of Loch Fyne, Argyll, with Crossaig North substation located on the east side of the Kintyre peninsula (**Figures 1-4**). All of the Sites comprised predominantly mature forestry plantation or recently felled open ground. According to the British Geological Survey Geindex (BGS 2021), An Suidhe stands on metamorphic bedrock of Ardrishaig Phyllite Formation that formed approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago in shallow carbonate seas which were later altered by low-grade metamorphism. The superficial deposits are Till formed under ice age conditions. Crarae stands on metamorphic bedrock of Dalradian Supergroup that formed from igneous rocks approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago. No superficial deposits are recorded, but the surrounding landscape has deposits of Till and Peat. Craig Murrail stands on metamorphic bedrock of Crinan Grit Formation originally formed in deep seas approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago, with superficial deposits of Till. Crossaig North stands on metamorphic bedrock of Beinn Bheula Schist Formation formed from sedimentary rocks in deep seas approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2020) defines an archaeological field evaluation as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land...field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.’
- 3.2 The objectives of the work were to:
- Establish the presence or absence of known archaeological remains within the Proposed Development and Associated Development area and record their condition and extent, input into project baseline;
 - Establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological remains within the Proposed Development and Associated Development area and to develop a baseline of heritage constraints and input into project design;
 - Assist in the formulation of recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource; and
 - Aid the development of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Archaeological walkover survey was conducted across the option footprints for the four substation Sites and the surrounding areas to allow for changes to the proposed footprint. The study areas were walked systematically by two archaeologists, with focus on areas of archaeological potential, such as along watercourses and areas of known assets or improved ground. Areas of dense forestry were not surveyed due to their inaccessibility, and areas of recently felled trees were generally viewed from a vantage point but not walked in their entirety due to hazardous ground conditions.
- 4.2 Heritage assets were recorded using written descriptions and high resolution digital photography, as well as their locations being recorded using ArcGIS Collector app on a mobile device. Each asset was given a unique identifying number preceded by a two-letter code referring to the nearest substation (An Suidhe = AS; Craig Murrail = CM; Crarae = CR; Crossaig North = CN). The heritage assets referred to in the text are listed in the Gazetteer in **Appendix 1**. A full list of all heritage assets identified in proximity to the substations is included in the WSI (ERM 2021). A list of all photographs taken during the survey is provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.3 Windscreen survey of the proposed access tracks for each Site was also carried out by driving along the routes to allow for visual inspection of the tracks and verges. In particular, the locations of known heritage assets were checked to assess any potential impacts from road improvement works.
- 4.4 Setting assessments were carried out for eight designated assets within 2km of the Sites, as specified in the WSI (ERM 2021). Where accessible, the assets were visited and notes made on their nature, setting, and condition. A photographic record was taken to support the setting assessments.

5 WALKOVER AND WINDSCREEN SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 An Suidhe

- 5.1.1 The proposed An Suidhe substation lies on a steep east-facing slope within forested and recently felled ground on the west side of Douglas Water, north of Killean (**Figure 5; Plates 1-2**). It lies approximately 6km southwest of Inveraray and is accessed via a track from the A83 near Killean, Inveraray. The existing substation lies c.500m to the south. Due to the presence of dense forestry, it was not possible to access all parts of the study area.
- 5.1.2 One previously unrecorded asset was noted within the study area, located near the southeast corner of the substation footprint. The asset (AS01) comprised the remains of a drystone wall, heavily overgrown with moss and bracken, measuring c.1.2m high and 0.6m wide (**Plate 3**). It appears to have been previously truncated by the installation of existing access tracks, though it is possible further remains survive under thick vegetation within the wider area.
- 5.2.3 No other assets were visible within the study area. The ground conditions, which consisted of large areas of clear fell and mature forestry suggest poor potential for archaeological remains to survive. The most likely locations for archaeological remains to survive would be along the stream courses, which are both more favourable positions for human activity and less likely to have been disturbed by forestry activities. A slightly flat platform was noted at the lower/northeast end of the Tom a' Challtuinne ridge, which may also have potential for archaeological assets, however, it has recently been subject to clear fell.
- 5.1.4 The OHL tie-in lay on the southwest side of the proposed substation Site, along Tom nam Buachaillean. The route runs through mature conifer plantation, alongside an existing forestry track (**Plate 4**). Due to the dense forestry there is low potential for buried archaeological remains to survive.
- 5.1.5 The access to the Site runs on an existing gravel track predominantly bordered by forestry, with some improved fields near the entrance from the A83. Three previously recorded archaeological assets (AS02-04) were present along the route, comprising drystone walls of similar construction to AS01 (**Plate 5**). These walls form large,

interconnected enclosures visible on both modern and historic mapping and are likely part of a field system associated with the post-medieval settlement at Killean. Walls AS02-03 both end alongside the existing track and have possibly been previously truncated by the track.

5.2 Craig Murrail

- 5.2.1 The proposed Craig Murrail substation lies on the southeast side of a small knoll within forested and recently felled ground between Auchoish and Craigmurrail (**Figure 6; Plates 6-7**). It lies approximately 3.5km east of Cairnbaan and is accessed via a track off the A816 near Ach nabreck. Due to the presence of dense forestry, it was not possible to access all parts of the study area.
- 5.2.2 No previously unrecorded assets were identified within the study area and the presence of large areas of clear fell and dense forestry suggest the potential for archaeological remains to survive is poor. Two previously known assets (CM02-03) are located on the west side of the study area, however, they could not be accessed during the survey due to their location within dense forestry (**Plate 8**). The assets comprise Auchoish long cairn (SM173), a scheduled chambered cairn, and a shieling located nearby. Based on aerial imagery, both assets survive within a small woodland clearing.
- 5.2.3 The access track to the Site runs along an existing forestry track, bordered predominantly by mature conifer plantation on both sides. A cup-marked stone CM01 is recorded near the south side of the track at Ach nabreck. The cup-marked stone was not visible from the track during the windscreen survey and appears to lie within rough ground, with a stand of trees shielding it from the track (**Plate 9**).

5.3 Crarae

- 5.3.1 The proposed Crarae substation lies on a north-facing slope within forested and recently felled ground between Garvachy and Feorlin, on the east side of Feorlin reservoir (**Figures 7-9; Plate 10**). It lies approximately 2km northwest of Minard and is accessed via a track off the A83 near Birdfield, with a second access track leading to Crarae from Craig Murrail substation. It should be noted that due to landowner permissions, survey was not carried out on the northeast part of the study area (outside the forestry plantation) nor on the access track leading from Garvachy around the north side of the substation to Feorlin and then west to Tom a' Churaidh. The OHL tie-in locations were also not accessible due to landowner permissions.
- 5.3.2 One previously unrecorded asset (CR10) was identified within the study area, comprising a standing stone of unknown date next to an overgrown forestry track. The stone stood to c.1.6m high and 1.2m wide and was partly moss-covered (**Plate 11**). The stone lies within an heavily wooded area over 200m from the proposed substation footprint.
- 5.3.3 One previously known asset (CR06) lies within the proposed substation footprint. CR06 comprises a shieling structure situated on top of a small knoll, however, it could not be accessed during survey due to dense tree coverage (**Plate 10**). Aerial imagery suggests the asset survives in a small woodland clearing.
- 5.3.4 The access track between Craig Murrail and Crarae consists of a gravel forestry track, bordered almost entirely by mature plantations on either side. The access from the substation to the Birdfield entrance is similarly forested. Five previously known assets lie in close proximity to this track. The assets comprise three instances of post-medieval settlement/buildings (CR01-02, CR04) and two bridges (CR03, CR05). At Dippin Burn (CR01) and Craigans (CR02) no remains of the assets were visible from the track and it is likely the structures only survive as low footings which are obscured by vegetation (**Plates 12-13**).
- 5.3.5 At Tunns (CR04), the remains of an upstanding, ruinous barn or steading structure were present on the west side of the access track (**Plate 14**). The main structure survives to roof height, although the roof is no longer present, and there are smaller structures attached.

- 5.3.6 The two previously recorded bridges (CR03, CR05) were situated on the main access track and are currently used for all traffic (**Plates 15-16**). Both were constructed with concrete abutments supporting a flat metal frame over which the track was built. They appear to be relatively modern in origin.
- 5.3.7 The northern section of the track between Garvachy, Feorlin, and Tom a' Churaidh, lies in open ground but was not surveyed due to landowner permissions. Several previously known assets are recorded along the route, most notably around the abandoned settlement of Feorlin. Both OHL tie-ins also lie close to known post-medieval settlement remains.

5.4 Crossaig North

- 5.4.1 The proposed Crossaig North substation lies on a gentle east-facing slope within forested ground adjacent to the existing substation located on the B842 south of Crossaig (**Figure 10; Plate 17**). Access to the Site is also gained via the Kintyre haul road, which starts at the A83 near Killean, Tayinloan and crosses east across the peninsula, past Braids, Deucheran Hill, and Auchenbreck before turning north at Dearg Allt to run approximately parallel to the B842. It should be noted that due to landowner permissions, the section of access track between Dearg Allt and Allt a' Bhealaich could not be surveyed.
- 5.4.2 No archaeological assets were identified or previously known within the substation study area, however, it should be noted that mature forestry cover made much of the area inaccessible. Due to the presence of forestry plantation, the potential for archaeological remains to survive in the area is relatively low. The WoSAS's Historic Environment Record notes one asset, a milestone, near the entrance to the existing substation.
- 5.4.3 The route of the OHL tie-ins also lay within mature forestry, and they could only be partly surveyed due to fallen trees blocking the area (**Plate 18**). Aerial imagery indicates both OHL tie-ins are within forestry and as such there is low potential for archaeological remains to survive.
- 5.4.4 The access track to the Site runs across the Kintyre peninsula through a mixture of mature forestry, open moorland, and improved agricultural land. Four previously known assets (CN01-04) were identified within close proximity to the track, all comprising the remains of post-medieval settlement, with the locations of several quarries also recorded in the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.4.5 Two post-medieval settlements (CN01-02) were located near the access track on the southeast side of Deucheran and Farachen Hills. No remains of the assets were visible during the windscreen survey. Deucheran Beag (CN01) may have been obscured by thick vegetation along the edge of the track (**Plate 19**). Deucheran Mor (CN02) was recorded as having been buried below the turning circle on the existing forestry track and although no sign of the asset was visible, sub-surface remains have the potential to survive (**Plate 20**). Two possible shielings (CN03) are also recorded on the west side of the track near Allt Deucharan. No remains of these assets were visible from the track and it is possible they are located on the opposite side of the stream.
- 5.4.6 The remains of a stone dyke (CN04) were visible from the track at the north side of Braids settlement (**Plate 21**). The dyke ended at the bank and ditch running along the edge of the track and it is possible it was truncated by previous track creation. Other dykes associated with the post-medieval settlement at Braids are present alongside the track in this area. Several cup-marked rocks are also known in the Braids area, but none are located within close proximity to the track.

6 SETTING ASSESSMENTS

- 6.1 Eight designated assets within 2km of the Sites were identified within the WSI (ERM 2021) as having potential for impact to their settings. These assets were visited alongside the survey.
- 6.2 **Old Bridge of Douglas**, Clonairigh (LB11524; AS05; see Figure 5), also known as Clonairi Roman Bridge, lies approximately 1.2km to the southeast of An Suidhe substation. The asset comprises the remains of an 18th century bridge on the old road from Inveraray to Tarbert, crossing Douglas Water adjacent to a waterfall. Two tall bridge

abutments survive, both of which are heavily overgrown with moss and vegetation (**Plate 22**). The bridge span no longer survives. The remains of the old road are visible leading to the bridge through the trees. The asset sits within an area of dense, mixed woodland and visibility of the surrounding area is very limited, with no line of sight to the proposed substation. The main setting of the bridge was its function as part of the road, which would have serviced the transport of goods and people around the area. It may have been of particular importance to the nearby woollen mill (LB12946) and Claonairi Laird's House (LB12945). As a Category B Listed Building, the bridge has regional importance, however, the importance of its setting is mainly limited to its relationship with the river, the road which it carried and nearby historic buildings. There is no setting impact anticipated from the proposed development due to the extensive tree cover both around the bridge and in the area between the bridge and substation.

- 6.3 **Auchoish Long Cairn** (SM173; CM02; see Figure 6) lies within the Craig Murrail study area approximately 400m west of the proposed substation footprint. The location of the cairn could not be accessed during the survey due to dense woodland coverage (**Plate 8**), but an assessment was made based on previously known details about the monument (via the Historic Environment Scotland portal) and survey of the surrounding landscape. The cairn is recorded as a Clyde-type chambered long cairn surviving in a forestry clearing. It is recorded as being up to 45m long, 17m wide and 1.6m high. It has a forecourt facing north-northeast with three orthostats marking the façade and three further fallen stones. The monument originates from the Neolithic period and was likely used for communal burial practices over a long period of time.
- 6.4 The cairn lies on a northwest-facing slope overlooking the Auchoish Burn, although modern forestry plantation currently blocks views from and to the monument. Prior to woodland creation, the cairn would have commanded views along the valley and across to Achnashelloch cairn (WOSAS pin 4145) on the opposite slope, suggesting that wide landscape views were important to its setting, as were its relationships to other monuments. An extensive area of prehistoric rock carvings at Achnabreck is located c.1.5km down the valley from the cairn, as well as two prehistoric standing stones (SM168; SM213), and its position in reference to these was probably also important. In relation to the proposed substation, the cairn lies on the opposite side of a small hill and even with the removal of surrounding forestry, it is possible that views would be limited toward the option footprint and are likely to have been of less importance to its setting (**Plate 23**).
- 6.5 Due to the prominent landscape position and importance of relationships between other monuments, the importance of setting to Auchoish Long Cairn is deemed high, however, views to the east (in the direction of the substation) were likely of less importance than views along the Auchoish Burn. The monument is of national importance both due to its well-preserved condition and potential for buried deposits to survive, but also because of its relationship to other significant prehistoric assets in the area. In its currently proposed location the proposed substation is thought to have a low potential to impact the setting of the monument due to the likelihood of limited visibility to the substation and the presence of an existing OHL in that direction. However, if the proposed location of the substation is moved west within the study area there is potential for greater impacts upon the setting of the asset.
- 6.6 The two Scheduled **Achnabreck prehistoric rock carvings** (SM90006; CM05; SM12957; CM06; see Figure 6) lie approximately 1.7km to the southwest of the proposed Craig Murrail substation and within 100m-300m of the access track. Together they comprise possibly the most extensive and elaborate concentration of prehistoric rock carvings in Scotland, with major groupings of cup-and-ring marks and other grooves (**Plates 24-26**). The carvings are set into natural bedrock outcrops which form large flat slabs and are situated on the lower slopes of the Auchoish Burn and Badden Burn valleys. The function of the carvings is not known but is thought to have ritual or spiritual importance with high significance placed on their landscape position. Although now within forestry plantation, they would have had views along the valley south to Lochgilphead and west to Cairn Baan, where another set of rock carvings are present (SM13211). Two prehistoric standing stones are located nearby (SM168; SM213) and Auchoish Long Cairn is situated further up the valley. The carvings lie within the much wider ritual landscape of Kilmartin Glen, which contains a significant amount of Neolithic and Bronze Age burial monuments.

- 6.7 Views to the proposed development Site are currently masked by extensive forestry plantation, but it is possible that prior to forestry, views would have been limited by the rising ground and small hills and knolls. The position of the rock carvings near the valley base suggests that the areas of settlement and other monuments along the valley were of higher importance to the setting than the higher ground. On this basis and given the reasonable distance between the rock carvings and the proposed substation footprint, the proposed development is thought to have low potential to impact upon the setting of the monument. Although the access track is in much closer proximity, it is also thought to have low potential to impact due to the presence of an existing track which will only undergo minor improvements.
- 6.8 **Stane Alane standing stone** (SM213; CM04; see Figure 6) lies approximately 2km southwest of the proposed Craig Murrail substation footprint. The monument comprises a standing stone of up to 2.4m high, 1m wide and 0.25m thick, which has been built into a turf and stone dyke running along the side of an overgrown farm track between woodlands on the northeast and Ach nabreck cemetery on the southwest (**Plate 27**). On the date of survey, high bracken obscured the lower half of the monument. The stone likely originates from the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods but its incorporation into a later boundary indicates re-use of the monument in the post-medieval period. It is not known if the stone still stands in its original position, however, it is unlikely to have been moved far. Its re-use in later times suggests that it held importance for people over a long time span, even though its original function and meaning may have changed.
- 6.9 Standing stones are generally highly visible monuments, usually placed in important landscape positions to mark routeways or boundaries or to reference rituals, other monuments, or astronomical events. As such, the setting of Stane Alane within the Badden Burn valley has high importance. It was likely associated with another standing stone (SM168) at Ach nabreck, now fallen, which is positioned along the same road. Wider reference may have also been made to the prehistoric rock carvings and cairns discussed above. The importance of the setting in relation to the current development proposal is thought to be low because, although woodland currently blocks line of sight, intervisibility between the substation is likely to be limited by rising ground. The stone's location near the valley base also suggests that it was an important marker along the valley routeway and that it had less significance in relation to the higher ground. There is low potential for the proposed development to impact upon the setting of the standing stone.
- 6.10 **Brainport Bay stone alignments and quern quarries** (SM5283; CR07; see Figure 7) lie approximately 2.4km to the southeast of the proposed Crarae substation footprint. The monument comprises a number of quern quarrying sites associated with alignments of standing stones which can be linked to astronomical events. The different elements of the monument lie within a wooded area around Brainport Bay and are in places heavily overgrown by trees, bracken, and other vegetation (**Plate 28**). The main function of the monument was for industrial artefact creation, with previous excavations also uncovering the presence of an ironworking hearth, however, it likely also had important ceremonial significance due to the astronomical alignments. As such, the relationship between the different elements of the monument was of high importance to its setting, with the surrounding landscape possibly holding lesser significance.
- 6.11 Currently due to extensive forestry cover, there is no intervisibility between the monument and the Crarae substation Site. Prior to forestry, visibility to the area would have been limited by steep hillsides and was likely of low importance to the monument's setting. The presence of existing OHL pylons in the area also means that the installation of the substation will not significantly alter the current landscape views from the asset. The potential impact of the development on this monument is thought to be, at most, negligible.
- 6.12 **Crarae Lodge long cairn** (SM2310; CR08; see Figure 7) lies approximately 2.3km east of the proposed Crarae substation footprint. The asset comprises the remains of a Neolithic chambered cairn which has been later built into the designed garden landscape of Crarae Garden (CR09) (**Plate 29**). The cairn is a Clyde-type measuring up to 38m by 22m across, with an orthostat façade at the northeast side which is set into a section of drystone walling (which is a modern reconstruction). Previous excavation revealed the presence of both inhumation and cremation burials within the chamber. The cairn sits centrally within a well-maintained lawn, with several trees growing around the edges which partly obscure the monument. Its original function would have been as a burial

monument, possibly used over a considerable time span, with later 19th-20th century importance as a historical feature within a forest garden.

- 6.13 As a burial monument, visibility over the landscape would have been key to its setting. In this case, the cairn sits on the south side of Crarae Burn, near the coast at Crarae point. A second cairn, known as Fairy Knowe (WoSAS pin 4595) lies on the opposite side of the stream and would have been clearly intervisible. Both cairns would have had wide views over Loch Fyne, suggesting that were designed to be seen from the water, which would have been a major routeway. Steep slopes lie to the north and west of the cairns and would have afforded limited views in those directions. Currently, the cairn sits within a forest garden and has limited views beyond the immediate lawn area in which it sits. There is no current visibility to the proposed substation and in the event of tree felling, steep ground would still block most of the line of sight. As such, the development is thought to have the potential to have, at most, a negligible impact on the setting of the monument.
- 6.14 **Crarae Garden** (GDL00118; CR09; see Figure 7) lies approximately 1.6km east of the proposed Crarae substation footprint. It comprises 126 acres of designed woodland gardens and meadows laid out in the 20th century around the existing 19th century designed landscape of Crarae Lodge (**Plate 30**). As a designed garden, the main function is recreational, particularly in relation to the natural beauty of the area. The garden, which is managed and maintained by the National Trust for Scotland, lies on the coast of Loch Fyne, affording wide views along the loch, and extends inland along the Crarae Burn valley, where its woodland setting is of high importance. It is bordered by steep hillsides to the northeast and southwest, which mostly block intervisibility between the proposed substation. The proposed development is thought to have the potential to have, at most, a negligible impact on the setting and character of the designed landscape.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Direct impacts

- 7.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed developments.
- 7.1.2 At An Suidhe, there is high potential for direct impact upon asset AS01, the remains of a drystone dyke that ran partly across the study area. Construction works may necessitate the partial or complete removal of the asset. In the first instance, avoidance of the monument with a 5m buffer zone is the preferred mitigation, however if this is not possible, recording of the structure prior to its removal may be required under archaeological evaluation or watching brief conditions. There is also potential for minor direct impacts to other drystone walls AS02-03 during access track improvements. The impact to these walls overall is considered to be relatively low due to the low significance of the monument type and the extensive remains of the walls that will be unaffected. No impact is anticipated for drystone wall AS04. The general ground conditions of the area have low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains, except possibly along stream courses where the ground has been less disturbed by forestry planting and felling.
- 7.1.3 At Craig Murrail, there is medium potential for direct impacts upon two assets within the study area: Auchoish long cairn (CM02), a Scheduled Monument of national significance, and a shieling (CM03). Based on the current proposed footprint for the substation, direct disturbance of the assets should be avoidable, however, there is potential for impacts from associated works related to access tracks or tree felling. It is recommended that a minimum 20m buffer zone is maintained around these assets and that construction works avoid the northwest-facing slope where the cairn is situated to avoid impact to its wider setting. No impact is anticipated for cup-marked stone CM01, which lies alongside the access track, however, due to its proximity to access track demarcation of a 20m buffer zone is recommended during improvement works. The general ground conditions of the study area have low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains due to the presence of forestry plantation and felling, however, it is recommended that any groundbreaking works on the northwest-facing slope (near the cairn) are subject to watching brief due to the potential presence of significant prehistoric archaeology.
- 7.1.4 At Crarae, there is high potential for direct impact upon the shieling at CR06, which lies within the proposed substation footprint. Construction works may require the complete removal of the asset, in which case a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation would be required in order to record the asset and any associated buried remains. There is also medium potential for impacts to standing stone CR10 which lies within the wider study area and it is recommended that a buffer zone of 10m is demarcated around the asset. Potential for direct impacts to assets within the area of land that was inaccessible during this survey also exists. It is recommended that this area is surveyed prior to construction works commencing to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be put in place. The majority of ground conditions within the study area have low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains due to the presence of forestry plantation and felling. Along the access routes to Crarae, two bridges (CR03 & CR05) will be directly impacted by track improvement works. These bridges are of relatively recent date and the significance of the impacts would be low. There is low potential for impacts to other known assets along the routes, however, depending on the scope of track improvements, it may be necessary to demarcate buffer zones of 10m around the post-medieval structures.
- 7.1.5 At Crossaig North, no assets were identified within the substation footprint or OHL tie-ins study area, however, the majority of the area was inaccessible due to dense tree cover. The ground conditions of predominantly mature forestry plantation suggest low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains. Along the access routes to Crossaig North, there is high potential for direct impact to a post-medieval settlement asset at Deucheran Mor (CN02) which was reportedly buried underneath the previous forestry track turning circle. Track improvement works may disturb buried remains and an archaeological watching brief is recommended during any groundbreaking in this area. There is low potential for impact to other known assets along the routes, however, depending on the scope of track improvements, it may be necessary to demarcate buffer zones around assets (20m around prehistoric sites; 10m around the post-medieval sites; 5m around dykes).

7.2 Setting impacts

7.2.1

7.2.2 At An Suidhe, no significant impacts on the setting of heritage assets within the wider landscape have been identified by this assessment.

7.2.3 At Craig Murrail, there is medium potential for the setting of Auchoish long cairn to be impacted, depending on the position of the final substation footprint. The situation of the cairn in relationship to Auchoish Burn valley and other prehistoric monuments in the vicinity is of high importance to its setting, and if this relationship is impacted by the proposed substation it would have a negative effect on the understanding of the prehistoric landscape. As it stands, the substation footprint lies to the east of this and in this position would only have a low impact on the setting of the asset. Other nearby designated assets, Achnabreck rock carvings and Stane Alane, also have low potential for their setting to be impacted by the development due to their distance from the Site and lack of intervisibility.

7.2.4 At Crarae, no significant impacts on the setting of heritage assets within the wider landscape have been identified by this assessment.

7.2.5 At Crossaig North, no significant effects on the setting of heritage assets within the wider landscape have been identified by this assessment.

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Plate 1: Landscape view of An Suidhe study area, facing northwest



Plate 2: Landscape view of An Suidhe study area, facing northwest



Plate 3: Overgrown drystone dyke AS01, facing northwest



Plate 4: Landscape view of An Suidhe OHL tie-in, facing northeast



Plate 5: Overgrown drystone dyke AS03, facing southwest



Plate 6: Landscape view of Craig Murrail, facing southwest



Plate 7: Landscape view of Craig Murrail, facing northwest



Plate 8: Location shot of Auchoish cairn (CM02) and shieling (CM03), showing dense forestry, facing southwest



Plate 9: Location shot of cup-marked stone CM01, facing east



Plate 10: Landscape view of Crarae and location of shieling CR06 in forestry, facing southwest



Plate 11: Location of standing stone CR10, facing northeast



Plate 12: Location of possible settlement asset CR01, facing east



Plate 13: Location of possible settlement asset CR02, facing north



Plate 14: Location of settlement asset CR04, facing southwest



Plate 15: Location of bridge CR03, facing southwest



Plate 16: Location of bridge CR05, facing northwest



Plate 17: Landscape view of Crossaig North, facing northwest



Plate 18: Landscape view of Crossaig North OHL tie-in, facing northwest



Plate 19: Location of possible settlement CN01, facing southwest



Plate 20: Location of settlement asset CN02 under turning circle, facing northeast



Plate 21: Landscape view of Braids settlement, facing southwest



Plate 22: Record shot of Old Bridge of Douglas AS05, facing southeast



Plate 23: Approximate view from Auchoish cairn CM02 towards substation, facing northeast



Plate 24: Location shot of Achabreck rock carvings CM05, facing southeast



Plate 25: Record shot of cup-and-ring marked rock CM05, facing northeast



Plate 26: Landscape condition around Achabreck rock carvings CM05-06, facing north



Plate 27: Location shot of Stane Alane standing stone CM04, facing southeast



Plate 28: Landscape view of Brainport Bay asset CR07 looking towards the substation, facing northwest



Plate 29: Record shot of Crarae Lodge long cairn CR08, facing southwest



Plate 30: Record shot of Crarae Garden CR09, facing northwest

An Suidhe, Craig Murrail, Crarae, and Crossaig North proposed 275kV Substations, Argyll, Archaeological Walkover Survey Report Appendices

Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer

Asset No.	Asset Type	Asset Name	WOSAS Pin	Survey Notes	Period	Easting	Northing
AS01	Wall	Droman Dubh	-	Upstanding remains of a drystone wall, overgrown with moss and bracken. The wall stands to c.1.2m high and 0.6m wide. The main section is aligned NW-SE, with another possible section running NE downslope to the river. May be part of a wider complex of field boundaries joining with AS02 and AS03.	Post-medieval	205016	705447
AS02	Wall	Maol Achadh	54021	Upstanding remains of a drystone wall, overgrown with moss and vegetation. The wall stands to c.1.2m high and 0.6m wide. The main section is aligned NE-SW, and likely joins with AS01 at the NE to form part of a wider complex of field boundaries.	Post-medieval	204834	705087
AS03	Wall	Killean	54020	Upstanding remains of a drystone wall, overgrown with moss and vegetation. The wall stands to c.1.2m high and 0.6m wide. The main section is aligned NE-SW, and likely joins with AS01 at the NE to form part of a wider complex of field boundaries.	Post-medieval	204853	704817
AS04	Wall	Easan Tuim Riabhaich	54019	Upstanding remains of a drystone wall, overgrown with moss and vegetation. The wall stands to c.1.2m high and 0.6m wide. The main section is aligned NNW-SSE, and likely joins with AS02 and AS03 to the N to form part of a wider complex of field boundaries.	Post-medieval	204426	704233
AS05	Bridge	Old Bridge of Douglas, Claonairigh - LB11524	20120	Two bridge abutments survive, one on either side of the river. Both are heavily overgrown by trees, moss, and other vegetation, and it is difficult to discern any architectural features. The remains of an old road leading to the NW is visible on the N side of the river. The whole area is within mature deciduous forest on the S side of the A83 road.	Post-medieval	205903	704815
CM01	Cup-marked stone	Achnabreck	54116	Cup-marked rock panel located c.10-20m on the S side of the access track. The site is located in an area of dense vegetation and mixed woodland and is not visible from the track.	Prehistoric	185700	690900
CM02	Long Cairn	Auchoish Long Cairn - SM173	4151	The site of a Scheduled chambered cairn is recorded within the study area, to the W side of the proposed substation footprint. The site could not be accessed due to dense forestry in the surrounding area. Aerial imagery suggests the cairn survives within an open clearing in the forest.	Prehistoric	187038	691120

Asset No.	Asset Type	Asset Name	WOSAS Pin	Survey Notes	Period	Easting	Northing
CM03	Shieling	Auchoish	53820; 59167	The site of a shieling is recorded alongside Auchoish long cairn. The site could not be accessed due to dense forestry in the surrounding area. Aerial imagery suggests the shieling survives within an open clearing in the forest nearby CM02.	Post-medieval	187049	691104
CM04	Standing Stone	Stane Alane - SM213	3973	A standing stone c.2.5m high, standing next to a farm track on the N side of Achnabreck cemetery. The stone is surrounded by bracken which obscures the lower half. Dense woodland shields the NE side of the monument.	Prehistoric	185625	689935
CM05	Cup-marked stone	Achnabreck prehistoric rock carvings - SM90006	4142; 4143	Several outcrops of flat bedrock with prehistoric cup and ring markings. The site lies alongside a woodland path and is fenced off and regularly maintained, though there is some grass and moss coverage in places. The surrounding landscape is predominantly wooded.	Prehistoric	185570	690690
CM06	Cup-marked stone	Achnabreck prehistoric rock carvings - SM12957	61986	An outcrop of bedrock with prehistoric cup and ring markings. The site was not located due to its location within dense woodland. It lies close to CM05.	Prehistoric	185566	690814
CR01	Structure; Croft	Dippin Burn	44902; 59048	The site of a structure/croft is located close to the access track near the bridge over Dippin Burn. The area is heavily overgrown with bracken, grass, and trees, and no remains of the site were visible during survey.	Post-medieval	188640	691000
CR02	Buildings; Croft; Settlement	Craigans	15552; 53815; 59043	The sites of several possible buildings and ruins are located c.20-25m on the SE side of the access track. The track runs along the base of a steep mound and is wooded on both sides at this location. No remains of the sites were visible during survey.	Post-medieval	190613	694107
CR03	Bridge	River Add	59618	Bridge constructed from concrete abutments and metal frame with surface of wood and gravel over which the main access track crosses. Appears to be of relatively recent construction and in modern use.	Modern	191146	694716

Asset No.	Asset Type	Asset Name	WOSAS Pin	Survey Notes	Period	Easting	Northing
CR04	Settlement	Tunns	58560; 15536	Upstanding ruinous remains of a barn/steading associated with a post-medieval settlement at Tunns are located c.10-15m from the access track on the W side. The main structure stands to roof height, although no roof survives, and has smaller attached structures on the W side. There is evidence that other structures, now demolished, were previously attached. The site lies in open ground underneath an OHL route and is overgrown with high grasses and other vegetation both inside and out.	Post-medieval	192070	695370
CR05	Bridge	Tunns	59612	Bridge constructed from concrete abutments and metal frame with surface of wood and gravel over which the main access track crosses. Appears to be of relatively recent construction and in modern use.	Modern	192634	695378
CR06	Shieling	Feorlin	59439	Remains of a shieling are recorded within the proposed substation footprint, but were inaccessible due to dense forestry. Aerial imagery suggests it survives within an open clearing in the forest.	Post-medieval	196123	697550
CR07	Stone alignments and quern quarries	Brainport Bay stone alignments and quern quarries - SM5283	12093; 12094; 4611; 4596; 4601	The Oak Bank alignment was visited and found to be under thick vegetation of high grasses and bracken within a larger wooded area. The monument was not visible.	Prehistoric	197412	695270
CR08	Long Cairn	Crarae Lodge Long Cairn - SM2310	4609	Remains of a chambered cairn situated within Crarae Garden. It is mostly grass-covered, with surrounding trees and lawns and has likely been altered to incorporate it into the garden. There are a set of upright standing stones at the east side, with low sections of coursed drystone wall on either side which may be later additions.	Prehistoric	198602	697289
CR09	Garden	Crarae Garden GDL00118	-	A designed woodland garden featuring several rare Himalayan plants and unusual species. The gardens cover an extensive area and are well-maintained and managed by the NTS.	19th / 20th Century	198231	697803
CR10	Standing stone	Feorlin	-	A standing stone of unknown date stood on the NW side of a forestry track. The stone was c.1.6m high and 1.2m wide and had some moss coverage.	Unknown	196119	697144
CN01	Farmstead; Shieling; Croft	Deucheran Beag	21307; 58355	The site of a post-medieval farmstead is recorded as being close to the NW side of the access track. The area is heavily overgrown with trees and vegetation and no remains of the site were visible from the track during survey.	Post-medieval	177925	643569

Asset No.	Asset Type	Asset Name	WOSAS Pin	Survey Notes	Period	Easting	Northing
CN02	Settlement; Sheepfold	Deucheran Mor	21308; 58359	The remains of a post-medieval settlement and sheepfold are recorded as having been buried under a forestry track turning circle. No remains of the site were visible during survey, but could be preserved below the road.	Post-medieval	177686	643337
CN03	Shieling	Allt Deucheran	58350; 21304	The site of two possible shieling huts is located on the W side of the access track. No remains of the site were visible from the track during survey.	Post-medieval	176361	643216
CN04	Dyke	Braids	69214; 69220; 69222	The remains of three dykes are recorded on the SE side of the access track at Braids. The northern dyke was visible as a bracken covered turf and stone bank alongside a forestry plantation. The edge of the dyke lies alongside the access track bank.	Post-medieval	171924	645055

Appendix 2: List of Survey Photographs

Photo No.	Asset No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
1	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	NE	04/10/2021
2	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	NNW	04/10/2021
3	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe OHL tie-in	NE	04/10/2021
4	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe OHL tie-in	E	04/10/2021
5	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe, showing end of Tom a' Challtuinne ridge	W	04/10/2021
6	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe, showing end of Tom a' Challtuinne ridge	SW	04/10/2021
7	AS01	Record shot of drystone wall	NW	04/10/2021
8	AS01	Record shot of drystone wall	NW	04/10/2021
9	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	NW	04/10/2021
10	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	NNW	04/10/2021
11	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	NNW	04/10/2021
12	-	Landscape view of An Suidhe	N	04/10/2021
13	AS03	Record shot of drystone wall	WSW	04/10/2021
14	AS04	Record shot of drystone wall	SW	04/10/2021
15	AS05	Record shot of Old Bridge of Douglas LB11524	SSW	04/10/2021
16	AS05	Record shot of Old Bridge of Douglas LB11524	SE	04/10/2021
17	AS05	View from Old Bridge of Douglas LB11524, looking towards An Suidhe substation	NW	04/10/2021
18	CM04	Record shot of Stane Alane SM213	E	05/10/2021
19	CM04	Record shot of Stane Alane SM213, looking towards Craig Murrail substation	NE	05/10/2021
20	CM04	Record shot of Stane Alane SM213	SE	05/10/2021
21	-	Record shot of Ach nabreck fallen standing stone SM168	SW	05/10/2021
22	-	Record shot of Ach nabreck fallen standing stone SM168	SW	05/10/2021
23	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	N	05/10/2021
24	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	N	05/10/2021
25	CM05	View from Ach nabreck rock carvings looking towards Craig Murrail substation	E	05/10/2021

Photo No.	Asset No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
26	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	NE	05/10/2021
27	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	NE	05/10/2021
28	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	SE	05/10/2021
29	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	SE	05/10/2021
30	CM06	Location shot of Ach nabreck rock carvings SM12957	N	05/10/2021
31	CM05	Record shot of Ach nabreck prehistoric rock art panels SM90006	SE	05/10/2021
32	CM01	Location shot of Ach nabreck cup-marked stone from access track	E	05/10/2021
33	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (north side)	SE	05/10/2021
34	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (north side)	S	05/10/2021
35	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (north side)	SW	05/10/2021
36	CM02	Location shot of Auchoish long cairn SM173	SW	05/10/2021
37	CM02	Views from approximate location of Auchoish long cairn SM173 looking towards substation	ENE	05/10/2021
38	CM02	Views from approximate location of Auchoish long cairn SM173 looking towards substation	ENE	05/10/2021
39	CM02	Views from approximate location of Auchoish long cairn SM173 looking towards substation	ENE	05/10/2021
40	CM02	Views from approximate location of Auchoish long cairn SM173 looking towards substation	E	05/10/2021
41	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (east side)	NW	05/10/2021
42	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (east side)	WNW	05/10/2021
43	-	Landscape view of Craig Murrail (east side)	W	05/10/2021
44	CR01	Location shot of Dippin Burn structures from access track	W	05/10/2021
45	CR01	Location shot of Dippin Burn structures from access track	E	05/10/2021
46	CR02	Location shot of Craigans buildings from access track	N	05/10/2021

Photo No.	Asset No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
47	CR03	Location shot of bridge over River Add from access track	SW	05/10/2021
48	CR04	Record shot of structure at Tunns from access track	SSW	05/10/2021
49	CR04	Record shot of structure at Tunns from access track	WSW	05/10/2021
50	-	Landscape view looking towards Feorlin and Crarae substation	E	05/10/2021
51	CR05	Location shot of bridge over River Add tributary from access track	NNW	05/10/2021
52	CR07	View over Brainport Bay stone alignment/quern quarry (Oak Bank alignment) SM5283, looking towards Crarae substation	NW	05/10/2021
53	CR08, CR09	Record shot of Crarae Long Cairn SM2310 within Crarae Garden GLD00118, looking towards Crarae substation	WNW	05/10/2021
54	CR08, CR09	Record shot of Crarae Long Cairn SM2310 within Crarae Garden GLD00118	SW	05/10/2021
55	-	Landscape view of access road leading to Crossaig substation	NE	06/10/2021
56	-	Location shot of OHL tie-in on S side of Crossaig	NNW	06/10/2021
57	-	Record shot of tree-fall along OHL tie-in route on S side of Crossaig	NNW	06/10/2021
58	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	NW	06/10/2021
59	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	NW	06/10/2021
60	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	NW	06/10/2021
61	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	NW	06/10/2021
62	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	N	06/10/2021
63	-	Landscape view of Crossaig substation location	NW	06/10/2021
64	CN01	Location shot of Deucheran Beag settlement from access track	SW	06/10/2021
65	CN02	Location shot of Deucheran Mor settlement from access track	SW	06/10/2021
66	CN02	Location shot of Deucheran Mor settlement from access track	NE	06/10/2021
67	-	Landscape view overlooking access track and valley containing shielings	S	06/10/2021
68	-	Landscape view overlooking Braids settlement	SW	06/10/2021

Photo No.	Asset No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
69	SM3179	View towards Killean fort SM3179 located across the river from the access track	SE	06/10/2021
70	-	View towards possible church site at Kilmory from access track	NNW	06/10/2021
71	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SW	07/10/2021
72	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SW	07/10/2021
73	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SSW	07/10/2021
74	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SSE	07/10/2021
75	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SE	07/10/2021
76	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	SE	07/10/2021
77	-	Landscape view of Crarae substation site	S	07/10/2021
78	CR10	Record shot of standing stone	WNW	07/10/2021
79	CR10	Record shot of standing stone	NNE	07/10/2021

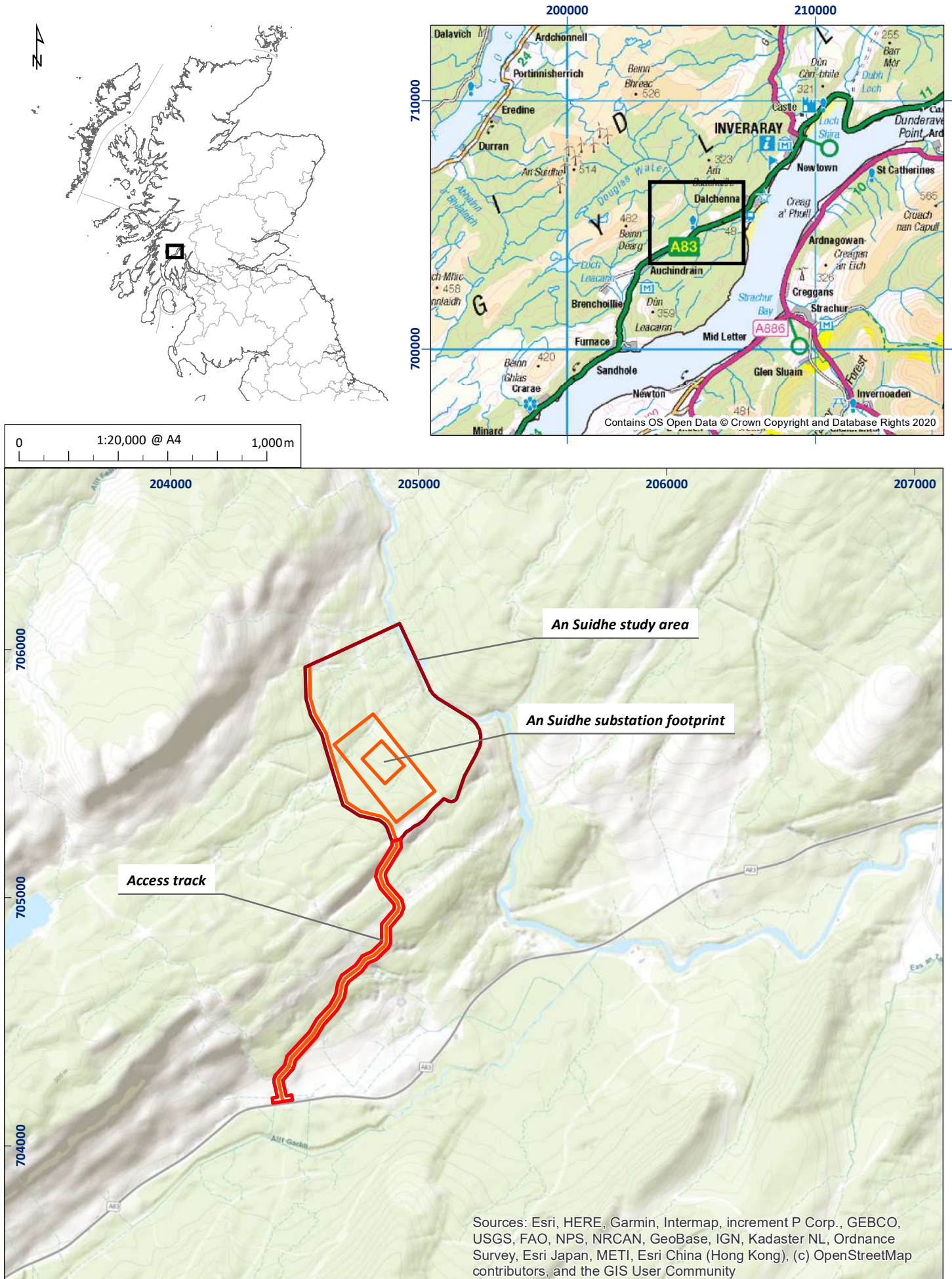


Figure 1: An Suidhe location

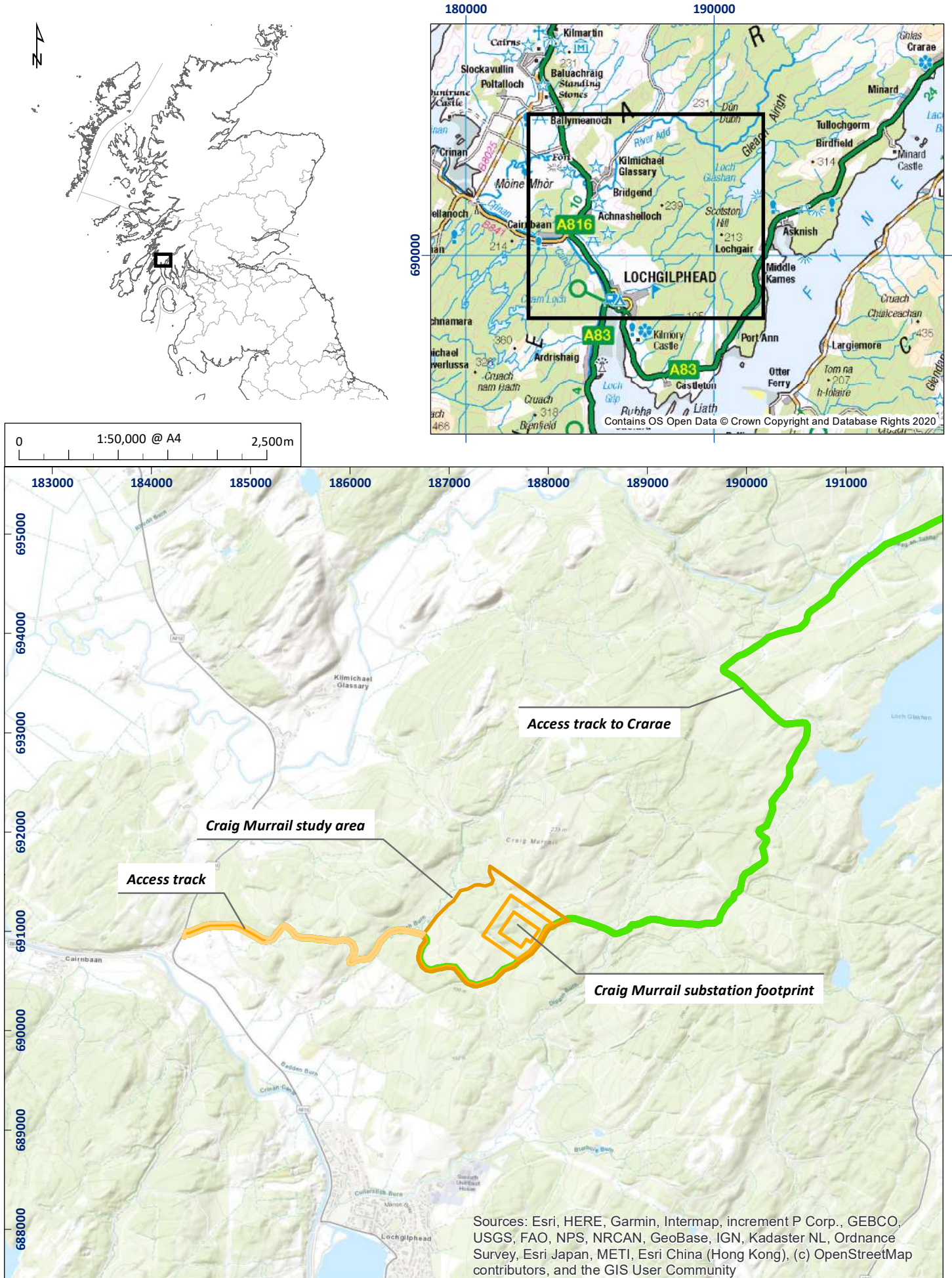


Figure 2: Craig Murrail location

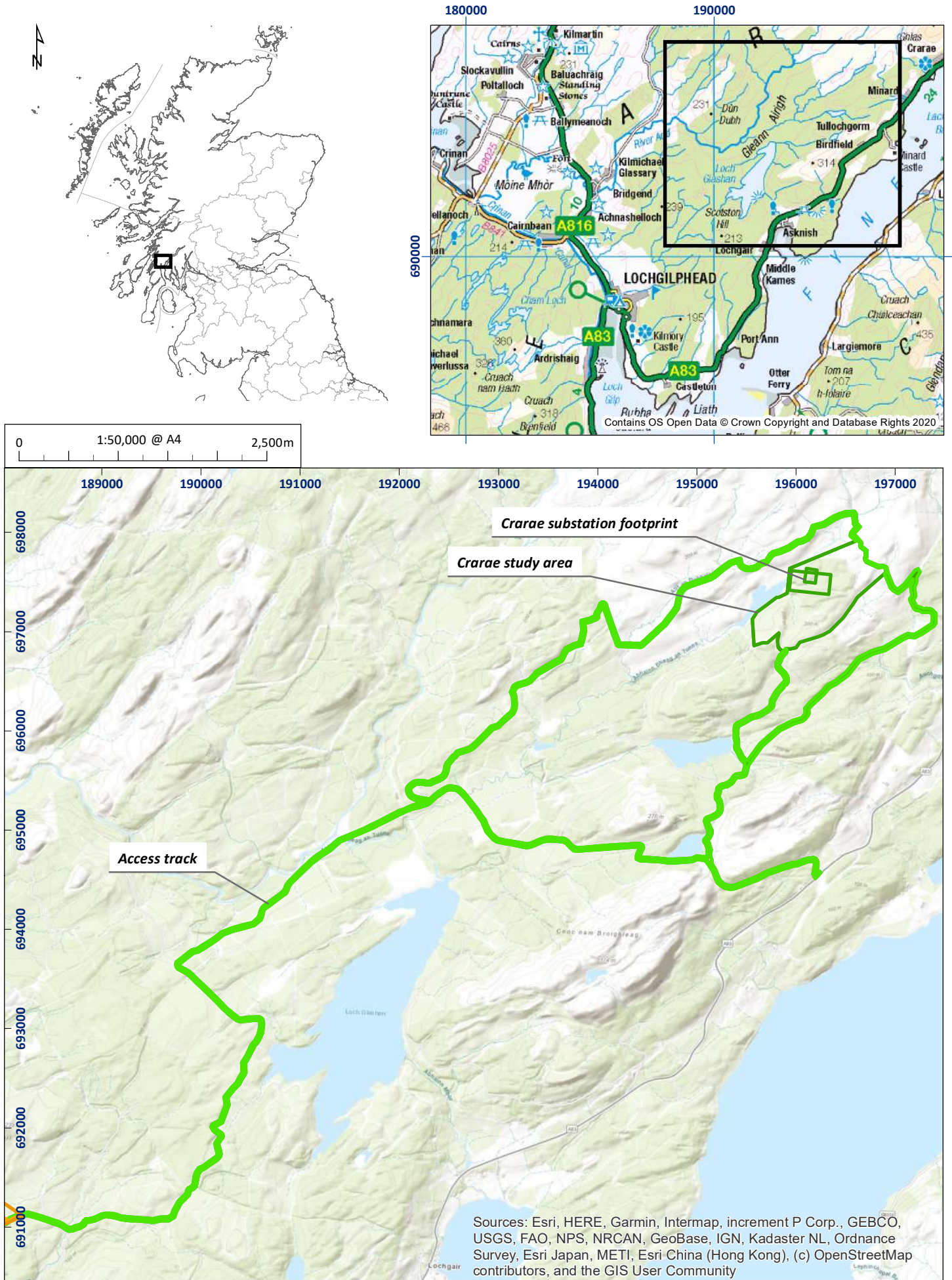


Figure 3: Craae location

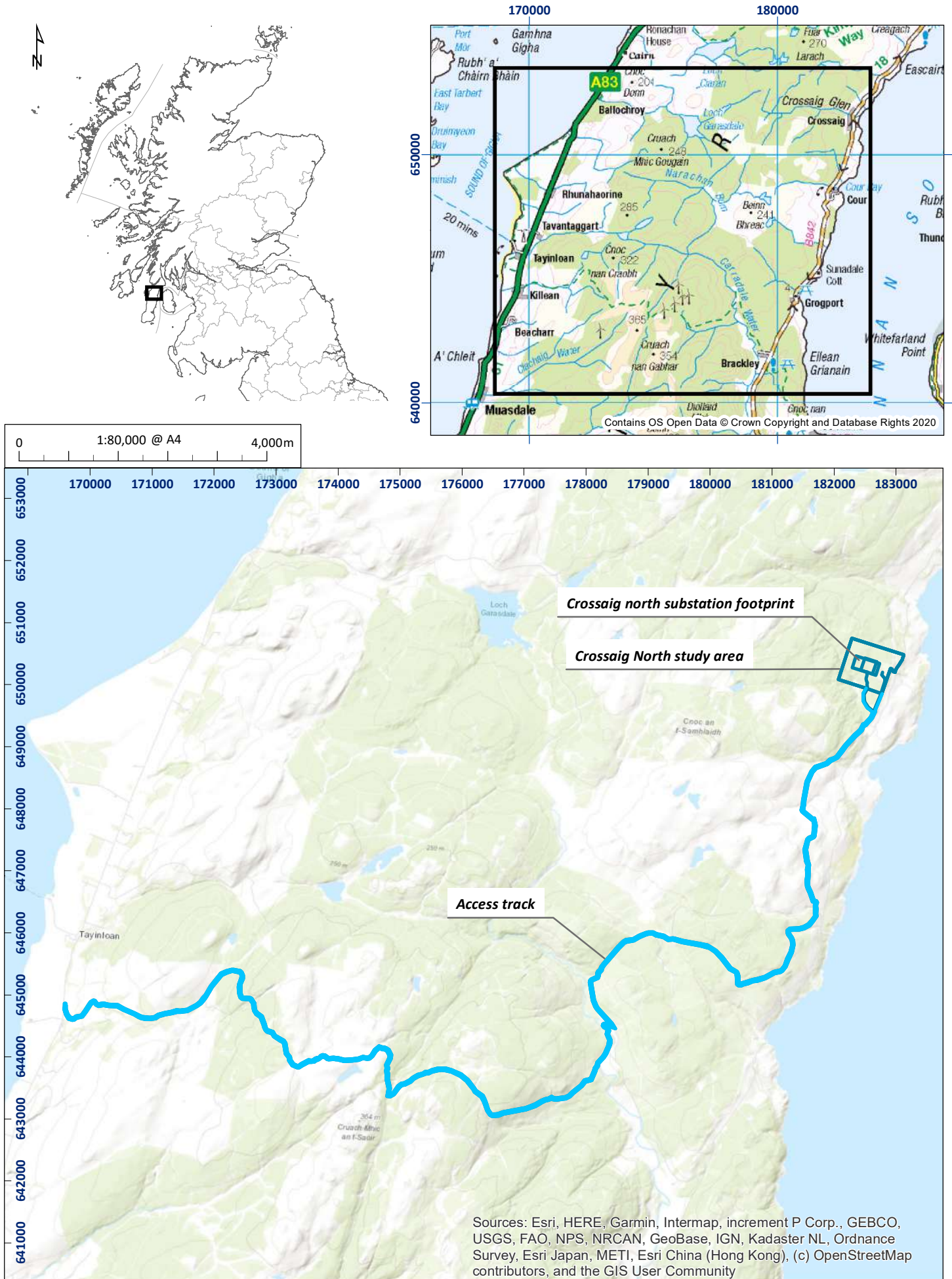


Figure 4: Crossaig North location

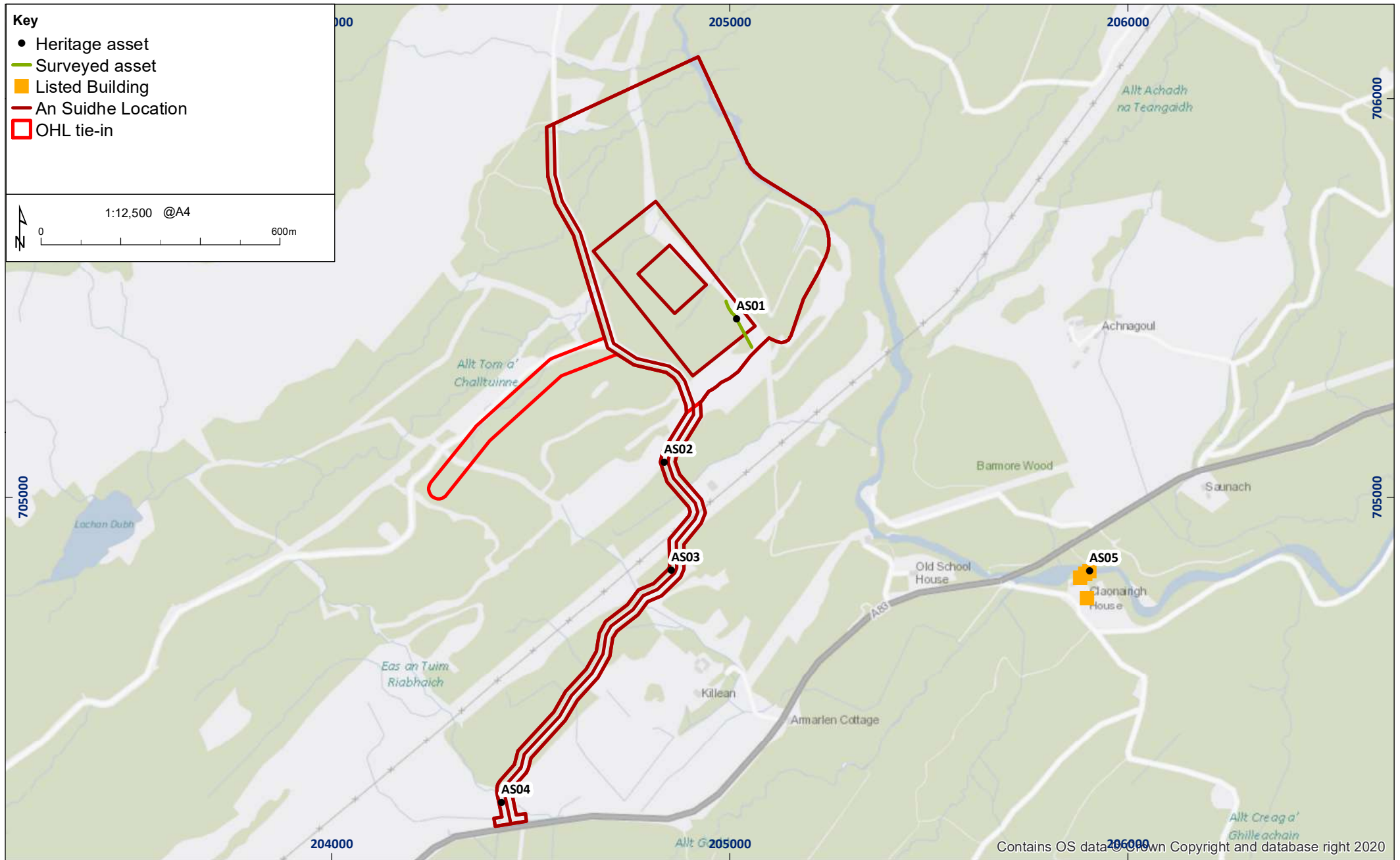


Figure 5: An Suidhe survey results

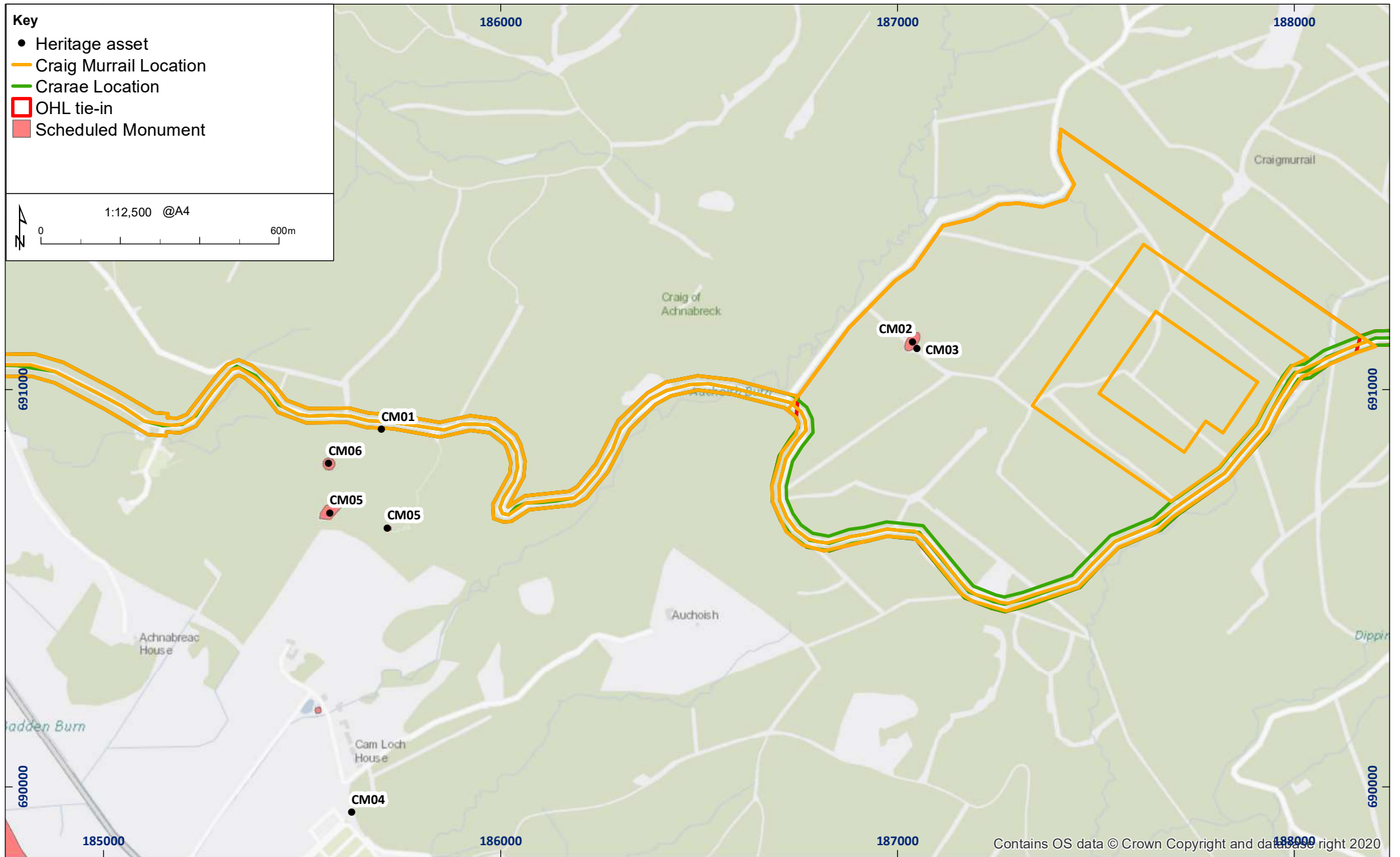


Figure 6: Craig Murrail survey results

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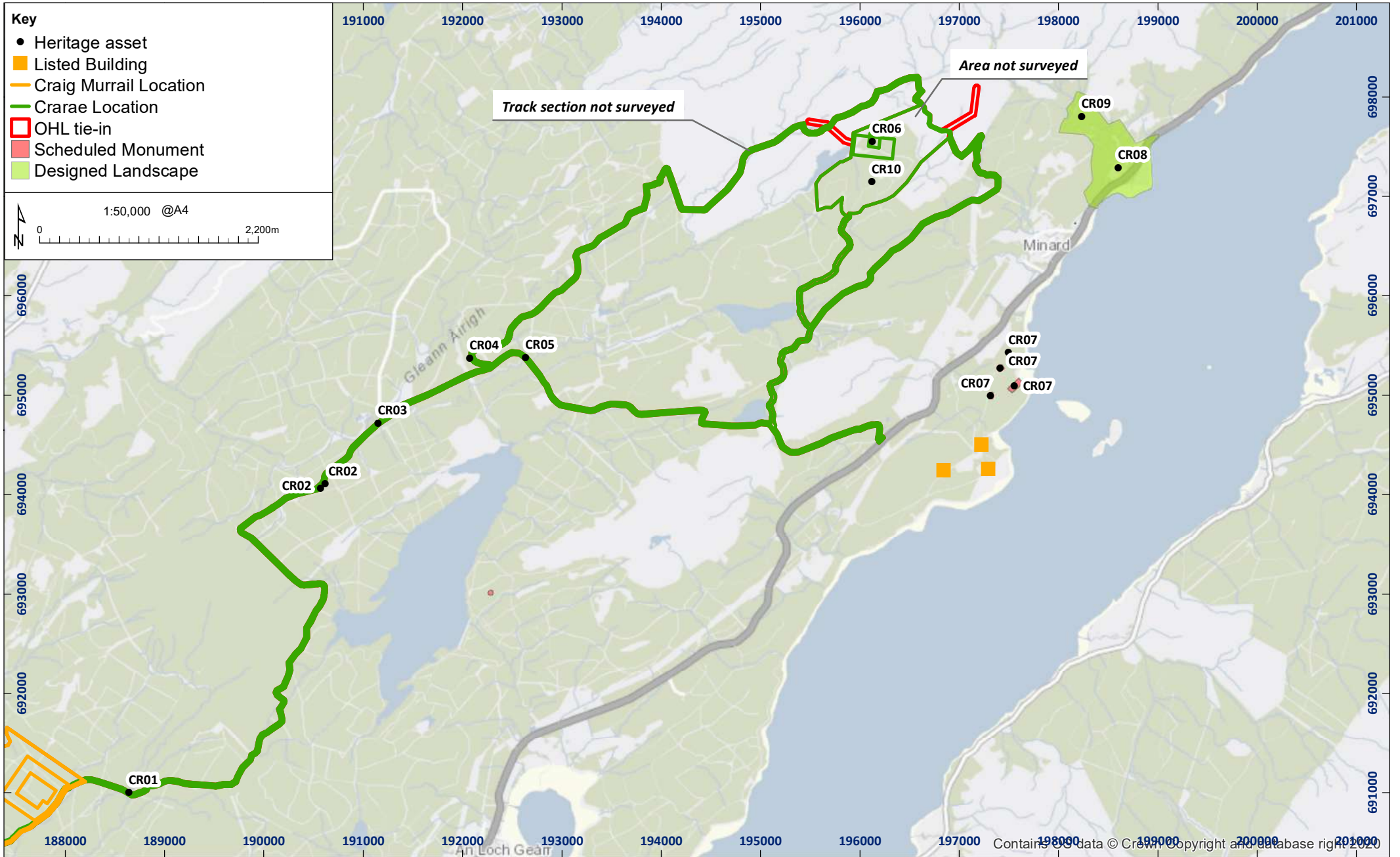


Figure 7: Crarae survey results

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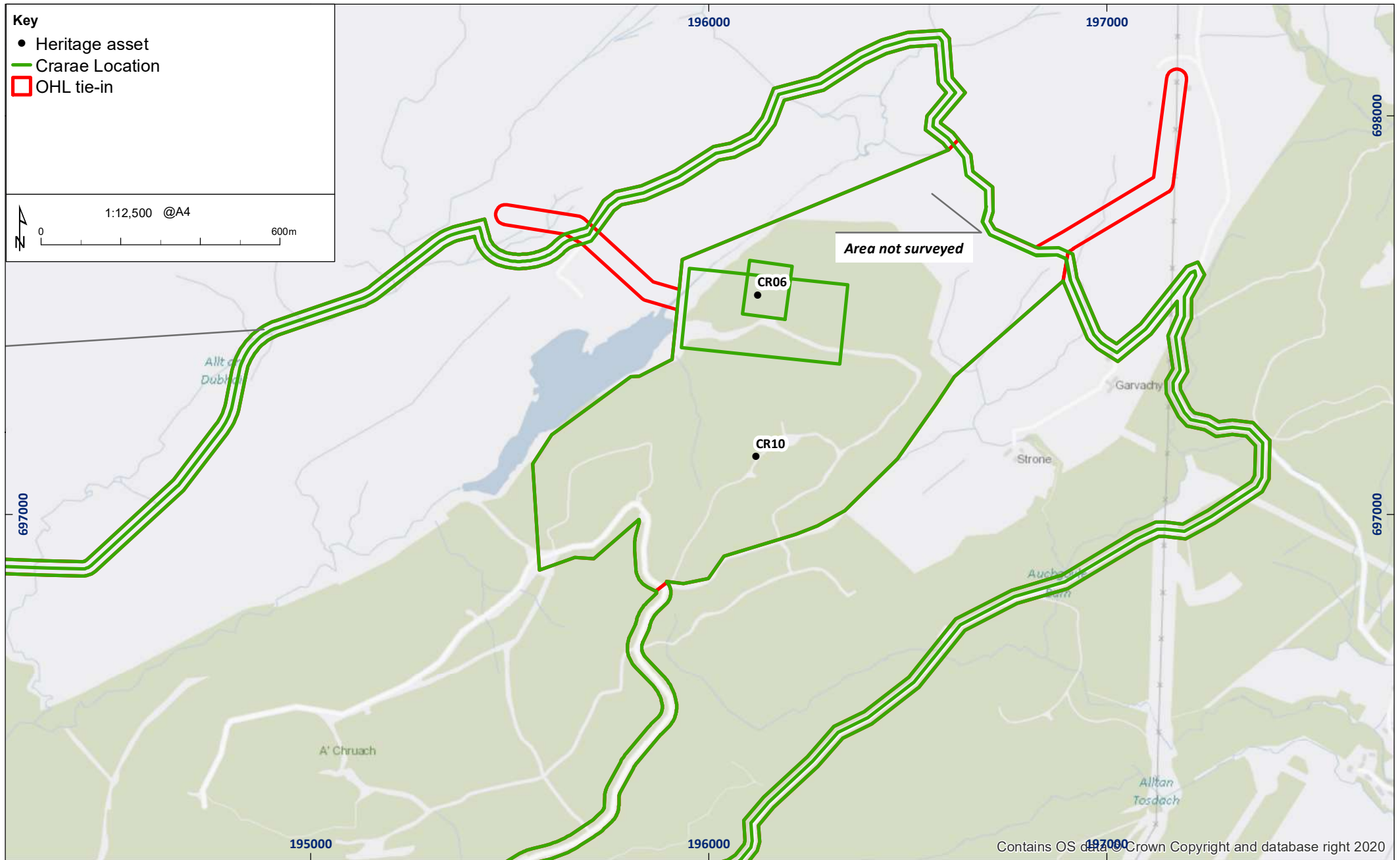


Figure 8: Crarae substation showing archaeological assets

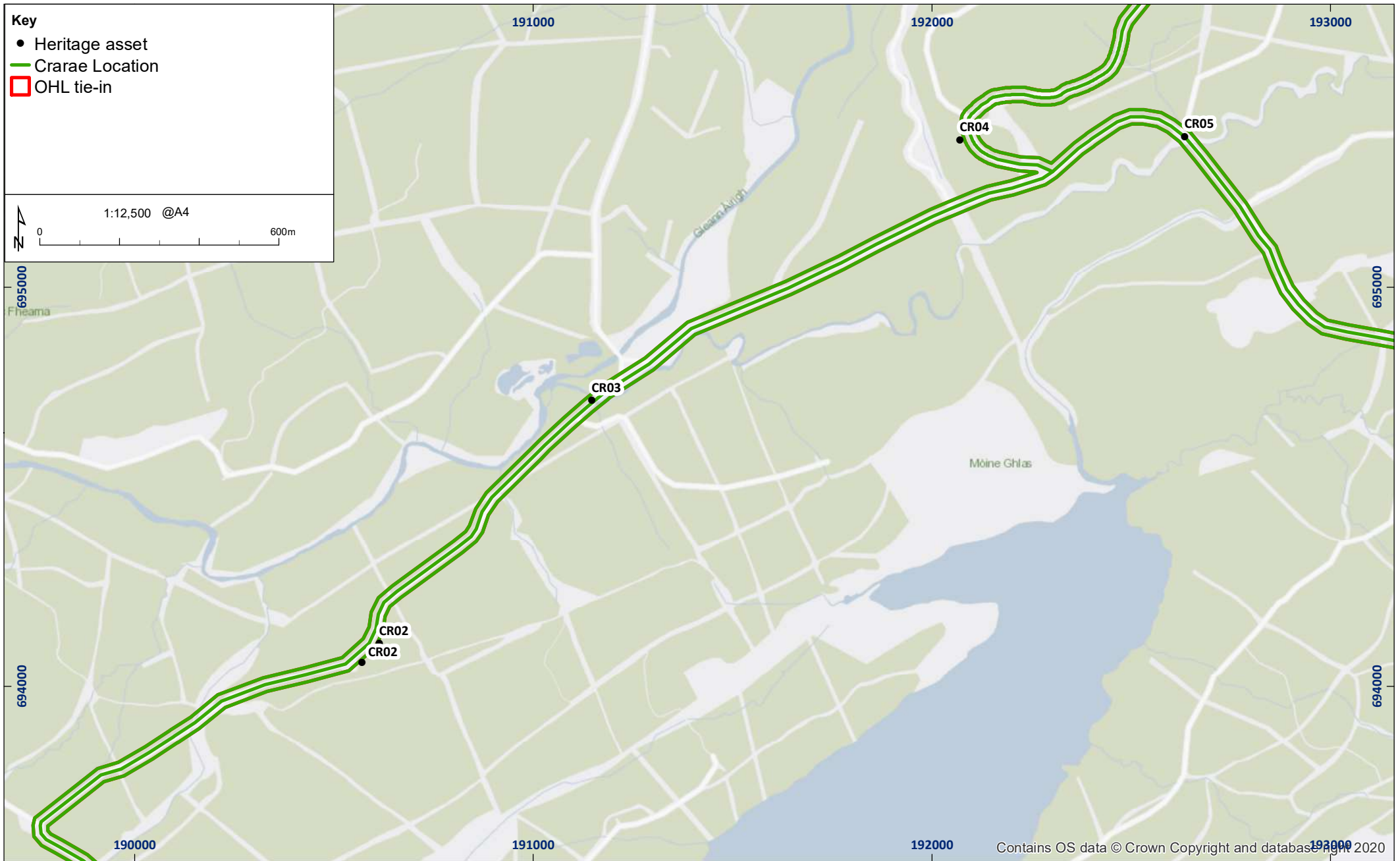


Figure 9: Crarae access track showing archaeological assets

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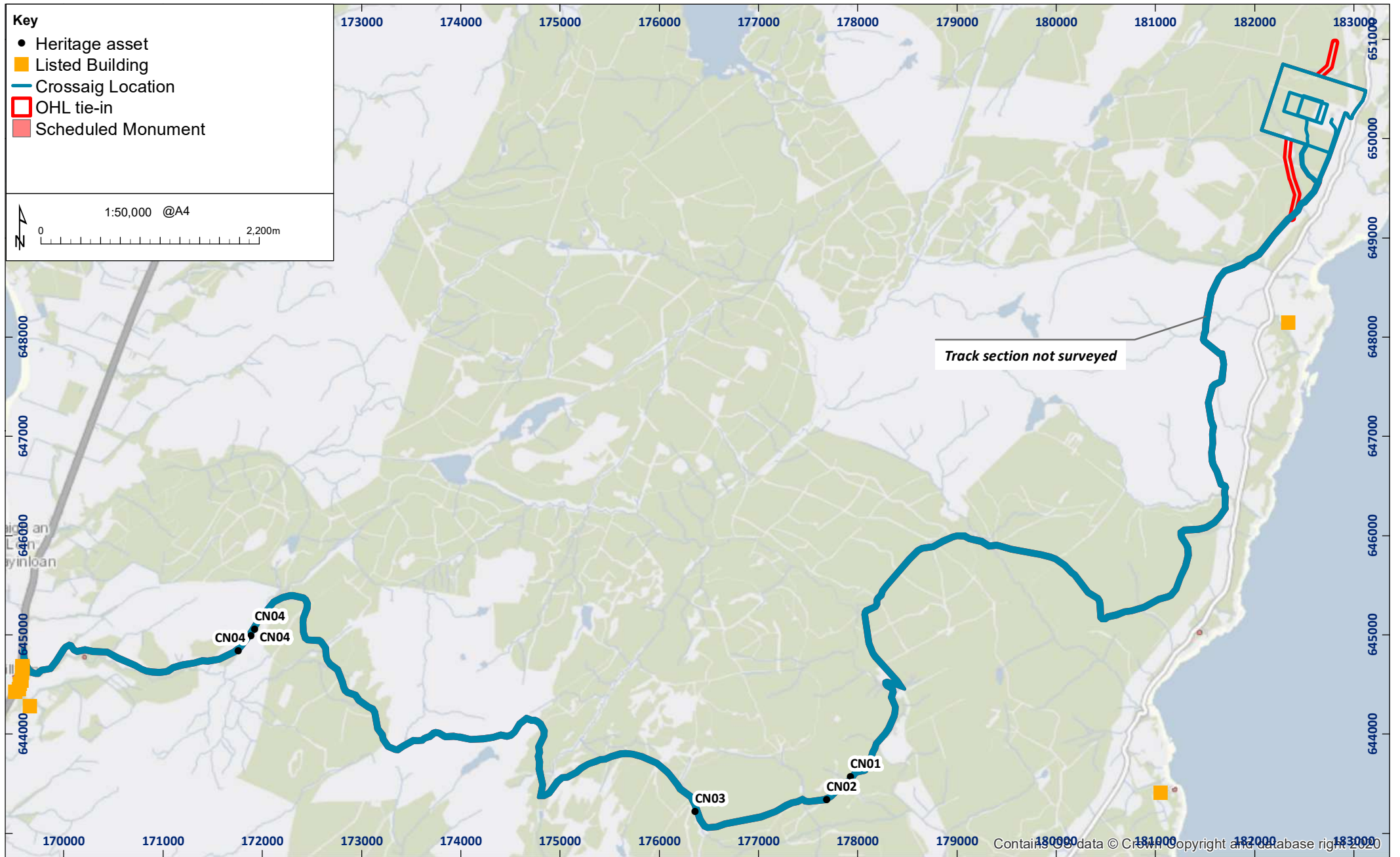
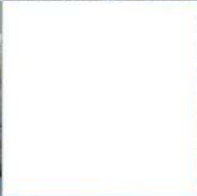


Figure 10: Crossaig North survey results

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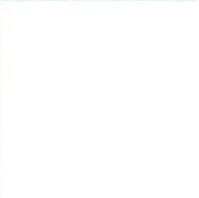
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Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173), Setting Assessment Craig Murrail 275kV Substation, Argyll

AOC Project No: 70649

May 2022



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173), Setting Assessment

Craig Murrail 275kV Substation, Argyll

On Behalf of:	ERM 6th Floor 102 West Port Edinburgh EH3 9DN
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Plate 2: Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) visualisation

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group (AOC) was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to carry out an archaeological setting assessment for Auchoish Long Cairn (Scheduled Monument 173) with regard to the proposed 275kV substation development at Craig Murrail. The monument had been included within a previous desk-based assessment and survey (Stirling 2021) but had not been visited due to its location within dense forestry. Recent consultation with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) recommended further assessment of the cairn be carried out and supported by visualisations depicting views of the proposed development.
- 1.2 Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) was visited in early 2022 and a photomontage and visualisation created. The visualisation confirmed that there would be no intervisibility between the monument and the proposed development, even in the event of tree felling. As such, the development is deemed to have no impact on the setting of the cairn.

2 PREVIOUS SETTING ASSESSMENT FOR AUCHOISH LONG CAIRN (SM173)

- 2.1 AOC was commissioned by ERM to undertake an archaeological setting assessment of Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) with regard to the proposed 275kV substation development at Craig Murrail. An initial assessment of the cairn was carried out in October 2021 (Stirling 2021) and identified that the monument lay approximately 400m west of the proposed substation footprint. The location of the cairn could not be accessed during the survey due to dense woodland coverage (**Plate 1**), but an assessment was made based on previously known details about the site and survey of the surrounding landscape. The original setting assessment, which was undertaken in line with HES's Managing Change guidance note on setting (2016 updated 2020) is included below.
- 2.2 The cairn is recorded as a Clyde-type chambered long cairn surviving in a forestry clearing. It is recorded as being up to 45m long, 17m wide and 1.6m high. It has a forecourt facing north-northeast with three orthostats marking the façade and three further fallen stones. The monument originates from the Neolithic period and was likely used for communal burial practices over a long period of time.
- 2.3 The cairn lies on a northwest-facing slope overlooking the Auchoish Burn, although modern forestry plantation currently blocks views from and to the monument. Prior to woodland creation, the cairn would have commanded views along the valley and across to Achnashelloch cairn (WOSAS pin 4145) on the opposite slope, suggesting that wide landscape views were important to its setting, as were its relationships to other monuments. An extensive area of prehistoric rock carvings at Ach nabreck is located c.1.5km down the valley from the cairn, as well as two prehistoric standing stones (SM168; SM213), and its position in reference to these was probably also important. In relation to the proposed substation, the cairn lies on the opposite side of a small hill and even with the removal of surrounding forestry, it is possible that views would be limited toward the option footprint and are likely to have been of less importance to its setting.
- 2.4 Due to the prominent landscape position and importance of relationships between other monuments, the importance of setting to Auchoish Long Cairn is deemed high, however, views to the east (in the direction of the substation) were likely of less importance than views along the Auchoish Burn. The monument is of national importance both due to its well-preserved condition and potential for buried deposits to survive, but also because of its relationship to other significant prehistoric assets in the area. In its currently proposed location, the proposed substation is thought to have a low potential to impact the setting of the monument due to the likelihood of limited visibility to the substation and the presence of an existing OHL in that direction. However, if the proposed location of the substation is moved west within the study area there is potential for greater impacts upon the setting of the asset.

3 RESPONSE/REQUEST FROM HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

- 3.1 Consultation with HES regarding the proposed substation development identified the need for further photographic setting assessment to be undertaken at Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173). The comment from HES was as follows:

'We previously noted that we consider it unlikely that a substation within the options closest to the monument proposed would significantly impact the setting of the scheduled long cairn Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173). However, we understand from the information provided there will be an additional area for temporary works to the north east of the proposed development. We would recommend that any planning application for the substation considers the potential for additional impacts from the temporary works, and that this is supported with visualisations depicting views of the proposed development to and from the designated asset (SM173).'

- 3.2 The objective of this work was to supplement the original setting assessment with a visualisation created from a photomontage of the monument. This would allow potential impacts from the proposed development to be further assessed.

4 VISUALISATION METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Viewpoint photography was undertaken at an agreed selection of locations in accordance with industry best practice described in the Landscape Institute's *Visual Representation of Development Proposals: Technical Guidance Note 06/2019* (2019), associated Technical Information Notes, and other accepted good practice. The precise locations were adjusted 'in the field' as required to illustrate the most open views available in the locality.
- 4.2 The photography was undertaken using a high quality digital SLR camera with full frame sensor and a 50mm fixed focal length lens in combination with a panoramic-head equipped tripod at 1.5m height. The resulting photographs were combined into panoramas using specialist computer software for use in visualisation production.
- 4.3 Detailed viewpoint information (i.e: GPS grid co-ordinates; ground level information; compass bearings; and any other known references) were also recorded on site to inform the accurate alignment of the photographs with the computer model.

5 FURTHER SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The photomontage has confirmed the current situation of Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) within forestry plantation, with views limited in all directions by tree cover. The cairn sits on sloping ground, with contours rising to the east to the summit of a small hill. In the event of forestry felling, the cairn would have clear views to the northwest, west, and southwest, but views east would be limited by rising ground. The visualisation (**Plate 2**) shows the location of the proposed substation in relation to the monument and confirms that there would be no intervisibility, even in the event of tree felling, due to the position of the substation below the horizon.
- 5.2 The previous assessment deemed the importance of setting to Auchoish Long Cairn as high, due to its prominent landscape position and the importance of relationships between other monuments. However, the lack of intervisibility between the cairn and the proposed substation means the development will have no impact on the setting of the cairn.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The photomontage created for Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) confirmed the current situation of the monument within forest plantation, with limited views in all directions. The visualisation showed that the proposed development would lie below the horizon and as such, there would be no intervisibility between the two. Although, the importance of setting to the cairn is deemed high, the proposed development will not impact the setting of the cairn.

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Plate 1: Location shot of Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) from the proposed development, facing southwest



Plate 2: Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) visualisation

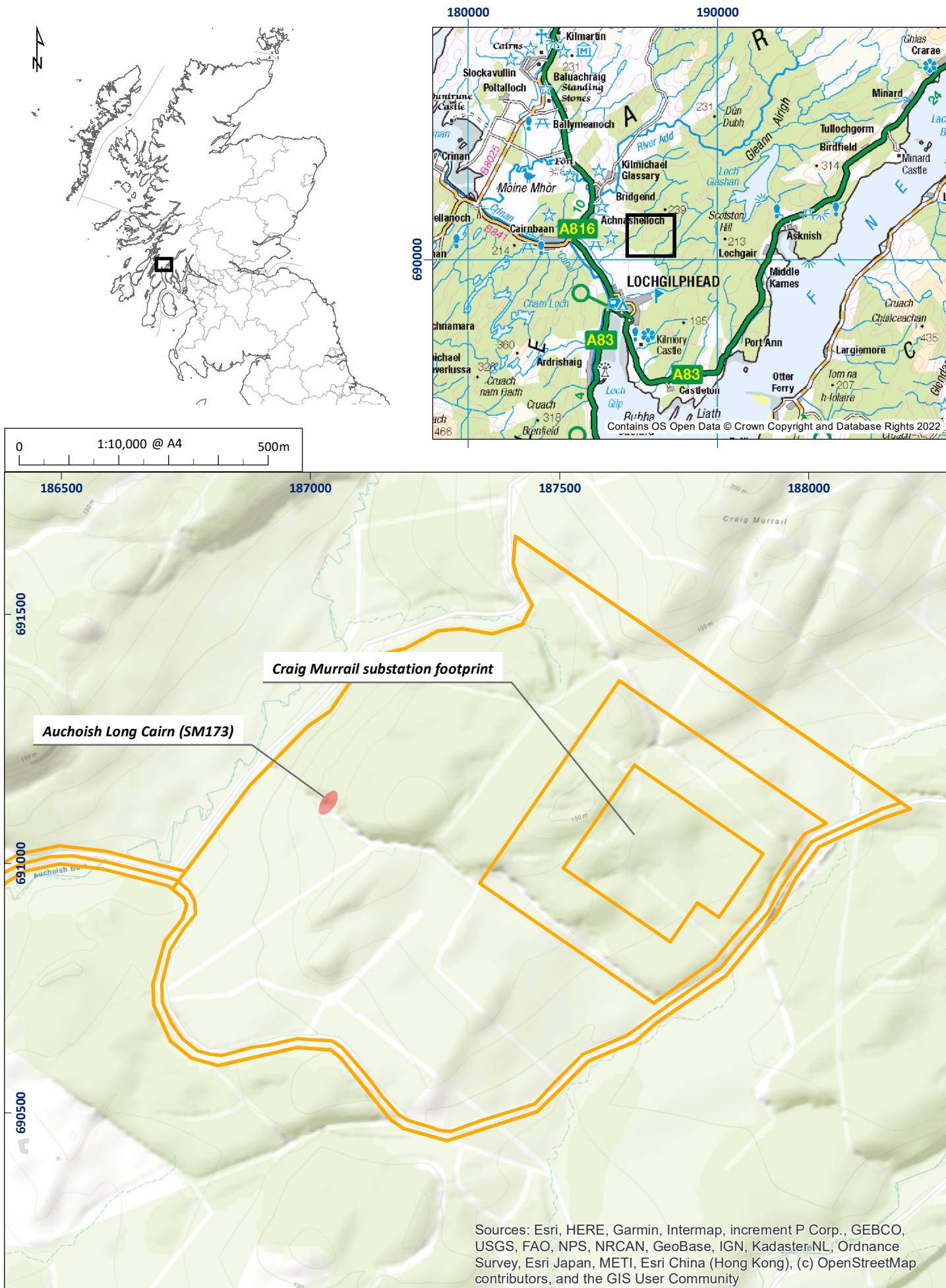
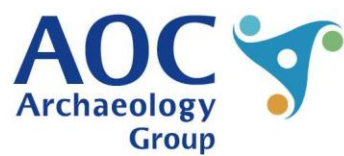


Figure 1: Location of Auchoish Long Cairn (SM173) and Craig Murrail proposed substation 04/70649/REP/01/01



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