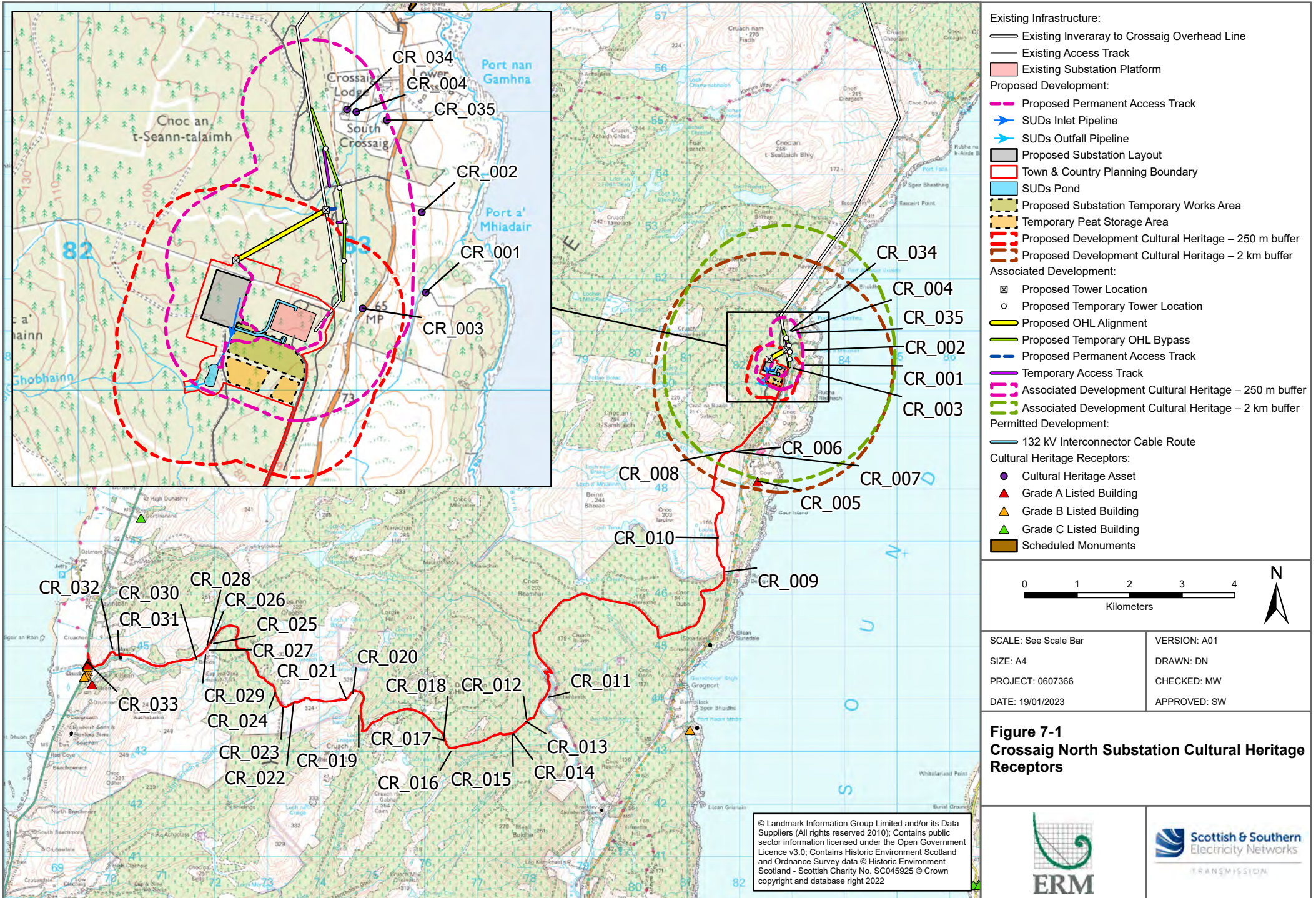


Annex R - Cultural Heritage Appraisal and Site Gazetteer

February 2023





Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CR_001	South Crossaig: Enclosure (Period Unassigned)	The site is an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1870, sheet ccxxiv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992).	Non-Designated	CanID 154373
CR_002	South Crossaig	Direction Arrow Second World War	Non-Designated	CanID 348639
CR_003	South Crossaig: Milestone	Site is milestone that was recorded on the verge just west of the A842 public road. No further information was provided.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 68167
CR_004	“Crossaig Centroid” Mary Stewart: Crossaig, Kilbrannan Sound, Firth Of Clyde Fairey Albacore I: Kilbrannan Sound, Firth Of Clyde Fairey Barracuda li: Kilbrannan Sound, Firth Of Clyde Blackburn Roc: Kilbrannan Sound, Firth Of Clyde	Centroid location for Crossaig Bay for five points two 19 th century schooners, and three 20 th century aircraft that are in the bay but their exact location is unknown	Non-Designated	Canmore ID 218887 286383 302776 302777 302778
CR_005	Cour House	921-2. Oliver Hill, architect. Large, outstanding Arts and Crafts house in an English Mediaeval style. Two storeyed. Whinstone rubble walls and chimneys. Purbeck stone slates. Steel casement windows. Roughly symmetrical entrance front, flanked by round	Listed Building Category A	LB18360

Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
		towers and short wings, has door to entrance lobby behind which is a large Hall. There is a Library to the East of the Hall and a long rear wing to the West. In the re-entrant angle is a terrace. Statement of special interest states it is An astonishing country house designed by the English architect, Oliver Hill, for J B Gray, a shipping magnate, on the site of an old farmhouse. And that the house is a powerful example of Arts and Crafts architecture, which also looks forward to the modernism that was to mark out Hill's career in the 1930's.		
CR_006	Cour, March Cott: Farmstead (Period Unassigned)(Possible)	2008-2010 field survey recorded the remains of an enclosure of which only small sections are visible amidst thick bracken cover. At NR 81930 48706 the wall is 0.7 m wide and 1 m high. A turf-covered earthen field bank was recorded at NR 81933 48708. Only a small section of the bank was visible due to thick bracken in that area, although the line of the feature could be discerned by a line of higher vegetation growth marking the course of the bank. Due to the dense bracken cover, the building could not be located, but is present on historical mapping.	Non-Designated	CanID 349134
CR_007	Gortanclouche: Building; Enclosure; Field Boundary	This site consists of the remains of an enclosure of which only small sections are visible amidst thick bracken cover. At 181930 648706 the wall is 0.7 m wide and 1 m high. A turf-covered earthen field bank was recorded at 181933 648708. Remains of associated house seen in historic mapping has not yet been identified.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 62720
CR_008	Kintyre, Cour: Enclosure (Period Unassigned)	Banked enclosure. Previous fieldwork has documented the western boundary.	Non-Designated	CanID 355719
CR_009	Deargalli: Building; Enclosure	A small section of field bank (11a) at 181780 646483, circa. 20 m long, 1 m wide and 0.5 m high, may be the remains of the Deargalli enclosure. The area was covered in dense vegetation at the time of the field visit, restricting thorough survey, and the remains of the building depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition may still survive. The remains of an associated house shown on historic mapping has not yet been identified.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 62724

Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CR_010	Gortan an t-Sailleir: Field boundary	This site consists of a low-relief field bank, measuring 1.5 m wide and 0.5 m high. A ditch runs along the northern section of the bank.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 62723
CR_011	Auchenbreck: Farmstead	A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings, one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1870, sheet ccxxxvi). Two roofed buildings and one partially roofed building enclosing part of a courtyard are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1988).	Non-Designated	WOSAS 45049
CR_012	Deucheran Beag / Farachan Mill: Farmstead; Shieling (possible)	Farmstead possible shieling that consists of lightly raised, stony platform. Two enclosures are formed at either end of the building by dry stone dykes, which also run alongside a relatively well preserved trackway to the NW of the building platform. To the immediate NW of the building platform, amongst some trees, is a shieling-like structure from which an irregular turf dyke runs uphill into the plantation. Cast iron relics have been found on the site with a date of 1808 on them.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 21307
CR_013	Deucheran Beg: Croft	Old House foundations, Sheepfold, shieling, old track & Turf Dykes, Harrow identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Deucheran forest area.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 58355
CR_014	Deucheran Mor: Settlement	Croft foundations, buried under turning area, former settlement on NMRS, the site was identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Deucheran forest area	Non-Designated	WOSAS 58359
CR_015	Deucheran Mor / Farachan Hill: Settlement; Sheepfold	The sites is a settlement and sheepfold, it consists of a tight grouping of four buildings is shown on the OS first edition maps at c.NR 7767 4332. Today this group is buried beneath a forestry road and turning circle, which had been built up when constructed, hence the buildings may survive below. A well preserved dry stone wall, of unusual construction, runs for c.200 m alongside a trackway leading WSW of the site to a ford on the Allt Fheannag. A sheepfold at NR 7761 4306 is probably related to the site, and has turf dykes running from it into the plantations.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 21308

Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CR_016	Deucheran: Shieling	Shieling site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Deucheran forest area	Non-Designated	WOSAS 58351
CR_017	Deucheran: Shieling	Shieling site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the Deucheran forest area	Non-Designated	WOSAS 58350
CR_018	Allt Deucheran: Shieling-hut	This site consists of a well preserved sub circular mound 4.5 m across (max) and 0.7 m in height with a dished interior. It is thought to have been a shieling.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 21304
CR_019	Cruach Na Naich: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43248
CR_020	Cruach Na Naich: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43249
CR_021	Cruach Na Naich: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43250
CR_022	Allt Chaltuinn: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43251
CR_023	Cruach A'bhodaidh: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43252
CR_024	Cruach A'bhodaidh: Quarry	Quarry site recorded during a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of a proposed wind farm development.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 43253
CR_025	Loch Dirigadale: Cup Marked Stone (Prehistoric)	This cup-marked boulder measures 0.8 m by 0.7 m. On its upper face, which is inclined to the NW, there are at least nine cup marks.	Non-Designated	CanID 38891

Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CR_026	Braids: Dyke	This site is a fragment of dyke that runs NE into a conifer plantation, adjacent to a quarry site. The dyke measures up to 1.4 m spread and stands up to 0.7 m high, and is defined by the bracken growing on it a prehistoric ritual and funerary long cairn added the HES 19/08/1963. No additional information has been provided by HES.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 69214
CR_027	Braids: Dyke	This site is a curving dyke to the W of lime kiln and cut through by the track at the N end measures up to 1.6 m spread and stands up to 0.6 m high. The dyke is covered by dense bracken stands.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 69220
CR_028	Braids: Limekiln	A limekiln is marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition Maps (1:2500). It is not marked on modern maps. A field survey conducted in 2018 was unsuccessful in locating the kiln.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 62884
CR_029	Braids: Dyke	This site is a well-preserved section of stone-built dyke with coping stones runs along the boundary of Survey Area 2, adjacent to the farmstead at Braids, which is excluded from the proposed woodland creation scheme. The dyke measures up to 0.7 m wide and stands up to 1.4 m high. The dyke encloses the NE and N sides of the Braids farmstead	Non-Designated	WOSAS 69222
CR_030	Braids / Braids 3 / Bragaid: Cup-markings	This is a rock art site consisting of 8 solo cups on southern face and 7 solo cups on eastern and top face of a boulder.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 15558
CR_031	Fort NE of Killean	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)	Designated	SM3179
CR_032	Kilmory: Church (possible)	There appears to have been a church or chapel at Kilmory (NR 700 449). Orig Paroch Scot 1854.	Non-Designated	WOSAS 3495
CR_033	North Wing, North Range, The Doll's Houses, Killean	A remarkably distinguished group of four Arts and Crafts buildings housing workers on Killean Estate. Part of A group with school, steading and ruined medieval church and Killean House (LB12005) and lodge.	Designated Category A	LB43266,

Gazetteer ID	Asset Name	Description	Designation	ID
CR_034	Remotely Sensed Asset	Identified by ERM in aerial imagery in 2022. The asset appears to be the foundation remains of a farmstead.	Non-Designated	--
CR_035	South Crossaig	Farmstead (Period Unassigned), comprising of four roofed buildings, one unroofed building, one roofed structure and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1870, sheet ccxxiv). One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map	Non-Designated	CanID 154370

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

AOC Project No: 26020

October 2021



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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