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Proposed Crossaig Substation Service Road, Kintyre Appendix 2: Cultural Heritage

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**Proposed Crossaig Substation
Service Road, Kintyre
Appendix 2: Cultural Heritage**

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ANNEX

1. Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets within a 400m study corridor centred on the proposed service road

FIGURES

1. Cultural Heritage Constraints

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report considers the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the construction of a permanent service road to Crossaig substation, Kintyre, Argyll and Bute. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and has been informed by information and comments received from Historic Scotland, West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and AMEC.
- 1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:
- Identify the cultural heritage baseline;
 - Consider the proposed service road route in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
 - Assess the potential effects of the construction and operation of the service road on heritage assets, focusing upon likely direct (physical) impacts; and
 - Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects and assess residual impacts taking this mitigation into account.
- 1.3 The potential for construction (direct) impacts upon heritage assets has been considered within a 400m study corridor centred along the proposed service road; as illustrated on the Cultural Heritage Figure 1. This Figure shows the proposed service road route and the location of heritage assets located within the study area. Annex 1 provides a gazetteer of the cultural heritage assets located within the study area and provides an indication of the relative heritage importance of each.
- 1.4 Given the nature of the development, comprising of a 4-6m wide stone road which, for the most part runs through an area of commercial forestry, it is considered that the development would have no impacts on the settings of cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape and this aspect of the assessment has therefore been scoped out of further consideration.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 2.1 The primary planning guidance comprises the National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (NPF3) (The Scottish Government 2014a); Scottish Historic Environment Policy document (SHEP) (Historic Scotland 2011), Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014b) and Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011) at national level, and, at the regional and local level, the Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (November 2002), Argyll and Bute Local Plan (August 2009), Argyll and Bute Council Proposed Local Development Plan (February 2013).

National Legislation and Policy

National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (NPF3) (2014)

- 2.2 NPF3 is government policy on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across the country (Paragraph 1). The Framework provides the strategic spatial policy context for decisions and actions by the Government and its agencies, and brings together the Governments plans and strategies in economic development, regeneration, energy, environment, climate change, transport and digital infrastructure to provide a coherent vision of how Scotland should evolve over the next 20 to 30 years.
- 2.3 One of the main elements of the spatial strategy set out in NPF3 is the intention to respect, enhance and make responsible use of Scotland's cultural assets. (Section 4: A natural resilient place) and the framework recognises the contribution made by our cultural heritage to our economy, cultural identity and quality of life. Planning authorities are required to consider the Framework when preparing development plans, and it is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011

- 2.4 This sets out the Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment: that the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations; to secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment; and that the people of Scotland and visitors to Scotland value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014

- 2.5 Historic environment resources include statutory and non-statutory designations. Those relevant to the following assessment are: Listed Buildings, and other historic environment interests. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields and no Conservation Areas that would be affected by the Proposed Development. SPP requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting (Paragraph 112).

Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011

- 2.6 PAN 2/2011 advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (Paragraph 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (Paragraph 6). The desirability of preserving a

monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and / or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (Paragraph 14).

Regional Policy

Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (Approved November 2002)

- 2.7 The Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (Approved November 2002) provides a development strategy which, amongst other objectives, aims to promote the safeguarding and enhancement of the historic environment. It states that development which, by reason of location, siting, scale, form, design or cumulative impact, damages or undermines the key environmental features of a visually contained or wider landscape or coastscape shall be treated as ‘non-sustainable’ and is contrary to this policy (STRAT DC 8). In addition, Policy Strat DC 9 states that protection, conservation, enhancement and positive management of the historic environment is promoted. Development that damages or undermines the historic, architectural or cultural qualities of the historic environment will be resisted; particularly if it would affect a Listed Building or its setting. Detailed policy and proposals for the protection of the historic environment are set out in the Local Plan.

Local Policy

Argyll and Bute Local Plan (Adopted 2009)

- 2.8 Policy LP ENV13 (a) states that, development impact on Listed Buildings states that development affecting a listed building or its setting shall preserve the building or its setting, and any features of special or historic interest that it possesses. Where development would affect a heritage asset or its setting the developer will be expected to satisfactorily demonstrate that the impact of the development upon that asset has been assessed and that measures will be taken to preserve and enhance the special interest of the asset.
- 2.9 In addition, POLICY LP ENV17 (Sites of Archaeological Importance) states that there is a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing the existing archaeological heritage and any future discoveries found in Argyll and Bute. The plan sets out advice for prospective developers where proposed development would affect a site of archaeological significance.

Argyll and Bute Proposed Local Development Plan (October 2014)

- 2.10 Argyll and Bute’s Proposed Local Development Plan sets out a settlement strategy and spatial framework for how the Council wants to see the region develop to 2024 and beyond. The Local Development Plan, once adopted will replace the current Development Plan that consists of the Argyll and Bute Structure Plan and Local Plan.

- 2.11 The Plan states that Argyll and Bute enjoys a rich and immensely varied cultural and historic built heritage and that there is a need to care for and properly maintain the built heritage, and wherever possible seek to enhance it. Policy LDP 3 states that Argyll and Bute Council will assess applications for planning permission with the aim of protecting conserving and where possible enhancing the built and human environment. A development proposal will not be supported when it does not protect, conserve or where possible enhance the established character of the built environment in terms of its location, scale, form and design and where it has a significant adverse effect on the special qualities of integrity of designed built environment sites.

Argyll and Bute Proposed Local Development Plan: Supplementary Guidance (February 2013)

- 2.12 The Supplementary Guidance sets out in more detail how the planning policies contained within the Proposed Development Plan will be applied. In regards of Built Heritage the Supplementary Guidance reiterates the policies set out in the Argyll and Bute Local Plan, see above (those policies relevant to this study include: SG LDP ENV 16 (a) - Development Impact on Listed Buildings, and SG LDP ENV 20 - Development Impact on Sites of Archaeological Importance).

3. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

General

- 3.1 The study was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's 'Code of Conduct' (IfA 2014), and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (IfA 2012).
- 3.2 A desk-based study focused on a 400m study corridor, centred on the proposed development, to assess the potential cultural heritage sensitivity of the proposed development and its environ.

Desk Based Assessment

- 3.3 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations and extent of cultural heritage assets with statutory and non-statutory designations within the study area. The following data was assessed:
- Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Conservation Areas were downloaded as GIS from the Historic Scotland Data Warehouse (Historic Scotland 2014).

- Information on known heritage assets within the study area was obtained from the WoSAS Historic Environment Record (HER) in August 2014.
 - Information on the character and condition of known cultural heritage assets within the proposed development site was obtained from CANMORE (RCAHMS 2014a), the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) database.
 - Results from the proposed Kintyre to Hunterston Circuit Overhead Line from Carradale to Cour (Jones 2010a); the proposed Kintyre Substation Cable Route (Jones 2010b); the proposed Substation at Cour (Jones 2010c, the proposed Cour Wind Farm (Mudie, 2009), and recent field survey carried out for mitigation works along the Carradale to Crossaig Overhead Transmission Line (Park 2014, J. Mabbit *pers comm.*).
 - Bibliographic references (Macleish 1791-99 & Macfarlane 1834-45) that provide background and historical information.
 - The online Historic Land-Use Assessment (HLA) Map (RCAHMS 2014b), maintained by the RCAHMS, was consulted for information on the historic land-use character of the proposed development area.
 - The Scottish Palaeoecological Database (SPAD) (Coles *et al.* 1998), which records the distribution of known palaeoecological sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on such sites within or adjacent to the proposed development site.
 - Review of any planning-related documentation on cultural heritage matters produced for the already consented works along the Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig Substation (summaries provided in Table 1).
- 3.4 No intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out as part of this assessment; although reference, where relevant, is made to archaeological monitoring currently being undertaken for the temporary access tracks.

Consultation

- 3.5 A consultation letter requesting information on cultural heritage assets and comment relevant to the assessment of the proposed development was sent by CFA Archaeology Ltd to WoSAS (19.08.2014).
- 3.6 A reply was received from WoSAS (21/08/14) who provided data from the HER but otherwise raised no specific issues on cultural heritage matters in relation of the proposed development.

Review of Planning Documentation on Cultural Heritage Matters

3.7 Copies of Planning Conditions and the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig Substation were provided by SHE Transmission and AMEC. An outline of these is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Planning Conditions and WSI for Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig Substation

Condition/WSI	Project	Planning Condition
Town and Country Planning Consent (DATE)	Crossaig Substation	Condition 12: The developer shall secure an archaeological watching brief during all ground disturbance.
Section 37 Consent (DATE)	Crossaig to Carradale OHL	Condition 5.5: For the duration of construction and dismantling works, cultural heritage assets falling within the construction corridor shall be temporarily fenced off from construction activities. Where such assets are specifically protected by designation, such as Scheduled Monuments, the fencing in that event shall enclose a 20m buffer around the extent of the scheduled area.
Section 37 Consent (DATE)	Crossaig to Carradale OHL	Condition 5.6: The developer shall secure an archaeological watching brief during all ground disturbance.
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (February 2014)	Crossaig to Carradale OHL	Pre-site Work Preparation: The location of any intrusive works will be assessed for their archaeological potential and the methods of mitigation shall be approved by WoSAS prior to work commencing. Should areas covered by woodland or forestry be cleared to allow access for the proposed development a further site walk over survey will be undertaken in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features.
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (February 2014)	Crossaig to Carradale OHL	Avoidance Measures: Where the potential for inadvertent damage to heritage assets exists, access routes will be clearly visually demarcated to prevent inadvertent damage. Sensitive archaeological sites will be identified on work instructions

		and access maps. Where appropriate, heritage assets will be appropriately fenced or visibly demarcated to minimise any potential for inadvertent harm.
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (February 2014)	Crossaig to Carradle OHL	<i>Archaeological Investigation:</i> Archaeological watching briefs will be carried out on minor works where ground disturbance is expected to be minimal, where archaeological potential is rated as ‘Medium’, or where works could not be carried out expect within the remit of a wider construction programme. Strip, map and sample mitigation, will be carried out in areas where substantial ground disturbance is required or in more sensitive areas. WoSAS will be the final judge of significance in any instance and may require full excavation of any feature(s) to be destroyed by the proposed development.
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (February 2014)	Crossaig to Carradle OHL	<i>Briefings and Toolbox Talk:</i> All staff involved in the work will be briefed on general archaeological issues; and all staff working in areas with an identified archaeological concern will receive a specific briefing or toolbox talk outlining the sensitivities of the site and specific legal responsibilities.

Method of Assessment

3.8 The type of impacts on heritage assets that might result from construction of the proposed service road have been assessed using pre-defined criteria in the following categories:

- **Direct**, where there may be a physical impact on an asset caused by the construction of the service road. Direct impacts tend to have permanent and irreversible Adverse effects upon cultural heritage remains; and
- **Uncertain:** where there is a risk that the works may impinge on an asset, for example where it is not clear where the location or boundaries of an asset lie, what the current condition of an asset is, or where the precise nature of development works is not known.

3.9 Impacts have been assessed in terms of their magnitude (Table 3), permanence (permanent/temporary), reversibility, and nature (adverse/neutral/beneficial).

- **Beneficial** effects are those that contribute to the value of an asset through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes.
- **Neutral** effects occur where the development being assessed can be accommodated comfortably by the receiving environment while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the asset.
- **Adverse** effects are those that detract from the value of an asset through a reduction in or disruption of valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics.

Relative Importance of Cultural Heritage Assets

3.10 The importance of cultural heritage assets (Table 2) has been determined from the relative weight given to them in SHEP and SPP

Table 2. Importance of Cultural Heritage Resource Types

Importance	Site Types
International / National	World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Category A Listed Buildings ; Inventory status Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and Inventory Historic Battlefields.
Regional	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance; Category B Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; and Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Local	Archaeological sites and areas of local importance; Category C Listed Buildings; and Unlisted buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics.
Lesser	Artefact find-spots Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features

Criteria for Assessing Significance of Impacts

3.11 Criteria for assessing the magnitude of impacts, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of an asset that would result from the construction of the proposed service road, are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Definitions of magnitude of impact

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the asset, leading to total or major alteration of character or setting.
Medium	An impact changing the baseline condition of the asset materially but not fundamentally, leading to partial alteration of character or setting.
Low	Minor detectable impact which does not materially alter the baseline condition of the asset.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.
None	No discernible change to the baseline condition of the character or setting of the asset.

3.12 The importance of the asset (Table 2) and the magnitude of the predicted impact (Table 3) are used to inform the professional judgment of the significance of the potential impact. Table 4 combines these criteria to provide an assessment of whether an impact is considered to be significant, sufficient to warrant mitigation, or not significant. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant; minor and negligible impacts are considered to be not significant.

Table 4 Significance of impacts

Magnitude of Impact ▼	Importance of Cultural Heritage Asset ►			
	<i>National</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Lesser</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
<i>Medium</i>	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
<i>Low</i>	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
<i>Imperceptible</i>	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
<i>None</i>	None	None	None	None

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

General

4.1 Fourteen cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area and these are shown on Cultural Heritage Figure 1. For ease of cross-referencing the numbers from previous reporting (Jones 2010a-c) have been used; any new additional sites recorded during recent field survey carried out as part of the mitigation for the consented Carradale to Crossaig OHL are numbered from (1000) onwards. Annex 1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character, history and baseline condition of each asset identified by the study, and provides an indication of their heritage importance.

- 4.2 Numbers in bold and brackets in the following sections refer to cultural heritage asset numbers identified on Cultural Heritage Figure 1 and in Annex 1.

Cultural Heritage Assets within the 400m study corridor centred on the proposed development

- 4.3 The majority of cultural heritage assets recorded within the study area relate to medieval or later rural landscape use and agrarian activity.

Medieval or later settlement remains and associated field systems

- 4.4 Examination of historical maps indicates that the area has been settled from at least the 17th century with a farmstead at Spearsaig (**44**) shown on Bleau's map of 1654. Two further farmsteads, Closeburn (**24**) and Gortancloiche (**30a-c**), of at least early-19th century origin, are shown on Langland's map of 1801, and an additional farmstead is depicted at Deargallt (**25a-b**) on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870). None of these farmsteads are occupied today.

- The vestigial remains of three of the sites (**25a-b**, **30a-c** and **44**) still survive within areas of moorland to the west of the B842 public road; although no upstanding remains of any of the original farm buildings are now visible. The remnants of associated enclosures and field banks survive as fragmentary, low relief features.
- The former farmstead (**24**) at 'Closeburn' now lies in an area of woodland and its current baseline condition is unknown.

- 4.5 The footings of a small building (**29**) survive in an area of moorland approximately 100m to the south of 'Gortancloiche' farmstead (**30**). The building is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870), suggesting that it was out of use by that date. Its function is unknown but it may be the remnants of a shepherd's hut or store originally associated with Gortancloiche Farm (**30**).

- 4.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1870) depicts a sheepfold (**43**) just south-west of Spearsaig farmstead (**44**). The same sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) and the 1924 Ordnance Survey map. By the 1980 Ordnance Survey map the sheepfold (**43**) is no longer depicted and the area in which it originally stood is shown covered in dense commercial forestry plantation. The current baseline condition of the sheepfold is unknown.

- 4.7 The fragmentary remains of several field banks (**27**, **28**, and **63**), demarcating a series of irregular fields, or enclosures, were identified in what is now an area of moorland on the east facing slope of 'Cnoc Ilaruinn' on the western side of the B842 public road. In addition, a short section of field bank (**64**) was identified just east of the B842 public road near to Cnoc Bhadan. Areas of cultivation are depicted surrounding the farmstead at Deargalli (**25a**) on Roy's

map (1747-55) and the fields are shown on Langland's map of 1801; indicating that this area was once under cultivation.

- 4.8 All of the above assets constitute preserved elements of a wider relict rural farming landscape, dating from at least the mid-17th century (and possibly earlier), and are all considered to be of local heritage importance.
- 4.9 A small U-shaped enclosure (**73**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870) and on subsequent maps, immediately to the south-west of Deargalli farmstead (**25a**). Its location suggests that it was originally associated with Deargalli Farm (**25a**), however, no upstanding remains of the enclosure were identified during field surveys carried out in 2009 (Jones 2010) and 2014 (Park 2014). Taking this into consideration, the enclosure is considered to be of lesser heritage importance.

Miscellaneous

- 4.10 A stone dam and an associated reservoir (**69**) were identified on the east-facing slope of Cnoc Ilaruinn. The dam originally powered a generator house present at Cour House, to the east. Field survey carried out in 2014 (Park 2014) recorded that the dam and reservoir were in generally good condition. The dam and reservoir, of 20th century date and contributing little to the historical character of the landscape, are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 4.11 The reputed site of a former burial ground (**46**) is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870), which shows that an area north of Cour is known locally as 'Cladh Bhadan'. The Ordnance Survey Name Book (1869) translates this as 'Little Grove Burial Ground', which suggests that a small cemetery was originally located in this area. No visible remains relating to the former burial ground survive today and its location is currently unknown. Previous field survey in the area (Park 2014) noted that the land to the west of the A845 public road has been significantly disturbed by commercial forestry plantation and the author suggested that the burial ground was most likely located to the east side of the A894 public road. A recent watching brief carried out during ground breaking works for a temporary access track between Towers 48 and 49 for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL did not record any remains of a graveyard (J. Mabbit *pers comm.*). If a burial ground does exist in this area it is likely to have been associated with the local farmsteads around Cour and is considered to be of local heritage importance.
- 4.12 Recent field survey carried out by AMEC for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL (J. Mabbit *pers comm.*) recorded a milestone (**1000**) immediately west of the B842 public road in the road verge. It is considered to be of local heritage importance.

Archaeological Potential of the Proposed Development

- 4.13 The settlement remains identified within the study area date to at least the 17th century period; the farmstead at Spersaig (**44**) being recorded on Bleau's map of 1654. Other small crofts and farmsteads of medieval or later date, along with associated field systems and other agrarian structures, have been recorded spread out along the lower slopes overlooking the coast.
- 4.14 There are no prehistoric remains recorded within the study area; however, several prehistoric assets have been recorded in the wider landscape around the study area, indicating activity and settlement in the area since the prehistoric period. These heritage assets include:
- A cist burial (RCAHMS database no: NR84NW 1) discovered in the 1960s at Cour, approximately 400m east of the proposed development;
 - A possible burial cairn (RCHAMS database no: NR74NE 4) identified in forestry at Loch a' Chuirn, approximately 2km west of the proposed development;
 - The remains of a stone circle (RCAHMS database no: NR74NE 11) at Brackley Forest, approximately 3km to the west;
 - A burial cairn and cist (RCAHMS Database no: NR84SW 3) at Grogport, approximately 2km, to the south; and
 - The remains of a dun (RCAHMS Database no: NR74NE 4) at Sunadale, approximately 2.5km to the south.
- 4.15 The northern end of the proposed service road passes through an area of modern commercial forestry plantation, located on the slopes of Cnoc a' Ghobhainn. The potential for as yet undetected buried remains to survive within areas that have been disturbed by commercial plantation is low to negligible.
- 4.16 In areas of moorland that have not been intensively exploited or developed, the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive is considered to be medium to low. However, given the limited land take required for the proposed service road (10m wide corridor) and that the proposed route largely follows that of existing temporary tracks constructed for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL (see Table 4 for construction details), it is considered that the probability of encountering hitherto undiscovered sites of archaeological significance during the course of construction work is low to negligible.

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Assumptions

- 5.1 The potential construction impacts along the route of the proposed service road (Cultural Heritage Figure 1) were assessed and the design of the service road route has been informed through consideration of both environmental and engineering constraints.
- 5.2 Information regarding the construction methodology is provided in Chapter 3: The Proposed Scheme, which highlights key development features and construction methodologies relevant to this assessment; the information provided is summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Key Development Features and Construction Methodologies Relevant to Cultural Heritage Assessment

Construction	Methodology/Information provided
Proposed Development	New permanent stone road approximately 4.5km in length between Crossaig Substation and the existing Forestry Haul Road.
Road construction	<p>The service road would be built within a 10m wide construction corridor (inclusive of carriageway, batter slopes, drainage ditches and landscape earthworks) and would largely follow the alignment of the existing temporary tracks constructed to build the consented Carradale to Crossaig OHL.</p> <p>The road would comprise a minimum running surface width of 4m, increasing up to a maximum of 6m, where necessary, at corners.</p> <p>The development would comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of temporary access tracks (shown in solid blue on Cultural Heritage Figure 1) to permanent road; • Construction of new sections of permanent road (shown in solid red on Cultural Heritage Figure 1); and • Construction of four river crossings at Allt na Baile Salaich, Allt a' Bhealaich, Cour Burn and Dearg Allt (Figure 3.1). <p>Access for construction of the new service road would be via the existing temporary access tracks already consented as part of the Carradale to Crossaig OHL.</p>
Upgrading of existing temporary tracks	Only minor modification of the existing temporary tracks constructed to build the new Carradale to Crossaig OHL is anticipated. Such minor modifications may include the slight widening of the carriageway and re-profiling of temporary earthwork stockpiles to provide permanent landscape mounding.
Temporary storage areas	Two temporary storage areas will be constructed immediately adjacent to the service road (as indicated on Figure 3.1).

Site compounds and construction lay down areas	No new temporary site compounds and construction lay-down areas are anticipated beyond those already consented as part of the Carradale to Crossaig OHL and Crossaig substation (as indicated on Figure 3.1).
Forest felling	Felling of commercial forestry along the route of the proposed service road has already been carried out prior to the construction of temporary access tracks for the consented Carradale to Crossaig OHL.

Direct (Construction) Impacts

- 5.3 Any ground breaking activities associated with the proposed service road (such as summarised in Table 4) have the potential to disturb or destroy cultural heritage assets along the route. Other construction related activities, such as vehicle movement and storage of construction materials, also have the potential to cause direct, adverse, permanent and irreversible impacts on the cultural heritage.
- 5.4 Using the criteria detailed in Tables 2 to 4, and taking into consideration the assumptions set out in Table 5, Table 6 summarises the predicted construction impacts on heritage assets within the study area.
- 5.5 Direct impacts from the construction of the proposed service road are predicted for three cultural heritage assets.
- 5.6 The remains of a former farmstead (**30a-c**) would be crossed by the route of the proposed service road. The farmstead is of at least early-19th century date, but may have an earlier origin, and is considered to be of local heritage importance. The proposed service road would cross the asset at the north-western edge of an enclosure (**30c**), which survives as fragments of drystone walling, associated with the farmstead. Although the proposed development would avoid the core area of the farmstead (**30a-b**), shown on historic maps to the south of this enclosure (Cultural Heritage Figure 1), the construction of the proposed service road would affect the integrity of the remains as a whole. Taking this into consideration, the predicted direct effect on the farmstead remains would be of **moderate** magnitude, resulting in an effect of **low** significance.
- 5.7 Construction of the proposed service road would directly affect the remains of a relict field system (**27**) of at least post-medieval date and considered to be of local heritage importance. The proposed service road would cross the southern end of the field system. At this location the service road would follow the alignment of an existing temporary access track constructed for the Carradale to Crossaig OHL, but which would require upgrading to a permanent road. Only a small section of the field system would be affected by this upgrading works, leaving much of the field system intact. The predicted impact would be of **imperceptible** magnitude and **negligible** significance.

- 5.8 Construction of the proposed service road would directly affect the remains of a field bank (**63**) of at least post-medieval date and considered to be of local heritage importance. The proposed service road would cross the north-eastern end of the field bank. At this location the service road would follow the alignment of an existing temporary access track constructed for the Carradale to Crossaig OHL, but which would require upgrading to a permanent road. Only a small section of the field bank would be affected by upgrading works, leaving much of the field bank intact. The predicted impact would be of **imperceptible** magnitude and **negligible** significance.

Table 5: Potential direct impacts on cultural heritage assets

Asset	Asset type	Heritage Importance	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
24	Farmstead (or croft)	Local	None	None	None
25	Farmstead	Local	None	None	None
27	Field system	Local	d, p, n: crossed by service road	Imperceptible	Negligible
28	Field system	Local	None	None	None
29	Building	Local	None	None	None
30	Farmstead (or croft)	Local	d, p, a: crossed by service road	Medium	Low
43	Sheepfold	Local	None	None	None
44	Farmstead	Local	None	None	None
46	Burial ground (site of)	Local	None	None	None
63	Field bank	Local	d, p, n: crossed by service road	Imperceptible	Negligible
64	Field bank	Local	None	None	None
69	Dam and reservoir	Lesser	None	None	None
73	Enclosure	Lesser	None	None	None
1000	Milestone	Local	None	None	None

Key: **d** = direct, **p** = permanent, **a** = adverse, **n** = neutral

Uncertain impacts

- 5.9 Construction of the proposed service road would have a direct and permanent adverse impact on any previously unknown buried archaeological remains which survive in areas of ground breaking works. It is not possible to predict where any such remains might survive. Taking into consideration the character and distribution of cultural heritage assets recorded within the study area (and in the wider area), it is considered that there is a low to negligible potential for hitherto undiscovered cultural heritage remains to be preserved along the route of the proposed service road. Consequently, it is considered that there is a low probability that there would be adverse impacts of more than low magnitude and minor significance on buried heritage assets.

6. MITIGATION

- 6.1 In order to comply with PAN 2/2011 and Local Plan Policy LP ENV 17, and taking into consideration previous Planning Conditions for the Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig substation (Table 1) a programme of archaeological mitigation works would be carried out to offset the predicted direct impacts on cultural heritage assets along the route of the proposed service road. All work would be conducted to relevant Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Documents (i.e. Archaeological Field Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief).
- 6.2 Mitigation proposals would be set out in one, or more, Written Schemes of Investigations (WSIs) prepared in consultation with WoSAS and designed to satisfy any archaeological planning condition placed on the proposed development. The WSI(s) would make provision for further excavation, post-excavation analyses and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records, as appropriate.

Previous Mitigation carried out for the Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig Substation relevant to this study

- 6.3 Archaeological monitoring has already been carried out as part of the mitigation works required for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL and Crossaig substation, a summary of these works, where they are relevant to the proposed development, is provided below.
- Site of graveyard (**46**): Archaeological watching brief carried out on ground disturbance works for the construction of a temporary access track between OHL Towers 47 and 48 where it passes the potential site of a former graveyard. No archaeological remains or finds were uncovered (J. Mabbit *pers comm.*).
 - Field bank (**63**): archaeological watching brief carried out where temporary access track crosses the remains of the field bank. The watching brief recorded a shallow earth bank laid directly on to peat (J. Mabbit *pers comm.*).
- 6.4 Taking into consideration this mitigation, it is considered that no additional archaeological works would be required at these cultural heritage assets prior to the construction of the proposed service road.

Preservation *in Situ*

- 6.5 Where surviving cultural heritage assets lie in close proximity to the proposed service road they would be avoided as far as is practical in order to ensure their preservation *in situ*. Where appropriate, assets would either be entirely fenced-off or visibly marked out to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains

during construction activities in the vicinity. Sites that would be marked out include:

- The main elements of a former farmstead (**30a-c**) would be marked-out in order to signal their presence and to avoid damage occurring to the most sensitive elements during the construction works. Disturbance of the enclosure (**30c**) where it is crossed by the proposed service road would be kept to a minimum.

Watching briefs and excavation

6.6 Any requirements for archaeological mitigation through pre-construction trial trenching or construction phase monitoring of works through watching briefs would be agreed in consultation with WoSAS, and the scope would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Council's approval. Where there is a possibility that construction activities may encounter buried remains of former sites, a watching brief would be carried out. Mitigation work may include:

- A watching brief carried out during ground breaking required for the upgrading of a temporary access track to permanent service road where it crosses field system (**27**).
- A watching brief carried out during ground breaking required for the construction of new sections of the proposed service road, where it crosses the remains of an enclosure (**30c**) and runs close to the core of the former farmstead (**30a**).
- A watching brief carried out during ground breaking required for the construction of a new section of service road (between Allt na Buaile Salaich and a section of existing temporary access track constructed for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL) where it passes close to the location of a possible graveyard site (**46**).

6.7 If significant discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring, and preservation *in situ* of any cultural heritage assets is not possible, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the works, where appropriate.

Construction Guidelines

6.8 Written Guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known cultural heritage assets. That document will contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains,

artefacts etc) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

7. RESIDUAL EFFECTS

- 7.1 The completion of a programme of archaeological mitigation works would offset the loss of archaeological resources that would occur as a result of the construction of the proposed development. Where heritage assets are avoided by construction works there would be no predicted residual effects from the proposed service road; where construction work would disturb cultural heritage assets, the significance of the residual effects on the cultural heritage assets would be the same as the significance of the predicted impact, offset through preservation by record.

8. SUMMARY

- 8.1 Fourteen cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area. The majority of these are related to medieval or later rural landscape use and agrarian activity.
- 8.2 Twelve of these assets, the remains of former farmsteads (**24**, **25a-b**, **30a-c** and **44**), building (**29**), a sheepfold (**43**), relict field banks (**27**, **28**, **63** and **64**), former burial ground (site of) (**46**) and a milestone (**1000**) are all considered to be of local heritage importance. Two further assets, a dam and reservoir (**69**) and a former enclosure (**73**), are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 8.3 The majority of the cultural heritage assets would be avoided by the proposed service road. A direct impact of medium magnitude and low significance is predicted on the remains of a former farmstead (**30a-c**) and direct impacts of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance are predicted on the remains of relict field banks (**27** and **63**). None of the impacts are considered to be significant. Mitigation to off-set the direct impacts from the construction of the proposed service road are proposed.

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ANNEX 1: GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITH A 400M STUDY CORRIDOR CENTRED ON THE PROPOSED SERVICE ROAD

Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
24	Closeburn, Farmstead (or croft)	-	181740	646100	Historic maps	<p>A settlement is shown at this location on Langland’s map (1801) and Thomson’s map (1832).</p> <p>Two roofed buildings, annotated ‘Closeburn’, are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870) and 2nd Edition (1900) maps on either side of a road which crosses the Close Burn. By the 1924 Ordnance Survey only one building is depicted to the east of the public road.</p>	Local
25a&b	Deargallt, Farmstead	62724	181780 181846	646483 646293	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Mudie (2009); Jones (2010)	<p>A building and attached enclosure (25a), annotated ‘Deargallt’, are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1870), 2nd Edition map (1900) and 1924 Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The faint outline of the enclosure associated with the farm building (25a) is visible on modern aerial photographs (GoogleEarth™).</p> <p>Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010) recorded the remnants of two field banks at the location of the former farmstead and this may be the remains of the enclosure (25a) shown on the 1st Edition map. In addition, a further section of field bank was recorded to the NNE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25a - A small section of field bank, c. 20m long, 1m wide and 0.5m 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 map may still survive. • 25b - To the NNE of the possible enclosure is a section of turf-covered field bank of stone and earthen construction. The bank runs on a NNE-SSW alignment and is 0.7m wide and 0.5m - 	Local

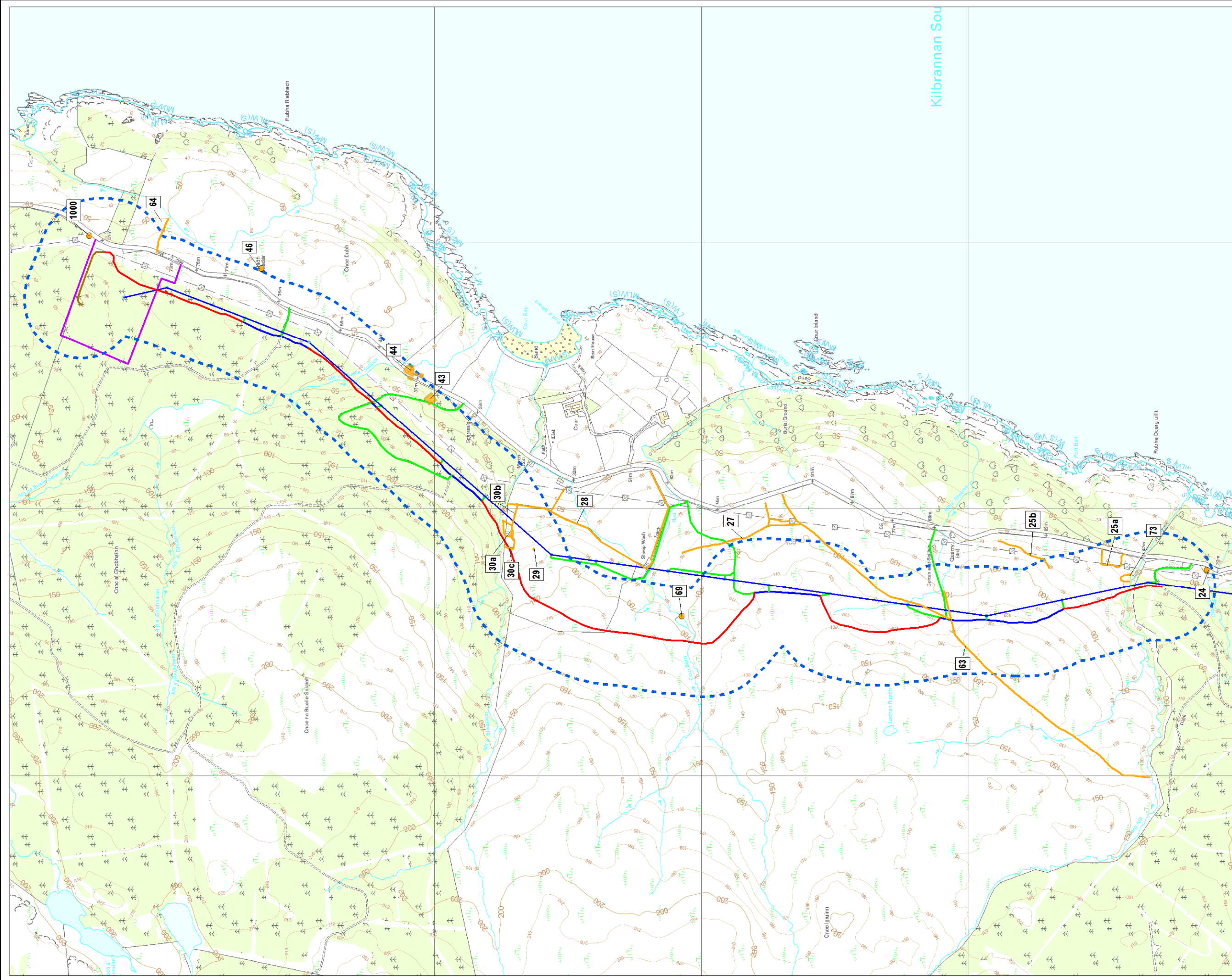
Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
						0.3m high. The bank is obscured by dense vegetation and may extend further than that surveyed.	
27	Gortan an t-Sailleir, Field system	62723	181833 to 181589	648071 to 647062	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Mudie (2009); Jones (2010)	<p>A series of fields, or enclosure, are depicted on Langland's map (1801) on the east slopes of Cnoc Iaruinn.</p> <p>A series of turf and stone banks defining the fields (or enclosures) are visible on vertical aerial photographs dating from 1946-76 (extent of field banks shown on Figure 1) and on modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth™).</p> <p>Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010) recorded a turf-covered stone field bank, running from 181833 648071 to 181589 647062 varying in size from 0.5m wide by 0.5m high to 1.7m wide by 1m high.</p>	Local
28	Allt a' Bhealaich (alt. Cour), Field system	62719	182023	648700	HER; Historic maps; Mudie (2009); Jones (2010)	<p>A series of fields, or an enclosure, are depicted on Langland's map (1801) on the eastern slopes of Cnoc Iaruinn.</p> <p>A field boundary, enclosing an area of improved land, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1870) and 2nd Edition maps (1900).</p> <p>Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010) recorded two fields, mostly demarcated with post and wire fencing, although sections of wall survived in some locations. At 182023, 648700 the boundary is a low turf-covered stone and turf bank, 0.7m wide and 0.3m high, dense vegetation obscured the recognition of the full length. At 182019, 648659 the wall is 0.7m wide and 1.5m high. Thick bracken cover obstructed the survey of further sections of wall.</p>	Local
29	Allt a' Bhealaich (alt. Gortanclloiche), building	62721	181849	648628	HER; Mudie (2009); Jones (2010)	Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010) recorded the turf-covered remains of a sub-rectangular structure situated on an east-facing hill slope. The structure is marked by earth set stone boulders and measures 4m by 3m and 0.3m high.	Local
30a-c	Gortanclloiche, Farmstead (or croft)	62720	181895	648704	HER; Historic maps; Field survey; Jones (2010)	A farmstead, annotated 'Gortan' is depicted at this location on Langland's map (1801) and Thomson's map (1832).	Local

Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
						<p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870) shows a building with an attached enclosure (30a), named as 'Gortancloiche'. A field boundary is depicted running off the south-east corner of the enclosure (30b), on a WNW-ESE alignment and an area of improved land (30c) is shown to the west of the enclosure. The building is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900).</p> <p>Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010; Park 2014) recorded what were interpreted as fragments of the farmstead enclosure (results summarised below); however, recent examination of cartographic sources, modern aerial photographic imagery and modern Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the previous field survey had recorded a later enclosure (30c) present to the west side of the original farmstead (30a-b), this enclosure is not shown on the 1st (1870), 2nd (1900) or 1924 Ordnance Survey maps and its date is unknown; it appears to have enclosed an area of improved land shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudie (2009) & (Jones 2010) - field survey identified the remains of an enclosure of which only small sections are visible amidst thick bracken cover. At 181930, 648706 a section of wall, 0.7m wide and 1m high, was visible, whilst a section of turf-covered earthen field bank (30b) was recorded at 181933 648708. Only a small section of the bank was accessible 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. • Park 2014 - field survey found the remains an enclosure (30c), the approximate extent of the enclosure was established, where the bracken followed the wall (south and east extent). Where visible the walls of the enclosure lay three to four courses high. No remains of the building, shown on the 1st Edition map, were 	

Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
						identified.	
43	Spearsaig, Sheepfold	-	18242	64902	Historic maps	A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1870) and 2 nd Edition (1924) maps southwest of Spearsaig (44). The sheepfold is not shown on the 1980 Ordnance Survey map, the location of which is depicted as dense forestry plantation.	Local
44	Spearsaig, Farmstead	-	182495	649052	Historic maps; Jones (2010)	<p>A farmstead, annotated as ‘Sperfact’, is depicted on Blaeu’s map (1654). The same farmstead is shown on Roy’s map (1747-55), annotated as ‘Sperrisaig’; Langland’s map (1801), annotated as Sperasaig’, and Thomson’s map (1832), annotated as ‘Spearsaig.</p> <p>Two rectangular roofed buildings, annotated as ‘Spearsaig’, are depicted either side of the public road on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870). A sub-rectangular enclosure is depicted directly north of the buildings. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) the southern building, to the east side of the road, is shown as unroofed; whilst the more northern building is still roofed. The enclosure to the north of the buildings is also still shown. By the 1924 Ordnance Survey map both buildings are shown as unroofed suggesting that the farmstead had been abandoned by this date.</p> <p>The name ‘Spearsaig’ survives but now refers to two modern buildings c. 250m to the south.</p> <p>Field survey carried out in 2009 (Jones 2010) recorded that only one building and a small section of the enclosure, were located in an improved pasture field to the east of the road. No remains of the most northern building (present to the west side of the road) were identified; its original location now lies in an area of dense commercial forestry plantation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rectangular dry stone built building, on a north to south alignment, measured 5m by 8m and survived to a height of 1.7m. 	Local

Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only a 15m long section of the north wall of the enclosure survived. The wall was 0.8m high and 1m wide. 	
46	Cladh Bhadan, Burial ground (site of)	3856 / NR84NW 3	1829	6496	HER; RCAHMS database; Historic maps; Jones (2010); Park (2014); J. Mabbit <i>pers comm.</i> ; 2014)	<p>The HER and RCAHMS database note that the Ordnance Survey Name book (1869) records that the locally termed name for this location ‘Cladh Bhadan’ means ‘Little Grove Burying ground’ indicating that a burial place was formerly here, but no vestige of it now remains.</p> <p>The name ‘Cladh Bhadan’ is shown on the east side of a road on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870) and subsequent maps.</p> <p>Field survey carried out in 2014 (Park 2014) did not identify any upstanding remains of the graveyard and its location is unknown. The area was noted to have been substantially disturbed by modern forestry plantation and road construction (Park 2014). Park (2014) suggested that the burial ground was most likely located to the eastern side of the B842 public road.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out on ground breaking works for the construction of a temporary access track between Towers 48 and 49 for the consented Crossaig to Carradale OHL where it crossed close to the possible location the former graveyard site. No archaeological remains were uncovered (J Mabbit <i>pers comm.</i>).</p>	Local
63	Field bank	-	181693 to 180993	647093 to 646319	Jones (2010); Field survey carried out for the consent Crossaig to Carradale OHL (J Mabbit <i>pers comm.</i> ; 2014)	<p>Field survey carried out in 2009 (Jones 2010) recorded the remains of a low-relief field bank, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. A ditch ran along the northern section of the bank, where the bank joins up with site (27).</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out where a temporary access track for the Carradale to Crossaig OHL crossed the field bank. A shallow earthen bank was recorded overlying peat subsoil (J Mabbit <i>pers comm.</i>, 2014).</p>	Local
64	Field bank	-	182963 to 183089	650041 to 649997	Jones (2010)	Field survey carried out in 2009 (Jones 2010) recorded a grassed over, stone field bank, 1m wide and 0.4m high.	Lesser

Asset no	Asset name and type	WoSAS HER / RCAHMS	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Heritage importance
69	Dam and reservoir	-	181597	648075	Jones (2010); Park (2014)	<p>Field survey carried out in 2009 (Jones 2010) recorded the presence of a stone dam with a concrete or lime harl, associated with a large reservoir. The dam and reservoir were built by the residents of Cour House; the excess water powering a generator house, present to the east, and providing electricity for Cour House. The dam and reservoir are no longer in use.</p> <p>Field survey carried out in 2014 (Park 2014) recorded the presence of the dam and reservoir which were noted to be in good condition. No further information was provided.</p>	Lesser
73	Enclosure	62724	181741	646416	HER; Historic maps; Mudie (2009); Jones (2010); Park (2014)	<p>A small U-shaped enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1870) and subsequent maps (1900 and 1924).</p> <p>Field survey (Mudie 2009; Jones 2010) did not identify the remains of the enclosure; the location of which was covered in dense vegetation.</p> <p>Later field survey (Park 2014) could not locate any visible upstanding remains of this enclosure; at the time of the survey the area was covered in dense bracken which may have obscured any poorly preserved remains.</p>	Lesser
1000	Milestone	-	183023	650293	Field survey carried out for the consent Crossaig to Carradale OHL (J Mabbit <i>pers comm.</i> ; 2014)	A milestone was recorded on the verge just west of the A842 public road. No further information was provided.	Local



- Key:**
- Study Corridor 200m
 - New Service Road
 - Existing Track to be Upgraded
 - OHL Line
 - New Tower Locations
 - Existing Access Track
 - Substation Boundary Fence
 - Permanent Substation Access
 - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
 - Cultural Heritage Site (line)
 - Cultural Heritage Site (area)



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Fig. No: **1** Report No: **-**

Title:
Cultural Heritage Constraints

Project:
Service Road to Crossaig Substation

Client:
ASH

Scale at A3:
1:13,000

Drawn by: **SW** Checked: **MH** Date: **03/09/2014**



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