

## 9 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

### 9.1 Introduction

Cultural heritage in this context means the above- and below-ground archaeological resources, built heritage, the historic landscape, and any other elements which may contribute to the historical and cultural heritage of the area. The aim of this section is to:

- Describe the cultural heritage assets within the study area and the surrounding vicinity;
- Identify the potential cultural heritage issues that may arise as a result of the proposed development; and
- Outline the methods and assessment to be undertaken for inclusion within the ES.

### 9.2 Existing Environment

A detailed baseline of information for the proposed development will be obtained as part of the ES. This will cover all sites within 1km of the land available for turbine and associated development as well as considering designated sites up to 5km from this boundary for the assessment of effects on the setting of heritage asset.

#### 9.2.1 Desk-Based Study

As part of this scoping exercise, data has been collected from online sources for sites within the land available for turbine and associated development. A search of designated assets of a wider area of approximately 5km from the land available for turbine and associated development has also been undertaken for setting issues. At this stage detailed information was not collected. Designated assets within and close to the site are shown in Figure 9.

#### 9.2.2 Designated Assets

There are three Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area and include Low Clachaig cup-marked boulders, a site known as Dunan Muasdale and an enclosure at Beachmeanch. There are also three listed buildings one Category A, one Category B and one Category C all dating to the post-medieval period.

No World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefields or entries on the Inventory of Parks and Gardens were identified within the study area.

#### 9.2.3 Baseline

##### 9.2.3.1 Prehistoric (to 43 AD)

All three Scheduled Monuments date to the prehistoric period. The cup-marked boulder to the east of Low Clachaig has now been split in two and comprises cup and ring marks on both halves. There is a fort or dun known as Dunan Muasdale, and a circular enclosure lies to the east of Beachmeanach Farm.

##### 9.2.3.2 Roman (43AD– 450 AD)

There are no designated assets of Roman date recorded within the study area.

##### 9.2.4 Early Medieval (450 AD – c. 1066 AD)

There are no designated assets of early medieval date recorded within the study area.

##### 9.2.4.1 Medieval (c.1066 AD – 1500 AD)

There are no designated assets of medieval date recorded within the study area.

#### 9.2.4.2 Post-Medieval (c.1500 AD – 1900 AD)

There are three listed buildings within the study area. These consist of the Category A Killean and Kilchenzie Parish Church, the Category B Musdale Old Bridge and the Category C(S) former Killean and Kilchenzie manse.

#### 9.2.4.3 Modern (1900 AD - Present)

There are no designated assets of modern date recorded within the study area.

#### 9.2.4.4 Undesignated Heritage Assets

There are also a number of previously recorded undesignated archaeology sites within the study area. Many of these date to the prehistoric period including cup-marked stones and cairns. Most of the undesignated heritage assets date to the post-medieval period. The majority of these comprise shieling huts and represent agricultural activity within the study area and the use of the surrounding landscape for seasonal grazing. The farmsteads and corn-drying kilns recorded in the area suggest some permanent settlement. Quarries demonstrate further utilisation of the land.

### 9.3 Methodology

#### 9.3.1 Study Area

An immediate study area of 1km from the land available for turbine and associated development will be used to provide baseline information for the assessment. A wider study area will be used to identify assets which may have their setting affected. The study area for the assessment on setting will be limited to 5km in the main except for Scheduled Monuments, Category A listed buildings and entries on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes which will be considered up to 10km away, The setting assessment will be limited to assets which fall within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

#### 9.3.2 Desk-Based Research

Desk-based research will be undertaken as part of the EIA. Additional information will be gathered from the following sources:

- The West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record;
- The Argyll and Bute Council Archives, Lochgilphead;
- Local History Library, Lochgilphead;
- Argyll and Bute Local History Library Headquarters, Dunoon;
- PastMap website and database ([www.pastmap.co.uk](http://www.pastmap.co.uk)) for the National Monuments Record, Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Inventory of Designed Landscapes and Registered Battlefields;
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland;
- National Library of Scotland for plans and maps of the study area and its environs;
- Aerial photographs available from Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);
- Geotechnical data and other assessments as appropriate and available; and
- An archaeological walkover survey to assess known sites and to determine the potential for previously unrecorded heritage sites. This will not be an exhaustive survey of the entirety of the area within the land available for turbine and associated development but will focus on indicative turbine locations, forest roads and other infrastructure.

Information collected from the sources will be used to describe the known archaeology and built heritage of the 1km study area. The results of the desk-based research and the layout design will be discussed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service to agree any requirement for additional field evaluation, such as geophysical survey or evaluation excavation, prior to determination.

### 9.3.3 Setting Assessment

Assessment of impacts upon the setting of cultural heritage assets is a key part of the archaeology and cultural heritage wind farm assessment. The potential for impacts on the setting of cultural heritage assets has been examined in the initial archaeological study. The setting assessment will follow AECOM's setting impact assessment method, which takes Historic Scotland's Setting document into account.

To assess the impact of the development on cultural heritage features, the following approach is taken:

- Identification of sensitive designated sites (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings (Category A & some Category B and C(S)), entries on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas) within approximately 5km from the land available for associated infrastructure. Scheduled Monuments, Category A listed buildings and entries on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes up to 10km away may also be considered. Outside of this distance it is not anticipated that effects would be significant. Data on non-designated heritage assets will only be assessed up to 1km from the development site boundary to inform the baseline but, where nationally important but undesignated assets are identified, sites up to 5km away will also be assessed.
- Identification of sites within this area that fall within the ZTV identified by the landscape specialists. Sites outside of the ZTV will be excluded from assessment as there will not be any intervisibility between the sites.
- Definition and description of the significance of heritage assets in relation to the criteria contained within Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (2011), as well as a description of the setting of individual receptors where setting contributes to the significance of the asset. The distance from the nearest proposed turbine will also be included.
- Site visits to affected cultural heritage receptors where access allows. A site visit form will be completed for each affected asset to determine the sensitivity of the asset and to assist in the identification of potential effects.
- Assessment of the magnitude of change and significance of effects upon each asset included within the assessment.

### 9.3.4 Assessment Methods and Guidance

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of effect significance with regards to cultural heritage. Therefore, a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* and the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB) guidance on Cultural Heritage.

SHEP sets out criteria which should be considered when assessing the significance of cultural heritage assets, which include archaeological, architectural, historical, physical and cultural significance (SHEP). These criteria have therefore been used in the assessment of value for each asset. This information, in conjunction with professional judgement, has been used to assess the significance of heritage assets.

The criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets are presented in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Value Criteria	
Value	Examples
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites;</li> <li>• Assets of acknowledged international importance;</li> <li>• Other buildings of recognised international importance; and</li> <li>• Historic landscapes of international sensitivity, whether designated or not.</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments;</li> <li>• Undesignated sites/features of schedulable quality and importance;</li> <li>• Category A and B listed buildings;</li> <li>• Undesignated structures of clear national importance; and</li> <li>• Designated &amp; undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites/features that contribute to regional research objectives;</li> <li>• Category C(S) listed buildings;</li> <li>• Unlisted buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association;</li> <li>• Conservation Areas;</li> <li>• Historic townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings; and</li> <li>• Designated special historic landscapes and undesignated historic landscapes of regional sensitivity.</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undesignated sites/features of local importance;</li> <li>• ‘Locally Listed’ buildings and unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; and</li> <li>• Historic landscapes whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations or with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups.</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest;</li> <li>• Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; and</li> <li>• Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</li> </ul>

*Note: Archaeological sites/features where the importance of the resource cannot be ascertained or buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance will be noted as “Unknown”.*

When professional judgement is considered, some sites may not fit into the specified category in this table. Each heritage asset is assessed on an individual basis and takes into account regional variations and individual qualities of sites. Sites with an unknown value cannot be assessed further.

The magnitude of change resulting from the development is assessed for each heritage asset independently of its archaeological or heritage value. The magnitude of change categories are adapted from *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)* guidance and are presented in Table 9.2.

Change to assets can be either direct or indirect. Direct effects are those where there is a physical connection between the development and the asset, whereas indirect effects require some additional pathway for the effect to arise, for example changes to the setting of a heritage asset.

Table 9.2: Magnitude Criteria	
Value	Examples
High	Change to most or all key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements or their setting, such that the resource is totally altered.
Medium	Changes to many key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements or their setting, such that the resource is clearly modified.
Low	Changes to key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements, such that the asset or its setting is slightly altered.
Negligible	Very minor changes to elements.
No Change	No change.

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of change, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following Table 9.3. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Table 9.3: Assessment of Significance					
Value	Magnitude				
	Major	Medium	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
High	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Low	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Note: Shaded boxes indicate a significant effect in terms of EIA.

An assessment of the predicted significance of effect is made both prior to the implementation of mitigation and after the implementation of mitigation to identify residual effects. This first highlights where mitigation may be appropriate and then demonstrates the effectiveness of mitigation and provides the framework for the assessment of significance which takes mitigation measures into consideration.

All archaeological work will be undertaken in line with guidance published by the Institute for Archaeologists. The setting assessment should follow the *Historic Scotland guidance on Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2010)*.

## 9.4 Conclusions

The relatively large number of designated and undesignated heritage assets would suggest the potential for effects upon both archaeological sites and on the setting of heritage assets. As a result an archaeology and cultural heritage chapter will be completed as part of the EIA.

## 9.5 References

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

Government of Scotland (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Crown Copyright.

Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

Historic Scotland (2011) Scottish Historic Environment Policy December 2011.

Historic Scotland (2010) Guidance on Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting.

Institute for Archaeologists (2011) Standards & Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.