



# **CRUACH CLENAMACRIE WIND FARM**

## **APPENDIX 7.2 SETTING ASSESSMENT**

The following detailed settings assessment has been undertaken in reference to the methodology outlined in **EIA Report Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, in particular **Tables 7.2-7.5**. **Table 7.2.1** outlines the assets considered as part of the detailed settings assessment, their relative sensitivity, the magnitude of impact, and the level of effect. The location of designated heritage assets are shown in **Figure 7.3**. The settings assessment for designated heritage assets and groups of designated heritage assets as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) during scoping are detailed in **EIA Report Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** and included in **Table 7.2.1**. The following discussion is divided into subsections, the first of which includes the assets within the geographical area known as Moss of Achnacree, and then based on the assessed effect significance.

TABLE 7.2.1: SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

ASSET NO.	ASSET NAME	DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE (BARE EARTH ZTV)	DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST TURBINE (APPROXIMATE)	FACTORS AFFECTING VISIBILITY	RELATIVE SENSITIVITY	IMPACT MAGNITUDE	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Glen Lonan</b>								
4	Glenamachrie, cup marked stone 350m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	3-4	1.66 km north-east (T2)		High	Low	Minor
5	Glenamachrie, cairns 850m ESE of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	0.89 km NNE (T2)		High	Low	Minor
30	Glenamachrie, standing stone 100m E of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.23 km north-east (T2)		High	Low	Minor
31	Clachadow, cairn 960m NW of	Scheduled Monument	0-2	1.16 km north (T2)	Only the southern extent of the Scheduled area has theoretical intervisibility	High	Low	Minor
35	Duntanachan, dun 515m W of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	2.01 km north-west (T6)		High	Low	Minor

ASSET NO.	ASSET NAME	DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE (BARE EARTH ZTV)	DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST TURBINE (APPROXIMATE)	FACTORS AFFECTING VISIBILITY	RELATIVE SENSITIVITY	IMPACT MAGNITUDE	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE
36	Duntanachan, cairn SW of	Scheduled Monument	3-4	2.30 km north-west (T6)		High	Low	Minor
55	Clachadow, cairn 320m N of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.92 km north (T2)		High	Low	Minor
57	An Dun, dun 500m ESE of Glenamadrie	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.06 km north-east (T2)		High	Low	Minor
58	Barguillean Farm, dun 250m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	3.17 km WNW (T6)		High	Low	Minor
60	Clachadow, dun 500m NW of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.66 km north-west (T2)		High	Low	Minor
61	Cladh na h'Annaid, burial ground 280m SE of Corachie Farm	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.08 km west (T6)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
86	Glenamachrie, cairns 65m & 300m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.27 north-east (T2)		High	Low	Minor
87	Cup marked stone 89m SW of Clachadubh	Scheduled Monument	1-2	2.16 km NNW (T2)	Located within mixed trees	High	Low	Minor
105	Glenamachrie-cairn	Scheduled Monument	1-2	1.51 km north-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
<b>Strontoiler</b>								

ASSET NO.	ASSET NAME	DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE (BARE EARTH ZTV)	DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST TURBINE (APPROXIMATE)	FACTORS AFFECTING VISIBILITY	RELATIVE SENSITIVITY	IMPACT MAGNITUDE	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE
6	Dun Neil, dun 100m NE of Dun-neil	Scheduled Monument	1-2	2.80 km east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
<b>Loch Nell, River Nell and Glen Feuchan</b>								
13	Loch Nell, crannog 200m NE of Rubha	Scheduled Monument	5-6	3.76 km north-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
64	Dalineun, chambered cairn 265m S of Dalaneas	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.01 km north-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
66	Dalaneas, chambered cairn 90m SSE of, & cairns 30m SW of & 100m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.83 km north-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
<b>Moss of Achnacree</b>								
25	Dalvuie, cairn 75m S of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.55 km SSW (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
26	Achnacree Moss, cairn 135m E of S end of Lochan nan Rath	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.40 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
27	Achnacreebeag, chambered cairn 270m W of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.18 km south (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor

ASSET NO.	ASSET NAME	DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE (BARE EARTH ZTV)	DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST TURBINE (APPROXIMATE)	FACTORS AFFECTING VISIBILITY	RELATIVE SENSITIVITY	IMPACT MAGNITUDE	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE
28	South Ledaig, earthwork 100m N of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.32 km south-east (T1 & T3)		Low	Negligible	Neutral
29	Achnacree Moss, crannog 210m SW of Moss Cottage	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.09 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
44	Loch-na-beithe Cottage, cairn 35m SE of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.30 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
45	Barbeith, cairn 105m W of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.07 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
46	Tiroran, cairn 130m SE of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.16 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
49	Achnacree Moss, cairn 37m SE of Lochan a'Chuirn	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.34 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
50	Achnacree Moss, cairn 65m SW of Achnacairn	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.54 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
51	Achnacree Moss, cairn 380m WNW of Achnacairn	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.82 km south (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
52	Achnacree Moss, cairn 300m S of Dalvuie	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.30 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor

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62	Carn Ban, chambered cairn, Moss of Achnacree	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.32 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
68	Moss of Achnacree, enclosure 455m NW of Murdostoun	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.46 km south-east (T3)		Low	Negligible	Neutral
70	North Connel, barrow 85m ESE of Lochnell Arms Hotel	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.36 km south-east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
130	Moss of Achnacree- Cairn	Non-Statutory Register Code: V	5-6	5.52 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
131	Moss of Achnacree- Cairn	Non-Statutory Register Code: V	5-6	6.32 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
<b>Elsewhere within the 10km Study Area</b>								
1	Nelson Monument, inscribed stone, Taynuilt	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.56 km west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral

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7	Kerrera, Cladh a Bhearnaig, cashel	Scheduled Monument	0-2	9.02 km east (T1)	Only the south-western extent of the Scheduled area has theoretical intervisibility with the Proposed Development	Medium	Negligible	Minor
11	Cologin, fort 650m NE of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	8.05 km north-east (T1)	Located in dense mature woodland	High	Negligible	Minor
12	Ariogan, cairn 400m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.17 km north-east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
14	Ariogan, cairn 950m W of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.96km north-east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
16	Gallanach Beg, dun 30m N of	Scheduled Monument	3-6	9.74 km north-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
18	Dunstaffnage Castle Chapel	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.82 km south-east (T1)	Located within woodland around the Castle	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
19	Taynuilt, standing stone 800m E of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.23 km west (T6)		High	Negligible	Minor

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20	Dun Leigh, dun 200m ENE of Balure	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.20 km south-west (T6)	Located in dense mature woodland	High	Negligible	Minor
21	Dun Mhuirageul, dun SE of Taynuilt	Scheduled Monument	3-6	6.24 km west (T6)	Located in dense mature woodland	High	Negligible	Minor
23	Dun Creagach, fort SW of Connel	Scheduled Monument	5-6	4.33km south-east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
24	Dun Creagach, dun 145m NW of Auchnacloch	Scheduled Monument	1-4	3.68km south (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor
37	Eilean Mor, fort, Dunstaffnage	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.66 km south-east (T1)		High	Negligible	Minor
39	Dunach, dun 600m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	1-4	7.93 km north-east (T2)	Located within mature woodland	High	Negligible	Minor
42	Taynuilt, Old Parish Church of Muckairn, tombstones and burial ground	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.53 km west (T6)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
48	Baile Mhaodain, church	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.38 km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral



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53	Kilmaronag, buildings & enclosures 450m S of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	3.85 km south (T3)		Low	Negligible	Neutral
54	Dun Chathach, dun 630m E of Auchnacloch Railway Station	Scheduled Monument	1-6	4.03 km south-west (T5)		High	Low	Minor
61	Cladh na h'Annaid, burial ground 280m SE of Corachie Farm	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.08km west (T6)		Medium	Low	Minor
63	Dun Mor, motte 380m WNW of Balure Cottage	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.75 km WSW (T5 & T6)		High	Negligible	Minor
65	Craobh Bial na Buaidh, burial ground and well 440m NW of Dalvuie	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.07 km SSE (T3)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
67	Ledaig House, cairn 20m SE of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	7.9 km south-east (T3)		High	Negligible	Minor

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69	Achnaba House, cairns 30m, 175m & 305m SW of, & 340m & 530m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.70 km south (T7)		High	Negligible	Minor
71	Cladh Uaine, chapel and burial ground 560m SE of Pennyfuir Cottage	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5.72 km south-east (T1)	Located in felled forestry	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
72	Dun Mac Sniachan, forts and dun, Benderloch	Scheduled Monument	0-2	8.69 km south-east (T6)		High	Negligible	Minor
74	Dunstaffnage Castle	Scheduled Monument	5-6	6.72 km south-east (T1)		High	Low	Minor
76	Tom an Iasgaire, fort	Scheduled Monument	0-6	9.48 km north-west (T6)		High	Negligible	Minor
80	Cladh na h'Anaid, burial ground, 760m SE of Stonefield	Scheduled Monument	3-6	2.69 km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
82	Ardchattan Priory, priory, burial ground and carved stones	Scheduled Monument	5-6	5km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
84	Bonawe, Iron Furnace	Scheduled Monument	0-6	6.12 km WSW (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral

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88	Lochnell House Ardmucknish Bay	Listed Building- Category A	5-6	10.2 km south- east (T1)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
89	Lochnell Observatory (St. Margaret's Tower) Lochnell Policies	Listed Building- Category A	5-6	9.82 km south- east (T1)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
91	1-4 Lochandu Cottages, excluding additions to rear, interiors and detached outbuildings, Bonawe	Listed Building- Category A	5-6	6.29 km south- west (T5)		Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
92	Shore House, excluding late 20th century house at southwest corner, Bonawe	Listed Building- Category A	5-6	6.28 km south- west (T5)		Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
93	Taynuilt Hotel, Taynuilt	Listed Building- Category B	1-2	5.37 km south- west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
94	Lonan House	Listed Building- Category B	5-6	4.76 km west (T6)	Located within planned woodland	Low	Negligible	Neutral
95	Achnacloich	Listed Building- Category B	5-6	3.63 km south (T5)		Low	Negligible	Neutral

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96	Ardchattan House	Listed Building-Category B	5-6	4.98 km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
97	Ardchattan Manse	Listed Building-Category C	5-6	5.06 km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
98	Glencruitten House, Oban	Listed Building-Category B	5-6	5.14 km east (T1)		Low	Negligible	Neutral
99	St Oran's Church Of Scotland, Connel	Listed Building-Category B	5-6	4.70 km south-east (T1)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
100	Connel Ferry Bridge	Listed Building-Category B	0-6	5.09 km SSW (T1)		Low	None	None
102	Ardchattan Priory	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	5-6	4.93 km south-west (T5)		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
103	Achnacloich	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	0-6	3.02 km south (T5)	The key element of the setting relates to the planned woodland. Visibility would only be from the edges of the GDL.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

## Moss of Achnacree

The Moss of Achnacree is a geographical location defined for the purpose of this assessment as a former area of Loch Etvie which is thought to have been occupied from the Neolithic to at least the Bronze Age by open heathland (see para 7.5.3.2.4 in the main chapter). In the modern landscape, the Moss of Achnacree is labelled on OS mapping to the east of the A828 bound by the northern shore of Loch Etvie to the south and east and the southern slopes of Beinn Lora to the north. Within this area 13 Scheduled ritual and funerary monuments, characterised as cairns or chambered cairns (Assets 25-29, 44-46, 49-52, & 62) and a barrow (Asset 70), and two Non-Statutory Register Code V cairns (Assets 130 & 131) have been identified.

The funerary, ritual and burial assets are largely found around the edge of the Moss and appear to have been positioned around the wetter ground within the interior of the Moss when first constructed. As such these assets appear to define the Moss landscape, which appears to have been in active use in the period as well as to have been sited to be seen from and in the local landscape. This positioning was likely deliberately chosen by those who inhabited that landscape, potentially to demarcate the relatively higher and “drier” land. As such the relative sensitivity of these assets is considered to be high, with setting and inter-relationship of these assets making a major contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the assets, both in terms of their individual and group cultural significance.

The Proposed Development would be located at its closest c. 5.07km south-east from the closest cairn, Barbeith, cairn 105m W of (Asset 45). Figure 7.12 from Tiroran, cairn 130m SE of (Asset 46), c. 100m to the north-west of Bareith cairn (Asset 45) along the southern edge of the Moss indicates that the Proposed Development would be visible in the higher ground on the southern side of Loch Etvie, and Plate 7.45 demonstrates that that Proposed Development would be visible beyond the extent of the Moss in distant land, on the southern side of Loch Etvie. Similarly, a wireline created from Carn Ban, chambered cairn, Moss of Achnacree (Asset 62) along the northern extent of the Moss (Figure 7.24) illustrates that all six turbines are theoretically visible across the Moss but located in a different topographic and vegetative landscape, with the corresponding photomontage (Figure 7.25) showing how the Proposed Development would not be readily identifiable from certain assets such as Carn Ban (Asset 62) due to surrounding vegetation. The Proposed Development would be visible discontinuously and from discrete locations, in the distance and would be readily appreciated as being in a different landscape from the Moss. The Proposed Development would be located beyond the Moss and not impede the way in which the Moss landscape and the inter-relationships between the assets can be understood in the current landscape. Thus, the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the widest setting of the assets which would not change the assets individual or group cultural significance. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible, and the resulting effect significance is considered to be **Minor**. This level of effect is not considered to be significant in EIA terms. The integrity of the assets’ setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.

Two Scheduled domestic and agricultural assets, an earthwork (Asset 28) and an enclosure (Asset 68) have also been identified within the Moss. These assets, as functional assets related to prehistoric settlement and agricultural activities whose cultural significance relates to their potential to add further information to the knowledge about land use in the past, are considered to have low relative sensitivity to change.

Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible to the south, the Proposed Development is located beyond the Moss and thus beyond the location in which these assets can be understood, appreciated and experienced. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible, and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral**. This level of effect is not considered to be significant in EIA terms. The integrity of the assets’ setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.

### Minor

#### **Dun Neil, dun 100m NE of Dun-neil (Asset 6)**

Dun Neil (Asset 6) is a prehistoric defensive asset located on a prominent rocky ridge (Plate 7.49) aligned north-east, south-west within the area known as Stontoiler. The topographical position of the fort appears to have been chosen for defence as well as to occupy a high point allowing for surveillance of the relatively flat landscape at the north of Loch Nell which generally slopes from north-east to south-west. The dun likely had good views of the surrounding landscape as well as down Loch Nell when constructed. As such the setting of the dun contributes to its cultural significance and the relative sensitivity of the dun is considered to be high.

The ZTV indicates that up to two turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from the dun to the east in an upland landscape, beyond the land which the dun appears to have been constructed to oversee. The turbines whilst being new, modern structures in the landscape would not change how the dun is understood, appreciated or experienced and would constitute a marginal change in the wider landscape. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Cologin, fort 650m NE of (Asset 11)**

Cologin fort (Asset 11) is located on a prominent mound on south-east sloping land on the north-western side of a burn valley (Plate 7.28). The fort is considered to be of high relative sensitivity to change, being a prehistoric defensive structure, built to overlook and potentially manage the burn valley.

The Proposed Development would be located over 8km to the north-east, beyond the burn valley over which the fort was designed to overlook. While distantly visible the Proposed Development would be a marginal alteration to the wider landscape in which the fort is located, which would not change how it is appreciated, understood, or experienced. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Ariogan, cairn 400m NNE of (Asset 12) and Ariogan, cairn 950m W of (Asset 14)**

The two cairns at Ariogan (Assets 12 and 14) are located on high summits on the western side of Soroba Road in improved agricultural land. The cairns will be assessed together, being similar assets interpreted as the remains of prehistoric burial cairns, in close proximity to one another.

The topographic prominence of the probable burial cairns (Assets 12 & 14) is a key element of their cultural significance and thus their relative sensitivity to change are considered to be High.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 7.15km and 8.19km north-east of the cairns (Plate 7.29) and would likely be visible as a modern addition in the wider landscape, although the identification of the Proposed Development in the wider landscape would not impede the ability to understand the siting of the cairns in the modern or historic landscape and thus the impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance is judged to be **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monuments would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Gallanach Beg, dun 30m N of (Asset 16)**

The Scheduled dun is located atop the summit of a hill on generally westward sloping land which slopes downwards toward the coast (Plate 7.30). A radio mast was found to the north and modern residential dwellings are located to the south. The dun's setting relates to its topographical location and views of sloping land towards the coast which may have been defensive as well as associated with land management when the dun was in use. The dun's relative sensitivity to change is judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located beyond rising ground to the west and whilst five turbines would be distantly visible (**Figure 7.6**), they would be visible beyond what appears to be the intended setting of the dun, and as such the experience, appreciation, and understanding of dun, its

topographical prominence and proximity to the coast would be unchanged. The impact magnitude is judged to be Low, and the resulting effect significance would be **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Taynuilt, standing stone 800m E of (Asset 19)**

The Scheduled Taynuilt, standing stone 800m E of (Asset 19) is a singular standing stone located on a ridge of wooded high ground surrounded by relatively lower lying improved agricultural fields. The land to the north generally slopes downwards, which whilst not wholly appreciable in the modern landscape is appreciable on modern mapping and is likely to have been visible when the stone was originally sited. The land to the north generally slopes upwards to currently commercially forested hills, which may have been planted in the past with a more mixed woodland or open land. As a standing stone, on a raised area of ground, albeit a locally raised portion of ground in a relatively flat landscape on the southern side of Loch Etvie, the relative sensitivity is judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be visible from the stone to the south-west beyond mature forestry and a ridgeline which defines the southern side of Loch Etvie. As such the Proposed Development would be visible beyond the landscape which enables an appreciation, experience and understanding of the standing stone and thus the Proposed Development would be a marginal alteration to the wider landscape. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance would be **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Leigh, dun 200m ENE of Balure (Asset 20)**

Dun Leigh, dun 200m ENE of Balure (Asset 20) is a Scheduled dun located on the summit of a hill which slopes down and northwards to Loch Etvie, and slopes downwards to the west to the River Awe. The land to the south rises and is currently atopped by a modern power station. The dun, as a prehistoric defensive site, appears to have been built as one of several defensive sites along the southern side of the loch (e.g. Asset 54), which may or may not be contemporaneous, but which indicates a level of management or control of that waterway in the prehistoric period. The cultural significance of the dun does relate to its historic location and its setting in the landscape and as such it is judged to be of high relatively sensitivity to change.

The ZTV indicates that the Proposed Development would be visible from the dun beyond mixed woodland immediately south as well as beyond modern conifer plantations to the south-west of the dun, in an upland landscape (Plate 7.33). Although the screened ZTV illustrates that the extant woodland would screen the Proposed Development from view, it cannot be discounted that it may be visible in winter. This direction and field of view does not appear to have been the viewscape designed for the dun's use. The Proposed Development, which is inland, would also not impede or inhibit the way in which the dun can be appreciated as one of several similar assets along the southern side of Loch Etvie. As such the Proposed Development would be considered to be a marginal addition to the wider landscape which does not change the cultural significance of the asset. The impact magnitude is therefore considered to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance would be **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Mhuirageul, dun SE of Taynuilt (Asset 21)**

The Scheduled Dun Mhuirageul, dun SE of Taynuilt (Asset 21) is a defensive asset on the summit of a slight rocky knoll on the eastern side of an unnamed burn, which runs roughly north to south. The burn valley was found to be rather steep and enclosed, although the enclosed nature may be due to the Early Modern and modern forestry plantations within the burn valley, which may echo the vegetation of the period in which the dun was constructed. The dun appears to have been constructed to control or manage access through the burn valley, as one of the routeways which was likely in use for transport

and communication in the prehistoric period. The setting of the dun is thus related to its immediate environment. As a defensive monument whose cultural significance relates to its setting the asset's relative sensitivity to change is judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located to the west, beyond the narrow burn valley in which the dun is located. Whilst potentially marginally visible, the trees around the dun and in the wider landscape currently block any direct or continuous views. Although even if there were no trees, and contemporary vegetation occupied the surrounding land, the Proposed Development would be located beyond the landscape in which the dun was designed to be seen and used. As such the impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Minor**. This effect significance is not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Creagach, fort SW of Connel (Asset 23)**

The remains of Dun Creagach, fort SW of Connel (Asset 23) are found on the southern edge of a ridgeline and are visible as a grass grown bank of earth and rubble. The fort's location on the top of a ridge affords it good views in all directions and thus its defensive character can be well appreciated and understood. It is likely that the fort was also controlled by the land management in the surrounding area when it was in use. As a defensive structure with clear topographical prominence, the fort's cultural significance is highly associated with its setting. The fort's relative sensitivity to change is, therefore, judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be, at its closest point, located c. 4.33km south-east (Turbine 1). The fort is surrounded by improved and semi-improved agricultural land which likely echoes its original near surroundings, however the wider landscape is dominated by nearly all homogeneous conifer plantations, and whilst this coverage may reflect the vegetation cover of the prehistoric landscape, it is considered that it is dissimilar to the original composition. Despite this, the topographic prominence of the fort is readily appreciated, understood and experienced and even in the case that the Proposed Development would be visible, it would not change how these elements of the asset's setting are appreciated, understood, or experienced. Thus, the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal change in the wider landscape. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible, and the resulting effect significance would be **Minor**. This effect significance is not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Creagach, dun 145m NW of Auchnacloch (Asset 24)**

The Scheduled Dun Creagach, dun 145m NW of Auchnacloch (Asset 24) is located within the north-western boundary of the Inventory Designed Landscape of Auchnacloch (centered Asset 103). The dun survives as an overgrown mound on a rocky knoll overlooking the lochside. The location of the dun on the lochside likely reflects its original use as a defensive structure as well as part of the wider management of land around and traffic along Loch Etvie. Other duns and forts have been recorded along the southern side of Loch Etvie and these assets appear to form a network for example Asset 20. The setting of the dun and its relationship to other similar assets along the lochside is a key element of its cultural significance and thus the relative sensitivity to change of the dun is judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located to the south of the dun, beyond the commercial conifer planted ridgeline which forms the southern extent of Loch Etvie. Thus, the Proposed Development would be located beyond the setting in which the dun and its historic use and associations can be appreciated, understood and experienced. The Proposed Development may be marginally visible to the south as illustrated by Plate 7.16 but would not impede how the dun's cultural significance can be understood. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance would be **Minor**. This effect significance is not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.



### **Eilean Mor, fort, Dunstaffnage (Asset 37)**

The Scheduled remains of Eilean Mor, fort, Dunstaffnage (Asset 37) survive on the isle of Eilean Mòr located at the mouth of Loch Etvie. The fort, when originally constructed, would have overlooked the Firth of Lorn to the west and the entrance to Loch Etvie to the east, and may have been associated with the control or/and management of access into the Loch as well as probably with defence of the waterways as transportation and communication routes. To the south, on a promontory of ground, the later medieval Dunsaffnage Castle appears to have replaced the fort's function in the medieval period. The fort, contemporaneous or not, with duns along Loch Etvie may be evidence of the wider management of the region in the pre-medieval period. As such the setting of the fort makes a major contribution to its cultural significance and thus its relative sensitivity is considered to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 6.66km south-east of the fort, in an upland and inland landscape on the southern side of Loch Etvie as shown on **Figure 7.28**. Whilst the Proposed Development is not located within the geographical region over which the fort appears to have been designed to oversee, the Proposed Development is predicted to be distantly visible from the fort and visible on the high ground behind the fort on approach from the Firth of Lorn (**Figure 7.28**). However, whilst visible the Proposed Development located on the higher ground would not change how the fort is understood, appreciated, and experienced within the coastal environment nor would it impede the way in which the fort may be appreciated as one of several similar assets along Loch Etvie and thus the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the wider landscape and it would not change the cultural significance of the fort. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance is **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

### **Dunach, dun 600m ENE of (Asset 39)**

Dunach, dun 600m ENE of (Asset 39) survives as a low mound within mature woodland on a roughly NNW-SSE aligned ridge of land at the eastern end of Loch Feochan. It is likely that when constructed, the land on either side of the promontory was occupied by wetlands or water as part of Loch Feochan. As a prehistoric defensive asset, the dun would have been sited to project power as well as to be a defensible position and its location on a ridge or promontory suggests this was the case. The surrounding lower lying land would also likely have been used for water landings for boats. The land to the north and east slopes generally upwards and is now occupied by a mix of planted woodlands and improved agricultural ground, which may echo the contemporary landscape and vegetation, however, this is unclear. The setting of the dun, on Loch Feochan, and its westward outlook, makes a major contribution to its cultural significance and thus the dun's relative sensitivity to change is considered to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 6.66km south-east of the dun, beyond the lochside setting. Whilst between one and four turbines of the Proposed Development would theoretically be visible, it would not impede the way in which the dun can be experienced, appreciated, and understood in its original landscape around Loch Feochan. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance would be **Minor** adverse and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

### **Dun Chathach, dun 630m E of Auchnacloch Railway Station (Asset 54)**

Dun Chathach, dun (Asset 54) is another dun on the southern side of Loch Etvie. This dun is located on the north summit of a wooded ridge of land which extends in a north-eastward direction from the rising ground to the south-west. The dun's location is exemplary of a prehistoric defensive structure, being positioned on a high topographic location with easy access only available from one direction. The location of the dun also indicates that it was constructed to overlook Loch Etvie and thus may have been associated with the management or control of the waterway. Indeed, the dun may be one of several prehistoric defensive assets along Loch Etvie (e.g. Asset 24) which indicates some form of

management of the waterway in the prehistoric period, whether that is in one specific period or over a long period of time is uncertain due to the lack of accurate dating for each of the duns. As an asset whose setting makes a major contribution to its value and cultural significance, the relative sensitivity to change is considered to be high.

The Proposed Development is theoretically visible from the dun; however, the Proposed Development is not located in the field of view which the dun was designed to oversee, namely the loch to the north. The location of the dun can be seen in **Figure 7.31 & 7.32** atop of ridge of high ground overlooking the loch, and thus the defensive character of the dun and its shore setting can be appreciated. It is acknowledged that the turbines would backdrop the dun when viewed from the northern shore of Loch Etvie (**Figure 7.32**). Based on the dun's setting, south facing views towards the high land are not considered to be key to the appreciation, understanding and experience of the dun as a defensive, lochside asset. In general, the Proposed Development would be appreciable as a modern addition in the upland landscape, a landscape which does not appear to have been, nor is currently intensively used compared to the lower lying lochside environment. The Proposed Development is thus considered to be an alteration to the wider landscape and the impact magnitude judged to be Low. The resulting effect significance is judged to be **Minor** which is not deemed significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Cladh na h'Annaid, burial ground 280m SE of Corachie Farm (Asset 61)**

The burial ground known as Cladh na h'Annaid (Asset 61) survives as turf covered earthworks (**Plate 7.51**) on the north-east facing shoulder of a hill which rises to the south-east. The burial ground is believed to be Early Medieval in origin and the place name indicates that a chapel or church may have once been associated with the burial ground, however, the location of that religious building has not been identified. The cultural significance of the burial ground relates in part to its setting, on relatively high ground overlooking lower lying ground to the north-west, as well as to its buried archaeological potential and its relationship and association with other similar period burial sites in Argyll, for example, Asset 80. The relative sensitivity of the burial ground is thus considered to be medium.

The ZTV and a wireline (**Figure 7.23**) indicate that the Proposed Development would be visible as six turbines to the west of the burial ground. The wireline illustrates that the ridgeline along the northern side of Glen Lonan would still be visible however Turbine 6 would extend into the Glen. However, this is unlikely to be as easily appreciable with commercial forestry obscuring the base of the turbines. As a new addition to the landscape, in a field of view which does not appear to have been a key view from the burial ground and with rising ground in the distance, the Proposed Development is judged to be an alteration to the wider landscape which would not erode any key characteristics of the burial ground. The impact magnitude would be Low and the resulting effect significance is **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Mor, motte 380m WNW of Balure Cottage (Asset 63)**

The Scheduled Dun Mor, motte 380m (Asset 63) survives within a densely vegetated raised area of ground on the western side of the mouth of the River Awe on the southern side of Loch Etvie. The asset is characterised as a "motte", usually a term associated with the Early Medieval or Medieval period and indeed the date attributed to the motte spans these periods from 1050AD- 1300AD. Mottes are rare in Argyll, and it is therefore an unusual asset in this location and period. The motte is located at a strategic point in the landscape and occupies a defensible position. The name of the motte may indicate that the motte occupies the location of an earlier prehistoric defensive monument and indeed it would not be beyond the realm of possibility, with known duns recorded along the southern side of Loch Etvie, that the motte is a re-occupation of a previous strategic defensive site. Indeed, there was found to be a direct line of sight between the motte and Dun Leigh (Asset 20) during the site visits. The setting of the motte is important to its understanding, appreciation, and experience and is a singular monument

providing further evidence of the long term management and control within Loch Etive. As such its relative sensitivity to change is judged to be high.

Due to the vegetation occupying the motte as well as within the surrounding landscape, clear views towards the Proposed Development were curtailed during a site visit, although there is theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development as per the ZTV. However, the Proposed Development would be located within the upland landscape to the west, south-west (Plate 7.41), away from the lochside and would not impede how the strategic location of the motte is appreciated, understood or experienced, nor would it impede the understanding of how it relates to other prehistoric and medieval defensive assets along the loch. Indeed Plate 7.41 illustrates how the motte overlooks the riverine environment and low lying land to the west. As such, the Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal, modern addition to the landscape beyond the setting which to the cultural significance of the motte relates, and the impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance is **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Ledaig House, cairn 20m SE of (Asset 67)**

The Scheduled Ledaig House, cairn 20m SE of (Asset 67) is currently located in improved, relatively flat land on the eastern side of the A828 and is occupied by a wooden pole overhead line (OHL) pole to the north of a residential dwelling (Plate 7.42). The location of the cairn appears to have been on one of the coastal terraces, before the construction of the road and residential dwellings on the western side of the A282 and it may have once been closer to the coast than it is presently. The land to the east rises to Beinn Lora and is dominated by planted woodland and thus it appears as though the cairn was sited and designed to be seen from the west. As a prehistoric burial cairn, the cairn is considered to be of high relative sensitivity to change.

The ZTV produced for this assessment indicates that the Proposed Development would be visible from the cairn, although the majority of the Proposed Development is likely to be screened by the south-western vegetated slopes of Beinn Lora (Plate 7.43). In any case, the cairn's setting relates more to its former coastal setting, the ability of the cairn to be seen on the lower slopes of Beinn Lora and the ability to have once potentially seen the cairn from the sea. The Proposed Development would not impede how the cairn is experienced, understood, or appreciated in its historic or modern setting and would be a marginal addition to the wider landscape, which would not change the cultural significance of the cairn. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Minor**. This level of effect significance is not considered significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dun Mac Sniachan, forts and dun, Benderloch (Asset 72)**

Dun Mac Sniachan, forts and dun, (Asset 72) is comprised of a large Scheduled area which occupies the densely wooded high ground parallel to the west coast at Benderloch (Plate 7.44). The location of a series of forts and duns on this high ground can be understood in terms of strategic prominence as well as a defensive location. The location, prior to being planted with mixed woodland, would have afforded these assets with good views in all directions, with Ardmucknish Bay potentially being a key view as a good landing place, whereas the west facing view would be more limited by the higher slopes of Beinn Lora. The siting of these assets appears to be associated to their topographical prominence and the assets can be understood in the context of the Bay. The relative sensitivity to change of the assets is judged to be high.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 8.96km to the south-east of the asset, in a distant upland landscape. The ZTV predicts that the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the south-western portion of the Scheduled area, with up to two turbines visible. The Proposed Development would not be located in any key sightlines nor would it impede the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the assets in their original and modern context. It is not considered that the

Proposed Development would in any way alter the assets' cultural significance. The Proposed Development would be another distant modern inclusion in the wider landscape, visible likely only in the best of weather. Thus, the impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Minor** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Tom an Iasgaire, fort (Asset 76)**

Tom an Iasgaire, fort (Asset 76) is located on the summit of high land on the downward slope on the western side of Loch Awe. The fort is bound by rocky ground to the north-east and by rising ground to the south-west. Based on the location of the fort it appears to have been built to overlook the River Awe and the associated river valley and as such it may have been associated with the riverine control and management in the prehistoric period. The fort also occupies a strategic defensive position. As a defensive structure designed to overlook the river valley, the fort is judged to be of high relative sensitivity to change.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 9.48km to the north-west and whilst there is theoretical intervisibility, the Proposed Development would be largely screened by the intervening mature, commercial forestry in the short term. However, whether or not the Proposed Development is visible is largely moot as the Proposed Development would not alter how the fort's setting can be understood, appreciated or experienced in the context of the River Awe, the landscape in which it was constructed and used. Thus, the Proposed Development would be a perceptible marginal addition to the wider landscape and thus the impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance would be **Minor**, a level not considered significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Neutral**

#### **Kerrera, Cladh a Bhearnaig, cashel (Asset 7)**

The Scheduled Kerrera, Cladh a Bhearnaig, cashel (Asset 7) is believed to be an early medieval monastic enclosure which includes evidence of later domestic re-occupation of the extreme northern point of the Isle of Kerrera. The cashel is considered to be of medium relative sensitivity to change, being an example of a medieval monastic site, within a contemporaneous active coastal environment where the value of the asset is also derived from its upstanding and buried archaeological remains.

The ZTV prepared for this assessment indicates that the Proposed Development would be visible from the southern extent of the Scheduled area. The Proposed Development would be visible in the upland environment, an area which is unlikely to have been important when the cashel was in active use, with the coastal environment being where the majority of activity prior to the modern period is evidenced. As the Proposed Development may be visible as a modern addition in the landscape it is judged to constitute a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting which would leave its cultural significance unchanged. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Dunstaffnage Castle Chapel (Asset 18)**

The Scheduled Dunstaffnage Castle Chapel survives a roofless medieval chapel (Plate 7.32) within the Early Modern or modern woodland around Dunstaffnage Castle (Asset 74). The cultural significance of the Chapel relates partly to its setting which relates to its association and proximity to the medieval Castle (Asset 74), which it was built to serve, as well as to its architectural remains and potential for archaeological remains associated with its construction and use. The relative sensitivity to change of the Chapel is considered to be medium.

The Proposed Development is modelled, based on the ZTV, to be visible as six turbines beyond the immediate woodland surrounding from the Chapel. Although a screened ZTV taking into account the

woodland and based on OS Terrain 5 data indicates that the Chapel would have no views of the Proposed Development within its current environment. The Proposed Development would not interrupt or detract from the proximity and as well as the physical and historic relationship and association between the Chapel and the Castle (Asset 74). At worst the Proposed Development, which may be marginally visible, is considered to be a Negligible impact magnitude. The resulting effect significance is judged to be **Neutral**. This effect significance is not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Taynuilt, Old Parish Church of Muckairn, tombstones and burial ground (Asset 42)**

The Old Parish Church of Muckairn and its associated remains (Asset 42) form a Scheduled Monument within the current residential extent of the village of Taynuilt. The Church is thought to have originated in at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century, although the extant remains may be of a later building. The current Parish Church is located immediately north (Plate 7.39). The Church is situated within a burial ground with identifiable gravestones from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and grave markers of Clan Campbell. When originally constructed the Church would have served the local population and at some point, became associated with Clan Campbell, a prominent family in the area who had links to coastal defences such as Dunsaffnage Castle (Asset 74). The Church and burial ground occupies an area of high ground within the village and this location was likely chosen so the religious establishment could be seen by the local population and potentially from the local environment. The Church is also south of a standing stone (Asset 1) which, whilst re-erected, may identify a prehistoric stone circle and thus the area may have longer associations to ritual and belief. In the modern era the Church has been replaced and now only survives as a ruined building and has been encircled by residential development. The setting of the Church does contribute to its cultural significance however there are other elements such as architectural elements and buried archaeological remains associated with the construction, use, and abandonment of the Church and graveyard which also contribute to its value and as such its relative sensitivity is considered to the medium.

The Proposed Development would be located beyond the village environment, as well as the lochside environment, in the uplands to the south-west and whilst theoretically visible, discontinuously from the Scheduled area as modelled by the screened ZTV, the Proposed Development would not change how the Church and graveyard are appreciated, understood or experienced in their historic or modern context and would be a modern addition to the wider landscape which constitutes a marginal change. The impact magnitude is thus Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Baile Mhaodain, church (Asset 48)**

The Scheduled Baile Mhaodain, church (Asset 48) survives as a ruined building located on a plateau of high ground c. 50m AOD, to the north of the Inventory and Designed Landscape of Ardchattan Priory, church (centred Asset 102), on the northern side of Loch Etive. The date of the Church is debated, although it was reported as ruinous in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Its associated burial ground was used until at least 1885. The Chapel may be associated with the medieval monastic complex to the south, centred Asset 102, or have been a separate entity in a similar location. The setting of the Church on high ground, likely meant that at one point it could be seen from the lower lying ground and loch, especially before the establishment of the formal gardens of Ardchattan House (Asset 96). However, now it is difficult to identify the Church in the wider landscape. Other elements of the Church such as the architectural and archaeological remains of the Church and any associated burials and deposits contribute to the value of the Church and thus its relative sensitivity to change is judged to be medium.

The Proposed Development would be visible from the Scheduled area to the south-west, beyond Loch Etive in rising ground. Whilst visible, the Proposed Development would be located beyond the loch setting in rising uplands and would not impede how the Church is understood, appreciated, and experienced in its historical and modern context or impede any appreciation of the possible relationship

with Ardchattan Priory (centred Asset 102). As a visual addition to the wider landscape in an arc of view where distant turbines and other modern infrastructure are also visible the impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Kilmaronag, buildings & enclosures 450m S of (Asset 53)**

The Scheduled remains of Kilmaronag, buildings & enclosures 450m S of (Asset 53) survive as turf covered walls within an improved agricultural field (Plate 7.40) on relatively lower lying land on the southern side of Loch Etive. The remains are comprised of two buildings and associated enclosures of pre-mid-19th century date, which likely date from the medieval or Early Modern period. As an asset of functional, residential, and agricultural purpose its setting relates to geology, soil type and proximity to water rather than being designed with the intention of being seen in the wider landscape. The cultural significance of the asset relates more to the archaeological remains and their potential to reveal more about the asset and local settlement and agricultural practises from whatever date they originate from. As such the relative sensitivity of the asset is considered to be low.

The Proposed Development is theoretically visible from the asset and would be located 3.85km to the south in an upland environment. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as a modern addition in the wider landscape, other modern residential buildings and infrastructure are visible from the asset and do not impede how the remains are understood, experienced, and appreciated in their current form. As a marginal change the impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Craobh Bial na Buaidh, burial ground and well 440m NW of Dalvuie (Asset 65)**

Craobh Bial na Buaidh, burial ground and well (Asset 65) occupies a relatively flat plateau of land c. 100m AOD on the southern slopes of Beinn Lora. The burial ground was reportedly used for unbaptised infants in the pre-Reformation period. The location of the burial ground, for “undesirables” is not unusual, being away from other religious sites and hidden from direct view of the local population but occupying high ground similar to the location of other medieval ecclesiastical and religious sites. As activity in the period appears to have been centred on the waterways to the south and east, the location of the burial ground does indicate that it was sited away from the main areas of activity. Whilst its remote and distant setting does contribute to its value, its cultural significance relates to its historical interest and the buried remains and its other characteristics and as such the sensitivity of the setting of the burial ground to change is judged to be medium.

Due to the topographical position of the burial ground, it would have clear views towards the Proposed Development, however, the Proposed Development is not located with the principal active medieval landscape in which the burial ground was constructed, namely the coastal and lochside environment and would be visible as another modern addition to the upland environment on the southern side of Loch Etive. The appreciation, understanding, and experience of the burial ground would be unchanged and thus the impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible. The resulting effect significance would be **Neutral**, an effect significance not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Cladh Uaine, chapel and burial ground 560m SE of Pennyfuir Cottage (Asset 71)**

Cladh Uaine, chapel and burial ground (Asset 71) is located on a ridge of relatively flat land c. 110m AOD on generally downward and west sloping land which slopes to the sea. The location of the chapel and associated remains on relatively flat land has been further illustrated by the construction of a forestry track into the hillside which has created the impression of a more defined plateau of land. The location of Scheduled remains were found to be located within dense, and mature commercial forestry. The chapel and its associated burial ground appears to have been built in rising land, above the

medieval residential extent, potentially to be visible from the coast and to overlook the coastal environment. The setting of the chapel is a key element of the asset's significance although as noted in the Scheduling description buried archaeological remains associated with both architectural remains and skeletal remains are other key elements of its cultural significance. The chapel's relative sensitivity to change it thus considered to be medium.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 5.72km south-east of the chapel and the ZTV produced for this assessment indicates that there would be intervisibility. The Proposed Development however is not proposed within the setting which appears to have been of historic importance to the siting of the chapel and burial ground, namely to the west and coast, and thus would constitute a marginal change to the wider landscape which does not impact the cultural significance of the chapel or how it is experienced, appreciated or understood. The impact magnitude is Negligible, and the resulting effect significance would be **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

#### **Cladh na h'Anaid, burial ground, 760m SE of Stonefield (Asset 80)**

Cladh na h'Anaid, burial ground (Asset 80) survives as a turf covered earthwork within improved grassland to the north of the A85. The land to the north has been planted with trees, as have the areas to the south, on the southern side of the A85. Based on modern OS mapping, when the burial ground was constructed it appears to have occupied a burn valley which is aligned roughly north-west, south-east which is bound by rising ground to the north and south, and thus was not located in a landscape in which it could be seen from a distance. The name of the burial ground indicates that at one time it was associated with the Chapel but the location of the chapel is not known and it may have been removed during the construction of the A85 or only survives as a buried asset. The burial ground itself was adversely impacted by the construction of the A85, although it is believed that there is the potential for burials and associated deposits to survive. Local tradition tells that the woodland around the burial ground was planted as a memorial to local men who died in the First World War and thus the location of the burial ground continued to be a place of burial and commemoration into the modern era. The setting of the burial ground does contribute to its cultural significance although other elements such as its archaeological potential add to its value and as such the relative sensitivity of the burial ground to changes to its setting is considered to be medium.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 2.69km to the south of the burial ground in rising high ground currently dominated by commercial forestry. The Proposed Development would likely be visible beyond the forestry at present and thus at least for some period of time the lower halves of the turbines would be screened from view. However, the Proposed Development is located in a direction which does not seem to have any significance for the burial ground and would be a modern addition to the wider landscape which would not change the cultural significance of the burial ground. The impact magnitude is judged to the Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

#### **Bonawe, Iron Furnace (Asset 84)**

The Scheduled extent of Bonawe, Iron Furnace (centred Asset 84) encompasses the standing and buried remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century iron blast furnace established by the Newland Company of Cumbria and latterly known as the Lorn Furnace Company. The furnace is an example of the early industrial developments in the Scottish Highlands, specifically associated with iron blasting. The company and its workers initially originated from northern England before a local workforce was trained. The Carron Iron Works in Falkirk is another such example but from the Central Belt. The Scheduling for the Iron Furnace notes that its cultural significance is associated with its historical importance and association with the industrial development of Scotland, its survival as a rare example of a near complete 18<sup>th</sup> century complex, and its potential to add to our understanding of the early development of industrial sites through future archaeological investigation. The setting of the Iron Furnace does relate partially to its geographical location and near environment in relation to the proximity of water and raw materials,

although other elements such as its archaeological potential and historical associations are also key to its cultural significance. The relative sensitivity is judged to be medium.

The Proposed Development would be at its closest point located c. 6.12km to the south-west within the extent of Fearnoch Forest. The forest is associated with the Iron Furnace, being exploited for wood in the Early Modern period, although that relationship is better understood through archival material than via the modern commercial conifer plantation. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible (**Figure 7.29**), albeit discontinuously from the Iron Furnace due to the nature of the complex and intervening vegetation and the built environment, it would constitute a marginal addition to the wider landscape which would not impede the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the Iron Furnace and thus its cultural significance would be unchanged. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral**. This level of effect significance is not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

The integrity of the setting of the Scheduled Monument would not be significantly adversely impacted.

### **Taynuilt Hotel, Taynuilt (Asset 93)**

Taynuilt Hotel (Asset 93) is a Category B Listed Building on the A85. The Hotel was originally constructed as an inn on the routeway and thus its setting relates to its proximity to the road as a transport and communication pathway. The Hotel has suffered severe damage in the recent past and parts of the Hotel have been lost (Plate 7.46). The Hotel is judged to be of medium relative sensitivity to change, as its location on the road makes a contribution to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the Hotel as a former Inn and modern hotel.

The Proposed Development would be located c. 5.37km south-west of the Hotel beyond rising land dominated by commercial conifer plantations. The Proposed Development would not change how the Hotel can be understood in the context of its roadside setting and as such is considered a visual marginal alteration to the wider landscape. The impact magnitude of Negligible and the resulting effect significance would be **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

### **Lonan House (Asset 94)**

Lonan House is a Category B Listed Building which was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and named Barguilean House. It was later converted into a hotel and more recently sub-divided into flats. The House is located within a planted woodland landscape which based on historic mapping appears to have been developed around the time or very soon after the construction of the House. As such it can be assumed that the surroundings of the House were designed and planted for the original purpose of the House, to enclose and provide aesthetically pleasing surroundings. The setting of the House does contribute to its cultural significance as it enables an appreciation of the original design of the adjacent landscape, although other features such as the architectural elements and its association to architect Sir Robert Lorimer are other elements of value. Thus, the Houses' relative sensitivity is considered to be low.

The Proposed Development is only theoretically visible from the House, the historically planted woodland around the House largely blocking any views to and from the House at present. This woodland forms the setting of the House and thus any changes beyond do not impact the cultural significance of the House. The Proposed Development at over 4km to the west, whilst theoretically visible, would be a marginal alteration and modern addition to the wider landscape which would leave the cultural significance unchanged. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance to be **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

### **Ardchattan Manse (Asset 97)**

Ardchattan Manse is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century Manse, which was extended in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the east of the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Ardchattan Priory (centred Asset 102) on the northern shore of Loch Etvie. Manse's tended to be constructed for presbyterian ministers associated with a nearby Church and it is likely that this one was built for the new parish church erected in the early



18<sup>th</sup> century and replaced again in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Listed Manse and parish church's proximity to the former Priory (centred Asset 102) and a likely medieval church (Asset 48) also indicate the long duration of Christian worship in the locale on the northern shore of Loch Etvie. The relative sensitivity of the Manse relates in part to its surroundings and relations to other adjacent and associated buildings, although other elements do contribute to its cultural significance, and as such its sensitivity to changes to its setting is judged to be medium.

The Proposed Development would not impact the relationship between the Listed Manse and the parish church it was built to serve, nor would it impede the ability to understand the relationship of later Christian worship on the northern shores of Loch Etvie to earlier evidence of worship and religious dedication. The Proposed Development would be visible from the Manse (example **Figure 7.32**) and as such is considered to be a marginal alteration in the landscape which would not impact the cultural significance of the Manse. The impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance to be **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

#### **Glencruitten House, Oban (Asset 98)**

Glencruitten House (Asset 98) is a later 19<sup>th</sup> century Category B Listed Building located within mixed woodland to the south of a roughly east-west aligned road east of Oban, which is located in a valley between two areas of high land to the north, Barran an Fhraoich and to the south, Black Mount. The House is an example of an Early Modern rural, mansion house which was later extended. The House was found to be located within mixed woodland, which based on historic mapping pre-dates the construction of the House. The House does not appear to have been constructed to be seen or to have any designed views beyond the woodland it was constructed in and its cultural significance, based on the Listing Description, appears to be associated with its former owners and its architectural elements. The relative sensitivity of the House is thus judged to be low.

The Proposed Development is only theoretically intervisible with the House, due to the historic woodland around the House and whilst the Proposed Development may be glimpsed in winter or in the case that all the woodland were to one day be felled, it would only be visible as a marginal alteration in the wider landscape at worst. The impact magnitude is judged to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance is **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

#### **St Oran's Church Of Scotland, Connel (Asset 99)**

St Oran's Church of Scotland (Asset 99) is a Category B Listed Building located on a plateau of raised ground on northward and downward sloping land within the settlement of Connell (Plate 7.47). The Church was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in the gothic revival style. The Church appears to have been constructed partially with visibility in mind, being located on higher ground and having good views across the built environment and water from its northern and eastern elevations. The relatively higher locale is also a common feature of religious buildings, being designed to be seen in the landscape to remind parishioners of their religious duties. Other elements including its architectural fabric, design and style and the fact it is still in ecclesiastical use contribute to its cultural significance and thus the Church is judged to be of medium relative sensitivity to change.

The Proposed Development is modelled to be visible from the Church, likely only from its eastern and principal elevation, its southern elevation is bound by rising land and residential development. Whilst a visible modern addition to the landscape, the Proposed Development would constitute a marginal change which would not change the cultural significance or the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset and thus the impact magnitude is considered to be Negligible and the resulting effect significance to be **Neutral** and not significant in EIA terms.

#### **No Impact**

#### **Connel Ferry Bridge (Asset 100)**

The Connel Ferry Bridge (Asset 100) is a Category B Listed early 20<sup>th</sup> century cantilevered bridge original constructed as a railway bridge which has been modified for vehicle transit. It is recorded to be

the second largest single span bridge of its type in the UK and thus that forms part of its cultural significance. The Bridge was designed and has been used as a functional structure, with its immediate setting relating to its function, namely providing access across the waterway which it crosses. The relative sensitivity of the Bridge is thus considered to be low.

The Proposed Development over 5km to the south, south-west may be visible from the Bridge however it would in no way alter the cultural significance of the Bridge and as such no impact its anticipated. The effect significance would be **None**.