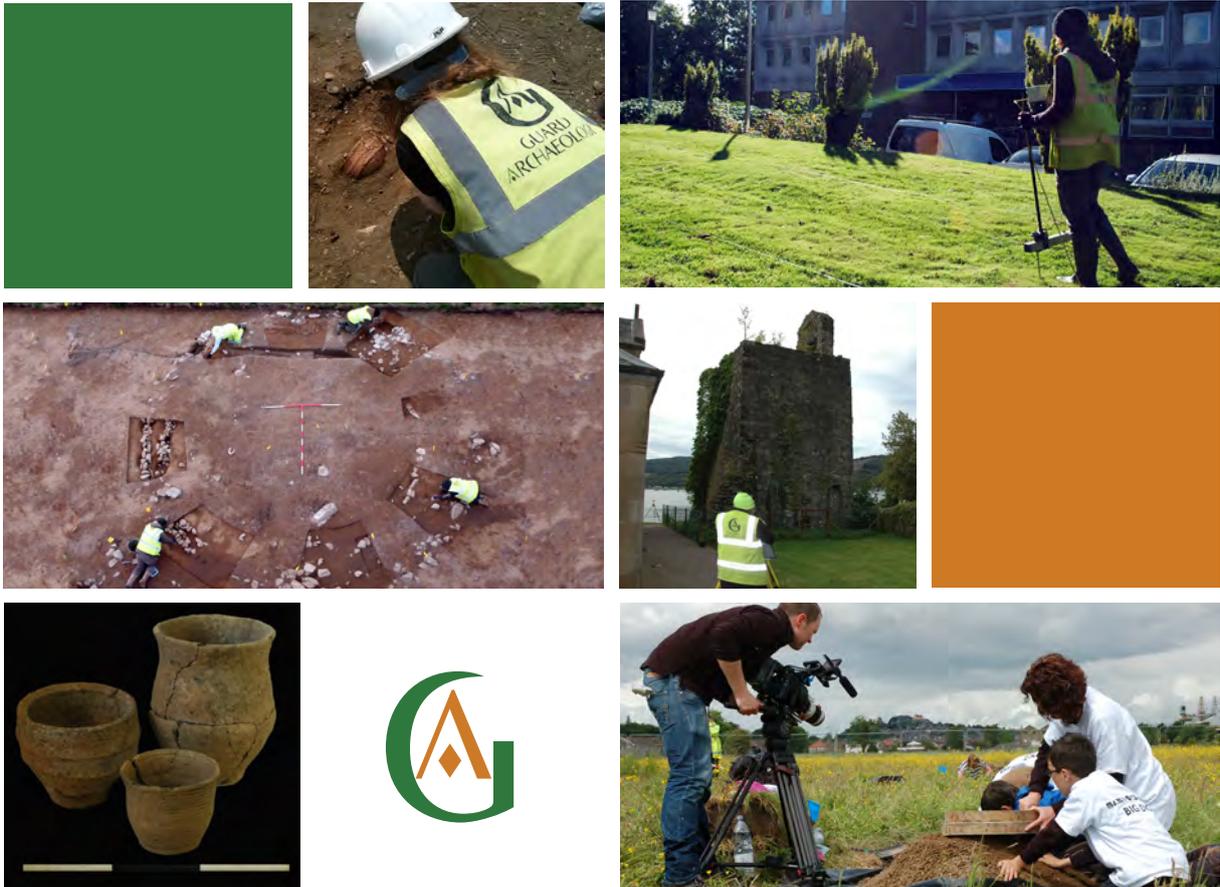


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Stronafian Forest Wind Turbines: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Project 4130

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Stronafian Forest Wind Turbines: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

On behalf of: Colintraive and Glendaruel Development Trust

NGR: NS 0187 8431 (centred)

Project Number: 4130

Report by: Christine Rennie

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

Approved by:



Date:

25/06/2015

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

**GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR**

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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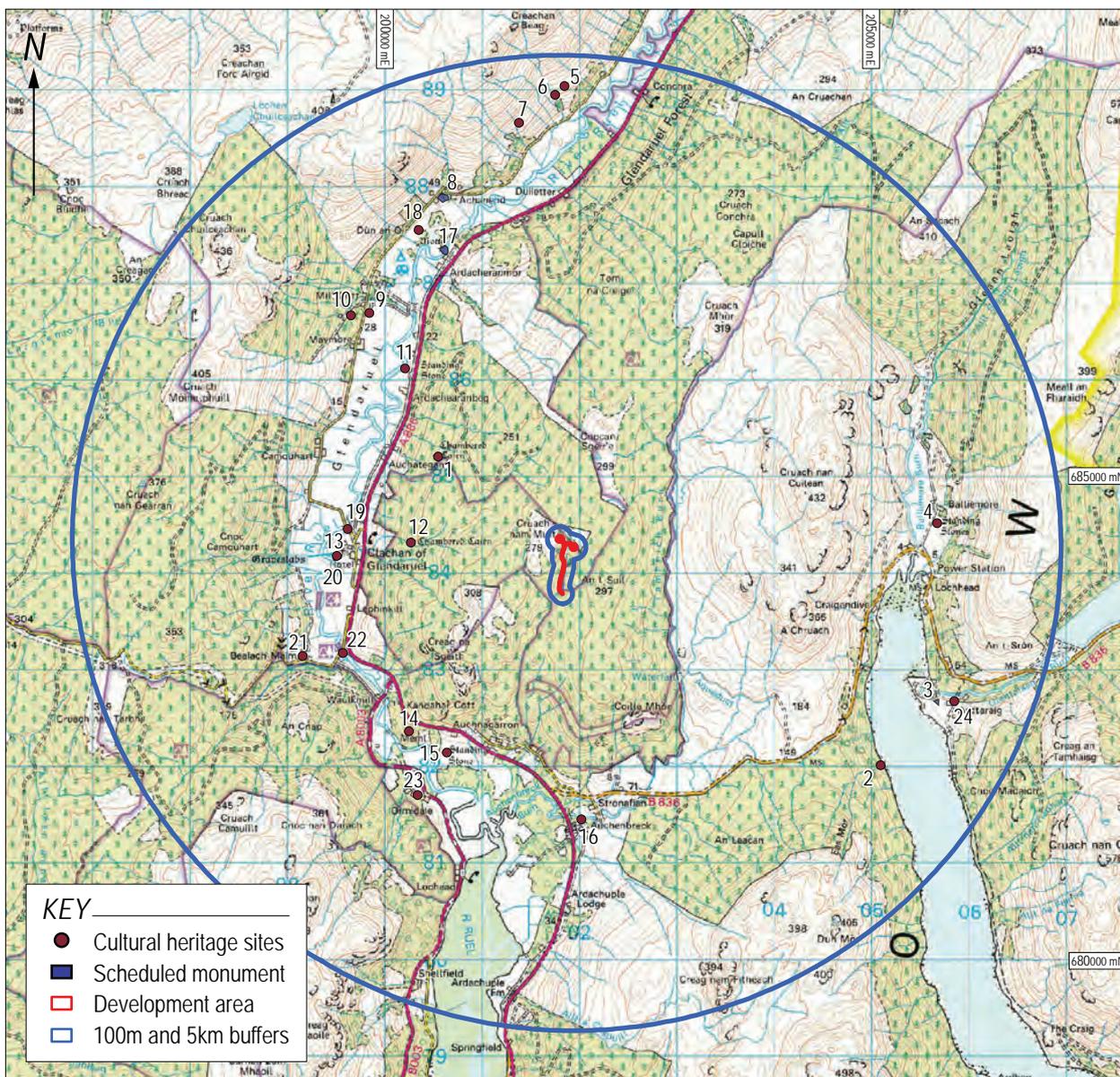
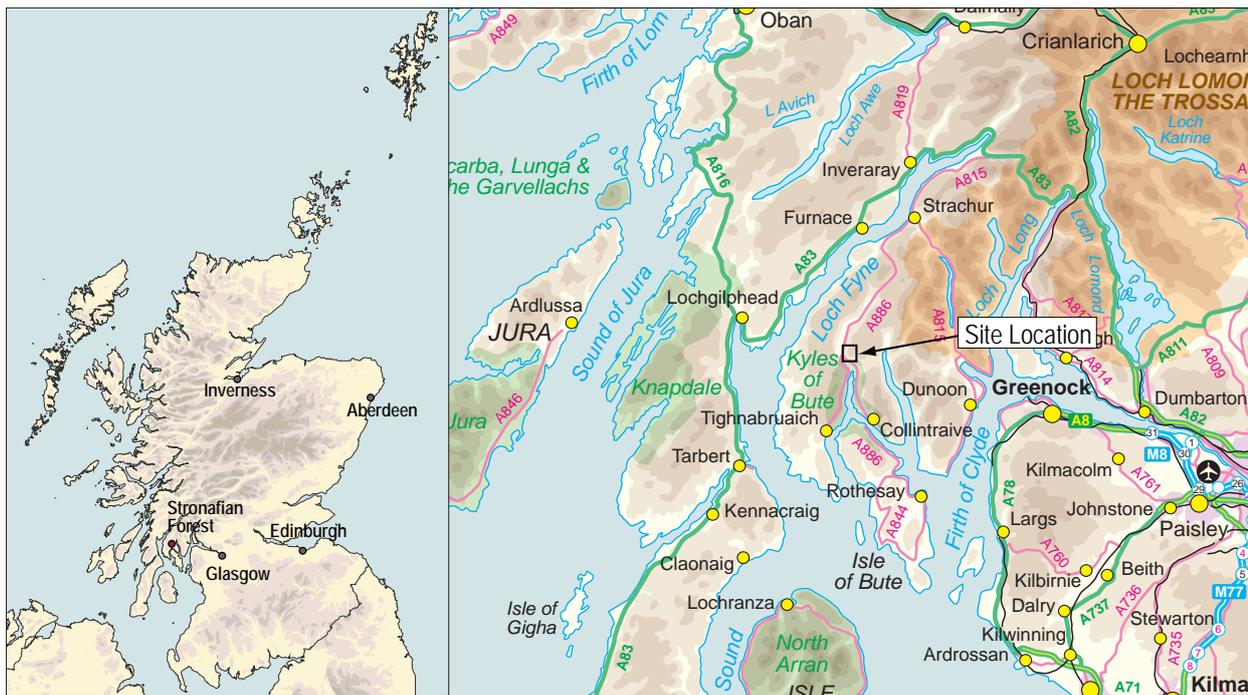


Figure 1:
Site location.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area proposed for the erection of two wind turbines at Stronafian Forest, Cowal, Argyll and Bute. The aims of the assessment were to assess evidence for the past human use of the development area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment indicates that there no known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, or within the 100 m buffer zone surrounding the proposed development.
- 1.3 There are 24 cultural heritage sites with statutory or non-statutory designation within 5 km of the proposed development area. This figure includes 11 cultural heritages sites that are listed on the Non-Statutory Register compiled about 15 years ago in response to paragraph 17 of NPPG5.
- 1.4 Cartographic regression work indicates that the proposed development area has been open moorland from at least the mid-eighteenth century onwards, and that no previous development of the Site has taken place.
- 1.5 Given that this land has not previously been developed, there is potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains. Accordingly, it is advised that Argyll & Bute Council may require that a programme of archaeological works be carried out in relation to the proposed development. The nature and extent of any such works will be determined by the planning authority.

Introduction

- 2.1 In April 2015, Locogen Limited acting on behalf of Colintrave and Glendaruel Development Trust, commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of a proposed wind turbine development at Stronafian Forest, Cowal, Argyll (NGR: centred at NS 0187 843).
- 2.2 The proposed development area is in an upland location within forestry, and lies to the east of Clachan of Glendaruel, within the parish of Kilmodan (Figure 1). The Site is bounded on all sides by existing forestry, some of which was being felled at the time the assessment was carried out.
- 2.3 The bedrock over the Site is Beinn Bheula Schist Formation, a metamorphic bedrock derived from sedimentary rocks that formed in deep seas approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. On the tack leading to the Site, several intrusive dykes of Mull Dyke swarm Olivine micro-gabbro indicate that the area was once volcanic. The superficial deposits over the Site are not recorded (British Geological Survey 2008).
- 2.4 Historic Scotland has confirmed “that we do not consider that there will be any unacceptable impacts” on any Scheduled Monuments, category A Listed Buildings or Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes in the area surrounding the proposed wind turbine development (M Brann 26/5/14 e-mail).
- 2.5 The West of Scotland Archaeology Service recommended that an indirect impact assessment on cultural heritage assets listed on the Non-Statutory Register (NSR) should be carried out as part of this assessment (WoSAS ref 7/1/2/Cons 30163).
- 2.6 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
 - *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2013);*
 - *Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and*

- *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014).*

Legislative Background

3.1 The assessment has been carried out within the context of:

- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, and the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011;
- International and National cultural heritage policy and guidance, primarily as outlined in Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) Paragraphs 135-151: Valuing the Historic Environment; the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011; Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology; Historic Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment; Our Place in Time - the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014); The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992 and Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (2002) guidance note series;
- The Argyll & Bute Local Development Plan (2015) and Supplementary Guidance (2013).

3.2 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in SPP. Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas; and
- Designated Wreck Sites.

3.3 Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields; and
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

National Policy Guidelines

3.4 Three paragraphs of Scottish Planning Policy 2014 are pertinent to this assessment of the proposed development at Stronafian Forest, Cowal, Argyll & Bute.

3.5 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment

Listed Buildings

SPP paragraph 141 states: Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.

Scheduled Monuments

SPP paragraph 145 states: Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development.

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

SPP paragraph 150 states: 'Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.'

3.6 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

Cultural heritage and archaeological sites not subject to other designations are recorded within the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in SHEP 2011 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Policy Guidelines

3.7 The Argyll & Bute Local Development Plan (2015) includes the following objective and planning policy pertinent to this assessment.

Key Objective EE

To ensure the outstanding quality of the natural, historic and cultural environment is protected, conserved and enhanced;

Policy LDP STRAT 1 – Sustainable Development (excerpt)

In preparing new development proposals, developers should seek to demonstrate the following sustainable development principles, which the planning authority will also use in deciding whether or not to grant planning permission:

- h) Conserve and enhance the natural and built environment and avoid significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, natural and built heritage resources;

Supplementary Planning Guidance includes the following policies pertinent to this assessment.

SG LDP ENV 16(a) – Development Impact on Listed Buildings

Development affecting a listed building or its setting shall preserve the building or its setting, and any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses.

All developments that affect listed buildings or their settings must

- 1) be of the highest quality, and respect the original structure in terms of setting, scale, design and materials,
- 2) the proposed development is essential to securing the best viable use of the listed building without undermining its architectural or historic character, or its setting.
- 3) the proposed development conforms to Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011 and the accompanying Managing Change Guidance Notes,

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. The use of appropriate design statements and conservation plans are expected to facilitate this assessment. Where the development may have a significant impact, measures of assessment will be expected to follow, the principles set out in the joint guidance “New Design in Historic Settings” produced by Historic Scotland, Architecture and Place, Architecture and Design Scotland.

Enabling development proposals which have not already been identified in the Local Development Plan, subject to other policies and SG, will be considered in the following circumstances.

- 1) the building is Listed and on the Building at Risk Register, or in exceptional circumstance unlisted but considered worthy of conservation and reuse by the Council.
- 2) all other possibilities of development funding to secure the conservation and reuse of the building have been exhausted.
- 3) This includes exploring grant aid and determining if any other group, such as a Building Preservation Trust, is willing to undertake the project; and putting the building on the open market for a period of time and price (reflecting condition and redevelopment costs) which can be considered reasonable to achieve a sale in the context of prevailing market conditions.
- 4) it is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum required to meet a verifiable conservation deficit that would achieve conservation and reuse and, if required, this has been confirmed through an independent professional survey by an agency chosen by the council.
- 5) the wider public benefits of securing the conservation and reuse of the building through enabling development significantly outweigh any disadvantages of the development.

Measures to mitigate against impact are likely to include enhanced physical access, interpretation and the provision of an open space or landscaped buffer zone, as appropriate.

SG LDP ENV 19 – Development Impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There will be a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings. Developments that have an adverse impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Where development would affect adversely 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. The use of appropriate setting analysis, design statements, conservation plans, character appraisals etc. are expected facilitate this assessment. Where appropriate, measures of assessment will be expected to follow the principles set out in the joint guidance “New

Design in Historic Settings” produced by Historic Scotland, Architecture and Place, Architecture and Design Scotland.

Measures to mitigate against impact are likely to include enhanced physical access, interpretation and the provision of an open space or landscaped buffer zone, as appropriate.

SG LDP ENV 20 – Development Impact on Sites of Archaeological Importance

1. 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. When development is proposed that would affect a site of archaeological significance, the following will apply:
 - (A) The prospective developer will be advised to consult the Council and its advisers the West of Scotland Archaeology Service at the earliest possible stage in the conception of the proposal; AND,
 - (B) An assessment of the importance of the site will be provided by the prospective developer as part of the application for planning permission or (preferably) as part of the pre-application discussions.

2. When development that will affect a site of archaeological significance is to be carried out, the following will apply:
 - (A) Developers will be expected to make provision for the protection and preservation of archaeological deposits in situ within their developments, where possible by designing foundations that minimise the impact of the development on the remains; AND,
 - (B) Where the Planning Authority deems that the protection and preservation of archaeological deposits in situ is not warranted for whatever reason, it shall satisfy itself that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains.

3. Where archaeological remains are discovered after a development has commenced, the following will apply:
 - (A) The developer will notify the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the Council immediately, to enable an assessment of the importance of the remains to be made; AND,
 - (B) Developers should make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains. (Developers may see fit to insure against the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains during work).

Note: The West of Scotland Archaeology Service must be consulted for all sites in each category

- 3.8 The proposed development is located within the local authority area of Argyll & Bute Council which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:

- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present on the proposed development area through a search of the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the local Historic Environment Record;
- to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
- to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance.

Methodology for baseline assessment

5.1 The desk-based assessment of cultural heritage within and around the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development (the Site) took the form of a desk based assessment of existing records, supplemented with a field walkover survey of the Site. The assessment sought to identify all archaeological sites within 100m of the Site (the Buffer Zone), with the aim of providing a broad understanding of the historical development of the area proposed for development and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area. The assessment also sought to identify all statutory and non-statutory designated sites (e.g. scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historic gardens and designed landscapes, conservations areas and historic battlefields) within 5 km of the Site (the Study Area) in order to assess the likely indirect impact upon any statutory and non-statutory designated sites within the surrounding area, and on any sites of potentially national importance that are listed on the NSR.

5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:

- GIS data on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);
- GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by RCAHMS;
- Information from the Argyll & Bute Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from WoSAS;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS;
- Relevant aerial photographs were viewed at RCAHMS in Edinburgh in order to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Seven series of photographs were viewed, ranging in date from 1946 to 1988;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on 23rd April 2015.

Methodology for the assessment of indirect impacts

6.1 In the context of the current assessment, potential effects on the settings of cultural heritage features are visual in nature. The assessment of such effects involves the determination of the sensitivity of each feature to setting effects, and of the magnitude of the effect on the relationship between that feature and its setting. Sensitivity and magnitude are, in each case,

combined to determine the significance of the potential effect. The assessment of potential effects on setting is based on professional judgements concerning the sensitivity, magnitude and significance of the effect in each case. These professional judgements were made in the context of the following structure.

6.2 The sensitivity of a feature in this context relates to the degree to which change can be accommodated without detrimental effects on the relationship between the feature and its setting. The sensitivity of each feature subject to assessment is defined as high, medium, low or not sensitive. Unless otherwise justified by specific factors in an individual case, the sensitivity of each feature was determined as shown on Table 1.

Table 1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Features to Setting Effects

Sensitivity	Feature Designation Categories
High	Scheduled Monuments; A-listed buildings; Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Inventory Battlefields, some Conservation Areas, sites listed on the non-statutory register (NSR) as being of potentially national significance.
Medium	B-listed buildings; some Conservation Areas
Low	C-listed buildings

6.3 The magnitude of effect arising from the proposed development in relation to a given feature and its setting is described as substantial, moderate, slight or negligible/no change based on the interpretation of largely quantifiable parameters. These parameters are set out in Historic Scotland’s guidance booklet ‘Managing change in the Historic Environment: Setting’.

Table 2: Definitions of Magnitude of Effect

Magnitude	Definition
Substantial	Total loss of or major alteration to key elements or features of the pre-project conditions, such that the post-project character or composition of the feature would be fundamentally changed.
Moderate	Loss of or alteration to key elements or features of the pre-project conditions, such that the post-project character of the feature would be partially changed.
Slight	Minor alteration from pre-project conditions.
Negligible/ No change	No or slight change to pre-project conditions.

6.4 Historic Scotland defines setting as ‘the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood, and appreciated’ (Historic Scotland 2010, 3). This definition includes the deliberate positioning of some types of monuments, for example burial cairns, in order to achieve inter-visibility between the cairns, and recognises that the landscape and topographical features can be contributory factors in the setting of a historic asset.

6.5 Factors that contribute to the setting of a historic asset include:

- the current landscape or townscape context;
- the visual envelope, incorporating views to, from and across the historic asset or place;
- key vistas, framed by rows of trees, buildings or natural features that give an asset or place a context, whether intentional or not;
- the prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area;
- the character of the surrounding landscape;
- general and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;
- any relationships between both built and natural features;

- aesthetic qualities;
- other non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors;
- a 'Sense of Place': the overall effect formed by the above factors (Historic Scotland 2010, 3-4).

6.6 Assessing the impact of potential change to the setting of a historic asset will involve defining the present setting of that asset by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset is currently understood, appreciated and experienced. This can include:

- assessing key viewpoints to, from and across the historic asset;
- establishing whether, when the historic asset was in use, it was located to be seen from a distance, perhaps from other sites or buildings;
- establishing how a historic asset contributes to its surroundings: for instance, is it a prominent or dominant feature in the landscape?;
- establishing if the setting of the historic asset has changed over time and, if so, in what ways this may have altered the setting (Historic Scotland 2010, 5).

6.7 As the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a historic asset can be a material consideration in determining a planning application for consent, the assessment should consider whether new development can be incorporated sensitively. A key component of the assessment should be to evaluate whether any change would dominate or detract from the setting of the historical asset in ways that affect the ability to understand and appreciate it.

6.8 The significance of any potential effect on the setting of a feature is assessed as major, moderate, minor, negligible or none. The professional judgement of the significance of an effect is made with reference to the assessment matrix in Table 2.

6.9 Where the effect on the relationship of a feature to its setting is classified as major or moderate, this is considered to be equivalent to likely significant effects referred to in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999.

Table 3: Matrix for the Assessment of the Significance of Potential Setting Effects

		Sensitivity of Feature			
		Not sensitive	Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Effect	Substantial	None	Minor/ Moderate	Moderate/ Major	Major
	Moderate	None	Minor	Moderate	Moderate/ Major
	Slight	None	Negligible	Minor	Minor/ Moderate
	Negligible/ No change	None	None	None	None

Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 The area around Glendaruel provides a rich archaeological landscape where settlement is known to have taken place from at least the later third millennium BC, with Neolithic occupation layers found below a later Bronze Age cairn and cists at Auchategan (NMRS NS08SW 5; WoSAS Pin 5119). Other prehistoric burials are represented in the archaeological record by excavated cists and cairns at Garvie which were found to contain human remains, while unexcavated cairns may also contain inhumations and/or cremated remains. Further prehistoric activity is attested

by the number of standing stones in the area, by cup-marked stones, and through the recovery of artefacts.

- 7.2 The name of Glendaruel is said to derive from the aftermath of an eleventh century battle fought between the Scots and the Norwegians at Crudial. Writing in the late eighteenth century, the Reverend J MacKinnon notes that:

the Norwegian were slaughtered on each side of a river called Ruail, which runs through the middle of the glen; and their bodies being thrown onto the river, gave the colour of blood to it. Hence the parish got the name of Glenderwell, and the river the name of Ruail, which signifies the 'Glen of Red Blood'. (MacKinnon 1791-99, 337).

- 7.3 It is known that Kilmodan was a parish from at least the mid-thirteenth century, and some form of early settlement, most likely to have largely comprised farms and crofts, will have existed within the wider area around the Site.
- 7.4 In the post-Medieval period, settlement and cultivation in the area seems to have been focused on the flat plain of the Ruel River and on the banks of Loch Striven and Loch Riddon, and by the mid-eighteenth century, small collections of buildings are noted at, for example, Kildalvan, Kilmodan and Conchra.

Baseline Assessment

- 7.5 A total of twenty-four cultural heritage sites were recorded within the Study Area (Figure 1), none of which are within the Site or the 100 buffer zone. In the following paragraphs, the code in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites as listed on the gazetteer at Appendix B.

Prehistoric and early historic sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 7.6 There are no known cultural heritage sites dating from the prehistoric, early historic or Roman periods within the proposed Stronafian Forest development, or the surrounding 100 m buffer zone. Eight cultural heritage sites of prehistoric date lie within the 5 km study area around the Site.
- 7.7 Prehistoric ritual activity is well-attested in the wider 5 km study area, and includes two chambered cairns of probable national significance located at Ardachearanbeg (CHS 1) and Lephenkill (CHS 12). Standing stones of probable national significance are at Bailliemore (CHS 4), Ardachearanbeg (CHS 11) and Auchnagarran (CHS 15), while two sets of cup-marked stones can be found at Kildalvan (CHS 6 and 7).
- 7.8 Prehistoric settlement is less well-represented, although Barmore Fort (CHS 14) may date from this period.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 7.9 There are no known Medieval cultural heritage sites within the proposed Stronafian Forest development, or the surrounding 100 m buffer zone. Five cultural heritage sites dating from the Medieval period lie within the 5 km study area around the Site.
- 7.10 Most of the Medieval remains within the study area are ecclesiastical, and comprise churches/chapels and sculptured stones. Some of the sculptured stones in Kilmodan graveyard (CHS 20) date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the present church is built close to the site of an earlier structure. The church at Ardtaraig (CHS 3) is within Inverchaolain parish, and the building and sculptured stones in the Ardtaraig churchyard are probably of Medieval date. An old burial ground and possible chapel at Kildalvan (CHS 5) may also date to the Medieval period.
- 7.11 The two mottes at Achanelid/Clacheranmor and Achanelid (CHS 8 & 17) represent one form of

Medieval settlement and reflect the often turbulent social conditions of the time.

Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 7.12 There are no known Post-Medieval or modern cultural heritage sites within the proposed Stronafian Forest development, or the surrounding 100 m buffer zone. Eleven cultural heritage sites of post-Medieval or modern date lie within the 5 km study area around the Site.
- 7.13 The sixteenth century map consulted for this assessment only names Shroinnafian (Stronafian), the mill at Auchenbreck (here named as Achnebreck) and other place names in the glen. No further detail of these settlements/farms is given, and the Site itself is not shown.
- 7.14 The earliest map to show anything of the general area is Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland (Figure 2). Roads have been built on the east and west banks of Loch Striven, and through Glen Daruel, although the road between Loch Striven and Loch Ruel/Riddon has not yet been built. The Site is not specifically noted and no details of the land use are depicted. Within the study area, Roy's map shows a collection of buildings at Stealagmor (CHS 2) and at Ballachandrian (CHS 21). A small estate and house named as Livan are noted at the location of Ardtaraig (CHS 24).



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland

- 7.15 The two earlier nineteenth century maps (Langlands 1801; Thomson & Johnson 1824) indicate that the road between Glendaruel and the Holy Loch, the modern B836, was built in the late eighteenth century. Although both of these maps depict the uplands where the Site is located, neither gives any detail of the land-use at that time. The kirk at Kilmodan (CHS 13) is first noted on Langlands' map.
- 7.16 The earliest map to accurately show any detail of the Site is the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1869. Cruach nam Muilt is named and is shown to be bracken, heath or rough grassland. Within the wider study area, Auchenbreck farmstead (CHS 16), Dùn an Oir burial ground (CHS 18), Glendaruel Bridge (CHS 19) and Ballochandrian Bridge (CHS 22) are all shown on this map. The old burial ground at Kildalvan (CHS 5), which is almost certainly related to the, by that time, abandoned settlement of Kildalvan, is also depicted on this map.

- 7.17 Subsequent editions of the OS maps show no changes on the Site, and the most recent map consulted (2006) shows the Site as being surrounded by forestry.
- 7.18 The ornamental gateway to Glendaruel House (CHS 9), St Sophia's chapel (CHS 10) and the sundial at Ormidale House (CHS 23) are not noted on any of the historical maps consulted for this assessment.



Figure 3: Excerpt from Landlands' 1801 map showing the general area around the Site. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.



Figure 4: Excerpt from 1869 OS 6" to the mile map of Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXII. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 7.19 Seven sets of aerial photographs from the second half of the twentieth century were consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A). The aerial photographs show that the Site and the surrounding area were open moorland until some point after 1954. By 1972, forestry had been planted to the south of the Site, and the track from the B836 public road had been created. By 1988, further tree-planting had taken place to the immediate south of Cruach nam Mult summit, and on the eastern slopes of the hill. Further tree-planting was noted to the west of the Site. However, the aerial photographic evidence does not clearly indicate if the locations of the two turbines were ever subject to tree-planting.
- 7.20 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 7.21 As far as can be ascertained, no archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed Stronafian Forest development.

Walkover Survey

- 7.22 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was carried out on 23rd April 2015 in dry, sunny conditions, although conditions underfoot were often boggy. The survey included the locations of the two turbines, the tracks leading to the turbines, and the extension of the existing forestry track.
- 7.23 Some tree-felling had taken place in the vicinity of the Site, and adjacent to the proposed access track. A met mast had been erected close to the location of the western turbine.
- 7.24 The Site was found to contain several natural ridges, one of which would be the location of the western turbine. Flatter land at the east of the Site is the location of the eastern turbine.
- 7.25 No previously unrecorded archaeological remains or deposits were noted during the field survey.

Indirect Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The baseline studies identified 24 cultural heritage sites that could potentially be indirectly adversely impacted by the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development. The following indirect impact assessment is based on the methodology outlined in Tables 1 to 3.
- 8.2 Where the NSR entry stated that the cultural heritage site was probably or almost certainly of national importance, the sensitivity of that particular site was adjudged to be equivalent to that of a Scheduled Monument.

Table 4: Indirect Impact Assessment

Site #	Site Name	Site Designation	Site Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
1	Ardachearanbeg chambered cairn	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
2	Stillaig Beg settlement	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
3	Ardtaraig cross-slab chapel,	Scheduled	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
4	Bailliemore, standing stones	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
5	Kildalvan, burial ground, chapel	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
6	Kildalvan, cup-markings	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
7	Kildalven, cup-marked stone	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
8	Achanelid/ Clacheranmor, motte	Scheduled	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
9	Gateway, Glendaruel Park	B Listed	Medium	Negligible/ No Change	None

Site #	Site Name	Site Designation	Site Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
10	St Sophia's Chapel, Glendaruel	B Listed	Medium	Negligible/ No Change	None
11	Ardachearanbeg standing stone	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
12	Lephinkill, chambered cairn	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
13	Kilmodan Kirk	B Listed	Medium	Negligible/ No Change	None
14	Barmore, fort	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
15	Auchnagarran standing stone	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
16	Auchenbreck, farmstead, watermill	Listed on NSR	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
17	Achanelid motte	Scheduled	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
18	Dun an Oir, burial ground, mausoleum	C Listed	Low	Negligible/ No Change	None
19	Glendaruel Bridge	C Listed	Low	Negligible/ No Change	None
20	Kilmodan Church, burial ground, sculptures stones, burial aisle	Scheduled	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
21	Ballochandrian Farm, farmhouse	C Listed	Low	Negligible/ No Change	None
22	Ballochandrian Bridge, road bridge	B Listed	Medium	Negligible/ No Change	None
23	Sun-dial at Ormidale House	A Listed	High	Negligible/ No Change	None
24	Ardtaraig House, country house	C Listed	Low	Negligible/ No Change	None

- 8.3 ZTV mapping provided by the Client was used to ascertain which of the cultural heritage sites would have theoretical visibility of the turbines (Figure 5). It was, thus, established that there would be no visibility of the turbines from cultural heritage sites 1 to 4 and 11 to 24.
- 8.4 Three cultural heritage sites had theoretical visibility of one turbine, and a further three had theoretical visibility of two turbines. The locations of these six cultural heritage assets were visited in order to assess the potential impact from the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development.
- 8.5 Kildalvan burial ground (CHS 5) is located on the upland on the west side of Glendaruel, overlooking the valley and flood-plain. Although there would be visibility of two turbines, the burial ground is about 4.75 km from the closest turbine. Visibility of the turbines would not adversely affect the way in which the burial ground is experienced, understood or appreciated, and the distance between Kildalvan burial ground and the Site significantly lessens the indirect impact of the proposed development. It is, therefore, assessed that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would only slightly alter the pre-planning condition of Kilvaden burial ground, leading to a negligible adverse indirect impact on the setting of this monument.
- 8.6 The cup-marked stone at Kildalvan (CHS 6) is located on the upland on the west side of Glendaruel, close to the former Kildalvan settlement, and overlooks the valley and flood-plain. Although there would be visibility of two turbines, the stone is about 4.5 km from the closest turbine. Visibility of the turbines would not adversely affect the way in which the cup-markings are experienced, understood or appreciated, and the distance between the stone and the Site significantly lessens the indirect impact of the proposed development. It is, therefore, assessed that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would only slightly alter the pre-planning condition of Kilvaden cup-markings, leading to a negligible adverse indirect impact on the setting of this monument.
- 8.7 The second cup-marked stone at Kildalvan (CHS 7) is also located on the upland on the west side of Glendaruel, and overlooks the valley and flood-plain. Although there would be visibility of two turbines, the stone is about 4.25 km from the closest turbine. Visibility of the turbines would not adversely affect the way in which the cup-markings are experienced, understood or appreciated, and the distance between the stone and the Site significantly lessens the indirect impact of the proposed development. It is, therefore, assessed that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would slightly alter the pre-planning condition of Kilvaden cup-markings, leading to a negligible adverse indirect impact on the setting of this monument.
- 8.8 Achanelid/Clacheranmor motte (CHS 8) is a raised mound on the east side of the Cowal Way,

from which there are extensive views to the south-south-west along Glendaruel. As a defensive form of settlement, these views would have been a key feature of the motte during its period of use. The current setting of the motte is rural, although two wooden poles for overhead services have been erected on the motte, and a second set of overhead service lines lies to the immediate south-west. The view from the motte to the south-southeast would include visibility of one turbine from the proposed Stronafian Forest development, which would be about 3.5 km from the motte; views down the glen to the south-southwest would be unaffected. Visibility of one turbine would not adversely affect the way in which the motte is experienced, understood or appreciated, and the distance between the motte and the Site significantly lessens the indirect impact of the proposed development. It is, therefore, assessed that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would slightly alter the pre-planning condition of Achanelid/Clacheranmor motte, leading to a negligible adverse indirect impact on the setting of this monument.

- 8.9 St Sophia's chapel (CHS 9) lies within woodland on the west side of Glendaruel, and is accessed via a track from the Cowal Way. This B Listed building appears to be in use, although it could not be established if this use was ecclesiastical or residential. Although there is theoretical visibility of one turbine, intervening trees at the immediate south and east of the chapel would block any visibility, with the result that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would have no indirect impact on the setting of St Sophia's chapel.
- 8.10 The former main gate to Glendaruel house (CHS 10) lies in a flat, open area on the flood-plain, with the Cowal Way to the immediate west. Also known as the Lucknow Gates, they are thought to commemorate the relief of the 1857 Siege of Lucknow, India. The gateway is approached from the south, and the ornamentation on the stone-work, which is a key element of the gateway, is best appreciated from that direction. Views from the gateway to the southeast would include visibility of one turbine. However, given that the focus of this B Listed structure is to the north, the proposed development would not adversely affect the way in which the gateway is experienced, understood or appreciated. It is, therefore, assessed that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development would have no indirect impact on the setting of Glendaruel gateway.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The assessment indicates that there are no known cultural heritage remains within the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development, or within the 100 m buffer zone around the development.
- 9.2 The assessment also indicates that there are 24 designated or NSR listed cultural heritage sites within 5 km of the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development. None of these would be adversely indirectly affected to any significant degree by the proposed development.
- 9.3 Cartographic evidence indicates that the proposed Stronafian Forest wind turbine development area has been uncultivated moorland since at least the mid-nineteenth century. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates that the afforestation around the Site dates from after 1954, and though there are indications of previous planting in close proximity, it is possible that the locations of the two turbines may not have been subject to tree-planting. As the proposed development area comprises moorland that has not been occupied intensively since cartographic records were made, there is potential, albeit very low, for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area. Although no cultural heritage sites are known within the Site, the wider study area contains prehistoric cairns, cists, find-spots and the remains of a settlement.
- 9.4 Given that there are prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, and that the Site has not been previously developed, it is advised that Argyll & Bute Council may require a programme of archaeological works, such as an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works, in order to record any buried and unknown archaeological remains within those parts of the proposed development that will be subject to ground-breaking works. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation work, however, rests with the planning authority.

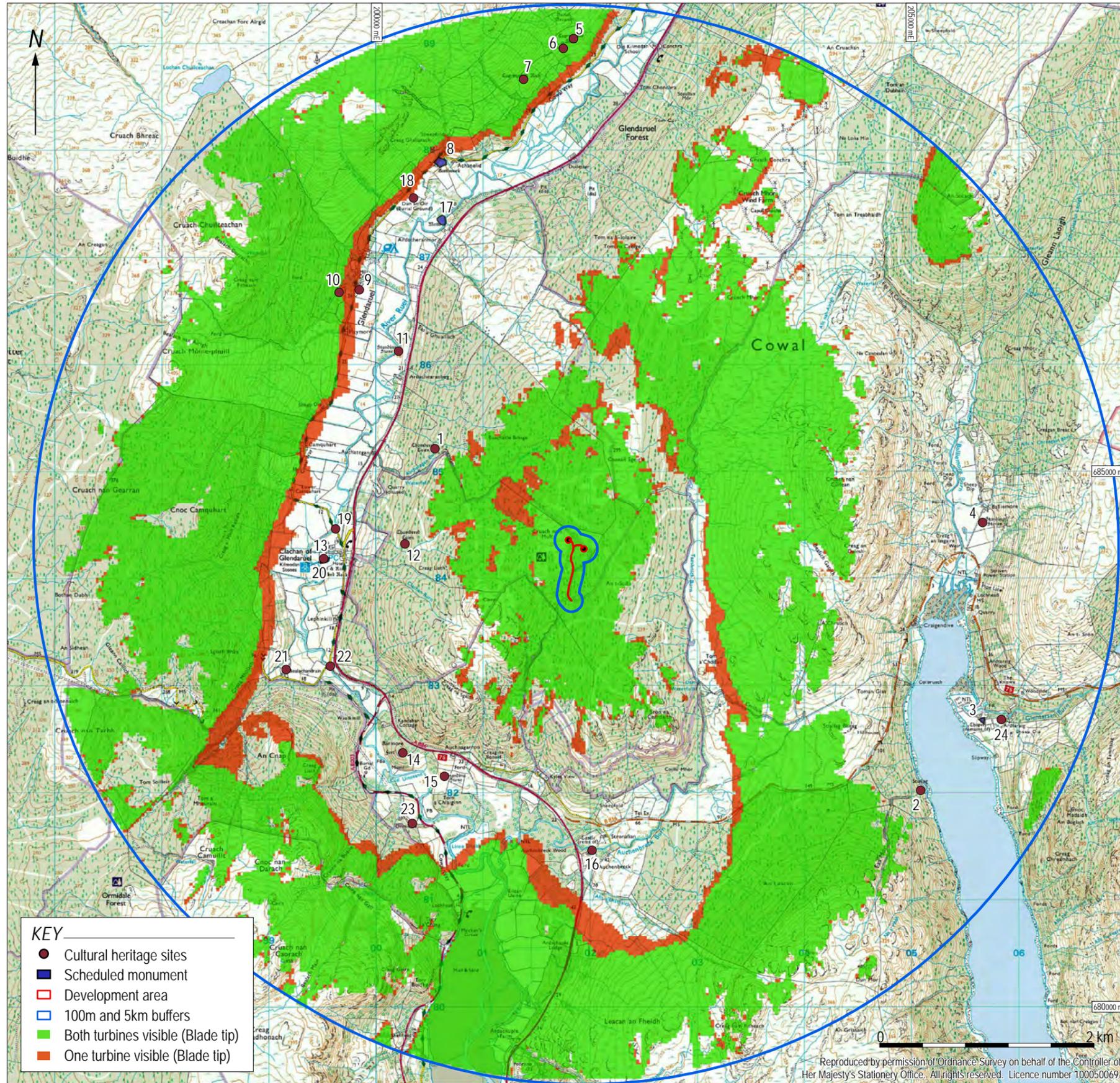


Figure 5: Cultural heritage sites within ZTV mapping.

**Stronafian Forest Wind Turbines:
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Vertical aerial photographs consulted

Sortie	Frames	Date
106G-UK-0160	4454-4458	21/8/46
541-A-0498	4266-4267	27/3/50
58-1415	F21: 036-038	20/4/54
58-1457	F22: 081-083	1/6/54
OS-72-278	107	20/7/72
OS-73-378	288-290	25/7/73
ASS-513-88	210-212	10/6/88

Appendix B: Gazetteer Of Cultural Heritage Sites

- CHS No: 1
- Name: Ardachearanbeg, chambered cairn
- NGR: NS 0055 8521
- NMRS No: NS08NW 7
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 5091
- Significance: Listed on NSR as almost certainly being of national significance
- Description: On the north side of the Auchategan Burn about 700m SSE of Ardachearanbeg, there is a small chambered cairn situated at a height of 145m OD overlooking the valley of the River Ruel, and in position similar to that of the chambered cairn at Lephinkill (CHS12), about 900m to the S. The cairn is about 7.5m in diameter and 0.5m high. The simple two-compartment chamber is entered from the NE. Only one stone of the outer compartment remains, but all four stones forming the main chamber survive. The NE end-slab has spilt vertically, and both it and the SW end-slab are trapezoidal in profile with the side-slabs supported by them and leaning inwards. The chamber measures 1.1m by 0.9m at floor level, but the breadth decreases to about 0.4m at the top, and the depth is about 0.7m. An adjacent displaced capstone measures about 2m by 1.3m and 0.25m in thickness. The chamber was excavated by L M Mann about 1930, and a small-rim sherd of pottery, found in the course of this work, is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.
- The farmer in this area said that he has never yet been able to find this cairn, as it is located in deep forestry.
- CHS No: 2
- Name: Stillaig Beg, settlement
- NGR: NS 0509 8202
- NMRS No: NS08SW 17
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 5111
- Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
- Description: A township, comprising ten unroofed buildings, four enclosures, one sheepfold and three lengths of head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1869, sheet clxxii). Four unroofed buildings, one enclosure and two lengths of head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).
- CHS No: 3
- Name: Ardtaraig, chapel, cross-slab
- NGR: NS 0566 8267
- NMRS No: NS08SE 2
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 5095
- Significance: National: Scheduled Monument 3333
- Description: The chapel at Ardtarig may be of early medieval date and connected with Ardtaraig estate. There is an upright stone on the west edge of the chapel with an incised Latin cross on one side and faint cup marks, probably caused by natural weathering, on the other.

- CHS No: 4
Name: Baillimore, standing stones
NGR: NS 0567 8452
NMRS No: NS08SE 3
HER No: WoSAS Pin 5096
Significance: Listed on NSR as almost certainly being of national significance
Description: In a level field at the head of Loch Striven and 140m south of Baillimore there are two standing stones some 2m apart. The north stone is a slim slab of schist 2.44m high and up to 0.18m thick; the north side rises almost vertically but is now damaged, while the south side is slanting, and the top was probably gabled. The south stone is an irregular block now leaning slightly to the east; it is about 1.65m high and includes a conspicuous vein of quartz
- CHS No: 5
Name: Kildalvan, burial ground, chapel (possible)
NGR: NS 01847 89204
NMRS No: NS08NW 8
HER No: WoSAS Pin 5092
Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
Description: The remains of an oval burial ground measuring 40m NNE- SSW by 25m are bounded on the north by a burn, on the west by an old field dyke, and on the east by a probably original stone bank.

Within the burial ground are the slight remains of a rectangular building measuring c.6.5m ESE-WNW by c.3.0m between turf-covered stony walls 3.0m wide and 0.3m high which is possibly the remains of a chapel.
- CHS No: 6
Name: Kildalvan, cup-markings
NGR: NS 0175 8895
NMRS No: NS08NW 9
HER No: WoSAS Pin 5093
Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
Description: A little to the SE of the township of Kildalven there is a boulder decorated with at least twelve plain cups, measuring up to 90mm in diameter and 40mm in depth, and a pair of conjoined cup-markings. A hollow, 260mm in diameter and 150mm deep, has been used for barley husking
- CHS No: 7
Name: Kildalven, cup-marked stone
NGR: NS 0138 8866
NMRS No: NS08NW 13
HER No: WoSAS Pin 5085

- Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
- Description: Some 480m SW of the cup-markings described on CHS 6, there is an isolated boulder on the hillside with at least 29 plain cups and 1 dumb-bell marking.
- CHS No: 8
- Name: Achanelid/Clacheranmor, motte
- NGR: NS 0060 8788
- NMRS No: NS08NW 1
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 5081
- Significance: National; Scheduled Monument 11103
- Description: A small, flat-topped, conical hill stands to the east of the road and just south of Achanelid Farm. A very tumbled stone wall, 9' broad, lies round the top edge and encloses an area 150' N-S x 78'. The name "Dun an Oir", now attached to a burial ground 200 yards south (CHS 18), may originally have come from the dun. The defensive situation and area of the knoll indicate that this was probably a fort. A natural gully on the south adds to the defensive nature of this site. Below the knoll to the north is a large natural mound.
- CHS No: 9
- Name: Gateway, Glendaruel Park
- NGR: NR 99844 86694
- NMRS No: NR98NE 17
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 5084
- Significance: Regional; B Listed Building HB Number 11803
- Description: The arched gateway may date from the nineteenth century. The gateway comprises a wide pointed arch flanked by narrower arches.
- CHS No: 10
- Name: St Sophia's Chapel, Glendaruel
- NGR: NR 99656 86678
- NMRS No: NR98NE 15.01
- HER No: WoSAS Pin 51803
- Significance: Regional; B Listed Building HB Number 11802
- Description: Dated 1912, this small Gothic revival chapel has pointed windows, and a gabled porch with an inset inscribed WCHC/A 1912. The chapel was paid for by William Harrison Cripps of Glendaruel.
- CHS No: 11
- Name: Ardachearanbeg, standing stone
- NGR: NS 0021 8612
- NMRS No: NS08NW 5
- HER No: WoSAS Pin

Significance: Listed on NSR as almost certainly being of national significance

Description: Situated 260m north of Ardachearanbeg near the edge of a field on a level gravel terrace overlooking the River Ruel, this stone measures 1.57m in height and 1m by 0.2m at the base; aligned NE-SW and now leaning distinctly to the SE, it rises with slanting sides to a pointed top. The standing stone at Ardachearanbeg has fallen into the river. The vertical cut has a couple of yearling foxgloves growing in it, which suggests that the stone may have fallen around 2010.

CHS No: 12

Name: Lephinkill, chambered cairn

NGR: NS 0027 8432

NMRS No: NS08SW 4

HER N WoSAS Pin 5118

Significance: Listed on NSR as almost certainly being of national significance

Description: This chambered cairn is situated 600m east of Clachan of Glendaruel in a clearing within a forestry plantation; its position above the valley floor of Glendaruel at a height of 140m OD, is similar to that of the chambered cairn at Ardachearanbeag (CHS 1) 900m to the north. The cairn appears as an irregular heather-clad mound of stones measuring about 25m by 11m and 2m in height; it has been disturbed and robbed to provide material for several sheep-shelters, one of which survives almost intact on the mound itself. The chamber is at the north end and is entered through a concave facade, now partly hidden by blocking material; the east portal stone, measuring 1.0m by 0.25m, still protrudes about 0.5m above the surface of the mound. A small earthfast stone situated behind the east portal and set parallel to it could not be identified. The west portal stone does not survive, but a small supporting stone behind its likely position can still be seen; measuring only 0.4m by 0.15m and protruding 0.3m, it is not itself a likely partner for the east portal. Two displaced side-slabs of the chamber are still visible, both over 0.6m in height. An excavated hollow on the line of the continuation of the chamber suggests that it was originally between 3m and 4m long overall. Parts of what are probably corbel stones can be seen overlying the fallen side-slab on the east side of the chamber.

CHS No: 13

Name: Kilmodan Kirk

NGR: NR 99512 84184

NMRS No: NR98SE 5

HER No: WoSAS Pin 4547

Significance: Regional; B Listed Building HB Number 11800

Description: Kilmodan Parish Church, Glendaruel, was built in 1783 to replace an older and more elongated one, possibly of medieval origin, situated on a slightly different alignment and a few metres to the south. The dedication was to one of the saints bearing the Irish name Aedan. A chaplain and a rector of Kilmodan are recorded in 1250 and 1299 respectively, and another rector in 1420, but by 1425 the church had become a prebend of the chapter of Argyll, the Crown retaining its existing patronage of the benefice. Little is known of the pre-1783 structure. It was said to be ruinous in 1699 and in 1712 there were further complaints about its condition. The church was renovated in 1937, and is still in ecclesiastical use.

CHS No: 14
 Name: Barmore, fort
 NGR: NS 0025 8237
 NMRS No: NS08SW 6
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 5120
 Significance: Listed on NSR as almost certainly being of national significance
 Description: This fort occupies the summit of Barmore, an isolated hill near the near the head of Loch Ruel, to the south-east of Kandahar Cottage and to the west of Auchnagarran. Roughly circular on plan, it measures about 60m in diameter within a drystone wall, now reduced for the most part to a low stony bank up to 3m thick and 0.4m high. The position of the entrance is probably indicated by the debris-strewn hollow in the west end of the transverse ridge that crowns the summit. Running along the edge of the shelf that lies some 3m below the summit on the north-west is an outer wall; the entrance through this wall is particularly well preserved, portions of the east passage-wall, including the outer cornerstone, surviving in position.

CHS No: 15
 Name: Auchnagarran, standing stone
 NGR: NS 0064 8215
 NMRS No: NS08SW 8
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 5122
 Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
 Description: Situated on the crest of a broad ridge in a pasture field 200m SSW of Auchnagarran, there is an irregular boulder, with its long axis aligned E-W and now leaning a little to the north. The stone measures 3.15m in girth at the base and about 1m in height and has an irregularly gabled top with the apex a little to the east of the centre.
 Another stone is said to have stood in the field known as the 'Ra Field', but it was 'overthrown by a farm tenant' some years before 1915'.

CHS No: 16
 Name: Auchenbreck, farmstead, watermill
 NGR: NS 0202 8146
 NMRS No: NS08SW 16
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 5110
 Significance: Listed on NSR as probably being of national significance
 Description: The mill is unroofed, but upstanding to almost full height. The walls are in a precarious state and will soon tumble down. There are three rooms. The main room is two storeys high and has an arched entrance to the north which may be derived from the nearby castle. On the south wall is the mill machinery, set in a sunken area now infilled with debris including cogged wheels, mill wheels and beams. The circular wheel-axle hole is visible, along with other insets for supportive framework. Height difference between the ground surface and wheel pit is around 2.5m. The course of the lade and a substantial dammed pond are marked in red on the map extract attached to the site report.

The remains of the farmstead comprise turfed foundations and one poorly-preserved fragment of upstanding gable end, which form one longhouse c. 25m long, subdivided into five rooms. Another structure a few metres to the SE is a possible outhouse. The site sits on a natural knoll beside a steep drop into the river, and a trackway runs past the site.

CHS No: 17
 Name: Achanelid, motte
 NGR: NS 0061 8735
 NMRS No: NS08NW 2
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 5086
 Significance: National; Scheduled Monument 11102
 Description: This monument is a motte, probably dating from between 1050 and 1300 AD. It is a tree-covered rectangular mound with artificially-scarped banks standing on the west bank of a river, near the mid point of Glendaruel. Another motte (CHS 8) is situated 500m to the north.

This monument is a well-preserved representative of its type, both in form and in landscape setting, but it is situated in a region where they are rare, on the border between regions where different socio-cultural ideas about lordship were expressed. It has the potential to inform future study about the nature of medieval lordship in a local, regional and national context, specifically about the meeting, conflict or blending of Anglo-Norman/feudal and Gaelic/non-feudal societies, and about how lordship was negotiated within the territory in which it is located.

CHS No: 18
 Name: Dùn an Oir, burial ground, mausoleum
 NGR: NS 00352 87551
 NMRS No: NS08NW 6
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 5090
 Significance: Local: C Listed Building HB Number 11804
 Description: The original Campbells of Glendaruel were Jacobites, and their estate was forfeited 1719 and was acquired in later 18th century by Duncan Campbell of Lochhead (called thereafter 'of Glendaruel'). This burial area consists of a rectangular enclosure on top of a mound. The enclosure contains 10 gravestones, the earliest of which is dated 1727, and the most recent 1986. The name "Dùn an Oir" means "Knoll of the Gold", perhaps from an idea that gold was hidden in it.

CHS No: 19
 Name: Glendaruel Bridge
 NGR: NR 99622 84460
 NMRS No: NR98SE 12
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 4541
 Significance: Local: C Listed Building HB Number 13041
 Description: An 18th century traditional road bridge on the old Glendaruel Road.

- CHS No: 20
 Name: Kilmodan Church, burial ground, sculptures stones, burial aisle
 NGR: NR 99519 84165
 NMRS No: NR98SE 4
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 4546
 Significance: National; Scheduled Monument 90318
 Description: The monument comprises the churchyard of the present parish church of Glendaruel which contains a number of medieval graveslabs, and was the site of a medieval church. The burial aisle is a property in the care of Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers, and was first scheduled in 1995. The new scheduling includes the graveyard and the archaeological remains of the medieval church.
- The burial aisle was constructed before 1783, and is said to have belonged to the Campbells of Auchencrook. It was roofed in 1970 and contains a collection of eleven sculptured stones from the churchyard. The stones within the aisle comprise the weathered head of a medieval cross (reputedly the Cross of Garvie), one tapered 15th-century slab not assigned to any particular school, one rectangular graveslab (dated 1636) to Donald MacCloy, Minister of Kilmodan 1611-1651, and eight graveslabs of the Loch Awe school of carving, all of 14th- to 15th-century date. The Loch Awe school graveslabs bear no inscriptions, but two bear figures of knights, one bears the figure of a cleric, and one bears a blacksmith's tongs. Various slabs bear carvings of confronted beasts, swords and plant stems. All of them taper to the base and several are pointed at one or other end.
- The site is of national importance for its collection of medieval graveslabs and for its potential to provide archaeological information relating to the medieval church. Some gravestones are extremely well preserved examples: their study can contribute to our understanding of ecclesiastical organisation, funerary practices and organisation of the production of monumental sculpture in western Scotland in the medieval period.
- CHS No: 21
 Name: Ballochandrian Farm, farmhouse
 NGR: NR 99159 83147
 NMRS No: NR98SE 13
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 4542
 Significance: Local: C Listed Building HB Number 11809
 Description: A traditional 18th century, two-storey farmhouse with a gabled porch and an L-shaped steading.
- CHS No: 22
 Name: Ballochandrian Bridge, road bridge
 NGR: NR 99573 83178
 NMRS No: NR98SE 14
 HER No: WoSAS Pin 4543
 Significance: Regional; B Listed Building HB Number 11808
 Description: Built about 1815 by Thomas Telford, this bridge lies on the old road to Otter Ferry.

- CHS No: 23
Name: Sun-dial at Ormidale House
NGR: NS 0034 8171
NMRS No: NS08SW 14.01
HER No: WoSAS Pin 45805
Significance: National; A Listed Building HB Number 11810
Description: The sundial was first erected at Otter (Ballimore) by Rev. John Campbell, and was brought to its present location by Colonel Burnley Campbell, husband of Margaret Campbell of Ormidale, when he sold Ballimore in 1897. The sun-dial is dated 1719, and sits on a tall square pedestal on stepped base. The heavily ornamented sun-dial includes many gnomons, and is inscribed 'IMC/1719/ .
- CHS No: 24
Name: Ardtaraig House, country house
NGR: NS 05832 82670
NMRS No: NS08SE 26
HER No: -
Significance: Local; C Listed Building HB Number 50863
Description: This 17th century, roughly U-plan house was, heavily remodelled in 1922, and a large extension to the west was built in 1935. Ardtaraig is a good example of a Scots revival country house. The house was bought in 1918 by Irvine Geddes, owner of the Orient Line. The architect of the works to Ardtaraig is unknown but it is in the Lorimerian style and may have been by George Mackay Watson or Francis William Deas.

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk