

VOLUME 6: CHAPTER 8 – CULTURAL HERITAGE – ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT

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8. CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 Executive Summary

- 8.1.1 The Cultural Heritage Chapter considers the likely significant effects of the Alternative Alignment within Section 3 of the project on cultural heritage interests from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), informed by comments and information provided by Historic Environment Scotland and Highland Council.
- 8.1.2 The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any cultural heritage interests present within an Inner Study Area covering the Site of the Proposed Development and associated access tracks, through the examination of desk-based resources and walk-over field survey. It is also designed to identify and evaluate heritage assets within an Outer Study Area extending up to 2.5 km around the Proposed Development. For the purposes of this EIA Report, these assets comprise scheduled monuments, listed buildings and a conservation area, in respect of which their settings could be affected.
- 8.1.3 The study has identified 24 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. The identified assets are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise townships, farmsteads, shielings, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 24 are non-designated heritage assets; four are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, 16 are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and four are of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.
- 8.1.4 Potential direct impacts arising from construction works have been identified that would affect up to 20 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of minor significance on three heritage assets, and adverse effects of negligible significance on 17 others.
- 8.1.5 Mitigation measures set out to reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with THC: HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of negligible significance.
- 8.1.6 The study has identified 10 assets with statutory designations within the Outer Study Area comprising one Scheduled Monument of national heritage value and high sensitivity, six Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity and three Category C Listed Buildings of local heritage value and low sensitivity.
- 8.1.7 The Alternative Alignment, when completed, would result in residual effects of minor significance on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and residual effects of negligible significance upon the settings of the Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area.

8.2 Introduction

- 8.2.1 This Chapter provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Alternative Alignment within Section 3 of the project on cultural heritage (historic environment and built heritage; hereafter referred to as 'heritage assets'). It details the results of a desk-based assessment and field survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and draws on information and comments provided by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and The Highland Council (THC) Historic Environment Team (HET). The Alternative Alignment is referred to interchangeably with "the Proposed Development" for the purposes of this Chapter.
- 8.2.2 The assessment considers the potential direct effects of the Proposed Development on assets within a 200 m corridor around the proposed OHL alignment and 50 m corridors around offline access tracks (Inner Study Area) and the indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape (Outer Study Area).

8.2.3 The specific objectives of the Chapter are to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within the Inner Study Area and the Outer Study Area;
- Assess the archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area;
- Consider the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the baseline cultural heritage resource within the Alternative Alignment; and
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.

8.2.4 The Chapter is supported by the following figures and appendices:

- Appendix V6-8.1: Scope and Methodology of Assessment
- Appendix V6-8.2: Cultural Heritage Assets in The Inner Study Area
- Appendix V6-8.3: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in The Outer Study Area
- Appendix V6-8.4: Cultural Heritage References
- Figure V6-8.1a-i: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area; and
- Figure V6-8.2a-c: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

8.2.5 Figures and appendices are referenced in the text where relevant.

8.2.6 The cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by Tom Janes MA (Hons) MCIfA of CFA Archaeology (CFA). CFA is a Registered Organisation (RO) of the Chartered Institute for (CI) based in Musselburgh, East Lothian. Tom Janes is a Consultant with CFA Archaeology Ltd and a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). He has over 23 years full-time experience in archaeological project management, fieldwork and consultancy, the last ten of which have been spent mainly producing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for renewable energy, infrastructural, residential, industrial and commercial developments across the UK and in the Republic of Ireland. A table presenting relevant qualifications and experience is included in **Appendix V1-5.1: EIA Team**, contained within Volume 5 of this EIA Report.

8.3 Scope of Assessment and Methodology

8.3.1 The scope of the assessment and methodology used is summarised here and presented in detail in **Appendix V6-8.1**, which is within **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.

8.3.2 Direct or indirect effects on heritage assets within Section 3 and relate to the Alternative Alignment are assessed, supported by the results of the desk-based study of the overhead line (OHL) alignment and construction access requirements, and by field survey along the route of the OHL to verify the findings of the desk-based study and to inform mitigation proposals.

Study Areas

8.3.3 The following study areas have been used for the cultural heritage assessment.

- The Inner Study Area, for the identification and assessment of direct impacts, comprises:
 - A corridor nominally 200 m wide centred on the alignment of the OHL elements of the Proposed Development, including on-line construction access between tower positions.
 - Off-line construction access routes: a corridor 50 m wide (to allow for potential micro-siting) centred on the routes of proposed new access tracks (temporary or permanent) or existing tracks or paths that would be built or used to facilitate access to the Proposed Development.
- The Outer Study Area extends 2.5 km either side of the OHL alignment. This has been used, in combination with the Proposed Development zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) model, to identify those heritage assets with statutory or non-statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings,

Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, etc.) that could have their settings adversely affected by the Proposed Development.

Desk-Based Assessment

8.3.4 A desk-based assessment has been carried out to identify the archaeological baseline and inform a judgement of the archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area. This desk-based assessment was informed by a study of designations data curated by HES, an extract from THC Historic Environment Record (HER), historic maps available online from the National Library of Scotland and other publicly available data sources. All data sources are detailed in **Appendix V6-8.1** and **Appendix V6-8.4**.

Field Survey

8.3.5 The Alternative Alignment was subject to targeted walk-over survey to identify and record any cultural heritage sites not located by the desk-based study that could be directly affected by the Proposed Development. Areas to be targeted were agreed during scoping and subsequent consultation with HET. This survey was undertaken by two teams of three experienced archaeological surveyors during February and March 2022.

8.3.6 Designated heritage assets in the Outer Study Area were also visited to determine the potential for impacts on cultural significance arising from the presence of the Alternative Alignment.

Consultation

8.3.7 Both HET and HES were consulted prior to, during, and after the Scoping process. The detail of these consultations is presented in **Appendix V6-8.1**.

Impact Assessment

8.3.8 The archaeological and cultural heritage assessment has been carried out with reference to all relevant legislation, policy and guidance. These are detailed in **Appendix V6-8.1**.

8.3.9 The assessment has considered the potential for significant effects associated with:

- Physical (direct) impacts of construction on cultural heritage assets within the Proposed Development LoD, groundworks for construction access and access and groundworks associated with dismantling of the existing OHL.
- Setting (indirect) effects on assets resulting from the introduction of the Proposed Development; and
- Cumulative effects.

8.3.10 The methodology employed in the assessment, based on the guidance in the Scottish Natural Heritage¹ (SNH)/HES Guidance (2018)², has been agreed through consultation with HES and HET. The methodology is outlined in detail in **Appendix V6-8.1**.

8.3.11 Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce, or offset significant adverse effects are outlined and residual effects remaining following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures are assessed.

8.3.12 Visualisation requirements for designated heritage assets were determined following an initial review of the Proposed Development zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and, where appropriate, viewpoints and visualisation types (photomontages or wirelines) were agreed through consultation with HES and HET.

8.3.13 A visualisation is included (**Figures V2-8.3-S3a-b**) to illustrate predicted effects upon the setting of one designated heritage asset within Section 3t.

¹ Now known as 'NatureScot'

² Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, 2018)

Issues Scoped Out

- 8.3.14 The Scoping Report proposed that the assessment of certain effects be scoped out of assessment. Consultees have agreed, and those assessments scoped out are detailed here.
- 8.3.15 Assessment of the effect of the Proposed Development on maritime archaeological resources has been scoped out. These all lie offshore, below the waterline and will not be adversely affected by the Proposed Development.
- 8.3.16 Assessment of the effect of the Proposed Development on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Conservation Areas has been scoped out. There are no assets with those designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.
- 8.3.17 Assessment of the effect of the Proposed Development on the settings of key heritage assets more than 2.5 km from the Alternative Alignment has been scoped out. None have been identified through initial analysis as having settings sensitive to adverse effects from the Proposed Development.

8.4 Baseline

- 8.4.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figure V6-8.1a-i** and described in detail in **Appendix V6-8.2** and **Appendix V6-8.3**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

- 8.4.2 Cultivable land is relatively scarce along the Alternative Alignment, and land use comprises a mix of partially improved, enclosed pasture, wilder upland grazing, and commercial forestry plantations. Settlement is mostly concentrated in the conjoining townships of Broadford, Harrapool and Skulamus.
- 8.4.3 In and around these townships, and on low-lying, flatter land along the shore of Kyle Rhea, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose traces of historic cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and/or plough-cut rig and furrow. On the steeper uplands, the land is largely used as rough pasture and/or wild grazing. Stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers' tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens, and enclosures are evident. Settlement remains include abandoned crofting townships, cleared and abandoned during the Highland Clearances of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Historic maps³

- 8.4.4 Roy's map of 1747-55⁴ does not include the Isle of Skye. Other historic maps (Blaeu, 1654⁵ and Moll, 1745⁶) record the Isle of Skye in general, but do not record the Alternative Alignment study areas in detail. Arrowsmith, 1807⁷ and Thomson and Johnson, 1820⁸ record placenames and representations of settlements along the Alternative Alignment within Section 3 from 'Broadford Inn'/'Broadford Mill' in the west down to 'Runicaleach' (Runicaleach, **MHG 5424**) in the southeast.
- 8.4.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1880-2⁹ adds much more detail, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks within the Inner Study Area. The HER includes three townships (Braith Skulamus, **MHG 5301**, Runicaleach, **MHG 5424**, and Broadford **MHG 27842**) recorded on the first edition 6-

³ Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

⁴ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

⁵ Blaeu, J. *Skia vel Skiana, [vulgo], The Yle of Skie / Auct. Timotheo Pont 1654*

⁶ Moll, H. *A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands 1745*

⁷ Arrowsmith, A. *Map of Scotland constructed from original materials, 1807*

⁸ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Skye Island, &c. 1820*

⁹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XLII 1880, Sheet XL, XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII 1881, Sheet XLI 1882*

inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1904)¹⁰ records few differences from the earlier map.

Aerial Photography

8.4.6 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery of the site (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping, and numerous previously unrecorded features are also visible.

8.4.7 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; enclosures, sheepfolds and pens (e.g., **HA 3002**, **HA 3013**), and field systems and areas of cultivation ridges (e.g., **HA 3001**, **HA 3005**, **HA 3010**).

Previous Investigations

8.4.8 The HER and Canmore record survey work undertaken around Broadford by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Scotland (RCAHMS) and Glasgow University in the early 1990s¹¹. A pre-forestation survey of Kinloch Forest was undertaken by Miket and Wildgoose in the late 1980s identifying numerous features since added to the HER (**Appendix V6-8.2**)¹².

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

Refer to **Figure V6-8.1a-I** and **Appendix V6-8.2**.

8.4.9 There are no designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.

8.4.10 There are 24 non-designated heritage assets, comprising nine features previously recorded on the HER and 15 previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study and subsequent field survey. All of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and/or early modern period. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are provided in **Appendix V6-8.2**.

Post-Medieval Settlement

8.4.11 Three post-medieval crofting townships and a farmstead were identified within the Inner Study Area. The townships (**MHG 5301**, **MHG 5424**, and **MHG 27842**) were previously recorded on the HER, and the farmstead (**HA 3013**) was identified during the desktop study. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these features are considered to be related, although separately recorded.

8.4.12 The townships are at Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), Runicacleach (**MHG 5424**), and Upper Harrapool (**MHG 27842**). They comprise groups of buildings, field banks, cultivation ridges, and enclosures recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and vary in size and extent from five buildings recorded at Braigh Skulamus to at least 11 at Broadford.

8.4.13 At Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), features were identified during the desktop study that are likely to be associated with this small crofting township. **HA 3006** comprises a building, enclosures, and field banks visible in modern aerial photography and confirmed during the field survey. **HA 3007** is a stone dyke, recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and confirmed by field survey, which appears to demarcate the boundaries of three townships: Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), Skulamus, and Harrapool/Broadford (outside the Inner Study Area).

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye)*, Sheet XL, XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII 1903, Sheet XLI and XLII, 1904

¹¹ <https://canmore.org.uk/event/791774>

¹² Miket R., and Wildgoose, M. 'Survey, Kinloch Forest', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1989, p.44-8

8.4.14 Near Runicacleach (**MHG 5424**) two areas of buildings and enclosure banks were identified in modern aerial photography. Field survey confirmed four buildings, an enclosure, and a field bank east of Runicacleach (**HA 3013**) and one enclosure and a field bank to the south (**HA 3010**).

8.4.15 In the vicinity of Upper Harrapool township (**MHG 27842**) are several buildings, enclosures and field banks (**HA 3002, HA 3003, HA 3004** and **HA 3005**) not recorded on the HER but considered to be related to the township.

Post-Medieval Shielings

8.4.16 There are five shieling huts within the Inner Study Area and two others recorded on the HER that were found to be just outside it. Three of these assets (**HA 3014, HA 3015** and **HA 3016**) are the true locations, identified during field survey, of small stone huts recorded on the HER (respectively **MHG 5420, MHG 5422** and **MHG 5421**). Field survey also identified a solitary shieling hut at Kylerhea (**HA 3012**), close to Runicacleach township (**MHG 5424**). This is not clearly visible on modern aerial photography and is not recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping. **MHG 5272** records a small stone hut and associated lambing pen in Glen Arroch. Field survey confirmed this to be the true location.

8.4.17 **MHG 5423** is a shieling recorded on the HER, but field survey found the hut's true location to be outside the Inner Study Area. At Glen Arroch, two turf and stone huts are recorded on the HER (**MHG 5390**). Although the HER polygon slightly encroaches into the Inner Study Area, field survey found the structures to be outside it.

Other Post-Medieval Features

8.4.18 Away from the main concentration of townships and associated features, four heritage assets within the Inner Study Area represent more evidence of post-medieval activity.

8.4.19 Desktop study of modern aerial photography and historic mapping identified a field system defined by field banks and tracks at Broadford (**HA 3001**). Field survey confirmed the survival of the features. Field survey also identified the remains of a drystone field wall (**HA 3009**) and the course of a former track or road (**HA 3008**) at Bealach Udal.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

Refer to **Figure V6-8.1a-i** and **Appendix V6-8.3**.

Scheduled Monuments

8.4.20 There is one Scheduled Monument within 2.5 km of the Alternative Alignment within Section 3. 'Old Corry, cairns 820m north-east of', (**SM 13673**) is a heritage asset of value at a national level and is of **high** sensitivity.

Listed Buildings

8.4.21 There are nine Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area: they are in three clusters, at Broadford, Kyle Akin and Kylerhea, and comprise six Category B buildings of heritage value at a regional level and of **medium** sensitivity, and three Category C buildings of heritage value at a local level and of **low** sensitivity.

8.4.22 The buildings are a mixture of buildings typical of Highland coastal communities, consisting of piers and slipways, coach houses and stables, inns, and a limekiln.

8.5 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

8.5.1 No significant direct effects have been identified arising from dismantling works or from construction of the Alternative Alignment within Section 3. Furthermore, no significant setting effects have been identified arising from the Alternative Alignment. Other direct and indirect effects identified but assessed as being not significant in EIA terms are detailed in **Appendix V6-8.2** and **Appendix V6-8.3**.

8.6 Cumulative Effects

- 8.6.1 **Figures V1-5.1a** and **5.1b** show the cumulative developments in the surrounding landscape. Figures referenced in the text below show the cumulative developments in relation to the Alternative Alignment and any relevant heritage assets. Designated heritage assets that are both within the 2.5 km Outer Study Area, and within 2.5 km of the cumulative developments have been assessed for potential cumulative effects.
- 8.6.2 In brief, the cumulative development of relevance to the Alternative Alignment within Section 3 comprises a proposed extension to Broadford Substation.
- 8.6.3 There are six designated heritage assets within 2.5 km of the proposed extension to Broadford Substation. They comprise one scheduled monument of high sensitivity (**SM 13673**, Old Corry, cairns, **Figure V6-8.2**) and five Listed Buildings (two Category B, three Category C). Effects upon the assets' settings are fully assessed in **Appendix V6-8.3**. In brief, effects upon the scheduled monument's setting from the presence of the Section 3 Alternative Alignment of the Proposed Development have been assessed as being of **minor** significance and effects upon two of the Category C listed buildings (**LB 13990** and **LB 13991**) were assessed as being of **negligible** significance. There are no impacts upon the remaining listed buildings.
- 8.6.4 The proposed extension to Broadford Substation would be 585 m northwest of the scheduled monument, and 2 km northwest of **LB 13990** and **LB 13991**. The presence of the proposed extension in views from the scheduled monument and listed buildings would not alter the impact made by the Alternative Alignment upon the settings of the assets.
- 8.6.5 Cumulative impacts upon the setting of **SM 13673** from the Alternative Alignment and the proposed extension to Broadford Substation would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **minor** significance. Cumulative impacts upon the settings of **LB 13990** and **LB 13991** would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **negligible** significance.

8.7 Mitigation

- 8.7.1 Mitigation proposals are outlined in general in **Appendix V6-8.1** and measures relating to specific heritage assets are detailed in **Appendix V6-8.2**.
- 8.7.2 In brief, mitigation measures will be agreed following discussion with THC: HET and will be implemented in accordance with Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment (revised 2017)¹³ and PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology¹⁴. PAN 1/2013 describes mitigation as a hierarchy of measures: prevention, reduction and compensatory (offset) measures. Prevention and reduction measures can be achieved through design, whilst compensatory measures offset effects that have not been prevented or reduced. The emphasis in PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology¹⁵ is for the preservation of important remains in situ where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible.

8.8 Residual Effects

- 8.8.1 No significant effects have been identified arising from the Alternative Alignment within Section 3. Other direct and indirect effects identified but assessed as being not significant in EIA terms are detailed in **Appendix V6-8.2** and **Appendix V6-8.3**. Following the application of mitigation measures as detailed in **Appendix V5 8.1** and **8.2**, all residual effects would be reduced to negligible, and not significant.

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-1-2013-environmental-impact-assessment/?msckid=84d847b3b0e611eca0da36f5b46eca5b>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/?msckid=aed94f61b0e611ecbc77c4974456c35d>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/?msckid=aed94f61b0e611ecbc77c4974456c35d>

8.9 Summary and Conclusions

- 8.9.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the ClfA 'Code of Conduct' and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' and the IEMA 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'. Assessment of effects on the settings of heritage assets follows the guidance set out in the 'Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook'; 'Designation Policy and Selection Guidance'; and 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting'. The baseline conditions within the Inner Study Area and Outer Study Area were established through a combination of desk-based research and field survey. No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.
- 8.9.2 The study has identified 24 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and 10 assets with statutory designations within the Outer Study Area.
- 8.9.3 The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise townships, farmsteads, shielings, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 24 are non-designated heritage assets; four are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, 16 are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and four are of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.
- 8.9.4 Designated assets within the Outer Study Area comprise one Scheduled Monument of national heritage value and high sensitivity, six Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity and three Category C Listed Buildings of local heritage value and low sensitivity.
- 8.9.5 Potential direct impacts arising from construction works have been identified that would affect up to 20 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on three heritage assets, and adverse effects of **negligible** significance on 17 others.
- 8.9.6 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with THC: HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.
- 8.9.7 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **minor** significance on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and residual effects of **negligible** significance upon the settings of the Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area.