

AWPR Managing Agent

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

Appendix A13.1 - Stage 3 Archaeological Desk-Based Study and Walkover Survey



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Appendix A13.1 - Stage 3 Archaeological Desk-Based Study and Walkover Survey

1 Introduction

1.1.1 Jacobs Babbie was commissioned by the Managing Agent for the proposed Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) to carry out a Stage 3 Archaeological Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey for the proposed scheme, in accordance with guidance given in Volume 11 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB). This archaeological survey report forms part of the Environmental Statement. It draws upon and enhances data collected for a DMRB Stage 2 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey (Jacobs Babbie 2004a), which itself updated and enhanced previous archaeological reports.

1.2 Policy background

1.2.1 Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 (Section 3 Part 2: Cultural Heritage). Other policy documents taken into account include:

- National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5: Archaeology and Planning (Scottish Office 1994a);
- Policy Advice Note (PAN) 42: Archaeology – The Planning Process and Scheduled Monuments Procedures (Scottish Office 1994b);
- Standard and Guidance on Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).
- Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Historic Scotland 1998); and
- NPPG 18: Planning and the Historic Environment (Scottish Office 1999);
- Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2: Scheduling: protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments (Historic Scotland 2006)
- Scheduling (SHEP 2): protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments (Historic Scotland 2006).

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2 Methodology

2.1 Baseline data

2.1.1 Factual information for this report was obtained primarily from the Stage 2 desk-based assessment and walkover survey for a larger study area (Jacobs Babbie 2004a). Sources of information used at Stage 2, or to update and enhance the Stage 2 data where necessary, were as follows:

- previous cultural heritage reports (RSK 1994, Mouchel 2002, Mouchel 2003);
- Historic Scotland;
- National Monuments Record of Scotland;
- Aberdeen City Sites and Monuments Record;
- Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record;
- National Archives of Scotland;
- National Library of Scotland (including the Map Library);
- published archaeological and historic literature;
- a walkover survey and subsequent additional site inspections (see below).

2.1.2 For the purposes of this Stage 3 Survey, following the adoption of an Emerging Preferred Route, the existing baseline information was updated and enhanced through additional data gathering and qualitative consultation, as follows:

- a review of existing archaeological information;
- an inspection of sites on which there is a potential impact;
- a walkover survey of any parts of the Preferred Route not covered by previous site inspections;
- sourcing of any additional relevant information;
- incorporation of comments made by Historic Scotland on the draft Stage 2 comparative assessment; and
- further consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees.

2.1.3 As part of the Stage 2 Study, a walkover survey was conducted over the whole of the study area, in order to assess the state of preservation of all sites identified during the desk-based study. It was also possible to examine the study area for the existence of previously unknown or unrecorded sites. Sites on which a potential impact had been identified were inspected as part of the Stage 3 assessment along with new elements of the scheme which lay outside the original study area.

2.1.4 No archaeological field investigations, other than site inspections/walkover surveys, have been undertaken for this Stage 3 Survey. During the qualitative consultation process, Historic Scotland indicated that they would design any evaluation programme and commission a suitably qualified archaeological contractor to undertake it on behalf of the Scottish Executive after the scheme has been authorised.

2.2 Consultation

2.2.1 During the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, qualitative consultation was undertaken with Historic Scotland, the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and the Aberdeen City Archaeologist to ensure that they considered the methodology adopted to be appropriate and that

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their views were taken into account in the assessment of archaeological importance and the significance of impacts on archaeological remains.

2.2.2 The existing archaeological reports have been verified by consultation with Historic Scotland.

2.3 Sensitivity of receptors

Site Importance

2.3.1 The study area within which cultural heritage sites were identified extended to 100m to each side of the proposed scheme. Sites were assigned a level of importance on a scale of 'Less than Local' to 'International' as shown in Table 1, established on the basis of statutory designation and/or assessed cultural heritage importance as explained below.

Table 1 – Site Importance

Importance	Site Type
International	World Heritage Sites.
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Category A Listed Buildings. Gardens and Designed Landscapes recorded on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of National importance using the methodology given in Paragraph 2.3.4.
Regional	Category B Listed Buildings. Conservation Areas and Designed Landscapes. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Regional importance using the methodology given in Paragraph 2.3.4
Local	Category C(s) Listed Buildings. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Local importance using the methodology given in Paragraph 2.3.4
Less than Local	Sites either already badly damaged destroyed or whose historic value is too slight for inclusion in a higher class.

2.3.2 World Heritage Sites are afforded international protection under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, with Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) nationally protected under the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'. The 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997' provides for the designation of Category, A, B and C(s) Listed Buildings which are considered to be of national, regional and local importance respectively.

2.3.3 Conservation Areas are assessed as being of Regional Importance.

2.3.4 Many sites of cultural heritage importance are not currently afforded any statutory protection through designation. For the purposes of assessment, these undesignated sites were assigned a level of importance using professional judgement supported by review of the following guidance:

- Historic Scotland assessments of importance provided during the Stage 2 CEIA;
- criteria used in Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 for the designation of SAMs; and
- non-statutory criteria used in their designation of Listed Building categories (Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, Historic Scotland 1998).

Sensitivity of Setting

2.3.5 Many archaeological sites are not visible, or barely visible, from ground level. Such sites will usually not be vulnerable to visual impacts. However, some invisible or partially invisible sites may be located in an area where the immediate topography is important to an understanding of the site,

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and consequently the setting might be considered more significant. A process of selection was therefore undertaken prior to selecting sites for visual impact assessment, using the following criteria:

- the sites are visible above ground level; and
- the sites are either directly accessible to the public, or are visually prominent from a publicly accessible point at distance; and
- the nature of the sites is such that the aesthetic quality of their setting may be considered a contributory factor in assessing the overall site importance; or
- if invisible, the topographical context and landscape interrelationship of the site is important to our appreciation and understanding; or
- the site is a SAM, or a Listed Building.

2.3.6 The sensitivity to visual impacts of cultural heritage sites selected following the above criteria assessed according to Table 2 below.

Table 2 - Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Sites to Impacts on Setting

Sensitivity	Description
High	sites of National importance that are visually prominent and whose visual setting contributes significantly to their importance. invisible or partially visible sites of National Importance whose location and topographical context aid our understanding of their form and function.
Medium	sites of Regional importance that are visually prominent and whose visual setting contributes significantly to their importance. invisible or partially visible sites of regional importance whose location and topographical context aid our understanding of their form and function.
Low	sites of Local importance whose landscape setting contributes significantly to their importance.
Not sensitive	any site of national, regional local or lesser importance whose landscape setting does not contribute to their importance.

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3 Archaeological Background

3.1 Earlier Prehistoric Periods (6000 BC to AD43)

- 3.1.1 The earliest known human occupation of the north-east of Scotland occurred during the Mesolithic period (c.6000 BC to 4000 BC), when climatic improvements after the end of the last Ice Age enabled colonisation by nomadic hunter-gatherer groups. Known Mesolithic remains are mostly characterized by scatters of flint artefacts, such as the site at the junction of Leochel Burn with the River Don. The paucity of evidence makes it difficult to assess the likelihood of remains from these periods being encountered within the AWPR study area.
- 3.1.2 The Neolithic period (c.4000BC to c.2000BC) saw clearance of forested land for agriculture and the development of a more sedentary existence. Evidence of activity in this period is generally found in the form artefacts of flint and stone, including polished stone axes, burial and ritual monuments and, more rarely, large post built structures such as the example excavated at Balbridie on Deeside. Burials in this period tended to be collective rather than individual, often in or under oval and trapezoidal shaped mounds of stone ('cairns') or of earth ('barrows'). A possible long-barrow was excavated at Kintore, 6km north-west of the study area (Cook 2001).
- 3.1.3 The early and middle Bronze Ages (c.2000BC to c.1400BC) saw the introduction of a range of new technologies, most notably the use of metals. Four Early Bronze Age inhumations in short cists, one of which was accompanied by a beaker and one by a food vessel, were found at Ardoe on the south bank of the River Dee. Other sites include ritual and funerary monuments built of earth and/or stone, and finds of high-status metalwork. Barnatt has suggested that for this region there is a general lack of large communal sites, but that there is an atypically large number of regionally unique small-diameter monumental recumbent stone circles (1989, 176 – 8). The deposition of metalwork may also have a religious dimension, with hoards of metalwork placed in wet places (lochs, rivers and bogs) as offerings.

3.2 Later Prehistoric Periods (1400 BC to AD43)

- 3.2.1 Few sites of later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age) date occur within the study area. The most visible sites dating to this period are the enclosed settlements, including vitrified forts such as Tap O'Noth or massively defended sites like the Barmekin of Echt. Unenclosed settlements also occur, although such sites are less visible in the landscape. Souterrains (underground chambers possibly used for storage) often provide evidence of associated unenclosed settlements. In general, presence and distribution of such sites within the study area is poor.

3.3 Roman and Early Historic Period (AD 43 to c. AD1000)

- 3.3.1 The Romans made little impact in north-east Scotland. While two campaigns were fought in the north, one in the late first century AD and one during the third century AD, they failed to consolidate victories such as the battle of Mon Graupius in AD 84. For the most part, their occupation in Scotland was confined to south of the Forth-Clyde line (Frere 1978, 129 and 203), and even here it was much shorter-lived than in most of England. The northernmost known permanent Roman site is a large fort at Stratcathro in Tayside. There is, however, a chain of temporary marching camps extending through and beyond Aberdeenshire; the nearest is at Normandykes, eight miles to the south-west of Aberdeen. A Roman fort or settlement at Aberdeen itself ('Devana') has been hypothesised, but no evidence has come to light.
- 3.3.2 Throughout this period the people of northern Scotland evolved a distinctive society traditionally identified as 'Pictish'. There is little early historical evidence for the Picts themselves and most early records are from sources such as the Irish annals, where major events such as their

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conversion to Christianity by Saint Columba were noted. In addition to rare settlements such as the fortress at Burghead, the main source of evidence for the presence of the Picts in north-eastern Scotland is symbol stones, which are freestanding slabs decorated with incised animals and objects. An example of these carved stones can be seen at the Chapel of St. Fergus, Dyce (to the north-west of Dyce Airfield and lying north of the study area), which features characteristic symbols such as an incised beast and decorative Z-rod. Towards the end of this period, the Picts combined with the Scots of Dalriada (Argyll) to form the new nation of Scotland.

3.4 The Medieval Period (AD1000 – AD1500)

3.4.1 The eleventh century AD saw the consolidation of the kingdom of Scotland under the dynasty of Malcolm Canmore (reigned 1057-93), and the introduction of a feudal society under his descendants, who ruled Scotland for the next two and a half centuries. During the 1140s the rulers began to encourage a move from traditional local subsistence farming and local trade and towards the establishment of new towns or 'Burghs', as centres for production, manufacture and trade. This change profoundly altered the administration of Scotland and created a more easily taxable system of production and exchange. The Burgh of Aberdeen was granted its charter in 1179, by which time Old Aberdeen was already an established port at the mouth of the river Don. By the end of the twelfth century AD, the royal burghs had been granted rights to conduct markets and after 1364, to conduct foreign trade (Shepherd 1996, 19).

3.4.2 Known sites of medieval date are poorly represented in and around the study area. Medieval rural settlement in northern Scotland is poorly understood, but it is thought to have been highly dispersed, with the population living in a network of small scattered settlements known as 'fermtouns', of which there may be several in any given parish. These were typically small hamlets with four to eight families living in 'longhouse'-type farmhouses, with smaller labourer's cottages, barns, byres, stores and pens. They would be joint tenants farming in a traditional system known as 'runrig', under which the land immediately around the settlement was cultivated in open fields divided into long, narrow ridged strips, while hay meadows and grazing land lay further afield. Any central places or amenities which may be present in a parish, such as castles, churches or mills, could stand isolated or at one of the fermtouns. These then became known as 'castletoun', 'kirktoun' or 'milltoun', while the principal estate farm may be known as the 'mains'. During much of the medieval period, the land around Aberdeen was probably settled and farmed under such a system.

3.5 The Post-Medieval Period (1500AD onwards)

3.5.1 During the post-medieval period, the north-east of Scotland played an important part in the intellectual development of the country. Aberdeen University, originally St. Mary's and later King's College, was established in 1494 and the Aberdeen Breviary had been published in 1510.

3.5.2 More radical changes took place during the reformation of 1560. An indirect result of the reformation was the creation of a new protestant university in 1593. In fact much of the latter sixteenth century was marked by conflict resulting from religious differences, although Aberdeen and the north-east of Scotland in general seem to have been reluctant to engage in the kind of widespread religious intolerance seen elsewhere in the country. This did not stop the city from becoming embroiled at various stages, culminating in the sacking of the city in 1644 by forces loyal to the Marquis of Montrose (Shepherd 1996, 21). These forces acted in support of Charles I against a religiously-inspired Covenanter government then in alliance with the Parliamentary side in the English Civil War.

3.5.3 A process of agricultural and economic improvement began in the 17th century and gathered pace during the later 18th and the 19th centuries. Improving leases were granted to selected tenants, under which the runrig system of cultivation was dismantled and replaced with longer, more varied crop rotations in large, enclosed fields. Activities such as the enclosure of the land, the quarrying

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and burning of lime for use as a fertilizer and the planting of trees all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape, including the destruction of large numbers of archaeological sites.

- 3.5.4 Perhaps the single most common and impressive monuments dating from this time are the consumption dykes. Although not unique to the north-east of Scotland, they are highly characteristic of the agricultural landscape in this region and uncommon elsewhere. Consumption dykes are simply the result of the removal of large amounts of stone from agricultural land, gathered together to form substantial stone walls (usually thicker than they are high) and are closely associated with the age of agricultural improvement. The construction of these features continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries (Croly 2004).
- 3.5.5 At the same time, improvements were occurring in the transport infrastructure to allow better movement of people and resources around the country. Turnpike roads were established to link the main towns and examples of architecture associated with these routes can be seen in the sites like the Parkhill Tollhouse. Such was the rush to cash in on the transportation boom following the industrial revolution that a number of canals were established around Aberdeen. Of particular note is the Aberdeenshire (or Ladies Jointure) Canal which was established by charter, opened in 1805, and closed in 1854 following its purchase by the Great North of Scotland Railway (Pearson 1986).

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4 The Archaeology of the Study Area

- 4.1.1 The Stage 3 survey identified a total of 80 sites of archaeological or built heritage significance within the study area. An additional four sites located close to the study area have also been included in this study as potential indirect impacts on these sites have been identified. Details of all these sites are given in Appendix A13.2 and their locations are shown on Figures 1 – 8.
- 4.1.2 Four sites (Sites 118, 134, 216, 351 and 367) have been dated to the prehistoric period. Two of these sites are find-spots of individual artefacts of Neolithic date. Site 118 is a stone axe while Site 216 is a carved stone ball. Such finds do not necessarily indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains at the find-spot, but do indicate prehistoric activity in the area. Sites 118 is of Local importance while Site 216 is of Regional importance.
- 4.1.3 The most impressive early Prehistoric monument in the area is the Tyrebagger recumbent stone circle (Site 134), which is a circle of 11 stones approximately 18m in diameter, protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. This site is of National importance, dates to the Bronze Age and is of a type and form found predominantly in the north-east of Scotland. Burl (1969 – 70, 56, 57) has identified 74 recumbent stone circles and 18 probable stone circles in this region. Sites 129, 136 and 141 are elements of the Bogenjoss complex of cairns, described by The Royal Commission on the Historical & Ancient Monuments of Scotland (RCHAMS) as being circular in shape and up to 5m in diameter, traditionally interpreted as burial mounds. This area is currently heavily afforested and no cairns were located or recorded in site inspections by the RCHAMS in 1996 or Jacobs Babbie in 2004. These sites may have been prehistoric (Bronze Age?) funerary monuments, but could also be clearance cairns. The importance of these sites has been assessed as Local.
- 4.1.4 Discovered during railway construction in the 19th century, Site 351 comprises of the site of two Beaker burials dating to the Bronze Age. While this area has been extensively quarried in the recent past, it is possible that additional burials, or archaeological remains associated with the burials, survive in the area. This site has been assessed as being of Regional importance.
- 4.1.5 It is possible that Site 218 is a standing stone of Bronze Age date. The importance of this site is Unknown.
- 4.1.6 Site 365 is a complex of cropmarks located immediately to the west of the A90(T) at West Hatton. While the date of this complex is unknown it could possibly date to the prehistoric period. The importance of this site has been assessed as Local.
- 4.1.7 The study area contains few known sites dating to the medieval period. Site 125a comprises the remains of St Mary's Chapel. The foundations survive, but otherwise little is known of the chapel building other than a construction date of around 1367. It may have gone out of use and fallen into disrepair after the Reformation, although 17th century historical sources indicate the churchyard was still used for burial in this period. A holy well is located close to the church. Site 125a is being considered for scheduling and has been assessed as being of National importance.
- 4.1.8 A total of four areas of rig and furrow earthworks have been identified within the study area (Sites 121, 123, 145, 148). These sites are of Local importance. As these earthworks were produced by an agricultural system which had its origins in the medieval period, but which continued until the late 18th century precise dating is difficult. Halliday (2001) has however noted two distinctive features of rig and furrow in Aberdeenshire. The first is characterized by the presence of sharp crest lines which may indicate a triangular shaped profile. The second is that the rigs themselves tended to be well defined and divided by broad, flat bottomed furrows (2001, 14).
- 4.1.9 The baseline information available at this stage is dominated by landscape and built heritage features of post-medieval and modern date, comprising 69 sites out of the total of 84 sites in the study area. These sites can be divided into three broad categories:

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- Buildings dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. Boundary stones, military sites, a church and three burial grounds have been included in this category, which comprise 39 sites;
- Post-Medieval and/or modern agricultural features (consumption dykes, stone walls, clearance cairns) or sites related to extractive industries (quarries and sand pits). A total of 19 sites have been included in this category; and
- Modern features associated with transportation (roads, bridges, a railway viaduct, a mile stone, a railway station, a canal and a tollhouse). A total of 11 sites are included in this category.

- 4.1.10 The majority of features in the first category are the sites of cottages and farm buildings indicated on early Ordnance Survey maps. A large number of these buildings have been altered, modernized or destroyed in recent times. Other sites include a church and two burial grounds (Site 125b, 283 and 284). The church and churchyard of Newhills (Sites 284 and 283) are a Category B Listed Buildings, while the churchyard attached to St Mary's Graveyard (Site 125b) is a Category C(s) Listed Building. Sites 283 and 284 are of Regional importance, while Site 125b is of Local importance.
- 4.1.11 Site 170, Parkhill Pumping Station (part of a Category B Listed complex) was designed to pump water from a spring via a lade to two reservoirs located to the northeast. The Parkhill complex comprises four main elements – a pump house, a lade, water tanks and a supervisor's house. This site is of Regional Importance. Macroberts Farm (Site 128) is a Category C(s) Listed building of Local importance
- 4.1.12 A series of boundary stones were erected in 1578 and during the 1790s (including Category B listed Sites of regional Importance 120 and 282). Site 208 was probably a parish boundary stone, now since removed.
- 4.1.13 A pillbox (Sites 154) and a radio station formerly associated with Dyce Airfield (Site 154c) are also located within the study area. Site 312 is a chalybeate well.
- 4.1.14 The second major grouping comprises post-medieval or modern agricultural features. The majority of these are post-medieval field boundaries, including five consumption dykes of Local importance (Sites 126, 139, 200, 201, 204).
- 4.1.15 While some consumption dykes were constructed by the tenant farmers, others were built by contract labour. One such contract from the Charleston Estate stated that:
- 4.1.16 "the foundations for four foot wide [1.2m] to be cleared of the vegetable mould and the soft soil down to the hard to secure a firm level bottom. The dykes to be built to as frame thirty four inches [0.94m] wide at the bottom, sixteen inches [0.41m] wide at the top and three feet ten inches high [1.15m]" (Croly, 2004).
- 4.1.17 Sample excavations of seven such consumption dykes at Charleston to the east of the study area were recently undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Wilson, 2004). In general the dykes were 2.47m wide by 1.02m high, had a rectangular profile and were uncoursed, with rough stone faces retaining a core of smaller stone. In these cases it seems that the topsoil was not removed before the dykes were constructed. The nature of the finds, and the documentary and cartographic sources indicate a 19th date for construction (ibid).
- 4.1.18 Of the remaining 13 sites in this category, three are clearance cairns and Less than Local importance (Sites 227, 277, 236), while four sites are stone walls or earthworks of Local importance (Sites 137, 138, 279, 280). A further six are quarries or sand pits (Sites 168, 174, 207, 223, 352). Site 168 is of Local importance and the other sites are of Less than Local importance.
- 4.1.19 Of the sites in the third category (modern sites associated with transportation), the Aberdeen to Inverurie Canal is the most important. Designed by John Rennie (1761 –1821), construction began in 1796 and was completed in 1805 (Graham 1968; Pearson 1986, 285). Originally approximately 5.5m wide by 1m deep, the dimensions of the canal were later increased to 7.5m by 1.3m deep

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(Graham 1968, 171). The canal linked Aberdeen Harbour with Port Elphinstone and was designed primarily to transport agricultural produce. The venture was never a real commercial success and the canal was abandoned in 1854. The Great North of Scotland Railway (GNSR) was later built along some of its length.

- 4.1.20 Site 159 is an extant section of this canal and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. This section of the canal survives as two parallel banks of earth and stone. Located immediately to the east of Site 159, is another section of the canal (Site 296), now largely destroyed. This section was shown as an earthwork on the Ordnance Survey six inch edition of 1869, Aberdeenshire LXV and was also visible on aerial photographs taken in 1973 (BKS Survey Limited 2252188 and BKS Surveys Ltd 2252118). On an aerial photograph taken in 1988, Site 296 is not visible and the area appears to have been used as a quarry. The walkover survey (Jacobs Babbie 2004a) found no trace of this monument. While it is possible that all remains associated with this site have been destroyed, it has been assessed as being of Regional importance. Site 348 is a milestone of Local importance associated with canal. No trace of this site was identified during the walkover survey or subsequent site inspection.
- 4.1.21 Of the eight remaining sites in this category, four are associated with the GNSR. Site 172 is a former railway station at Parkhill, Site 176 is a railway viaduct while Sites 173 and 182 are bridges. Site 175 is a 19th century toll house and Site 177 is the site of the Bridge of Dyce. Site 345 is the possible route of the Corgarff - Aberdeen Military Road. The present A96 (T) follows this route. Site 357 is the location of a milestone. No trace of this site was identified during the walkover survey or subsequent site inspection. These sites are all of Local Importance.

4.2 Potential unknown remains

- 4.2.1 The baseline information available at this stage is dominated by post-medieval landscape and built heritage features. The number of known archaeological sites of earlier date is unusually low for such a relatively large study area. However, there is sufficient archaeological evidence to show that the surrounding area was occupied from at least the early Neolithic period onwards. It is therefore highly likely that there has been human activity in the study area since the Mesolithic Period and it is considered likely that additional archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric, early historic and medieval periods that that could not be identified by the desk-top and walkover surveys are present in the study area.
- 4.2.2 Site 335 is a large natural ridge orientated east to west. Light soils, a south facing slope and proximity to River Don would suggest that this is an area of potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains. Located to the southwest of Site 367 is an area of potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains associated with Sites 155 and 156. Site 155 is the findspot of a funerary urn, while Site 156 is the site of cairn located outside the study area. Red Moss (Site 314) is an area of potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. The importance of Sites 314, 335, 367 are unknown.

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5 Assessment of sensitivity of receptors

5.1.1 A total of 84 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified in or close to the study area. These comprise of:

- 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- 1 sites proposed for scheduling;
- 0 Category A Listed Buildings;
- 5 Category B Listed Buildings;
- 2 Category C (s) Listed Buildings; and
- 74 sites that have no statutory designation.

5.1.2 Using the methodology set out in Section 2, the Importance of each of these sites was assessed. Details of the importance of each site are provided in the gazetteer and are summarise in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Importance of Cultural Heritage Sites

Importance	Number of Sites
National	3
Regional	9
Local	59
Less than Local	8
Unknown	5
Total	84

5.1.3 In addition the sensitivity of each site to visual impact was assessed using the defined methodology. The results are summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Site Sensitivity to Impact on Setting

Sensitivity	Number of Sites
High	5
Medium	4
Low	26
Not Sensitive	48
Unknown	1
Total	84

5.1.4 Detailed information on each individual site is given in the Gazetteer (CD version; Appendix A13.2).

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