

SECTION 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

This report considers the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the construction and operation of a proposed wind farm at Loch Buidhe on the Cambusmore Estate. The study, commissioned by Renewable Energy Systems Ltd (RES), was carried out as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the project. The report identifies the baseline cultural heritage resource, assesses the importance of the individual sites and monuments and predicts the significance of the effect of the development upon the resource. Where appropriate mitigation measures are recommended.

The proposed wind farm is situated at NGR NH 670 990 (centred) on the north shore of Loch Buidhe, Sutherland. The study area occupies a slight promontory ridge covering the south-facing slopes of Meall na Tulchainn and Meall Clais nan Each and extends over the plateau behind, as far as Lochan na Gaoithe. Altitude across the area ranges from 160m to 305m OD. The site is owned by the Cambusmore Estate and is currently maintained as open moor. The area is dominated by peaty soils and the plateau is extensively covered in blanket bog. Ground cover consists mostly of thick heather, bracken and sedges on the south-facing slopes with deep moss vegetation dominating across the plateau area. The plateau area has been the subject of modern drainage, visible on the 1946 aerial photograph coverage and encountered frequently during the field survey. The blanket bog was noted to be at least 1m deep in many of the drainage ditches and may be considerably deeper in some places.

The proposed development consists of 33 turbines with associated access roads and ancillary features as described in Section 3 of this ES and shown on Figure 6.1.

The objectives of the cultural heritage baseline study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development site and key receptors outside it;
- Assess the proposed development in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy;
- Assess the effects of the construction and operation of the proposed wind farm on the cultural heritage resource;
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.

Figure 6.1 shows the development area and identifies the archaeological sites and monuments identified within and in the immediate vicinity of the development site. Figure 6.2 highlights the concentration of archaeological sites along the north shore of Loch Buidhe. Figure 6.3 depicts the general study area of the cultural heritage assessment, along with the locations of cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the proposed development, identified by the study as liable to receive an indirect effect resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed wind farm.

6.2 Planning and Legislative Context

Cultural heritage resources include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other archaeological sites and features, listed and other historic buildings, conservation areas, and historic gardens and designed landscapes. Those of particular relevance to this study are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other archaeological sites.

6.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (hereafter, 1979 Act) the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering,

adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). The effects of proposed development works upon the setting of a SAM form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to SAMs is provided in National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and Planning (NPPG 5) and Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42).

6.2.2 Archaeological Sites and Monuments

Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. NPPG 5 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, in situ where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in that document that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

The Highland Structure Plan 2001 (Section 2.15 and Policies BC1-5) commits the Council to seek to preserve and promote its built heritage as a valuable tourist, recreational and educational resource wherever possible.

The South and East Sutherland Local Plan 2000 (1.3) recognises that the attractiveness of the natural environment and local history are major assets. The site of the proposed development lies within an area designated within the Local Plan as a Primary Search Area for Wind farms (Proposals Map B). General Policy ENV 2 allows the Council to favour development, unless this would significantly affect important local features. On the other hand ENV 3 presumes against development, particularly where there would be significant damage to heritage, amenity or public health.

6.3 Method Statement

The methods adopted for this study follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and relevant Standard and Guidance documents. The desk-based study and field survey for the main area of the proposed wind farm were undertaken in November 2002. Revisions, relating to the route of the proposed access road and sub-station location, were added following a separate desk study and field survey conducted in April 2003.

Information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of any sites with statutory and non-statutory designations either within or close to the proposed wind farm site. Data was collected on Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), listed buildings, conservation areas, and historic gardens and designed landscapes.

Historic Scotland was sent a consultation letter by CFA in December 2002: the response identified two SAMs immediately adjacent to the proposed development site. A further response, from The Highland Council, incorporating comments from Historic Scotland, was forwarded by RES in March 2003. This response identified a further 14 SAMs, at greater distance but which might be intervisible with the proposed wind farm. The sites identified through these consultations, together with other potential key receptors identified through the desk-based study, were considered by this study with reference to a 1:250,000 scale 35km radius blade tip ZVI diagram, provided by RES (Figure 4.4).

An assessment of the records held by the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) has been undertaken. These records consist of a computer database of all the known archaeological sites and monuments in Scotland, with associated oblique aerial photographs where appropriate. This assessment has provided information on the range of monuments present both within and in the vicinity of the study area.

The study area lies in The Highland Council planning area. The Archaeology Unit of The Highland Council was thus consulted to determine if any sites are recorded in its Sites and Monument Record (SMR) within and in the vicinity of the proposed development area, additional to those recorded in the NMRS. The SMR was visited in November 2002 and information on recorded sites in the study area checked against NMRS records.

Vertical stereo aerial photographic coverage held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) has been examined to ascertain whether any sites are present as soil or vegetation marks, or as sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground in present conditions. Imagery from 1946 and 1988 was available for consultation. The examined sorties are listed in the reference section of this EIS.

An examination of relevant First and Second Edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map coverage has been made. In addition, other readily available 18th and 19th century cartographic sources held at the National Library of Scotland Map Library have been examined for evidence of former land-use and settlement patterns within the study area. The sources consulted are listed in the reference section of this EIS.

Bibliographic sources were consulted to provide background information on the cultural heritage of the study area. Relevant sources are listed in the reference section of this EIS.

In order to ground truth the findings from the desk-based study and to identify previously unrecorded features, detailed field reconnaissance of the proposed development area was undertaken in November 2002. A follow-up visit was undertaken in April 2003 in order to assess potential access road corridors and sub-station location options. This fieldwork was conducted to assess any information previously obtained relevant to the proposed development area; to identify the extent and condition of any visible archaeological monuments in the area; and to assess the topography and geomorphology of the proposed development area. The fieldwork also provided information on the archaeological potential across the proposed development area. Descriptions of each identified field monument were recorded on standard CFA monument record sheets, which include sketch plans. The locations of sites and elements of sites were plotted using hand-held GPS. The accuracy of the resulting grid references is, therefore, valid only within the technical limitations of the equipment used.

Potential sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity were visited in order to assess the effect of the proposed development on their settings. Two SAMs lie 1km to the ESE of the proposed development boundary and will be indirectly affected by the development.

The weather during the survey in November 2002 was cold and mainly dry, although the ground was very wet across the summit plateau. Heather cover and wetland vegetation obscured some of the low relief remains and elements of sites previously recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1980. During the additional field survey, undertaken in April 2003, the weather was fine but misty with variable visibility. The weather conditions did not significantly hinder the identification of archaeological sites.

6.4 Baseline Conditions

6.4.1 General

This section considers the known cultural heritage resource, within and in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm site. Numbers in bold and in parentheses in the following sections refer to site numbers annotated on Figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3, listed in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 and detailed in Appendix 8.

Thirty-eight sites have been identified within the proposed study area boundary. These include 15 hut circles with associated field systems which may be of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and 23 sites associated with medieval or later rural settlement. No cultural heritage features with statutory protection lie within the study area boundary.

Three sites (**32**, **33** and **40**) lie within 100m of the proposed development site boundaries.

Thirteen SAMs (**34, 35** and **44-54**) lie within 10km of the proposed development site and are potentially intervisible with proposed development features. One conservation area (**55**) lies within 25km and is also predicted to be intervisible with the proposed development.

6.4.2 Archaeological Sites and Monuments within the Proposed Development Area.

Twenty of the sites identified within the proposed development area are recorded in the NMRS. The Highland Council SMR records the same sites. These include 10 hut circles, some of which are grouped as single entries in the NMRS and SMR, with associated, contemporary field systems (**2, 4, 6, 10, 12-15, 18-19**). Five additional hut circles (**1, 3, 7, 11** and **17**) were identified by this study. Five sites (**36, 37, 38, 39** and **43**) are medieval or later rural settlement remains consisting of buildings, ancillary structures and field systems. A further hut circle and field system (**33**) and a crannog - an ancient lake dwelling - within Loch Buidhe (**32**) are recorded by the NMRS and SMR within 100m of the application site boundary and a medieval or later township (**40**) lies to either side of the public road at its junction with the access track to Garvary.

The List of Scheduled Monuments, Properties in Care and Protected Wrecks in Scotland 2002 (Historic Scotland 2002) showed that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the proposed site boundary. The closest scheduled sites are a Broch - a prehistoric, circular stone built tower (**34**); and two hut circles with an associated field system (**35**), close to Brae Cottage, both located 1km to the ESE of the proposed development site boundary. There are a further 11 SAMs (**44-54**) within 10km of the proposed development area that are likely to be intervisible with proposed development features (see section 4.5, below).

There are no listed buildings and no historic gardens or designed landscapes lying within or close to the proposed wind farm site. There are no proposed designations within or around the proposed wind farm and no part of the proposed wind farm site lies within a conservation area.

Examination of cartographic sources led to the identification of seven sites (**5, 8, 9, 16, 31, 41** and **42**). The 1823 Thomson map shows a road alignment through the strath routed along the north side of Loch Buidhe. This is most likely an error, as Forbes' map of 1820 appears to show a road through the strath on the south side of the loch and on the 1st Edition the road is clearly shown on the south shore of the loch. Field survey revealed no evidence for a road running along the north shore of Loch Buidhe, although this area was seen to have a concentration of settlement sites and it is quite likely that some form of road or track may have connected these sites. Alternatively, it is possible that any road along the north shore of the loch may have been submerged as a result of the raising of the water level with the construction, in the 19th century, of a dam at the east end of the loch.

Vertical aerial photographs identified and provided additional information on sites recorded from other sources (**3, 5, 8, 9, 16** and **20-23, 29** and **30**). RCAHMS holds no oblique aerial photographic coverage of the wind farm area. In most cases oblique coverage provides the best view of a given site owing to the low altitude at which the photographs are taken.

All of the sites identified during the desk-based work were visited and assessed. Field reconnaissance identified thirty-seven sites (**1-30, 36-39, and 41-43**) within the proposed development area boundary. The two SAMs immediately outside the application area boundary (**34** and **35**) were visited as far as access allowed but not recorded in detail; the descriptions given in the gazetteer were drawn from the NMRS. All other site descriptions relating to key receptors are drawn from the NMRS records.

Bibliographic sources did not yield any information about further sites within the proposed wind farm application site.

Table 6.1 contains summary details of those sites identified by the study that fall within and within 100m of the proposed development area boundary and presents a column detailing the assessed importance of each. Where doubt exists about the importance of a site on the basis of the criteria established in section 4.3.1 the higher level of importance has been adopted.

Table 6.1 List Of Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Development Area Indicating Their Status, Level Of Importance And Sensitivity

Site No	NGR	NMRS No	Site Type	Status	Importance
1	NH 6441 9869		Hut circle	None	Regional
2	NH 6436 9882	NH69NW 15A	Hut circle	None	Regional
3	NH 6566 9888		Hut circle	None	Regional
4	NH 6461 9863	NH69NW 15B	Hut circle	None	Regional
5	NH 6745 9846 to 6760 9862		Field wall	None	Local
6	NH 6728 9858	NH69NW 10	Hut circle	None	Regional
7	NH 6727 9859		Hut circle	None	Regional
8	NH 6747 9843 (centred)		Enclosures	None	Local
9	NH6741 9827 to 6735 9839		Dam	None	Local
10	NH 6933 9930	NH69NE 5	Hut circle and enclosures	None	Regional
11	NH 6931 9918		Hut circle and enclosure	None	Regional
12	NH 6916 9910	NH69NW 6A	Hut circle	None	Regional
13	NH 6898 9913	NH69NW 6D	Hut circle	None	Regional
14	NH 6905 9909	NH69NW 6C	Hut circle	None	Regional
15	NH 6907 9908	NH69NW 6B	Hut circle	None	Regional
16	NH 6706 9836		Boat house	None	Local
17	NH 6709 9848		Hut circle	None	Regional
18	NH 6661 9877	NH69NW 11A	Hut circle	None	Regional
19	NH 6647 9869	NH69NW 11B	Hut platform	None	Regional
20	NH 6665 9855		Buildings	None	Local
21	NH 667 985		Field wall	None	Local
22	NH 6682 9846		Possible building platform	None	Local
23	NH 666 986		Enclosures and building	None	Local
24	NH 670 984		Rig and furrow	None	Local
25	NH 6625 9876		Shieling hut and enclosure	None	Local
26	NH 6626 9875		Shieling hut	None	Local
27	NH 6625 9875		Shieling hut	None	Local
28	NH 6630 9875		Enclosure	None	Local
29	NH 6618 9863		Shieling hut and enclosure	None	Local
30	NH 6613 9867		Shieling hut and enclosure	None	Local
31	NH 6740 9829		Boat house (site of)	None	Lesser
32	NH 6689 9831	NH69NE 2	Crannog	None	Regional
33	NH 6857 9888	NH69NE 7	Hut circles and field system	None	Regional
36	NH 635 987 (centred)	NH69NW 23 & 28	Township	None	Local
37	NH 632 993 (centred)	NH69NW 29	Farmstead	None	Local
38	NH 6391 9974	NH69NW 30	Farmstead	None	Local
39	NH 6373 9903	NH69NW 27	Farmstead	None	Local
40	NH 643 964 (centred)	NH69NW 31	Township	None	Local
41	NH 6500 9815		Field bank	None	Local
42	NH 6509 9819		Enclosure	None	Local
43	NH 674 980 (centred)	NH69NW 24	Farmstead	None	Local

6.4.2.1 Prehistoric sites - hut circles and field systems

The assessment has identified 16 hut circles within or within 100m of the proposed development site boundaries (**1-4, 6-7, 10-15, 17-19, 33**). These hut circles are the remains of houses and other structures of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date and vary in size from c.3.5m in diameter up to c.9m diameter. The state of preservation of the remains varies from poor to good.

The hut circles described in the NMRS and SMR are recorded in several instances as associated with contemporary field systems (see Figure 6.1). These are described in the record as comprising clearance cairns, traces of lynchets and wasted walls. During the field survey most of these field systems proved difficult to locate and to define owing in part to the eroded nature of the features described and to the nature of the marshy vegetation and/or heather cover. As they are described in some detail in the NMRS it is reasonable to assume that there was good evidence for their existence at the time of their survey and recording in 1980. Occasional aggregations of stone were identified in the vicinity of some of the hut circles but it was often not clear whether these were clearance cairns or weathered outcrops of bedrock. The extents of the field systems, shown on Figure 6.1, are an approximation of the extents shown on the NMRS 1:10,000 map extracts.

These settlement sites are distributed along the south-facing slopes on the north side of the strath and can be separated into three groups, on the basis of their topographic setting. Sites **1, 2** and **4** and associated field system occupy an open aspect setting on gently sloping ground overlooking the Allt Garbh-airigh to the south and south-west. Sites **3, 6-7** and **17-19** comprise a group of isolated structures without identifiable field systems, distributed along the steep slopes above Loch Buidhe. These sites are situated on levelled and revetted platforms and have settings focussed on the landscape immediately around the lochside, with open views to the south-west, south and south-east. The final group comprises sites **10-15** and **33** and associated field systems on the south-east facing slopes above the Abhainn an t-Sratha-Charnaig. They form a cluster of sites that occupy gently sloping ground and have an open aspect to the south-east.

6.4.2.2 Possible Prehistoric sites

Loch Buidhe contains the possible remains of a crannog (**32**). This site is recorded in the NMRS as having been occupied in 1630. However, this is the last documented occupation of the site and it could have much earlier origins, as most crannogs attest a later prehistoric or early historic occupation. The NMRS records that no trace of this site is currently visible as the loch water level was artificially raised by the construction of the dam (**9**) during the 19th century and no trace of the site could be detected during the field survey.

6.4.2.3 Medieval or later rural settlement

Twenty-three sites of medieval or later origin were identified and recorded by the assessment.

Two sites (**5** and **8**) are component parts of a settlement shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map coverage along the north bank of the Abhainn an t-Sratha Charnaig and identified as An Sguliadh. The remains comprise three enclosures (**8**) and a field boundary wall (**5**). Also identified from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map are a dam (**9**), and two buildings (**16** and **31**) which appear to relate to the use of the loch for recreational purposes. Site **41** is a field bank shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition while site **42** is the ruinous remains of an enclosure, shown on modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps but not on the 1st edition. These may be constituent elements of a settlement named as Kinloch Bowie on Forbes' 1820 map and Kinlochbuie on Thomson 1823. No structural remains of buildings were noted during the field survey in that area. It is possible that structures associated with this settlement may have been destroyed by modern forestry on the south side of the public road.

Sites **20-24** represents a farming settlement of medieval or later date. The remains of buildings (**20** and **22**), field walls (**21**) and rig and furrow (**24**) seem to represent a suite of contemporary features. The remaining site in this grouping (**23**) is rather different in form and probably of an earlier date.

That site is a group of three enclosures with a single building occupying the westernmost of them. None of these sites appear on the 1st Edition or later OS maps and so must have been abandoned prior to 1872 (the date of the 1st OS survey). A settlement is indicated on Roy's map of 1754 at approximately this location and named as Craighalisky. It is likely that some or all of these sites are constituent elements of that settlement.

A group of six structures (**25-30**) most likely represents a shieling ground, a seasonally occupied site associated with the summertime pasturing of livestock. All lie in an area that appears to be semi-improved ground, resulting from beneficial manuring from grazing animals. The preserved remains consist of three small huts with attached oval enclosures (**25**, **29** and **30**); a small figure '6'-shaped structure (**26**); a small oval shieling hut (**27**); and a rectangular enclosure (**28**). The distribution and topographic location of these shielings is very similar to that of the prehistoric sites, situated on the warmer and sunnier south-facing hillside on the north shore of the loch. Although shielings are traditionally ascribed a medieval or later date, some structures assumed to be shielings have been demonstrated by excavation to have prehistoric origins. Thus it would be imprudent to assign a definitive date to the shielings at Cambusmore. Nevertheless the attached small enclosures, which probably held animals during dairying activities, and the good state of preservation of the remains suggest that a medieval or later date should be considered probable.

Two townships (**36** and **40**) and four farmsteads (**37**, **38**, **39** and **43**) are recorded in the NMRS and SMR and depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition and some earlier map coverage. Site **36** is probably the township of Garvary Mor shown on Thomson 1823 while the adjacent farmstead (**37**) is likely to be Garvary Beg, as recorded by the same source. Site **40** is the township of Sleastary first shown on Roy's Military Survey map of 1754.

6.4.2.4 Quarry pits

Nine small quarry pits are marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map distributed along the access track to Garvary. All were identified by the field survey and their positions recorded using GPS. They were not individually recorded in any detail but all are approximately 8m long by 4m-8m wide.

6.4.3 Assessment of Importance/Sensitivity of Sites Within the Proposed Development Area

The main thresholds of archaeological importance defined in NPPG5 are National Importance, Regional and Local Importance, and lesser Importance.

Sites of National Importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of "schedulable quality". Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of "schedulable quality" are currently scheduled. Sites of National Importance are deemed to be of High sensitivity.

Sites of Regional and Local Importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. Sites of Regional Importance are deemed to be of Medium sensitivity and sites of Local Importance of Low sensitivity.

Sites of Lesser Importance include: other archaeological sites; findspots; and unlisted buildings and townscapes of some historic or architectural interest. However, such sites may comprise component parts of a landscape rich in archaeological monuments, and thereby gain greater significance. For this reason they are assigned as of Low sensitivity.

No sites classified as being of National Importance have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development area.

Seventeen sites classified as being of Regional Importance have been identified in the survey area (Table 6.1). Sixteen are hut circles (**1-4**, **6-7**, **10-15**, **17-19** and **33**), which may have associated

field systems, and one site is a crannog (32). These sites are considered to be regionally important as they constitute component elements of a largely undisturbed prehistoric landscape, partially modified by medieval or later rural settlement. The sites form part of a wider, though not necessarily contemporary, cultural landscape setting which also contains SAMs (the broch (34) and hut circles (35)) and numerous other groupings of hut circles, outside the boundary of the proposed development area.

Twenty-three sites are considered to be of Local Importance (Table 6.1). These sites form the medieval or later rural settlement component of the landscape and include the field walls and enclosures (5 and 8, 41 and 42); the dam (9); the boat-house (16); the settlement (20-24); the group of shielings and associated structures (25-30); and the farmsteads and townships (36-40 and 43). These sites are considered to be less important than the prehistoric sites because landscapes of medieval or later depopulated settlements are more common as field remains throughout Highland and the remains here are neither distinctive, in a regional sense, nor particularly well preserved.

One site (31), a former boat-house, is considered to be of lesser importance, due to it having been destroyed.

All of the quarry pits are considered to be of lesser importance.

6.4.4 Archaeological Potential Within The Proposed Development Area

The assessment has identified sites and monuments relating to two broad periods within the proposed development area. Eighteen of the sites discovered belong to later prehistoric periods while the remainder probably relate to the medieval or later use of the landscape. The crannog (32), last occupied in the medieval period may in fact have earlier, prehistoric or early historic origins. On the basis of the discovered density of sites along the north shore of Loch Buidhe it is possible that further archaeological sites, particularly those of the prehistoric periods, may survive as buried remains within the proposed development area. Survey and excavations in the River Shin valley, between Bonar Bridge and Lairg (McCullagh & Tipping 1998) have demonstrated the potential density and extensive distribution of remains associated with similar prehistoric and medieval or later sites. Furthermore, the apparent absence of sites on the high plateau area may be a consequence of the extensive blanket bog and deep peat deposits masking remains within and beneath them.

Areas of peat and peat-rich soil are present across the whole proposed wind farm site. Peat depths are variable, being low on the steep hill slopes but of considerable depth on the high plateau, where blanket bog predominates. Accumulated peat deposits can conceal buried archaeological remains. Where localised deep formations are present, they also form a repository of palaeoenvironmental information that can be used to determine what effects past populations had on the surrounding vegetation and landscape. This consideration is particularly important here as deposits with a good local catchment will contain a valuable record of land-use and exploitation and information on the landscape context for the past settlements on the north shore of Loch Buidhe.

In summary, the results of this work suggest that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area is variable. On the south-facing slopes above Loch Buidhe and the Abhainn an t-Stratha Charnaig, and along the Allt Garbh-airigh, close to Garvary, the potential is high, elsewhere the potential is unknown but probably low. Buried remains may be present but it is difficult to predict where they may be; the more likely places are on level sheltered ground and/or beside watercourses and lochs.

6.4.5 Archaeological Sites And Monuments Within 10km Of The Proposed Development Area.

Table 6.2 contains summary details of those sites identified by the study that fall within 10km of the proposed development site and which, on the basis of the ZVI diagram (Figure 4.4), are projected to

be intervisible with some or all of the proposed development features. A column detailing the assessed importance of each is also presented. Figure 6.3 shows the locations of sites within 10km.

Table 6.2 List of archaeological sites within 10km of the proposed development area and intervisible with it, indicating their status and level of importance

Site No	NGR	NMRS No	Site Type	Status	Importance
34	NH 7050 9903	NH79NW 11	Broch	SAM	National
35	NH 7045 9861	NH79NW 19	Hut-circles; field system	SAM	National
44	NC 7465 0421	NC70SW 6	Hut-circles; field system	SAM	National
45	NC 7327 0497	NC70SW 18	Standing stones; small cairns	SAM	National
46	NC 7343 0513	NC70NW 9	Hut-circles; field system; cord rig (possible)	SAM	National
47	NC 7381 0657	NC70NW 18	archaeological landscape	SAM	National
48	NH 755 973	NH79NE 1	Hut-circles; field system	SAM	National
49	NH 7566 9730	NH79NE 4	Cairn; long (possible)	SAM	National
50	NH 753 980	NH79NE 25	Hut-circles; field system	SAM	National
51	NH 7376 9984	NH79NW 1	Chambered cairn	SAM	National
52	NH 739 996	NH79NW 3	Hut-circles; field system	SAM	National
53	NH 7411 9945	NH79NW 7	Chambered cairn	SAM	National
54	NH 7397 9844	NH79NW 14	Cairn; Kerb; Cairn	SAM	National
55	NH 78 82		Tain	Outstanding conservation area	National

All but one of the identified sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments of pre-historic origins. Five (45, 49, 51, 53 and 54) are ritual or religious sites and eight (34-35, 44, 46-48, 50 and 52) are domestic, settlement sites. There are no listed buildings within 10km of the proposed site that are projected to be intervisible with the development. There are no historic gardens or designed landscapes within 10km of the site.

Two historic gardens and designed landscapes, at Skibo Castle and at Dunrobin Castle, were identified within 25km of the proposed site but neither would be intervisible with any development features. Two conservation areas, Dornoch and Tain, lie within 25km of the proposed development. Of the two, only Tain (55), an outstanding conservation 21km to the south-east, would be intervisible with the site.

6.5 Effects And Mitigation

6.5.1 Assessment Of Significance Of Effects

The type of effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests are assessed in the following categories:

- Direct: where there will be a physical effect on a site caused by the proposed development. Direct effects may be caused by a range of activities associated with the construction and operation of proposed development features. Construction activities may include ground-disturbing excavations for turbine foundations, cable trenches, access roads and borrow pits.

In addition, above-ground disturbance, such as caused by vehicle movement, and soil and overburden storage, may produce irreversible effects upon archaeological features. Direct effects on cultural heritage features are normally adverse, permanent and irreversible.

- Indirect: where the setting of a site may be affected. Indirect effects may relate to new development reducing views to or from cultural heritage features with important landscape settings, may result from increased noise or vibration, or may cause increased fragmentation of the historic landscape and the loss of connection between its component parts. Such effects are likely to occur during the construction phase of the development and persist through the operational phase.
- Uncertain: where there is a risk that the works may impinge on a site, for example where it is not clear where the location or boundaries of a site lie or where the baseline condition of a site cannot be established satisfactorily.

Potential effects, direct and indirect, have been assessed in terms of their longevity, reversibility and nature (beneficial / neutral / adverse).

- Beneficial effects are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes.
- Neutral effects occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receiving environment while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the receptor.
- Adverse effects are those that detract from the value of a receptor through a reduction in or disruption of valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics.

The assessment of significance of effects was undertaken using two key criteria: sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of effect. Sensitivity of receptor is explained in section 4.3.1 and definitions of magnitude of effect, and a matrix for establishing significance, are provided in Section 12.

6.5.2 Assessment of Effects Within and Within 100m of the Proposed Development Area

Table 6.3 combines the predicted effect type and magnitude with site importance/sensitivity to determine the significance of the predicted effect.

Table 6.3 Predicted effects on cultural heritage features within the proposed development area.

No	Site	Effect Type	Site Sensitivity	Effect Magnitude	Significance of effect
1	Hut circle	i, u, a, t, r	Medium	Medium	Moderate
2	Hut circle	i, u, a, t, r	Medium	Medium	Moderate
3	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
4	Hut circle	i, u, a, t, r	Medium	Medium	Moderate
5	Field wall	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
6	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Negligible	No change
7	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Negligible	No change
8	Enclosures	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
9	Dam	None	Low	None	None
10	Hut circle and enclosures	i, u, a, t, r	Medium	Medium	Moderate
11	Hut circle and enclosure	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
12	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight

13	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
14	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
15	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
16	Boat house	None	Low	None	None
17	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Negligible	No change
18	Hut circle	i, a, t, r	Medium	Negligible	No change
19	Hut platform	i, a, t, r	Medium	Negligible	No change
20	Buildings	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
21	Field wall	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
22	Possible building platform	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
23	Enclosures and building	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
24	Rig and furrow	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
25	Shieling hut and enclosure	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
26	Shieling hut	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
27	Shieling hut	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
28	Enclosure	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
29	Shieling hut and enclosure	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
30	Shieling hut and enclosure	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
31	Boat house (site of)	None	Low	None	None
32	Crannog	None	Medium	None	None
33	Hut circles and field system	i, a, t, r	Medium	Low	Slight
36	Township	d, a, p, ir i, a, t, r	Low	Medium	Slight
37	Farmstead	d, a, p, ir i, a, t, r	Low	Low	Slight
38	Farmstead	i, a, t, r	Low	Low	Slight
39	Farmstead	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
40	Township	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change
41	Field bank	None	Low	None	None
42	Enclosure	None	Low	None	None
43	Farmstead	i, a, t, r	Low	Negligible	No change

Key – d, direct; i, indirect; u, uncertain; a, adverse; n, neutral; p, permanent; t, temporary; ir, irreversible; r, reversible

6.5.2.1 Direct effects

Two sites (**36** and **37**) are predicted to receive a direct, adverse, permanent and irreversible effect resulting from the construction and operation of the main access road to the wind farm site, where it follows the present alignment of the Garvary farm track. Of the two, Site **36** is depicted as a deserted township on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map coverage and comprises an extensive and relatively well preserved township layout. Several of the component parts of this settlement lie close to, or have been bisected by, the present farm access track. In particular the truncated remains of a corn-drying kiln (36.03) and one of the building remains (36.06) lie close to the access track, on its west side. The proposed road alignment would cross several field bank alignments and would bisect a possible enclosure (36.07), already cut through by the present track. Site **37** is likely to be less significantly affected by the new road construction as most of the identified components lie some distance to the north of the track and to the NW of where the track approaches the river crossing. The main effect on sites **36** and **37** will be where the new road passes close to component features and cuts field banks

and walls. In the case of Site **36** the effect magnitude is assessed as medium and in the case of Site **37** as low. In both cases the predicted effect is considered to be of slight significance.

6.5.2.2 Indirect effects

Indirect effects are predicted on the majority of the identified sites within and within 100m of the proposed development site resulting from the proximity of the turbines which will form a backdrop to the settings of the sites when viewed from the south, south-west and south-east. However, the essential settings of the sites is considered to be the immediate location of the individual and collective sites and the strath along which the sites are distributed.

6.5.2.3 Uncertain effects

Uncertain effects are predicted on four sites (**1, 2, 4** and **10**) within and within 100m of the proposed development site resulting from the proximity of the turbines to those sites and the presence of recorded field systems associated with the hut-circles at these locations. The extent of these field systems is unknown and there exists the possibility that further associated remains lie undetected in the vicinity of these sites.

6.5.2.4 Prehistoric sites

Sixteen sites assigned to the pre-historic period have been identified distributed along the south-facing slopes of the strath. Whilst, on the basis of the baseline data, it is not possible to demonstrate contemporaneity, these sites are nonetheless considered to constitute associated parts of an integrated pre-historic landscape (see section 4.2.9 - 4.2.11).

There are predicted moderate significance, medium magnitude indirect effects on four hut circles (**1, 2, 4** and **10**) resulting from the close proximity of proposed turbine stances to these sites and their associated field systems, which will dominate their immediate settings. A further, uncertain effect is predicted because the extent of the associated field system was not detectable on the ground during the field survey and there exists a possibility that there are further associated buried remains in the vicinity. Slight significance, low magnitude indirect effects are predicted on six hut circles (**11-15** and **33**) arising from the proximity and visibility of the proposed development when viewed from these locations. The effect is assessed as adverse on the grounds that these sites have an open aspect and, while the predominant setting issue is an open view to the south and east, towards the broch (**34**), the development will nonetheless form a significant backdrop to these sites when viewed from the south-east. A further group of six hut circles (**3, 6-7** and **17-19**) occupies the south facing slopes above Loch Buidhe. None of this group has a detectable field system and all are set on revetted platforms on a steep hillslope with dominant views to the west, south and east. Negligible magnitude adverse effects equating to a no change significance are predicted for these sites as a consequence of the minimal impact of the proposed development on their settings.

6.5.2.5 Medieval or later rural settlement sites

Twenty-four sites assigned to the medieval or later period have been identified by the study. The individual sites are considered in some cases to comprise component parts of aggregated sites (see section 4.2.13-4.2.16).

Seventeen sites (**5, 8, 20-24, 25-30** and **38-43**) are predicted to receive negligible magnitude adverse effects equating to a no change significance on the basis that the settings of these sites are considered to comprise the immediate location of the various groups of sites and the environment of the strath. Six sites (**9, 16, 31-32** and **41-42**), including the crannog (**32**) a site with possible pre-historic origins, are predicted to receive no effect from the proposed development. In the case of sites **9, 16, 31** and **32** their setting is considered to be restricted to the loch. Site **31** is no longer present and sites **41** and **42** are isolated features with no detectable associations.

6.5.3 Assessment of Effect on External Receptors

Table 6.4 combines the predicted effect type and magnitude with site importance/sensitivity to determine the significance of the predicted effect.

Table 6.4 Predicted Effects On External Receptors

No	Site	Effect Type	Site Sensitivity	Effect Magnitude	Significance of effect
34	Broch	i, a, t, r	High	Low	Moderate
35	Hut-circles; field system	i, a, t, r	High	Low	Moderate
44	Hut-circles; field system	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
45	Standing stones; small cairns	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
46	Hut-circles; field system; cord rig (possible)	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
47	archaeological landscape	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
48	Hut-circles; field system	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
49	Cairn; long (possible)	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
50	Hut-circles; field system	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
51	Chambered cairn	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
52	Hut-circles; field system	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
53	Chambered cairn	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
54	Cairn; Kerb; Cairn	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change
55	Outstanding conservation area	i, n, t, r	High	Negligible	No change

Key -i, indirect; a, adverse; n, neutral; t, temporary; r, reversible

6.5.3.1 Direct effects

There are no predicted direct effects on any key receptor outside the proposed development area.

6.5.3.2 Indirect effects

There are predicted indirect effects on 13 sites identified by the study, within the ZVI and within 10km of the proposed wind farm site. All effects result from the visibility of some or all of the turbines from the sites.

Two of the sites (34 and 35) lie within 1km of the easternmost turbine stance and the predicted effect on these sites is assessed as adverse, temporary and reversible. Both sites will remain the focus of their immediate settings and the wider setting of both is in any case already compromised to some extent by modern development. High voltage overhead power lines run close to both sites and their settings are additionally affected by the close proximity of modern forestry. The magnitudes of the effects are assessed in these cases as medium because the proposed development will be visible in

the background to a landscape of connected archaeological sites within the same strath. The significance of the effect is therefore considered to be moderate.

The remaining 11 sites lie at some distance from the proposed wind farm and the indirect visual impact on these will consequently be less detectable and very slight. Therefore, the effect on these sites is predicted to be neutral, temporary and reversible. The magnitudes of effects are assessed as negligible because of the distance between the sites and the proposed development and because the proposed development will not affect links with associated sites and features in the wider landscape. The significance of the effect therefore equates to no change.

6.5.4 Mitigation Strategy

6.5.4.1 Design modifications

Some mitigation measures have been embedded in the site layout design as a result of an iterative design process and where possible archaeological sites have been avoided during the layout design. For example, the slopes above the north shore of Loch Buidhe were identified as a sensitive archaeological area and the design of the access track onto the site has taken this into account and the area has been avoided completely.

The only direct effect is likely to be on Sites **36** and **37**, affected by the proposed alignment of the access road. After consultation with RES and taking account of other factors it is considered that the proposed road alignment remains the best practical option available. The route follows for the most part the existing access track to Garvary farm buildings, which has been reasonably well maintained. The construction of the present track has already compromised some of the component features most likely to be directly affected by the new road construction. Two significant features: a corn-drying kiln (36.03), and a possible enclosure (36.07) lie directly adjacent to the track and are liable to damage or destruction resulting from construction of the new road. Although the new road would also cut through several field banks and walls these have already been breached by the present track. Design of the new road alignment to extend the present track on its east side only would minimise the likelihood of damage to the upstanding remains through this section (from NGR NH 6365 9830 to NH 6365 9915). A detailed, instrument survey of Site **36** should be undertaken in order to best inform the design of the road alignment and construction and inform any further mitigation recommendations, which may include excavation of some features.

There are predicted moderate significance effects on sites **34** and **35**. However, there are no specific recommendations that would ameliorate the predicted effect as the wind farm will be present in the background of views to the west from both sites linking these monuments with those further along the strath.

6.5.4.2 Construction phase

Should planning consent be granted for the proposed wind farm, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation works would be prepared, for approval by the planning authority. This would feature the following elements:

During the construction phase a watching brief to be carried out on the route of the access track through Garvary (from NGR NH6365 9830 to NH 6365 9915). This will ensure that any remains disturbed by the development are fully recorded. The results of the instrument survey of Site **36** and any consequent excavation will inform the extent and duration of the watching brief.

Watching briefs to be conducted during ground-breaking operations in archaeologically sensitive areas, according to a sampling strategy to be agreed with The Highland Council Archaeology Unit. Based upon the baseline study data and the proposed development layout, a watching brief will be required on all ground works in the following areas:

- the vicinity of sites **1, 2** and **4**;
- around turbines T1 and T2;
- on ground works associated with T18 close to site **10**.

The route of the access track between Garvary and turbine stance T3 also has archaeological potential and while large sections of the on-site access roads are likely to be constructed using a floating road technique it is nonetheless the case that areas of deep peat have the potential to mask buried archaeological remains and the possibility exists that construction of turbine stances could disturb buried features of archaeological interest. A sample of the turbine stances should also be subject to a watching brief. The areas proposed for watching briefs are indicated on Figure 6.1.

During the construction phase there is a possibility that increased traffic passing close by the upstanding remains of Sites **36** and **37** will result in an increased chance of accidental damage occurring to individual component features of these two sites. To minimise the chances of such damage occurring through, for example, off road vehicle movements, the road alignment through this section (NH 6365 9840 to 6365 9950) should be clearly fenced and the presence of archaeological sites signalled. The dumping of construction material, including excavated material, should also be prohibited in this area and appropriate alternative locations identified for temporary material storage. Other areas of sensitive archaeological remains located close to proposed development features (eg Sites **1, 2, 4** and **10**) should also be clearly marked off on the ground throughout the construction phase to avoid accidental damage occurring to them.

The casual discovery of archaeological remains at any point across the proposed development area cannot be ruled out, particularly in consideration of the number of identified sites along the north shore of Loch Buidhe and in light of discoveries in similar landscape settings, such as those at Lairg (McCullagh & Tipping 1998). A construction statement will be prepared to provide a standard methodology for dealing promptly and responsibly with any unexpected discoveries of archaeological significance including, for example, artefacts, structural remains and human remains.

Peat bogs provide a repository for palaeo-environmental information which can be used to reconstruct past vegetation histories and landscape changes. They can also provide information on economic exploitation and land-use patterns resulting from human occupation. In addition they are representative of environments that were exploited in their own right (eg moors and marshes, providing seasonal hunting and pasturage) and the presence of archaeological sites buried within the peat environment of the plateau cannot be discounted. The proposed design layout has taken account of peat deposits across the site and a floating road construction technique is proposed over large areas (Figure 6.1). In areas where pre-construction studies indicate that there may be considerable peat depths and where development features will cause disturbance of those deposits (eg around turbine stances T9-T12, T20-T22, T24-T25, T27-T31, and T33). consideration will be given to peat sampling and subsequent analysis and publication of the results in an appropriate forum. The viability of the deposits for environmental reconstruction and the degree of peat sampling required should be assessed by a competent environmental scientist.

Provision would be made for the excavation and recording of any archaeological remains identified either during watching briefs or by construction contractors in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings of the archaeological work conducted, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work where appropriate.

6.5.4.3 Operational phase

Consideration will be given to the provision of information and an interpretation board adjacent to the Garvary track. The board could include information on the cultural heritage sites within the wind farm development area and their relationship to others in the wider landscape. Such a provision would be consistent with Highland Council Structure Plan 2001 Policies BC1-5 as discussed in Section 2 above.

6.6 Conclusions

Forty-one sites have been identified by the study within or within 100m of the proposed development area, using a range of desk sources, consultations and field study. Sixteen sites relate to prehistoric settlement and land-use, one, a crannog is of possible pre-historic origin with documented last occupation in the 16th century and twenty-four sites relate to medieval or later rural settlement. Seventeen of the sites are considered to be of Regional importance, twenty-three are of Local importance and one site is considered to be of lesser importance. Additional buried sites or features may still be present that have not been identified by desk-based research and field reconnaissance survey. Two sites 1km to the east of the proposed wind farm site are deemed to be of National importance.

In overall terms, the concentration of identified sites is restricted to the more favourable, sunnier and warmer south-facing hill-slopes overlooking Loch Buidhe and the upper part of the track to Garvary along the Allt Garbh-airigh. No sites were identified on the high plateau although this could be as a consequence of the accumulated peat deposits which may conceal other archaeological remains, in particular from the prehistoric period.

Two sites within or within 100m of the proposed development area are predicted to receive direct, adverse and permanent effects, resulting from the upgrading of the present access road through Garvary. Three sites are predicted to receive no effect, as their settings are restricted to the loch. Two sites are predicted to receive no effect, on the grounds that they are either destroyed or no longer visible. Two sites are predicted to receive no effect, on the grounds that they are isolated features with no detectable associations and no settings issue. The remaining sites within or within 100m of the proposed development area are predicted to receive indirect, visual effects arising from the proximity of development features. Of these 15 are considered to be adverse and 20 are considered to be neutral. Two nationally important sites 1km to the east of the development area are predicted to receive moderate significance, adverse indirect effects.

Most cultural heritage sites have been avoided during layout design. Mitigation proposals have been made which recommend the avoidance of visible remains wherever possible, watching briefs in specific locations and highlight the potential for further discoveries in areas presently apparently devoid of sites of archaeological interest. In addition an interpretation board is proposed which would include information on the range and significance of cultural heritage sites within the wind farm development area and their relationship to sites in the wider landscape.

Taking into account the mitigation measures presented, the proposed wind farm at Cambusmore will not conflict with the aims of national, regional and local planning policy as regards cultural heritage.

APPENDIX 8: GAZETTEER OF SITES & MONUMENTS

No: 1
NGR: NH 6441 9869 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Hut circle platform

Description: Recessed into the south-facing slope of a low heather covered knoll is a roughly circular platform c.7m in diameter. The platform has a slight, stone revetted apron (up to 0.4m high) on its front (south) edge. There is a negligible stone content on the platform itself. 25m to the east is an area of stone clearance overgrown with moss.

No: 2
NGR: NH 6436 9882 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 15 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: This hut circle (which corresponds to NMRS site NH69NW 15a) is c.6m in diameter and defined by a circular stone setting up to 1.5m wide. A possible entrance is visible in the SE defined by a boulder alignment 2m wide and up to 4m in length. The NMRS records this site as set within a field system marked by clearance cairns and some wasted walls. Little evidence was found during the field survey for any clearance cairns or field walls, most of which may now lie concealed below vegetation.

No: 3
NGR: NH 6566 9888 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photographs; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: This site is located on level ground on a slight promontory ridge on the east side of a burn. A roughly circular, discontinuous setting of stones up to 1.5m wide defines an area c.6m in diameter. A possible entrance is visible in the SE. Attached to the south aspect of the hut circle is a roughly rectangular setting of stones and a low turf and stone bank c.3.5m N-S by c.2.5m E-W overall. This feature may be either a small annex building or may simply be a weathered bedrock outcrop.

No: 4
NGR: NH 6461 9863 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NE 15 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: This complex stone setting corresponds to the position of NMRS site NH69NE 15b, as indicated on the OS 1:10,000 map. The NMRS describes the site as an oval hut circle 13.5m NW-SE by 11m NE-SW. The site, as identified by this study, consists of three cells grouped closely together and recessed into a south-facing hill slope. The main element is an oval platform c.6m NNE-SSW by c.5m WNW-ESE with a discontinuous setting of stones around its perimeter. To the N and NW are two smaller circular cells c.3m and c.4.5m in diameter respectively, more deeply revetted into the hill slope. The perimeters of the two cells are lined by arcs of small to medium boulders and there is possible evidence for internal, stone defined features.

No: 5
NGR: NH 6745 9846 to 6760 9862 (OS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: OS 3rd Edition; Aerial Photos; Field survey
Class: Field boundary wall

Description: A curvilinear field boundary is shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map coverage connecting two, earlier, enclosures. The wall is visible on the 1946 aerial photograph coverage and was located during the field survey. The wall is of drystone construction and is presently in poor condition, being totally dilapidated in places and much overgrown with bracken, sedges and moss. The wall is upstanding to a maximum height of 0.6m and is approximately 0.6m wide. Most of the collapse from the wall lies as a spread of stone on the down-slope (SE) side. The wall connects two enclosures (8), one at either end, which are shown on the OS 1st Edition map coverage.

No: 6
NGR: NH 6728 9858 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 10 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: This site corresponds to NMRS site NH69NW 10. The site sits on a bluff and consists of a level platform with a low, revetted apron on the down-slope south side. The hut circle on the platform is c.5.5m in diameter and comprises a low

turf and stone bank up to 0.3m high and 1-1.5m wide. A break is visible to the NW and a possible entrance exists to the SE. The NMRS records linear field clearance on the down-slope to the south of the hut but no trace could be found of this during the field survey, but the site lies in an area of thick heather cover which may conceal these features.

No: 7
NGR: NH 6727 9859 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: c.20m NW of site 6 is a second hut circle, c.4.5m in diameter and defined by low turf and stone banks c.1-1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. A possible entrance is visible in the SE while a second break in the bank is visible in the west. The feature has a low revetted apron on the south side.

No: 8
NGR: NH 6747 9843 (centred) (OS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: 1st Edition OS; Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Enclosures

Description: A group of four enclosures is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition maps. The enclosures are visible on the 1946 aerial photos and were located during the field survey. The largest of these and the only one lying wholly within the application area is a trapezoidal enclosure comprised of a drystone wall, up to 1.2m high on the outside, now extensively overgrown with grass and bracken. The interior face of the wall appears lower in height as a consequence of a build up of earth and turf against the inner face. Five narrow breaks in the wall c.0.3-0.4m wide appear to be original features: two appear in the northern half of the west wall; two in the northern half of the east wall; and one in the SW corner. The enclosure has been broken through in the west and east walls to allow installation of a modern post and barbed wire fence. The feature appears to be a stock (sheep) enclosure. A drystone field wall (5) runs roughly NE from the NW corner of this enclosure and connects to a small, square enclosure further upslope. A total of four enclosures are shown on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps within approximately 100m of the site boundary. These were not visited directly as their positions are recorded on current OS 1:10,000 map coverage and their construction and purpose are assumed to be similar to that recorded here.

No: 9
NGR: NH 6741 9827 to 6735 9839 (OS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: 1st Edition OS; Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Dam

Description: A turf and stone built dam approximately c.90m long aligned N-S is built across the east end of Loch Buidhe. A narrow timber planked footbridge, built onto stone piers, crosses the Abhainn an t-Stratha Chamaig at the north end of the dam. The northern part of the dam is a stone and turf bank c.46m long, up to 3m wide and c.0.6m high. This section adjoins the main body of the dam, a stone and concrete bank c.30m long, up to 6m wide and c.3-4m high. A narrow sluice 0.9m wide is located 10m from the north end of this section and is bridged by a timber sleeper footbridge. The final, southern section is a turf and stone bank c.15m long, 2-3m wide by 0.6m high. The two turf and stone bank sections are being actively eroded on the east side by wave action.

No: 10
NGR: NH 6933 9930 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NE 5 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle and enclosures

Description: High on a south-facing hillside, on a slight terrace in front of a short, low rocky crag is an artificially enhanced level hut platform (NMRS site NH69NE 5). The apron, to the south, is revetted with stone, the hut circle itself is well preserved and defined by a turf and stone bank up to 1m wide and 0.3m high, enclosing an area c.9m in diameter. A shallow ditch 1m wide runs around the upslope, northern side of the hut wall which may be an original, drainage gully. An ill-defined entrance, c.1.5-2m wide, is visible in the bank to the ESE. The NMRS records a minor field system of clearance heaps and lynchets. Faint traces of enclosure banks, aligning downslope, are visible attached to the hut circle and two further sections, also aligned downslope, lie c.30m and 50m to the east.

No: 11
NGR: NH 6931 9918 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Hut circle and enclosure

Description: Approximately 200m south of monument 10 is a further hut circle and attached enclosure. The hut circle is c.8.5m in diameter, defined by low, heather covered turf banks c.1m wide by 0.3m high. A short section of a broad drainage gully runs around the north side of the hut walls. The interior of the hut circle is boggy and overgrown with sedges and a possible entrance is visible in the west side. A small enclosure, 22m by 16m, defined by low turf banks, is attached to the south side of the hut circle with breaks visible in the banks to the NE and SW.

No: 12
NGR: NH 6916 9910 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 6 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: Corresponding to NMRS site NH69NW 6a, this hut circle is c.6m in diameter and defined by turf and stone banks up to 2m wide by up to 0.3m high. The banks are severely eroded, especially in the NE quadrant. A possible entrance is visible in the SE, partially defined by stones in the bank. The NMRS records an associated field system and possible stone clearance heaps were noted in the vicinity of this site and sites 13-15.

No: 13
NGR: NH 6898 9913 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 6 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: Corresponding to NMRS site NH69NW 6d, this hut circle is visible as a barely discernible low turf bank c.2m wide by up to 0.3m high in thick heather cover. The hut is c.5.5m in diameter with an apron forming the southern side but there is no discernible entrance.

No: 14
NGR: NH 6905 9909 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 6 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: Corresponding to NMRS site NH69NW 6c, this well preserved hut circle is situated on a level platform on a shelf on the hillside. The hut is c.5m in diameter defined by well preserved, heather covered, low turf banks 2m wide and up to 0.5m high on the south aspect. A possible entrance is visible in the bank to the SE.

No: 15
NGR: NH 6907 9908 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 6 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: Corresponding to NMRS site NH69NW 6b, this hut circle lies 20m west of monument 14. A turf bank defined circle c.3.5m in diameter lies in thick heather cover. The walls are visible as banks c.1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. A possible entrance lies in the SE.

No: 16
NGR: NH 6706 9836 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: 1st Edition OS; Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Building

Description: On the north shore of Loch Buidhe lie the remains of a rectangular building 4.8m NW-SE and 3.7m SW-NE, shown on the OS 1st Edition map coverage. Constructed of dressed, coursed dry-stone blocks the walls are up to 1.2m high and are uniformly 0.6m wide. The SW, NW and NE walls are upstanding and the interior area is clear of rubble. There is no evidence for internal partitioning. Very large stone blocks mark the present southern extent of the side walls and indicate that this is the maximum extent of the building. The SE aspect, facing the loch, is entirely open. From its position and form it is likely that this building is a boat-house.

No: 17
NGR: NH 6709 9848 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: A hut circle c.6m in diameter sits on a revetted platform on the south-facing hillside. The hut is defined by roughly circular, eroded turf and stone banks c.1-1.5m wide and 0.1-0.5m high. The bank is badly eroded in the south side but better preserved in the north and east sides. A possible entrance is visible in the SE, defined by a narrow, stone lined corridor 1m wide by 2.5m long. There is a break through the bank in the NE.

No: 18
NGR: NH 6661 9877 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 11 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut circle

Description: Occupying an exposed plateau on a south-facing hillside is a roughly circular, turf and stone bank defined hut circle c.8m in diameter, corresponding to NMRS site NH69NW 11a. The hut is built on an artificially levelled platform with a revetted apron forming the south side. The banks are eroded and up to 3m wide by 0.3m high. An entrance is visible in the SSE and appears to be aligned on a prominent, pointed earth-fast boulder 20m to the SSE.

No: 19
NGR: NH 6647 9869 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 11 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; Field survey
Class: Hut platform

Description: Corresponds to NMRS site NH69NW 11b. At the NGR cited are the poorly preserved remains of a hut circle. The feature is identifiable only as a level platform, with an apron in the south aspect up to 0.3m high. The NMRS records contemporary land-use denoted by field clearance heaps on the down-slope S from site 18. No evidence was found for these during this field survey.

No: 20
NGR: NH 6665 9855 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Farmstead

Description: On a distinct, flat topped and grassy knoll with a possible revetted apron on the south side are the remains of at least two structures. The main structure is an 'L'-shaped, 2-compartment building defined by low turf and stone banks c.1.5m wide by 0.2m high. The main compartment, aligned east-west is 7m E-W by 3m N-S internally, with a possible entrance in the centre of the south-facing wall. The second compartment is attached to the former in the NW and measures 3m N-S by 2m E-W, with a possible entrance in the SE corner at its junction with the main compartment. A second structure lies c.2m NE of the main structure and appears to be trapezoidal in shape. Defined by turf and stone banks c.1m wide and 0.2-0.5m high, with no obvious entrance break, the structure is either a single compartment building 4.5m NW-SE, 2m wide at the NW end and 3m wide at the SE end or it may be a small garden plot. A low mound c.1.5m diameter and 0.3m high lies directly to the NW of this second structure and may be a further feature of indeterminate function or it may be a small clearance cairn. The site does not appear on early OS map coverage and was therefore abandoned prior to the time of the survey in 1872.

No: 21
NGR: NH 667 985 (centred)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Field wall

Description: The remains of a linear drystone wall, now visible as an 'L'-shaped, discontinuous turf and stone bank up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m high, run eastwards from monument 20 for approximately 70m before turning south to run 50m down-slope to the loch shore. A break 20m wide is present in the northern wall, 30m E of monument 20. The site does not appear on early OS map coverage and was therefore abandoned prior to the time of the survey in 1872.

No: 22
NGR: NH 6682 9846 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Possible buildings

Description: Situated on a low, grassy knoll 250m east of monument 20 are the possible remains of one or more buildings. Consisting of low turf banks and mounds up to 0.2m high there is no clear structure to the remains although they occupy a distinct platform measuring 10m E-W by 9m N-S in semi-improved ground.

No: 23
NGR: NH 666 986 (centred) (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Building and enclosures

Description: 40m to the NW of monument 20 and abutting a natural, steep rocky crag is a field system comprising a group of 3 conjoined enclosures, the westernmost of which contains an oval building with rounded ends. The enclosure walls are constructed using large and medium sized boulders in-filling gaps between very large, natural, earth-fast boulders. The walls are in variable states of preservation and only in the westernmost enclosure is there a clear entrance. In some places the walls are almost completely dilapidated, in particular in the SE enclosure where a large section of the south wall is absent, while in other parts they are fairly well preserved. The walls exist in places up to 1m high and are generally c.1m wide. A tail wall runs eastward from the SE corner of the SE enclosure for approximately 30-40m, terminating in open ground c.20m to the north of monument 20. The building occupying the westernmost enclosure is situated in the western half of the enclosure behind a curving, well preserved section of wall where an entrance to the enclosure is clearly visible. The building is 6m E-W by 3m N-S with drystone walls up to 1m high constructed using edge-set stones. An entrance is visible in the centre of the south-facing

wall. The interior areas of the enclosures are extensively rubble strewn and the building interior is heavily overgrown with bracken. A stone clearance cairn lies in open ground c.30m south of the westernmost enclosure. The site does not appear on early OS map coverage and was therefore abandoned prior to the time of the survey in 1872.

No: 24
NGR: NH 670 984 (centred) (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Rig and furrow

Description: High on the south-facing hillside overlooking the loch are the remnants of an area of rig and furrow with a furrow to furrow width of c.3m. The rigs are visible as low, heather covered banks, aligned N-S, up to 0.2m high with sedges predominating in the wetter furrows. A rectangular block 70m E-W by 60 N-S is separated from a small group of 3 more rigs, measuring 30m N-S by 12m E-W, 10m further upslope.

No: 25
NGR: NH 6625 9876 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Shielling hut and enclosure

Description: Set on a low, grassy knoll in an area of semi-improved ground are the well preserved remains of a small drystone-walled circular hut c.3m in diameter with a 0.7m wide entrance opening in the SSE aspect. The walls of this structure are particularly well preserved and upstanding to 0.7m. A small stone setting, roughly 1m wide, against the inside of the wall in the SW may be an integral feature. Attached to the hut and on the SE side is an elongated oval enclosure 10m NW-SE by 7m SW-NE, defined by low turf and stone banks up to 1m wide and 0.3m high with no entrance gap discernible in the perimeter.

No: 26
NGR: NH 6626 9875 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Shielling hut

Description: 30m SE of monument 25 is a small structure comprising turf and stone banks arranged in a figure '6' layout. The structure is of 2 compartments, one being a oval shaped turf and stone bank 2.5m N-S by 2m E-W with no discernible entrance attached to the W side of which is a second compartment, formed by an 'L'-shaped wall, open to the north. The walls are approximately 1m wide and up to 0.3m high.

No: 27
NGR: NH 6625 9875 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Shielling hut

Description: The remains of a small shielling hut, 3m E-W by 2m N-S, lie 25m south of monument 25. The hut is defined by an oval turf and stone bank 1-1.5m wide and preserved up to 0.3m high. The banks are severely eroded but an entrance is clearly visible in the western end.

No: 28
NGR: NH 6630 9875 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Field survey
Class: Enclosure

Description: The remains of a small rectangular enclosure lie 50m east of monument 25. The enclosure is poorly preserved and is presently defined only by low turf banks c.1m wide by 0.2m high with occasional medium sized boulders protruding from the banks. The enclosure measures roughly 11m ENE-WSW by 7m NNW-SSE. Possible entrances are represented by definite breaks in the bank in the NE and SW corners of the structure, but these are not necessarily original features.

No: 29
NGR: NH 6618 9863 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Shielling hut and enclosure

Description: Set on a low knoll on the eastern bank of a burn beside the loch edge are the poorly preserved remains of a possible shielling hut with an attached enclosure similar to monument 25. The structure comprises a small oval drystone-walled hut 2.5m N-S by 2m E-W with an entrance c.0.7m wide in the east wall. The wall remains are upstanding to only 0.3m. attached to the east side of the hut is an elongated oval enclosure 8m E-W by 2.5-3m N-S. A possible entrance is visible in the north wall adjacent to the hut wall. A pile of stones, 2m from the hut's east wall divides the enclosure into two parts. The turf

and stone banks of the enclosure are preserved only to c.0.3m high. A wall alignment extends from the east end of the enclosure for approximately 6m eastwards.

No: 30
NGR: NH 6613 9867 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Aerial photos; Field survey
Class: Shieling hut and enclosure

Description: Set on a low knoll on the western bank of a burn, directly opposite monument 29, are the poorly preserved remains of a third possible shieling hut with attached enclosure, similar in form to monuments 25 and 29. The feature consists of an oval hut 4m NNE-SSW by 3.5m WNW-ESE with a possible entrance in the NNE side. The attached enclosure is on the ESE side of the hut and is 11.5m WNW-ESE by 4m NNE-SSW. A tail wall is attached to the enclosure and extends NE towards the burn for 10m. The turf and stone banks are c.1m wide and up to 0.3m high. Possible entrances are visible through the enclosure walls in the SW corner adjacent to the hut and in the NE, at the junction between the enclosure and the attached extension wall.

No: 31
NGR: NH 6740 9829 (OS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Boat house

Description: The 1st Edition OS map coverage indicates a boat house at the east end of Loch Buidhe, at the roadside close to the dam. Field survey failed to locate any trace of this feature.

No: 32
NGR: NH 6689 9831 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NE 2 /
Source: NMRS; SMR: Aerial photos
Class: Crannog

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NE 2) records that the remains of a crannog exist in Loch Buidhe. There is a reference to the remains as a pile of loose stones being all that remains of an island which was inhabited in 1630 (Gordon 1813). The 1946 aerial photograph coverage shows an amorphous, submerged feature at NGR 6689 9831, which coincides, significantly, with a change of direction in the parish boundary. No trace is now visible above the present level of the Loch, which was artificially raised by the construction of the dam (site 9) in the 19th century.

No: 33
NGR: NH 6857 9888 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NE 7 /
Source: NMRS; SMR
Class: Hut circle and field system

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NE 7) records the presence of a hut circle and minor field system. The hut circle measures c.8m in diameter within a wall reduced to a heather covered rubble spread 2m wide and 0.3m high with an entrance visible in the SE. The field system is recorded as comprising numerous stone heaps, spaced at 10-15m intervals, and traces of lynchets.

No: 34
NGR: NH 7050 9903 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH79NW 11 /
Source: NMRS; SMR
Class: Broch (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

Description: The NMRS (ref NH79NW 11) records the ruins of a broch with a circular enclosure abutting on its ENE side. The broch survives as a hollow mound of stone c.2m high on a rise above a floodplain. The broch walls are upstanding to 1.2m on the inner face and 0.4m on the outer face and are visible for most of the perimeter. The broch is c.8.3m diameter on the inside with walls c.4.3m thick in the ENE thickening to c.5.7m in the WSW. The entrance may be in the thicker wall in the WSW. Two circular enclosures abut the broch. One on the E side is c.16m diameter between the centres of wall remains spread to c.2.5m wide, which is overlaid by a modern enclosure wall. Traces of a second enclosure lie on the NW side of the broch. Both may be related to depopulated buildings in the vicinity. 8m from the broch wall, on the S and W sides, is a discontinuous line of stones possibly part of a revetment.

No: 35
NGR: NH 7045 9861 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH79NW 19 /
Source: NMRS; SMR
Class: Hut circles (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

Description: The NMRS (ref NH79NW 19) records two stone walled huts, with occasional lynchet and a field wall, probably the remains of associated cultivation plots. Hut 'A' is 9.6m internal diameter between walls spread to c.3m wide. An entrance is

visible in the ESE. Hut 'B' is 11.m internal diameter between walls spread to c.3-3.5m with an entrance visible in the ESE. There are banks abutting the hut circles which are interpreted as field walls and lynchets of associated cultivation plots.

No: 36
NGR: NH 635 987 (centred) (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 23 and 28 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Township; deserted settlement

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 23 and 28) records a deserted township comprising three unroofed buildings, two enclosures, some fields and a head dyke depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Field survey within the site boundary identified the remains of four buildings, a possible corn-drying kiln and a series of turf and stone field banks, within 150m of the west side of the present access track. The head-dyke was not traced as it lies outwith the study corridor. Building 36.01 is 15m long by 5m wide oriented E-W and sits on a low knoll on the west side of the track to Garvary (NGR NH 6356 9870). The wall remains are of drystone rubble construction, c.0.5m wide and upstanding to a maximum of 1m with distinct breaches in the centre of both the north and south walls. The interior is divided into three possible compartments, the largest being the easternmost which is 9m long. Building 36.02 is attached to the west end of 36.01 on a skewed alignment to the WSW. This building is approximately 8m long WSW-ENE by 5m wide (NGR NH 6355 9871). The drystone walls are poorly preserved, c.0.5m wide and up to c.0.5m high with a possible entrance in the NNW wall. Structure 36.03 is a possible corn-drying kiln. It is of drystone construction, approximately 2m internal diameter preserved up to 1m high, with walls 0.6-1.0m wide that flare outwards towards the top of the structure. The structure is situated at the top of the ditch bank on the west side of the track (NGR NH 6359 9867). Building 36.05 is the largest in this group and the most complex in plan. It is also the most poorly preserved. The building sits on a slight plateau on the north side of a low knoll well to the west of the track (NGR NH 6353 9877). The main body of the building measures 17m N-S by 3m E-W and the wall remains are a maximum 0.5m high. Two small extensions each 3m by 3m are situated 2m from the north end of the building, attached to its east side with a 2m wide gap between the two. Two low drystone rubble walls connect the west side of the building to a stone and turf field wall approximately 5m downslope to the west. The final building in the group (36.06) is a small rectangular building close to the west side of the track (NGR NH 6357 9882). It is 7m long N-S by 3m E-W with poorly preserved walls c.0.5-0.7m wide and up to 0.3m high. A possible entrance is visible on the west side. A possible enclosure (36.07) c.12m NE-SW by 8m NW-SE is cut by the present track (NGR NH 6357 9889). The walls are of drystone construction, c.0.5m wide and preserved up to a maximum 1.6m high. The associated field system is defined by curvilinear turf and stone banks c.0.5m wide and up to 0.5m high enclosing semi-improved ground and includes a sub-circular enclosure c.90m in diameter containing rig and furrow.

No: 37
NGR: NH 632 993 (centred) (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 29 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Farmstead

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 29) records a farmstead comprising an unroofed building, enclosure, field and head-dyke depicted on the OS 1st Edition map. Field survey identified a large enclosure defined by a turf and stone bank cut by the modern track. The remains of a small building, 6m long N-S by 4.5m E-W lie at NGR NH 63461 99303. The building is of drystone construction with two possible compartments, the northernmost having a rounded end wall terraced into a low knoll. The walls are up to 0.5m wide. Scattered across the interior of the enclosure are a number of small clearance cairns or stone heaps of varying size from approximately 2m diameter up to 5-6m diameter. The heights also vary from 0.5m to approximately 1m. A further turf and stone field bank, 50m NNE of the northern enclosure bank, is also cut by the present track.

No: 38
NGR: NH 6391 9974 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 30 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Farmstead

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 30) records a possible farmstead comprising an unroofed two compartment building in an area of cultivation depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Field survey identified the remains of a single roomed building 10m long E-W by 5m wide N-S with an attached outbuilding or byre on its western end, 4.5m E-W by 3m wide N-S. The walls are preserved up to 1m high. Immediately to the north of the building is what appears to be a small garden plot defined by low turf and stone banks approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. The remains are situated in an area of improved ground which is reverting to heather and sedge moorland.

No: 39
NGR: NH 6373 9903 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 27 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Farmstead

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 27) records a farmstead comprising one roofed and one unroofed building and two areas of cultivation depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Field survey located the remains of a three compartment building 17m long WNW-ESE by 5m wide in an area of improved ground. (This appears to be the roofed building mentioned, the unroofed building was not located by the survey.) The main, central, compartment is 9m long WNW-ESE with no obvious entrance. There are traces of what may be a partition wall 3m from the ESE end of the main compartment and it is likely that any

entrance is in the SSW facing aspect. A compartment 5m square is attached to the ESE end of the main compartment with a central doorway in its SSW aspect. At the opposite end of the building is a narrow (2m wide) outbuilding. 4m to the SSW is what appears to be a revetted terrace along the front aspect of the building.

No: 40
NGR: NH 643 964 (centred) (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 31 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Township

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 31) records that the 1st Edition OS map depicts a small township comprising five roofed buildings, one unroofed building, one large unroofed structure of five compartments, four enclosures and some field walls. The site was visited during the field survey but not recorded in detail as it lies outwith the study area boundaries. The Township is located either side of the present road and extends up to the junction with the present track to Garvary. The settlement is depicted on Roy's map 1754 and named as *Sliatary*.

No: 41
NGR: NH 6500 9815
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Field bank

Description: The 1st Edition OS map depicts a sinuous wall alignment on the north side of the road forming a small enclosure on the east side of a burn draining north into the Allt Garbh-airigh, with a short section continuing on the west side of the burn. The field survey located the dilapidated and disturbed remains of this feature which has a small enclosure, measuring 9m by 8m, attached. The remains consist of turf and stone banks spread up to 1m wide and upstanding to a maximum height of 0.6m. Parts of the wall alignment have been breached and largely destroyed presumably during the erection of two electricity pylons in close proximity to parts of the wall.

No: 42
NGR: NH 6509 9819 (GPS)
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Modern OS; Field survey
Class: Enclosure

Description: The present OS 1:10,000 map shows a roughly circular enclosure (approximately 30m in diameter) with an attached rectangular enclosure on its east side. The field survey located the enclosures on top of a low knoll in rough pasture. The remains are very poorly preserved and comprise of a large, roughly circular enclosure 25-30m diameter, consisting of low turf banks approximately 2m wide and up to 0.3m maximum height, with no apparent stone content. Abutting the eastern side but not attached to it is a turf bank enclosure 11m N-S by 8m E-W. There are gaps between the two enclosures to the north and to the south. The feature is not depicted on the 1st Edition OS map but appears to be of some antiquity and it is possible that the feature was already out of use and dilapidated by the time of that OS survey.

No: 43
NGR: NH 674 980 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH69NW 24 /
Source: NMRS; SMR; 1st Edition OS; Field survey
Class: Farmstead

Description: The NMRS (ref NH69NW 24) records a farmstead, including corn-drying kiln and fields noted during pre-forestation survey. Two roofed buildings and an enclosure are depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. The field survey located an upstanding, roofed building in poor repair with a date stone on the eastern gable which reads 1875. The building measures 11m E-W by 5m N-S. The building is situated at the south-east end of a polygonal enclosure consisting of turf and stone banks spread to 1.5m wide and up to 0.75m high. The south-western part of the enclosure flanks a burn which drains north into Loch Buidhe. In this section of the enclosure wall are two small recesses, each approximately 2.4m E-W by 1.2m N-S which face onto the burn. In the south-west corner of the enclosure, 10m west of the westernmost recess, there is a short break in the wall alignment approximately 5m wide. The remains of a second building are located approximately 6m SE of the upstanding building. This building is of two compartments and measures 12.5m NW-SE by 4.5m SW-NE. The main compartment has an entrance in its SW wall and measures approximately 9m by 4.5m. There is a possible internal partition wall 1.5m from the NW end. The second compartment, at the NW end, measures 2m wide. Attached to the rear (NW side) of the structure is a low turf and stone wall which appears to define an attached garden plot. No trace was found of the corn-drying kiln.

No: 44
NGR: NC 7465 0421 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NC70SW 6 /
Source: NMRS; SMR
Class: Hut circle; Field system

Description: The NMRS records three hut-circles, a burnt mound, and a field-system and small cairns on a heather-covered hill to the E of Blairmore.

No: 45
NGR: NC 7327 0497 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NC70SW 18 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Standing stones; Small cairns

Description: The NMRS records that two standing stones, situated about 30m apart, and a spread of small cairns are situated on a heather-covered rise to the N of Achngarron

No: 46
NGR: NC 7343 0513 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NC70NW 9 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Hut circles; Field system; Cord rig (possible)

Description: The NMRS records that there are four hut-circles on the rounded, heather-covered ridge between Cnoc Cairaidh and Cnoc Meadhonach, to the W of Glenelg. There is also a scatter of small cairns, measuring up to 5m in diameter and 0.5m in height, along the crest and well-drained N and W flanks of the ridge. On the W flank of the ridge (c. NC 7025 0520), what may be cord rig, measuring about 1.5m between furrows, is visible.

No: 47
NGR: NC 7381 0657 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NC70NW 18 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Archaeological landscape

Description: The NMRS records that ten hut-circles and a group of small cairns are situated on a heather-covered ridge to the N of the croft house at Dremergid. Cord rig is visible in patches where the vegetation has been burnt-off and a later field bank, hut and fragmentary ridging encroach on the S of the site.

No: 48
NGR: NH 755 973 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NH79NE 1 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Hut-circles ; Field system

Description: The NMRS records a settlement of five stone-walled huts within an associated field system, and two probable domestic structures which are interpreted as hut circles of a 'key-hole' shape.

No: 49
NGR: NH 7566 9730 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NH79NE 4 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Cairn; long(possible)

Description: The NMRS records that approximately 1km SE of Achinael, just to the W of the wire fence and above the road, is a large cairn, sub-oval in form, with its longest axis E to W. It measures 22m (70ft) in length, 14m (43ft) across at the E end and 8m (26ft) at the W. About 6m (19ft) from the E it expands to 17m (53ft), forming 'lugs' on either side about 3.5m (11ft) across

No: 50
NGR: NH 753 980 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NH79NE 25 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Hut-circles; Field system

Description: The NMRS records a settlement of four hut circles (one of which is a key-hole type) and a field system

No: 51
NGR: NH 7376 9984 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref: NH79NW 1 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Chambered cairn

Description: The NMRS records that this cairn is formed by a large mound of bare stones 19.0m NW-SE by 16.0m transversely having a height of about 0.8m on its N side and a height of about 1.5m on its S side. Its top is mutilated but in the centre is a large slab set on edge which may indicate a chamber or its passage

No: 52
NGR: NH 739 996 (NMRS)

NMRS/SMR ref NH79NE 3 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Hut-circles; Field system

Description: The NMRS records a settlement of four stone-walled huts and an associated field system.

No: 53
NGR: NH 7411 9945 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH79NW 7 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Chambered cairn

Description: The NMRS records a round chambered cairn. The steep-sided cairn is of bare stones and has a diameter of 19m (60ft). The line of the outer half of the passage is seen as a hollow running through the cairn material. The chamber is complete except for the roof and the passage and chamber are well-defined. The cairn was described and planned by Miss Henshall, and is now preserved in a clearing in a forestry plantation. A steatite bowl from Torboll (Accession no: X 56) now in Dunrobin Museum may be the 'large stone cup with perforated handle' noted in the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB, 1873), but the date of accession is not known. It measures 6.7ins in diameter and 3.4ins high.

No: 54
NGR: NH 7397 9844 (NMRS)
NMRS/SMR ref NH79NW 14 /
Source: NMRS; SMR;
Class: Cairn; Kerb; Cairn

Description: The NMRS records that on an open piece of moorland, just beyond the termination of the birch wood, between the road up Strath Carnaig and the right bank of the Carnaig River, about 1/2km above Torboll Fall, and 100m back from the road, is a well-preserved circular cairn, overgrown with grass and studded with birch trees. Its diameter is about 16m (50ft) and its height about 1.8m (6ft). Around its base is a kerb of large contiguous boulders, averaging about 0.3m (1ft) in height above ground and from 0.45 - 0.6m (1 1/2 to 2ft) across. On the top of the cairn is a slight circular depression, some 2.1m (7ft) in diameter. About 130m W of the cairn there seems to be another, its longest axis E-W, measuring 7.5m (23ft) by 6m (19ft). Towards the NE some large stones are visible, marking its outline.

No: 55
NGR: NH 72 82
NMRS/SMR ref
Source: Structure Plan
Class: conservation area

Description: The Highland Structure Plan identifies the burgh of Tain as an outstanding conservation area. The town contains numerous listed buildings of all categories.

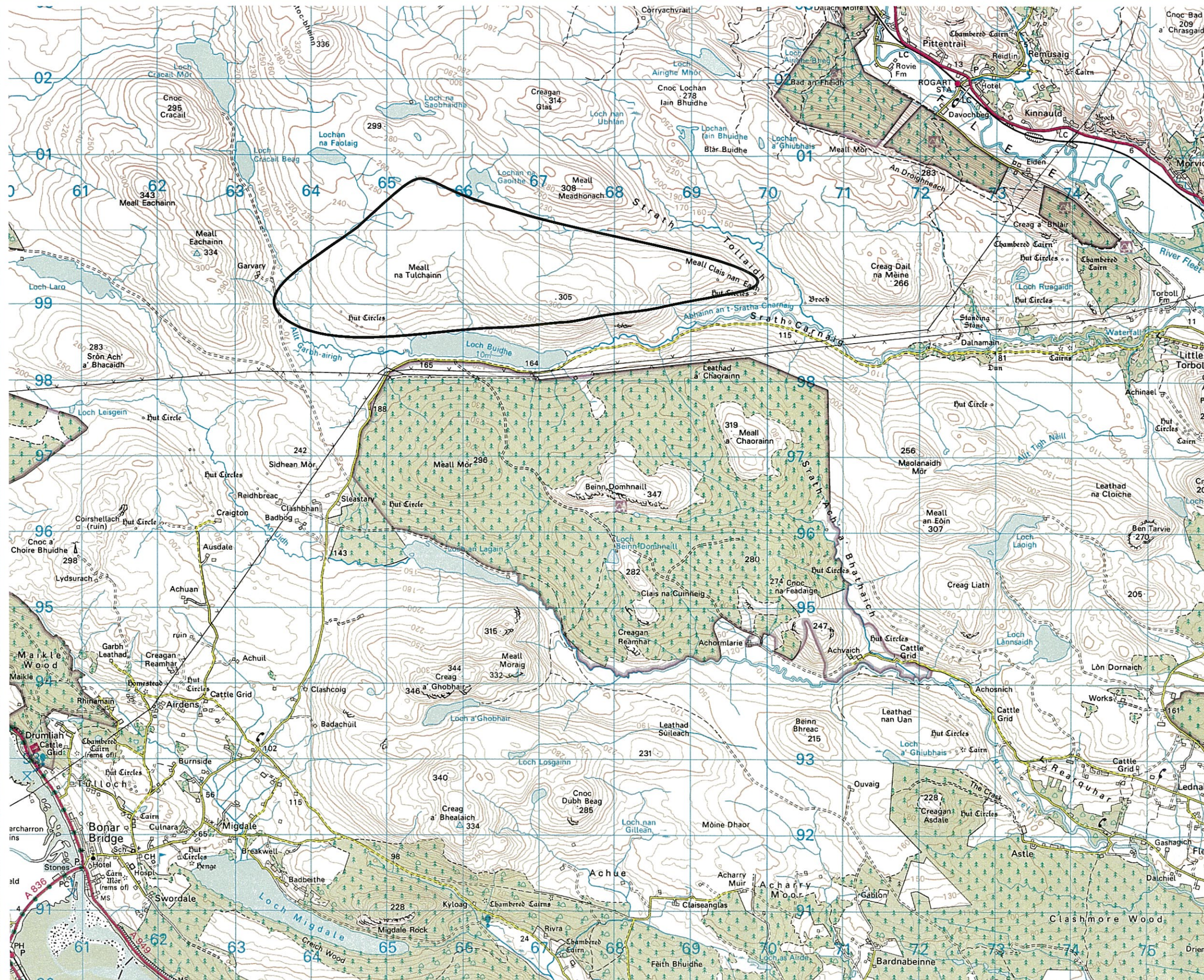
**CAMBUSMORE
WIND FARM**

FIGURE 1.1

Site Location



Proposed Wind Farm Site



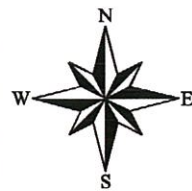
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Drawing Scale

1:50,000

Environmental Impact
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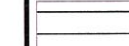








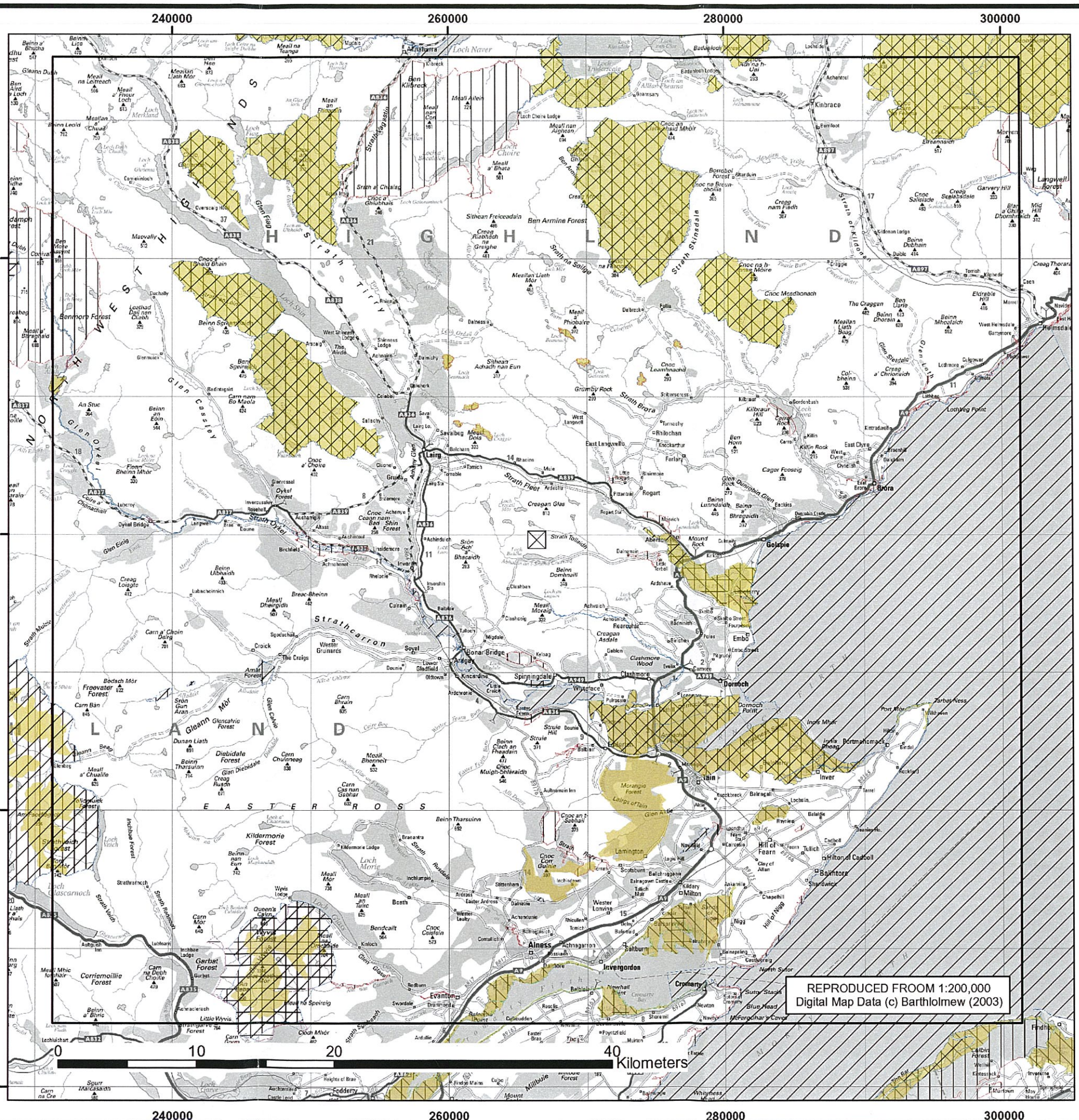
CAMBUSMORE PROPOSED WIND FARM

FIGURE 3.1

35 km Environmental Designations Area

Legend

-  National Nature Reserves
-  Sites Of Special Scientific Interest
-  RAMSAR Sites
-  Special Protection Areas
-  Special Areas Of Conservation
-  Wind Farm
-  (c) Scottish Natural Heritage



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Digital Map Data (c) Bartholomew (2003)

Drawing Scale
1:300,000

Environmental Statement 2003

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

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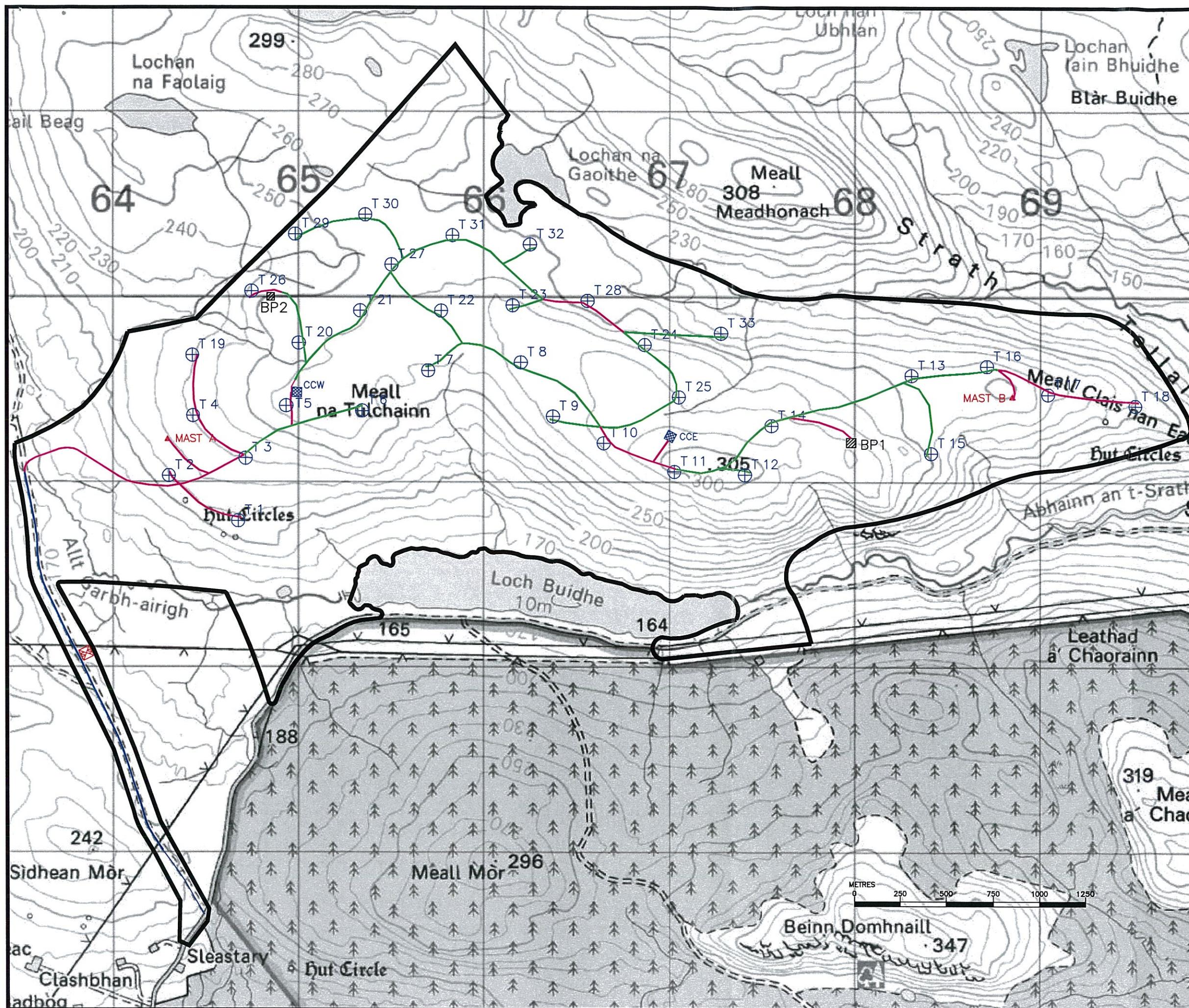
FIGURE 3.2

SITE LAYOUT

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LEGEND

-  PROPOSED TURBINE LOCATIONS
-  PROPOSED SITE TRACKS
-  PROPOSED FLOATED SITE TRACKS
-  EXISTING TRACKS
-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  PROPOSED SUBSTATION
-  2 NO. BORROW PIT LOCATIONS
-  2 NO. COMPOUND LOCATIONS (TEMPORARY)



LAYOUT DWG 01192D002-01 T-LAYOUT NO. PSC0cmb020

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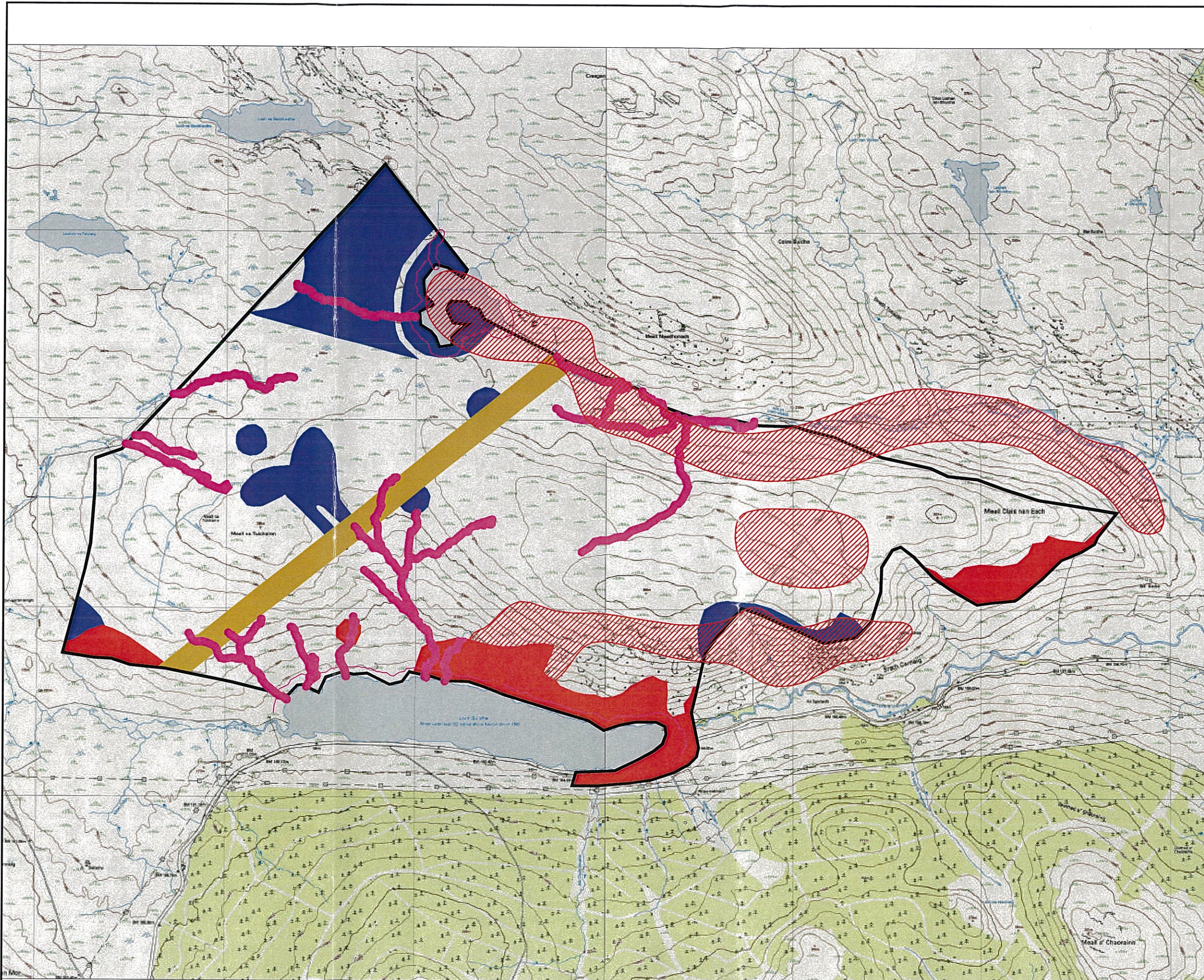
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**CAMBUSMORE ESTATE
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FIGURE 3.3

CONSTRAINTS MAP



KEY

-  HYDROLOGY
-  ARCHAEOLOGY
-  ECOLOGY
-  MICROWAVE
-  BIRD FLIGHT CORRIDORS

LAYOUT DWG N/A T-LAYOUT NO. N/A

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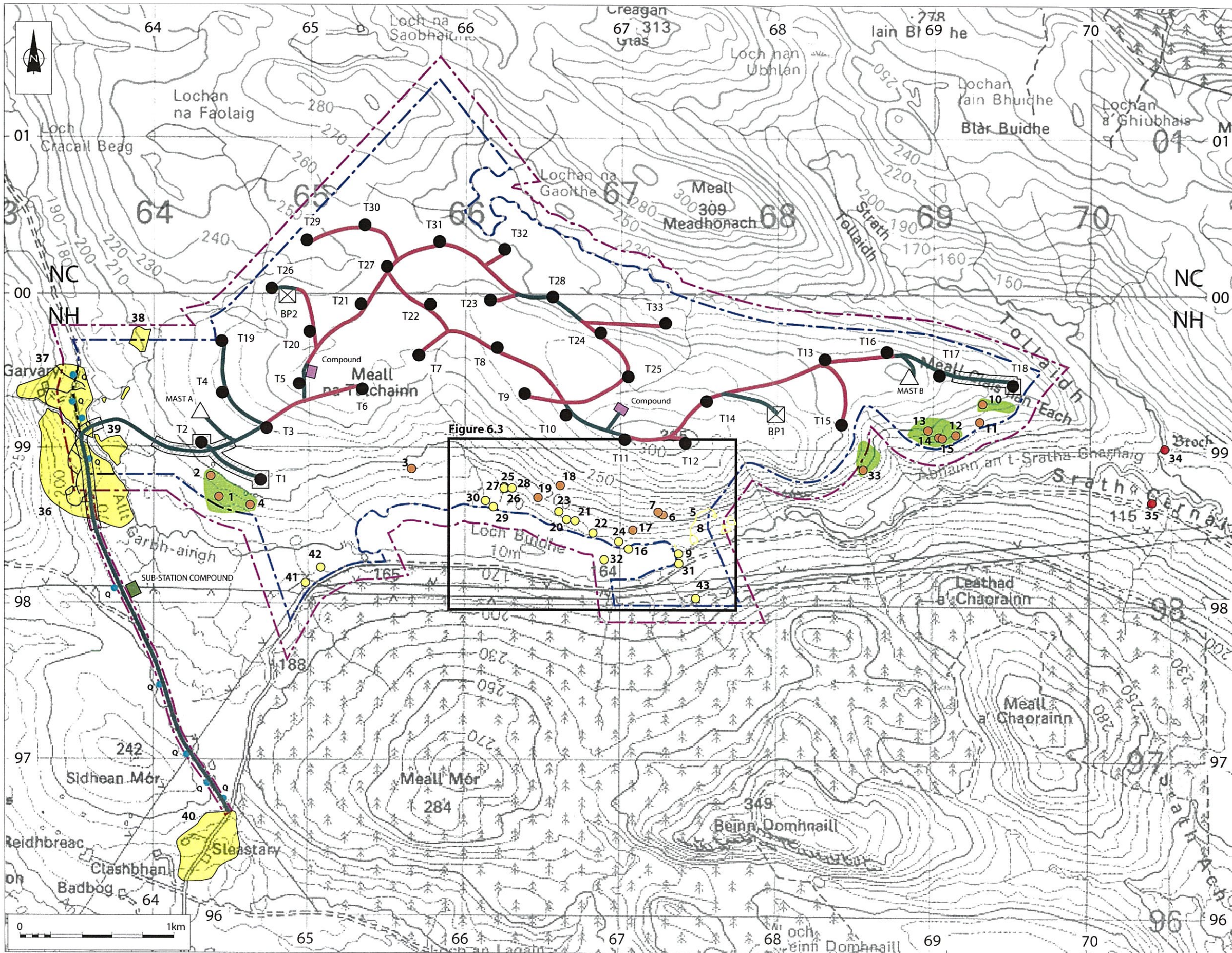
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**CAMBUSMORE ESTATE
WIND FARM**

FIGURE 6.1

**Distribution of
Archaeological Sites**



- Key**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Hut circle (prehistoric)
 - Field system associated with hut circles
 - Medieval or later rural settlement
 - Field system associated with Molrs
 - Quarry pit
 - Site boundary
 - Study area boundary
 - Areas recommended for watching brief
-
- Turbine Location
 - Proposed Access Road
 - Proposed Floating Road
 - Proposed Sub-station Compound
 - Proposed Site Compound
 - Proposed Borrow Pit
 - ▲ Proposed Mast Location

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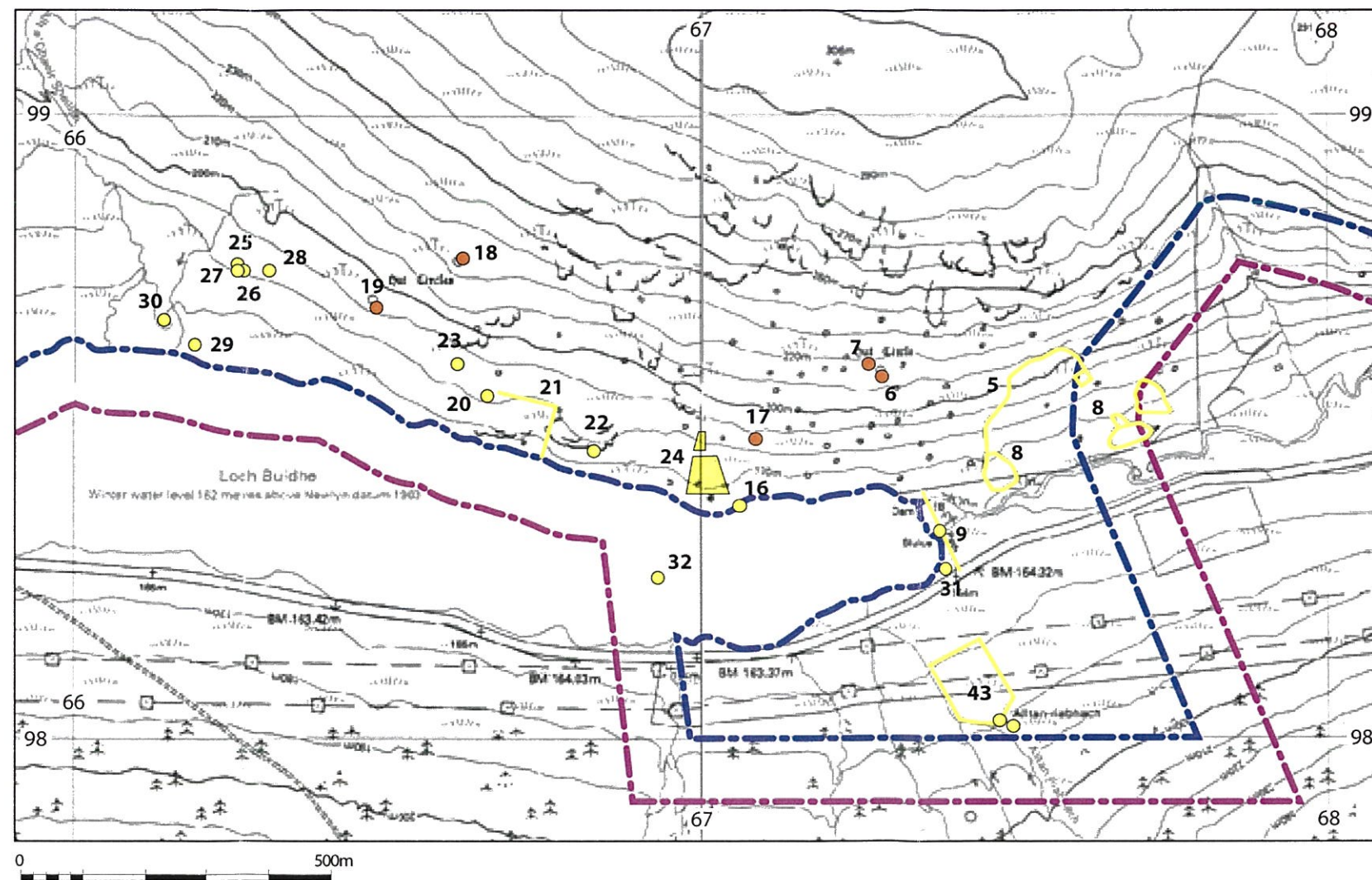
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Statement 2003**

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CAMBUSMORE WIND FARM

FIGURE 6.2

Map detail showing sites along the shore of Loch Buidhe



- Key**
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Hut circle (prehistoric)
 - Field system associated with hut circles
 - Medieval or later rural settlement
 - Field system associated with Molrs
 - Quarry pit
 - Site boundary
 - Study area boundary
 - Areas recommended for watching brief
-
- Turbine Location
 - Proposed Access Road
 - Proposed Floating Road
 - Proposed Sub-station Compound
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