

Lethen Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report
DECEMBER 2021



Fred.Olsen Renewables



Contents

Volume 1 – Written Statement

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Introduction
2	Site Selection and Design Iteration
3	Project Description
4	Approach to EIA
5	Legislative and Policy Context
6	Landscape and Visual
7	Ornithology
8	Ecology
9	Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology
10	Noise and Vibration
11	Cultural Heritage
12	Traffic and Transport
13	Socio- Economics, Tourism and Recreation
14	Aviation and Radar
15	Other Issues
16	Schedule of Environmental Commitments
17	Summary of Residual Effects

Volume 2 – Figures

Figure Title

Introduction

- 1.1 Site Location Plan
- 1.2 Site Layout

Site Selection and Design

- 2.1 On-site Env Constraints
- 2.2 Turbine Layouts A & B
- 2.3 Turbine Layouts C & D
- 2.4 Turbine Layouts E & F
- 2.5 Turbine Layout G

Project Description

- 3.1 Environmental Designations within 5km
- 3.2 Typical Turbine Elevation
- 3.3 Typical Turbine Foundation
- 3.4 Typical Hardstandings
- 3.5 Access Track Composition
- 3.6 Typical Access Track Cross Section
- 3.7 Typical Construction Compound
- 3.8 Typical Substation & Energy Storage Facility
- 3.9 Typical Met Mast Elevation

Landscape and Visual

- 6.1 Site Location and Initial LVIA Study Area 45km
- 6.2 Blade Tip ZTV to 45km with Viewpoints
- 6.3 Blade Tip ZTV to 20km with Viewpoints
- 6.4 Landscape Designations within 45km
- 6.5 Landscape Designations within 20km
- 6.6 Landscape Designations to 20km with Blade Tip ZTV
- 6.7 Landscape Character Types within 45km

- 6.8 Landscape Character Types within 20km
- 6.9 Landscape Character Types within 20km with Blade Tip ZTV
- 6.10 Topography Plan to 45km
- 6.11 Local Landscape Context to 5km
- 6.12 Principal Visual Receptors to 45km
- 6.13 Principal Visual Receptors to 45km Blade Tip ZTV and Viewpoints
- 6.14 Blade Tip ZTV to 45km (NE Quadrant) with Viewpoints
- 6.15 Blade Tip ZTV to 45km (SE Quadrant) with Viewpoints
- 6.16 Blade Tip ZTV to 45km (NW Quadrant) with Viewpoints
- 6.17 Blade Tip ZTV to 45km (SW Quadrant) with Viewpoints
- 6.18 Hub Height ZTV to 45km with Viewpoints
- 6.19 Hub Height ZTV to 20km with Viewpoints
- 6.20 Hub Height ZTV to 45km (NE Quadrant) and Viewpoints
- 6.21 Hub Height ZTV to 45km (SE Quadrant) and Viewpoints
- 6.22 Hub Height ZTV to 45km (NW Quadrant) and Viewpoints
- 6.23 Hub Height ZTV to 45km (SW Quadrants) and Viewpoints
- 6.24 Lit Turbine ZTV to 45km with Viewpoints
- 6.25 Lit Turbine ZTV to 20km with Viewpoints
- 6.26 Other Wind Farms within 45km
- 6.27 Other Wind Farms within 20km (using existing draft Pegasus drawing)
- 6.28 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with operational Tom Nan Clach, Moy and Farr wind farms
- 6.29 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with operational Dunmaglass and Correigarth wind farms
- 6.30 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with operational Hill of Gladchyle, Berry Burn, Pauls Hill and Rothes I and II wind farms
- 6.31 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with consented Glen Kyllachy and Aberarder wind farms
- 6.32 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with consented Cairn Duhie Wind Farm
- 6.33 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with consented Pauls Hill II, Meikle Hill, Kellas and Hunt Hill wind farms
- 6.34 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with in planning Cairn Duhie Wind Farm

- 6.35 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with in planning Clash Gour, Berry Burn Extension and Rothes III wind farms
- 6.36 Cumulative ZTV to 45 km with consented Corrigarth II Wind Farm

Ornithology

- 7.1 Vantage Point Locations and Viewsheds
- 7.2 Site and Ornithological Survey Areas
- 7.3 Visibility of Areas Surveyed from Neighbouring Ground
- 7.4 Designated Ornithological Sites within 25 km of the Proposed Development
- 7.5 Breeding Season 2018 VP Survey Results (Mar - Aug) Raptors
- 7.6 Breeding Season 2019 VP Survey Results (Mar - Aug) Raptors
- 7.7 Breeding Season 2019 VP Survey Results (Mar - Aug) Other Species
- 7.8 Breeding Season 2019 VP Survey Results (Mar - Aug) Other Species
- 7.9 Non-breeding Season VP Survey Results (Sep 2018 - Feb 2019)
- 7.10 2018 BBS Survey Results: Non-Passerines
- 7.11 2018 BBS Survey Results: Passerines
- 7.12 2018 Raptor Survey Results*
- 7.13 2019 Raptor Survey Results*
- 7.14 Black Grouse Survey Results 2018 and 2019*
- 7.15 Golden Eagle Topography Model Output
- 7.16 RSPB Capercaillie Data 2010 - 2020 within 10 km of the Proposed Lethen Wind Farm*

Ecology

- 8.1 Ecology Survey Areas
- 8.2 Bat Surveys: Static Detector and Potential Roost Locations
- 8.3 Phase 1 habitat overview
- 8.4a-f NVC survey results
- 8.5 Protected mammal results*
- 8.6 Proposed Habitat Management Areas

Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology

- 9.1 Hydrological Overview

- 9.2 Flow Accumulation
- 9.3 Topographic Wetness Index
- 9.4 Carbon and Peatland Soils (NatureScot, 2016)
- 9.5 Predominant Soils
- 9.6 Peat and Soil Interpolation
- 9.7 Potential GWDTE

Noise

- 10.1 Noise Sensitive Receptors and 35dBLA90 Contour

Cultural Heritage

- 11.1 Non-designated Assets Within 1 km Study Area
- 11.2 Designated Assets Within 5 km and 10 km Study Area
- 11.3 Extract from the 1871 Ordnance Survey Map showing the Scheduled Monument Allt Laoigh (Asset 3)

Aviation and Radar

- 14.1 Aviation Lighting Scheme

Other Issues

- 15.1 Land Capability for Agriculture Categories
- 15.2 Telecommunication Link Locations

*Documents contained within the Confidential Appendix

Volume 3 – Technical Appendices

Appendix Title

Project Description

- 3.1 Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
- 3.1 Outline Outdoor Access Plan
- 3.3 Carbon Calculator Data

Approach to EIA

- 4.1 Lethen Wind Farm Scoping Report
- 4.2 ECU Scoping Opinion
- 4.3 ECU Gatecheck Report
- 4.4 Further Consultation

Landscape and Visual

- 6.1 Viewpoint Assessment
- 6.2 Visualisation Methodology
- 6.3 Assessment of Landscape Character Types
- 6.4 Assessment of Effects on Views
- 6.5 Viewpoint Assessment
- 6.6 Assessment of Effects on the Special Landscape Qualities of the Cairngorms National Park
- 6.7 Sequential Route Wirelines

Ornithology

- 7.1 Technical Appendix
- 7.2 *Confidential* Ornithology Appendix*
- 7.3 *Confidential* Appendix - Capercaillie HRA*

Ecology

- 8.1 Technical Appendix
- 8.2 *Confidential* Ecology Appendix*
- 8.3 Outline HMP

Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology

- 9.1 Water Crossing Assessment

9.2 Peat Slide Risk Assessment

9.3 Peat Management Plan

9.4 Borrow Pit Assessment

Noise

10.1 Record of Baseline Survey

10.2 Baseline Data Evaluation

10.3 Wind Rose

Cultural Heritage

11.1 Heritage Assets Gazetteer

11.2 Settings Assessment

Traffic and Transport

12.1 Transport Assessment

Socio-Economics, Tourism & Recreation

13.1 Lethen Wind Farm Energy Efficiency Fund

13.2 Rothes I & II Economic Impact Report

*Documents contained within the Confidential Appendix

Volume 4 – Landscape and Heritage Visualisations

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>
6.37	Viewpoint 1 - Carn Glas-choire
6.38	Viewpoint 2 - Minor Road north of Drynachan
6.39	Viewpoint 3 - B9007 near Lochindorb
6.40	Viewpoint 4 - Creag Ealraich
6.41	Viewpoint 5 - Meall a' Bhreacraibh
6.42	Viewpoint 6 - Shore Road Lochindorb
6.43	Viewpoint 7 - Dava Way
6.44	Viewpoint 8 - A939 at Milestone
6.45	Viewpoint 9 - Gorton Hill
6.46	Viewpoint 10 - Beinn Mhor
6.47	Viewpoint 11 - Creagan a Chaise
6.48	Viewpoint 12 - Meall a'Bhuachaille Cairn
6.49	Viewpoint 13 - Minor Road, near Dunearn Fort
6.50	Viewpoint 14 - Ardclach Bell Tower
6.51	Viewpoint 15 - Lymore on the A939
6.52	Viewpoint 16 - Summit of the Knock of Braemoray
6.53	Viewpoint 3 - B9007 near Lochindorb - Dark hours
6.54	Viewpoint 6 - Shore Road Lochindorb - Dark hours
6.55	Viewpoint 8 - A939 at Milestone - Dark hours
6.56	Heritage Viewpoint 1
6.57	Heritage Viewpoint 2
6.58	Heritage Viewpoint 3
6.59	Heritage Viewpoint 4
6.60	Heritage Viewpoint 5
6.61	Heritage Viewpoint 5 360
6.62	Heritage Viewpoint 5 360
6.63	Heritage Viewpoint 5 360

6.64	Heritage Viewpoint 5 360
6.65	Heritage Viewpoint 6
6.66	Heritage Viewpoint 7
6.67	Heritage Viewpoint 8
6.68	Heritage Viewpoint 9

Volume 5 – The Highland Council Visualisations

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>
6.37	Viewpoint 1 - Carn Glas-choire
6.38	Viewpoint 2 - Minor Road north of Drynachan
6.39	Viewpoint 3 - B9007 near Lochindorb
6.40	Viewpoint 4 - Creag Ealraich
6.41	Viewpoint 5 - Meall a' Bhreacraibh
6.42	Viewpoint 6 - Shore Road Lochindorb
6.43	Viewpoint 7 - Dava Way
6.44	Viewpoint 8 - A939 at Milestone
6.45	Viewpoint 9 - Gorton Hill
6.46	Viewpoint 10 - Beinn Mhor
6.47	Viewpoint 11 - Creagan a Chaise
6.48	Viewpoint 12 - Meall a'Bhuachaille Cairn
6.49	Viewpoint 13 - Minor Road, near Dunearn Fort
6.50	Viewpoint 14 - Ardclach Bell Tower
6.51	Viewpoint 15 - Lymore on the A939
6.52	Viewpoint 16 - Summit of the Knock of Braemoray

Chapter 1 Introduction

Contents

1.1.	Introduction.....	1
1.2.	The Applicant	1
1.3.	Site Description	2
1.4.	Purpose of the EIA Report	2
1.5.	Structure of the EIA Report	3
1.6.	Assessment Team	4
1.7.	Availability of the EIA Report.....	5
1.8.	Representations to the Application	6
1.9.	References	6

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BEIS	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BNG	British National Grid
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GW	Gigawatt
MW	Megawatt
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
S36	Section 36
SLA	Special Landscape Area
THC	The Highland Council
UK	United Kingdom
WLA	Wild Land Area

This page is intentionally blank

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. Fred. Olsen Renewables Limited (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) intends to apply to the Scottish Ministers for Section 36 (S36) consent and deemed planning permission, under the terms of the *Electricity Act 1989* and the *Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997*, for permission to construct and operate Lethen Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as the ‘Proposed Development’), at site centre British National Grid (BNG) NS 9322 3567 (refer to **Figure 1.1**).
- 1.1.2. The application will be supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) as required by *The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017*. This EIA Report has been prepared to assess the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development and will accompany the S36 Application submitted to the Scottish Ministers.
- 1.1.3. This chapter provides an introduction to the Proposed Development and the background behind the proposal, as well as providing an overview of the purpose of the EIA Report, its structure and the team behind it.

1.2. The Applicant

- 1.2.1. Fred. Olsen Renewables is a leading developer, owner and operator of renewable energy assets, primarily onshore wind farms. The Applicant has been developing and operating wind farms in the UK since the mid 1990’s demonstrating long term commitment to the renewable energy generation market in the UK, Scotland and the north-east of Scotland in particular.
- 1.2.2. With over twenty-five years’ experience in consenting, developing and operating wind farms, Fred. Olsen Renewables is one of very few developers that take a project all the way from initiation and development, through to operation and ultimately decommissioning.
- 1.2.3. The company has been developing and operating wind farms since the 1990’s, and continues to operate Scotland’s first consented wind farm, Windy Standard Wind Farm in Dumfries and Galloway.
- 1.2.4. In the UK alone, Fred. Olsen Renewables’ operational portfolio comprises over 500 MW across ten wind farms. Internationally Fred. Olsen Renewables operates over 1 GW of renewable energy projects.
- 1.2.5. Fred. Olsen Renewables was the first developer to bring forward community benefit in Scotland. To date, Fred. Olsen Renewables has made available over £6 m to eligible communities surrounding its wind farms and is substantially increasing this investment as new projects come online.
- 1.2.6. Fred. Olsen Renewables has committed to maximising opportunities for the local supply chain. This includes committing to ensuring that all main contractors will spend at least 30% of the contract value locally and incentivising all contractors to use local content.
- 1.2.7. In addition, two Fred. Olsen Renewables projects, Rothes I and Rothes II, contributed over £60 m to the Highlands & Islands economy, and £103 m to the Scottish economy alone to date.
- 1.2.8. Fred. Olsen Renewables is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bonheur ASA and is responsible for the group’s renewable energy activities.

1.3. Site Description

The Site

- 1.3.1. The site is located approximately 10 km north-west of Grantown-on-Spey and 14 km east of Tomatin (refer to **Figure 1.1**) in the Scottish Highlands.
- 1.3.2. The site comprises an area of approximately 1,458 hectares (ha) of land and the site varies in topography from 290 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the northern section of the site to 460 m AOD in the southern section of the site.
- 1.3.3. The site is located in an area of open moorland, bounded to the east by the B9007 and to the west by the Leonach Burn. A number of tributaries to the Tomlachlan Burn intersect the site, with the Tomlachlan Burn running south to north through the centre of the site.
- 1.3.4. There is one scheduled monument within the site itself and a further seven within 5 km, including Lochindorb Castle to the east. The site sits approximately 1.1 km north of the Cairngorm National Park and is within the boundary of the Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors Special Landscape Area (SLA). It is also within 20 km of two Wild Land Areas (WLA); 20 – Monadhliath and 15 – Cairngorms. The site possesses a strong wind resource.

The Proposed Development

- 1.3.5. The Proposed Development will comprise 17 wind turbines up to 185 m blade tip height when vertical, each being around 6 megawatt (MW) in power rating. The combined generation capacity of the turbines will be approximately 102 MW, supported by additional energy storage provision with an output capacity of around 10 MW. The associated infrastructure will include: site access, access tracks, crane hardstandings, underground cabling, on-site substation and maintenance building, energy storage facility, temporary construction compounds, laydown area, potential excavations/borrow workings and a permanent meteorological mast.
- 1.3.6. The total power output of the Proposed Development would be around 102 MW. Based on a calculated capacity factor, the annual indicative total power output for the Proposed Development would be approximately 261.2 gigawatt (GW) hours per annum, indicating the Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power over 72,500 average UK households (based on average electricity consumption per household in the UK quoted by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), of 3,578 kWh per year, 2020). The Proposed Development would contribute towards international and national targets for the generation of renewable energy and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Proposed Development is fully described in **Chapter 3: Project Description** and is shown on **Figure 1.2**.

1.4. Purpose of the EIA Report

- 1.4.1. ITP Energised was appointed by the Applicant to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Proposed Development in accordance with *The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017* ('the EIA Regulations'). The EIA process is the systematic process of identifying, predicting and evaluating the environmental impacts of a proposed development. The EIA process is reported in this EIA Report, which identifies the methodologies used to assess the environmental effects predicted to result from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Where appropriate, it also sets out mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce and offset potential significant adverse environmental impacts. An assessment of residual effects, those expected to remain following implementation of mitigation measures, is also presented.
- 1.4.2. The main findings and conclusions of this EIA Report are summarised in a Non-Technical Summary (NTS), as required by the EIA Regulations. The NTS, provided as a stand-alone document, summarises the key findings of the EIA in easily accessible, non-technical language,

ensuring everyone with an interest in the Proposed Development can understand and access information on its predicted environmental effects.

- 1.4.3. This EIA Report and NTS accompany the application for S36 consent, being submitted to the Scottish Ministers.

1.5. Structure of the EIA Report

- 1.5.1. The EIA Report is split into five volumes, with the NTS forming a separate document. **Volume 1** of this EIA Report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 provides a description of the design iteration process, detailing how the Proposed Development evolved through the course of the assessment process and the elimination of alternative development options;
- Chapter 3 provides a description of the existing site, details of the Proposed Development, the construction, operation and maintenance processes, decommissioning process, need for the development and carbon considerations;
- Chapter 4 is the methodology of the EIA process including the scope of the process, justification for topics scoped out of the EIA, and details of the Public Consultation process;
- Chapter 5 is the planning policy context;
- Chapter 6 assesses the potential and residual effects on landscape and visual amenity;
- Chapter 7 assesses the potential and residual effects on ornithology;
- Chapter 8 assesses the potential and residual effects on ecology;
- Chapter 9 assesses the potential and residual effects on hydrology, hydrogeology and geology (including peat);
- Chapter 10 assesses the potential and residual effects on noise;
- Chapter 11 assesses the potential and residual effects on the historic environment;
- Chapter 12 assesses the potential and residual effects on traffic and transport;
- Chapter 13 assesses the potential and residual effects on socio-economics, tourism and recreation;
- Chapter 14 assesses the potential and residual effects on aviation, radar;
- Chapter 15 assesses other issues (potential effects on telecommunication infrastructure, land use, climate and carbon, and woodlands);
- Chapter 16 is the Schedule of Environmental Commitments, which summarises all of the mitigation measures presented in this EIA Report; and
- Chapter 17 provides summary tables of all predicted residual effects.

- 1.5.2. **Volume 2** contains the figures that inform the EIA Report.

- 1.5.3. **Volume 3** contains supporting information and appendices for each of these technical chapters, and additional studies that have been prepared to inform the relevant assessments as reported in the EIA Report.

- 1.5.4. **Volume 4** contains the landscape and visual impact assessment visualisations that inform **Chapter 6** Landscape and Visual Assessment.

- 1.5.5. **Volume 5** contains The Highland Council (THC) specific visualisations.

- 1.5.6. A **Confidential Annex** to the EIA Report, which include confidential information on protected species will be provided separately to the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU), THC and NatureScot.

- 1.5.7. Additional supporting documents which form part of the S36 Consent application submission include a **Non-Technical Summary** of the EIA Report, a **Planning Statement** and a **Statement of Consultation**.

1.6. Assessment Team

- 1.6.1. The assessment was undertaken by ITPEnnergised's environmental teams supported by external consultants. **Table 1-1** outlines the full EIA team and their experience.
- 1.6.2. ITPEnnergised are an environmental and energy consultancy, founded in 2013, who focus on renewable energy development and have significant experience on wind farm and other renewable energy technology applications across Scotland.

Table 1-1: EIA Project Team

Consultant	Input to the EIA	Company	Experience
Jenny Hazzard	EIA Project Director	ITPEnnergised	BSc (Hons) Geological Engineering, MSc Engineering Geology, PIEMA. 20 years' of experience in the environmental consultancy industry
Anna Hudson	EIA Project Manager & Shadow Flicker Assessment	ITPEnnergised	BSc (Hons) Biology/Zoology, MSc Environmental Sustainability, PIEMA. 11 years' of experience in the EIA project management.
Sarah McArthur	EIA Assistant Project Manager, Telecommunications & Land Use Assessment	ITPEnnergised	MA (Hons) Geography, MSc Energy, Society & Sustainability, AIEMA. 1 years' experience in environmental planning.
Fraser Blackwood	Planning Policy Context	JLL	BA (Hons) Geography and Environmental Planning, MSc Urban Real Estate Management, MRTPI. 16 years' of experience in planning and environmental consultancy.
Brian Denny	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Residential Visual Amenity Assessment	Pegasus Group	BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture, PG Diploma Landscape Architecture MIEMA, C.Env, Chartered Landscape Architect Fellow of the Landscape Institute Experienced expert witness. Over 30 years' experience in design and development.
Shona Ruesch	Ornithology Assessment	Natural Power	MSc Ecology and Evolution 11 years' experience in conservation, academic and consultancy sectors
Nicole Dunn	Ecology Assessment	Natural Power	BSc (Hons) Biology and Chemistry, MSc Environmental Monitoring, Modelling and Management Associate member of CIEEM

Consultant	Input to the EIA	Company	Experience
			11 years' experience in conservation, academic and consultancy sectors
Kat Arthur	Geology, Peat, Hydrology & Hydrogeology	Natural Power	MA (Hons) Geography, MSc Energy and Environmental Management 14 years' of experience in hydrology and peat assessments for renewable energy projects
Simon Waddell	Noise and Vibration Assessment	ITP Energised	BSc, MIOA. 10 years' experience
Lynne Roy	Cultural Heritage Assessment	AOC	BA (Hons), MSc, FSA SCOT, MCIfA. Experienced expert witness 17 years' experience.
Gordon Buchan	Traffic and Transport Assessment	Pell Frischmann	BEng (Hons), MSc, MCILT, MCIHT. Experienced expert witness 24 years' experience.
Graeme Blackett	Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Assessment	BiGGAR Economics	BA (Hons) Economics, MIED, Member of the Economic Development Association Scotland. Experienced expert witness 25 years' experience.
Richard Lucey	Engineering Design	ITP Energised	MEng (Hons), GMICE. 6 years' experience
Ian Fletcher	Aviation & Radar	Wind Business Support	BEng (Hons) Mechanical Engineering 18 years' experience

1.7. Availability of the EIA Report

1.7.1. In accordance with the EIA Regulations Section 18, copies of the EIA Report will be available for inspection by the public, notice of which will be published on the application website, in the Edinburgh Gazette, and in a relevant newspaper within the locality of the Proposed Development.

1.7.2. Copies of the EIA Report are available by request from:

Fred. Olsen Renewables
Ochil House
Springkerse Business Park
Stirling
FK7 7XE

Email: communities@fredolsen.co.uk

Website: www.fredolsenrenewables.com/windfarms/lethen/

- 1.7.3. Electronic copies of the EIA Report can be accessed at <http://www.energyconsents.scot/>
- 1.7.4. Hard copies of the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) are available free of charge from the Applicant. The cost of a hard copy of the EIA Report Volumes 1 to 5 is £1,250. In addition, all documents are available (as a PDF for screen viewing) on a DVD/USB for £15. The price of the hard copy reflects the cost of producing all of the Landscape and Visual photographs at the recommended size. As such, a DVD/USB version is recommended.
- 1.7.5. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and in-line with *The Electricity Works (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020* (Scottish Government, 2020) no physical copies of the EIA Report are available for viewing at the point of submission.

1.8. Representations to the Application

- 1.8.1. Any representations to the application should be made directly to the Scottish Government at:

Energy Consents Unit
5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
Glasgow
G2 8LU

Email: representations@gov.scot

Online: <http://www.energyconsents.scot/>

1.9. References

RenewableUK (2020). UKWED Figures Explained. Available at:
<http://www.renewableuk.com/en/renewable-energy/wind-energy/uk-wind-energy-database/figures-explained.cfm>

Scottish Government (2017). *The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.* Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made>

Scottish Government (2020). *The Electricity Works (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020.* Available at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2020/123/regulation/1/made>

Chapter 11 Cultural Heritage

Contents

11.1.	Executive Summary	2
11.2.	Introduction.....	2
11.3.	Legislation, Policy and Guidelines	3
11.4.	Consultation	5
11.5.	Assessment Methods and Significance Criteria.....	7
11.6.	Baseline Conditions	15
11.7.	Potential Effects	19
11.8.	Mitigation	23
11.9.	Residual Effects	24
11.10.	Cumulative Effects	24
11.11.	Summary	26
11.12.	References	29

List of

This page is intentionally blank

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy Scotland
HLA	Historic Landscape Assessment
ibid	<i>ibidem</i>
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IGDL	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
SPAD	The Scottish Palaeoecological Database
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
THC	The Highland Council
THCHET	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
THwLDP	The Highland wide Local Development Plan
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

11. Cultural Heritage

11.1. Executive Summary

- 11.1.1. This chapter identifies the archaeological and cultural heritage value of the Site and assesses the likely significant effects on archaeological features and heritage assets resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter also identifies measures that should be taken to mitigate predicted likely significant adverse effects and reports on the residual effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets.
- 11.1.2. Impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets have generally been mitigated through the iterative design process. A significant effect has been identified on the setting of Allt Laoigh (Asset 3), Lochindorb (Asset 17) and Dunearn hill fort (Asset 20). However, it is concluded that these assets' key landscape relationships would still be appreciable and that there would not be an adverse effect upon the integrity of the assets' setting.
- 11.1.3. This assessment has identified a total of 45 known non-designated heritage assets (Assets 2, 4-5, 43-44, and 47-86) within the site, all of which date to the post-medieval period and later. Two of the non-designated assets (Assets 65 and 66) could potentially be directly impacted by the construction of the Proposed Development. Both assets are considered to be of Negligible importance and impacts would at worst be of negligible effect. This is because the assets are of a common type with local interest only and there would not be a loss of information. As such, no mitigation is required.
- 11.1.4. The possibility of cumulative effects has been assessed. No significant cumulative effects were identified.

11.2. Introduction

- 11.2.1. This chapter provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage and archaeology associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
- 11.2.2. The specific objectives of the chapter are to:
- describe the cultural heritage and archaeology baseline;
 - describe the assessment methodology and significance criteria used in completing the impact assessment;
 - describe the potential effects, including direct, settings and cumulative effects;
 - describe the mitigation measures proposed to address likely significant effects; and
 - assess the residual effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation.
- 11.2.3. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct and Professional Conduct, as well as the CIfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment; desk- based assessment; field evaluations; and other relevant guidance.
- 11.2.4. This chapter is supported by the following figures and technical appendices:
- Figure 11.1: Non-designated Assets Within 1 km Study Area
 - Figure 11.2: Designated Assets Within 5 km and 10 km Study Area
 - Figure 11.3: Extract from the 1871 Ordnance Survey Map showing the Scheduled Monument Allt Laoigh (Asset 3)
 - Figure 6.56: Heritage Viewpoint 1
 - Figure 6.57: Heritage Viewpoint 2
 - Figure 6.58: Heritage Viewpoint 3

- Figure 6.59: Heritage Viewpoint 4
- Figures 6.60 to 6.64: Heritage Viewpoint 5
- Figure 6.65: Heritage Viewpoint 6
- Figure 6.66: Heritage Viewpoint 7
- Figure 6.67: Heritage Viewpoint 8
- Figure 6.68: Heritage Viewpoint 9
- Appendix 11.1: Heritage Assets Gazetteer
- Appendix 11.2: Settings Assessment.

11.3. Legislation, Policy and Guidelines

11.3.1. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance have been taken into consideration as part of this assessment.

Legislation

11.3.2. The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended);
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended);
- ;
- National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000
- Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011;
- Historic Environment (Scotland) Act 2014; and
- The Electricity Works (Environment Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Planning Policy

11.3.3. Planning policy relevant to this chapter is contained within:

- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014);
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (HES 2019a);
- The adopted Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP) (The Highland Council (THC), 2012).
- Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2017-2022 (Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA), 2017)

11.3.4. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

“The planning system should:

- *promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscapes) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*
- *enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced” (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).*

11.3.5. HEPS (HES, 2019a) sets out the Scottish Government's policy for decision making that affects the historic environment. It contains six policies for managing the historic environment, all of which favour protection, understanding and promotion of the historic environment as well as the preservation of the benefits of the historic environment for future generations. Historic environment policies 3 and 4 both state '*if detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be in place*' (HES, 2019b). The following historic environment policies are relevant to this assessment:

- HEP1

Decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.

- HEP2

Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.

- HEP3

Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored and mitigation measures should be put in place.

- HEP4

Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.

11.3.6. THC's approach to proposals that affect the historic environment is set out in *Policy 57* of the HwLDP which states that:

"development proposals will be assessed taking into account the level of importance and type of heritage features, the form and scale of the development, and any impact on the feature and its setting".

Guidance

11.3.7. The following best practice guidelines/guidance have been used in preparing this assessment:

- THC Supplementary Guidance: Historic Environment Strategy (2013);
- PAN2/2011 'Planning and Archaeology' (Scottish Government 2011);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (CIfA 2017) and Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment (CIfA 2014);
- HES "Managing Change in the Historic Environment" guidance note series, particularly Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2020);
- NatureScot's published guidance for 'Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Developments' (SNH 2012) as updated by NatureScot in 2021; and
- NatureScot and Historic Environment Scotland's Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook v5 (SNH & HES 2018).

11.3.8. HES's setting guidance defines setting as '*the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced*' (HES 2020). The guidance further notes that 'planning authorities must take into account the setting of historic assets or places when drawing up development plans and guidance, when considering various types of environmental and design assessments/statements, and in determining planning applications' (ibid). It advocates a three-stage approach to assessing potential impacts upon setting:

- Stage 1: identify the historic asset.
- Stage 2: define and analyse the setting.
- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes.

11.3.9. THC's Supplementary Guidance on the historic environment (2013) supports the policy on the historic environment and provides a definition of THC's approach to the protection of the historic environment through the planning process. This strategy is implemented through strategic aims. Those of particular relevance to this assessment are:

- Strategic Aim 6: That listed buildings within Highland are protected from harmful developments...which may affect their special architectural and historic interest or their setting.
- Strategic Aim 13: That scheduled monuments – and their setting – within Highland are protected from harmful developments that may affect their national importance.
- Strategic Aim 17: To ensure no asset or its setting is lost or altered without adequate consideration of its significance and of the means available to preserve, record and interpret it in line with national and local policy.

11.4. Consultation

11.4.1. Pre-application advice was received from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) on 17 December 2020 and correspondence regarding visualisations on 01 February 2021. A Scoping Response was received from HES on 26 February 2021, The Highland Council Historic Environment Team on 26 February 2021 and Energy Consents Unit on 24 March 2021. Detail regarding consultation responses and how points raised by consultees are addressed is presented in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1 – List of Consultee Responses

Consultee	Consultation Response	Applicant Action
Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Pre-Application Advice (17 December 2020)	<p>HES noted that the proposal as of December 2020 would give rise to significant and detrimental impacts of the settings of two Scheduled monuments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alltlaigh, farmstead 1,990 m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig (Site 3) • Lochindorb Castle (Site 17) 	<p>The two Scheduled Monuments have been noted.</p> <p>Eight cultural heritage visualisations have been commissioned.</p> <p>The cultural heritage visualisations will be assessed as part of the settings assessment detailed in Section 11.7.</p>
HES email regarding visualisations (01 February 2021)	<p>In response to a letter from AOC (08 January 2021) requesting an opinion on a proposed list of viewpoints, HES noted that they were content with the selected viewpoints that AOC Archaeology suggest.</p> <p>HES note that the viewpoints would be representative and would illustrate impacts on the most important view of Lochindorb Castle (Site 17).</p>	<p>An assessment of the settings impacts of the Proposed Development, informed by site visits, ZTV and visualisations is contained in Section 11.7.</p>

Consultee	Consultation Response	Applicant Action
HES Scoping Response (26 February 2021)	<p>HES generally agreed with the outlined scope. HES noted that a step “relative sensitivity of setting” within the methodology is deemed to be unnecessary.</p> <p>HES noted that there was the potential for a significant effect on the settings of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alltlaigh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig (Site 3) Lochindorb Castle (Site 17) <p>HES welcomed their inclusion at on-going consultation with the Applicant</p>	<p>The methodology to be used in this assessment is outlined in Section 11.5.</p> <p>Previous consultation with HES in regard to the methodology outlined in Section 11.5 has noted that they are largely content with this methodology and its application in AOC's cultural heritage assessments for EIA developments. Table 11.3 outlines the “Criteria for Establishing Relative Sensitivity of a Heritage Asset to Changes to its Setting” and has been created in line with professional judgement, and guidance outlined in HESP (HES, 2019b) and in the EIA Handbook (SNH & HES 2018: 185).</p> <p>A detailed and in depth settings assessment of these two highlighted designated heritage assets, informed by site visits, a ZTV and agreed visualisations has been undertaken as part of the assessment (Section 11.7)</p> <p>A list of cultural heritage visualisations to be included in the EIA Report was agreed with HES.</p> <p>Copies of draft visualisations were issued to HES for review.</p>
Historic Environment Team (HET) (Archaeology) The Highland Council Scoping Response (10 March 2021)	<p>HET (Archaeology) are generally satisfied with the information presented in the Scoping Report and with the outlined impact assessment.</p> <p>HET (Archaeology) did not identify any further assets that need to be scoped in</p>	<p>The assessment has been undertaken in line with the information and impact assessment outlined in the scoping report</p>
Energy Consents Unit Scoping Response in regard to Cultural Heritage (24 March 2021)	<p>The EIA Report chapter to identify all designated heritage assets which may be impacted by the Proposed Development.</p> <p>An assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of designated heritage assets should be undertaken as part of the EIA Report chapter informed by visualisations.</p> <p>HES to be consulted on the assessment methodology and the designated heritage assets to be included in the assessment.</p>	<p>All heritage assets have been identified within 1 km; all designated heritage assets have been identified within 5 km; and all nationally designated heritage assets have been identified within 10 km of the site.</p> <p>An assessment of impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets has been undertaken and was informed by site visits, ZTV analysis and visualisations.</p> <p>HES have been consulted on the assessment and visualisations (see above) throughout the EIA process.</p>

Consultee	Consultation Response	Applicant Action
Design Team meeting 04 May 2021	<p>A meeting to discuss the draft visualisations was held between the Applicant, AOC and HES on 04 May 2021.</p> <p>HES expressed concern regarding impacts on the setting of Lochindorb Castle but noted that in HES's opinion there were minimal changes that could be made to lessen this impact.</p>	<p>Further revisions to layout were made to reduce spread of turbines visible in the same view as Lochindorb when viewed from east side of loch.</p> <p>Copies of updated visualisation showing design chill layout were issued to HES on 21 May 2021.</p>
HES Response to Design Chill 24 June 2021	<p>Visualisations provide sufficient information to conclude that adverse impacts on both Alltlaigh, Farmstead 1,990 m NE of Cnapan A'Choire Odhair Bhig (SM 1187) and Dunearn Fort (SM 2470) are unlikely to reach levels where HES would consider objecting to the proposed scheme in response. The design changes have reduced impacts on these monuments.</p> <p>Design changes have reduced, to a very minor degree, the spread of turbines in important views to the castle from the minor road down the east shore of Lochindorb. However, impact remains significant and HES would object to a development brought forward on the current layout.</p> <p>Further mitigation to reduce impacts would require major alterations to design.</p> <p>A further photomontage visualisation that shows a view where the turbines appear directly behind and either side of the castle is required to present a 'worst-case' scenario.</p>	<p>Visualisations from these assets included in the assessment.</p> <p>Changes to design that would further reduce impacts considered by project team.</p> <p>Additional photomontage location agreed by HES via email 16 September 2021</p>
HES - Meeting east shore of Lochindorb 29 July 2021	<p>Approaches along the road from east of the castle are key to understanding its setting.</p>	<p>A series of wirelines produced from along the road to demonstrate changing views of Lochindorb Castle in conjunction with Proposed Development.</p>

11.5. Assessment Methods and Significance Criteria

Method of Baseline Characterisation

Study Area

11.5.1. Three study areas were identified for this assessment:

- A 1 km Study Area around the site boundary identifying all previously recorded designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological investigations (events) to allow for assessment of the potential for direct effect on known heritage assets and to assess the potential for hitherto unknown buried assets to survive on-site and thus potentially be impacted upon (refer to **Figure 11.1**).

- A 5 km Study Area for assessment of potential effects on the settings of all designated heritage assets including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Inventoried Battlefields and Conservation Areas (refer to **Figure 11.2**)
- A 10 km Study Area for the assessment of potential effects on the settings of all nationally important designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments; Category A Listed Buildings; Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventoried Battlefields and World Heritage Sites (refer to **Figure 11.2**).

11.5.2. Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in **Appendix 11.1**. Each has been assigned an 'Asset No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) number, THC Historic Environment Record (HER) number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

Desk Study

11.5.3. The following sources were consulted for the collation of data:

- The NRHE as held by HES downloaded in November 2021.
- Spatial data and descriptive information for designated assets held on the HES data website Downloaded November 2021.
- The Highland Council HER extract received April 2021.
- National Library for Scotland (NLS) for Ordnance Survey maps and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.
- National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) held by HES.

11.5.4. LiDAR data held on the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal by the Scottish Government is not available for the site.

Field Survey

11.5.5. A walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 27 April 2021, and 17 and 18 May 2021 with the aim of identifying any previously unknown archaeological remains. All known and accessible heritage assets were assessed in the field to establish their survival, extent, significance, and relationship to other sites. Weather and any other conditions affecting the visibility during the survey were also recorded. Photographs of the general site terrain and land use were taken, and archaeological remains were also recorded via photography and written records. These are detailed in the Gazetteer (**Appendix 11.1**).

11.5.6. Visits were made to designated heritage assets to inform the setting assessment on 26 and 28 April 2021. Weather conditions consisted of intermittent rain showers giving variable visibility.

Assessment of Likely Effect Significance

11.5.7. This assessment distinguishes between the term 'impact' and 'effect'. An impact is defined as a physical change to a heritage asset or its setting, whereas an effect refers to the significance of this impact. The first stage of the assessment involves establishing the significance and importance of the heritage assets and assessing the sensitivity of those assets to change (impact). Using the proposed design for the Proposed Development, an assessment of the impact magnitude is made and a judgement regarding the level and significance of effect is arrived at.

Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Heritage Assets

- 11.5.8. The definition of cultural significance is readily accepted by heritage professionals both in the UK and internationally and was first fully outlined in the Burra Charter, which states in article one that ‘cultural significance’ or ‘cultural heritage value’ means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations (ICOMOS 2013, Article 1.2). This definition has since been adopted by heritage organisations around the world, including HES. HEPS notes that to have cultural significance an asset must have a particular *“aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations”* (HES 2019a). Heritage assets also have value in the sense that they *“...contribute to sense of place, cultural identity, social wellbeing, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning”* (Scottish Government 2020, 33).
- 11.5.9. All heritage assets have significance; however, some heritage assets are judged to be more important than others. The level of that importance is, from a cultural resource management perspective, determined by establishing the asset’s capacity to contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past (HES 2019b). In the case of many heritage assets their importance has already been established through the designation (i.e., Scheduling, Listing and Inventory) processes applied by HES. The rating of importance of heritage assets is first and foremost made in reference to their designation. For non-designated assets importance will be assigned based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria presented in **Table 11.2**, which itself relates to the criteria for designations as set out in HES’s Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019b) and Scotland’s Listed Buildings (HES 2019c).

Table 11.2 – Impact Criteria for Establishing Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance	Receptors
Very High	World Heritage Sites (As protected by SPP, 2014); Other designated or non-designated assets with demonstrable Outstanding Universal Value.
High	Scheduled Monuments (as protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the "1979 Act"); Category A Listed Buildings (as protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997) (the "1997 Act"); Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (as protected by the 1979 Act, as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011); Inventory Battlefields (as protected by the 1979 Act, as amended by the 2011 Act); Outstanding examples of some period, style or type; Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above (as protected by SPP, 2014).
Medium	Category B and C Listed Buildings (as protected by the 1997 Act); Conservation Areas (as protected by the 1997 Act); Major or representative examples of some period, style or type; or Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above (as protected by SPP, (2014);
Low	Locally Listed assets; Examples of any period, style or type which contribute to our understanding of the historic environment at the local level.
Negligible	Relatively numerous types of assets;

Importance Receptors

Findspots of artefacts that have no definite archaeological remains known in their context;

The above non-designated features are protected by Paragraph 137 of SPP, 2014.

- 11.5.10. Determining cultural heritage significance can be made with reference to the intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics of an asset as set out in HEPS (HES 2019a) and its accompanying Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019b). HEPS Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019b) indicates that the relationship of an asset to its setting or the landscape makes up part of its contextual characteristics. The Xi'an Declaration (ICOMOS 2005) set out the first internationally accepted definition of setting with regard to heritage assets, indicating that setting is important where it forms part of or contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. While SPP does not differentiate between the importance of the asset itself and the importance of the asset's setting, HES's Managing Change Guidance, in defining what factors need to be considered in assessing the impact of a change on the setting of a historic asset or place, states that the magnitude of the proposed change should be considered "*relative to the sensitivity of the setting of an asset*" (HES 2020, 11); thereby making clear that assets vary in their sensitivity to changes in setting and thus have a relative sensitivity.
- 11.5.11. The EIA Handbook suggests that cultural significance aligns with sensitivity but also states that "*the relationship between value and sensitivity should be clearly articulated in the assessment*" (HES and SNH 2018, 184). It is therefore recognised (ibid) that the importance of an asset is not the same as its sensitivity to changes to its setting. Elements of setting may make a positive, neutral, or negative contribution to the significance of an asset. Thus, in determining the nature and level of effects upon assets and their settings by the development, the contribution that setting makes to an asset's significance and thus its sensitivity to changes to setting need to be considered.
- 11.5.12. This approach recognises the importance of preserving the integrity of the setting of an asset in the context of the contribution that setting makes to the understanding, appreciation and experience of a given asset. It recognises that setting is a key characteristic in understanding and appreciating some, but by no means all, assets. Indeed, assets of High or Very High importance do not necessarily have high sensitivity to changes to their settings (e.g. do not necessarily have a high relative sensitivity). An asset's relative sensitivity to alterations to its setting refers to its capacity to retain its ability to contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the past in the face of changes to its setting. The ability of an asset's setting to contribute to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it and its significance also has a bearing on the sensitivity of that asset to changes to its setting. While heritage assets of High or Very High importance are likely to be sensitive to direct effects, not all will have a similar sensitivity to effects on their setting; this would be true where setting does not appreciably contribute to their significance. HES's guidance on setting makes clear that the level of effect may relate to "*the ability of the setting [of an asset] to absorb new development without eroding its key characteristics*" (2020, 11). Assets with Very High or High relative sensitivity to settings effects may be vulnerable to any changes that affect their settings, and even slight changes may erode their key characteristics or the ability of their settings to contribute to the understanding, appreciation and experience of them. Assets whose relative sensitivity to changes to their setting is lower, may be able to accommodate greater changes to their settings without having key characteristics eroded.
- 11.5.13. The criteria used for establishing an asset's relative sensitivity to changes to its setting is detailed in **Table 11.3**. This table has been developed based on AOC's professional judgement and experience in assessing setting effects. It has been developed with reference to the policy and guidance noted above including SPP (Scottish Government 2014), HEPS (HES 2019a) and its Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019b), the Xi'an Declaration

(ICOMOS 2005), the EIA Handbook (SNH & HES 2018) and HES's guidance on the setting of heritage assets (HES 2020).

Table 11.3- Criteria for Establishing Relative Sensitivity of a Heritage Asset to Changes to its Setting.

Relative Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	An asset, the setting of which, is critical to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it should be thought of as having Very High Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This is particularly relevant for assets whose settings, or elements thereof, make an essential direct contribution to their cultural significance (e.g. form part of their Contextual Characteristics (HES 2019b, Annex 1).
High	An asset, the setting, of which, makes a major contribution to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it should be thought of as having High Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This is particularly relevant for assets whose settings, or elements thereof, contribute directly to their cultural significance (e.g. form part of their Contextual Characteristics (HES 2019b, Annex 1).
Medium	An asset, the setting of which, makes a moderate contribution to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it should be thought of as having Medium Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This could be an asset for which setting makes a contribution to significance but whereby its value is derived mainly from its other characteristics (HES 2019b).
Low	An asset, the setting of which, makes some contribution to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it should generally be thought of as having Low Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This may be an asset whose value is predominantly derived from its other characteristics.
Marginal	An asset whose setting makes minimal contribution to an understanding, appreciation and experience of it should generally be thought of as having Negligible Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

11.5.14. The determination of a heritage asset's relative sensitivity to changes to its setting is first and foremost reliant upon the determination of its setting and the key characteristics of setting which contribute to its cultural significance and an understanding and appreciation of that cultural significance. This aligns with *Stage 2* of the HES guidance on setting (2020, 9). The criteria set out in **Table 11.3** are intended as a guide. Assessment of individual heritage assets is informed by knowledge of the asset itself; of the asset type if applicable and by site visits to establish the current setting of the assets. This will allow for the use of professional judgement and each asset is assessed on an individual basis.

Criteria for Assessing the Magnitude of Change

11.5.15. Potential impacts, that is the physical change to known heritage assets, and unknown buried archaeological remains, or changes to asset settings, in the case of the Proposed Development relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during the construction phase or the placement of new features within their setting during the operational phase.

11.5.16. The magnitude of the impacts upon heritage assets caused by the Proposed Development is rated using the classifications and criteria outlined in **Table 11.4**.

Table 11.4 – Criteria for Classifying Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
High	<p>Substantial loss of information content resulting from total removal of an asset or large-scale removal of deposits from an asset;</p> <p>Major alteration of an asset's baseline setting, which materially compromises the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset and erodes the key characteristics (HES 2020) of the setting.</p>
Medium	<p>Loss of information content resulting from material alteration of the baseline conditions by removal of part of an asset;</p> <p>Alteration of an asset's baseline setting that effects the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset to a degree but whereby the cultural significance of the monument in its current setting remains legible. The key characteristics of the setting (HES 2020) are not eroded.</p>
Low	<p>Detectable impacts leading to minor loss of information content.</p> <p>Alterations to the asset's baseline setting, which do not affect the observer's ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that setting makes to the asset's overall significance.</p>
Negligible	<p>Loss of a small percentage of the area of an asset's peripheral deposits;</p> <p>A reversible alteration to the fabric of the asset;</p> <p>A marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting.</p>
None	No effect predicted

Criteria for Assessing Significance

11.5.17. The predicted level of effect on each heritage asset is then determined by considering the asset's importance and/or relative sensitivity in conjunction with the predicted magnitude of the impact. The method of deriving the level of effect is provided in **Table 11.5**.

Table 11.5 – Level of Effects based on Inter-Relationship between the Importance and/or Sensitivity of a Heritage Asset and/or its setting and the Magnitude of Impact.

Magnitude of Impact	Importance and/or Sensitivity				
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High
High	minor	moderate	moderate	major	major
Medium	negligible	minor	moderate	moderate	major
Low	negligible	negligible	minor	minor	moderate
Negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	minor	minor

Levels of effects shaded in grey and in **bold** denote levels of effect which are considered to be Significant in EIA terms.

11.5.18. The level of effect is judged to be the interaction of the asset's importance and/or relative sensitivity (**Tables 11.2** and/or **11.3**) and the magnitude of the impact (**Table 11.4**). In order to provide a level of consistency, the assessment of importance and relative sensitivity, the magnitude of impact and the assessment of level of effect are guided by pre-defined criteria. However, a qualitative descriptive narrative is also provided for each asset to summarise and

explain each of the professional value judgements that have been made in establishing importance and/or sensitivity and magnitude of impact for each individual asset.

- 11.5.19. Using professional judgment and with reference to the *Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment* (as updated) (IEMA 2017), and the *EIA Handbook* (2018), the assessment considers moderate and greater effects to be significant (shaded dark grey in **Table 11.5**), while minor and lesser effects are considered not significant.

Integrity of Setting

- 11.5.20. SPP notes that where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a Scheduled Monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are ‘*exceptional circumstances*’ (Scottish Government 2014, para 145).

- 11.5.21. HES recommends an approach to impact assessment based on the concept of cultural significance as defined in HEPS (HES, 2019a, 5):

‘Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.’

- 11.5.22. HES provides further guidance on the assessment of impacts in the context of EIA in *Appendix 1* of the SNH and HES EIA Handbook (2018). However neither the EIA Handbook nor the HES Guidance on setting (HES 2020) address the Scheduled Monument policy test at paragraph 145 of SPP and therefore there is no published guidance on assessment of adverse effects on the integrity of the setting of a Scheduled Monument. For the purposes of this assessment, adverse effects on integrity of setting are judged to relate to whether a change would seriously adversely affect the asset’s key attributes or elements of setting which contribute to an asset’s significance to the extent that the setting of the asset can no longer be understood or appreciated and thus the cultural significance of the asset is reduced.

- 11.5.23. In terms of effects upon the setting of heritage assets, it is considered that only those effects identified as ‘significant’ in the assessment will have the potential to adversely affect integrity of setting. Where no significant effect is found, it is considered that the integrity of an asset’s setting will remain intact. This is because for many assets, setting may make a limited contribution to their significance and as such changes would not affect the integrity of their settings. Additionally, as set out in **Table 11.4**, lower ratings of magnitude of change relate to changes that would not obscure or erode key characteristics of setting.

- 11.5.24. Where significant effects are found, a detailed assessment of adverse effects upon integrity of setting is made. Whilst non-significant effects are unlikely to affect integrity of setting, the reverse is not always true. That is, the assessment of an effect as being ‘significant’ does not necessarily mean that the adverse effect to the asset’s setting will harm its integrity. Effects on integrity relate to the magnitude of impact on cultural significance (as defined by HES 2019a, 5) and not to EIA significance.

- 11.5.25. The assessment of adverse effect upon the integrity of an asset’s setting, where required, is a qualitative one, and largely depends upon whether the effect predicted would result in a major impediment to the ability to understand or appreciate the heritage asset and therefore reduce its cultural significance.

Cumulative Effect Assessment

- 11.5.26. It is necessary to consider whether the effects of other schemes in conjunction with the Proposed Development would result in an additional cumulative change upon heritage assets, beyond the levels predicted for the Proposed Development alone. The in- combination effect also needs to be considered. However, only those assets which are judged to have the potential to be subject to significant cumulative effects are included in the detailed cumulative assessment provided.

- 11.5.27. The cumulative assessment has regard to the guidance on cumulative effects upon heritage assets as set out in *Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook V5* (SNH & HES 2018) and utilises the criteria used in determining effects from the Proposed Development as outlined in **Tables 11.2 to 11.5** above. The assessment of cumulative effects considers whether there would be an increased impact, either additive or synergistic, upon the setting of heritage assets as a result of adding the Proposed Development to a baseline, which may include operational, under construction, consented or proposed developments as agreed with THC.
- 11.5.28. In determining the degree to which a cumulative effect may occur as a result of the addition of the Proposed Development into the cumulative baseline a number of factors are taken into consideration including:
- the distance between wind farms;
 - the interrelationship between their Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV);
 - the overall character of the asset and its sensitivity to wind farms;
 - the siting, scale and design of the wind farms themselves;
 - the way in which the asset is experienced;
 - the placing of the cumulative wind farm(s) in relation to both the individual proposal being assessed and the heritage asset under consideration; and
 - the contribution of the cumulative baseline schemes to the significance of the effect, excluding the individual proposal being assessed, upon the setting of the heritage asset under consideration.
- 11.5.29. This assessment is based upon a list of operational or consented developments along with developments where planning permission has been applied for. Cumulative developments are shown within **Figure 6.26** and **6.27**. While all have been considered, only those which contribute to, or have the possibility to contribute to cumulative effects on specific heritage assets, are discussed in detail in the text. Additionally, given the emphasis NatureScot place on significant effects, cumulative effects have only been considered in detail for those assets where the effect on setting from the Proposed Development alone, has been judged to be minor or greater. The setting of assets which would have a magnitude of impact of negligible or less are judged to be unlikely to reach the threshold of significance as defined in **Table 11.5**.

Requirements for Mitigation

- 11.5.30. National and local planning policies and planning guidance outlined in **Section 11.3** of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate. The planning policies and guidance express a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ [wherever possible]. Their 'preservation by record' (i.e., through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative (SPP 2014, paras 137, 150).

Assessment of Residual Effect Significance

- 11.5.31. The residual effect is what remains following the application of mitigation and management measures, and construction has been completed and is thus the final level of impact associated with the Proposed Development. The level of residual effect is defined using criteria outlined in **Tables 11.2 to 11.5**. No direct mitigation is possible for setting effects (beyond embedded mitigation by design) and therefore residual effects on the setting of heritage assets would be the same as predicted for the operational phase. The predicted level of effect on each heritage asset is determined by considering the asset's sensitivity in conjunction with the predicted magnitude of the impact.

Limitations to Assessment

- 11.5.32. This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the Data Sources in **Section 11.5.3**. HER data was received from THC in April 2021 and

NRHE data and HES Designation data was downloaded from HES in November 2021. This assessment does not include any records added or altered after these dates.

- 11.5.33. Given the limitations of Covid-19 restrictions historical and archival research was undertaken with reference to online and in-house resources.

11.6. Baseline Conditions

Context

- 11.6.1. Desk-based assessment and walkover survey have identified 46 heritage assets within the site, including Alltlaigh, a Scheduled farmstead (Asset 3), together with 45 non-designated assets (Assets 2, 4-5, 43-44, and 47-86). These include 32 shooting butts, a further five possible shooting butts, and a boundary dyke (refer to **Figure 11.1**).
- 11.6.2. Within 5 km of the site boundary, there are a further seven Scheduled Monuments (Assets 17 to 23), which include Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17), Aitnoch cairn hut circle and field system (Asset 18), the 18th century Burnside Bridge (Asset 20), the prehistoric fort at Dunearn (Asset 20), a farmstead at Little Banchor (Asset 21), hut circles and field systems at Balnught (Asset 22) and a Pictish cross slab at Glenferness House (Asset 23) (refer to **Figure 11.2**).
- 11.6.3. There are six Listed Buildings within 5 km of the site boundary. These include the Category A Listed 18th century Dulsie Bridge (Asset 28) and Glenferness House (Asset 29), the Category B Listed Stables (Asset 35), Walled Garden and Gardener's House (Asset 36), and Gate Lodge, Gate Piers and Gates (Asset 37) at Glenferness House, and the Category C Listed mid-18th century farmhouse at Dulsie (Asset 34) (refer to **Figure 11.2**).
- 11.6.4. Between 5 km and 10 km from the site boundary, there are a further four Scheduled Monuments (Assets 24 to 27), which include Levrattich Cairn (Asset 24), the depopulated township at Ruthven (Asset 25), Edinchat cairn (Asset 26), and the chapel and enclosure at Finlarig (Asset 27). There are four Listed Buildings of Category A status between 5 km and 10km from the site boundary: the Ardclach Bell Tower (Asset 30), Logie Bridge, Ferness (Asset 31), Muckrach Castle (Asset 32), and the East Lodge, railway bridge on the A939 and entrance arch, Castle Grant (Asset 33). The north-west portion of the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Castle Grant (Asset 38) is also within 5 km and 10 km from the site boundary (refer to **Figure 11.2**).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Undated Archaeological Remains

- 11.6.5. A cairn field (Asset 2) is recorded along the southern boundary of the site, south of the post-medieval Alltlaigh farmstead (Asset 3). Another cairn field (Asset 15) is recorded along the south-western site boundary. Later site visits have not identified either of these assets. Hummocky glacial deposits are recorded in this area and, as such, Assets 2 and 15 are possibly of geological origin.

Prehistoric (8000 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 11.6.6. There are no heritage assets of prehistoric or Roman date within the site.
- 11.6.7. Within 1 km of the site is a small burial cairn (Asset 7). Five prehistoric Scheduled Monuments (Assets 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26) are located within 10 km of the site and include cairns, hut circles, field systems and a fort.
- 11.6.8. On the basis of current evidence, there is judged to be low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman date to survive within the site.

Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-AD 1600)

- 11.6.9. There are no heritage assets of Early Historic date within the site or the 1 km study area. One Scheduled Monument, a Pictish Cross Slab (Asset 23), is located within 10 km of the site.
- 11.6.10. There are no heritage assets of clearly medieval date within the site, though it is possible that the post-medieval farmsteads in the area may date to this period or have earlier antecedents.
- 11.6.11. Within 10 km of the site are two Scheduled Monuments: Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) and Finlarig Chapel (Asset 27). Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17), dating from the 13th century and home to Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan in the 14th century, is located on an island in the loch of the same name. Muckrach Castle (Asset 32), a Category A Listed Building, is also located within the 10 km study area.
- 11.6.12. On the basis of current evidence, there is judged to be low potential for archaeological remains of Early Historic or medieval date to survive on the site.

Post-medieval (AD1600-AD1900)

- 11.6.13. There are four previously recorded heritage assets of post-medieval date within the site (Assets 3, 4, 43 and 44) (refer to **Figure 11.1**). These include the Scheduled Alltlaigh farmstead (Asset 3) which comprises at least five structures and a kiln, and three smaller post-medieval settlements. Both Assets 3 and 5 are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 – 1871 (refer to **Figure 11.3**).
- 11.6.14. A total of 40 individual heritage assets were recorded during the walkover survey (Assets 47- 85), which included a possible marker stone and shooting butts.
- 11.6.15. Within the 1 km study area are a number of non-designated post-medieval assets associated with agricultural activity, together with the old military road.
- 11.6.16. There are three post-medieval Scheduled Monuments (Assets 19, 21 and 25) within 10 km of the site, which include a bridge and two deserted settlements. There are also ten 19th century Listed Buildings within 10 km of the site, which include bridges (Assets 28, 31 and 33), houses and associated buildings (Assets 29, 34 – 37), a castle (Asset 32) and a bell tower (Asset 30).
- 11.6.17. The Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Castle Grant (centre Asset 38) extends to within c. 9.5 km of the site, and within the 10 km study area includes the Category A Listed East Lodge, railway bridge on the A939 and entrance arch (Asset 33).
- 11.6.18. On the basis of current evidence, there is judged to be low potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval date to survive on the site.

Modern (AD1900-Present)

- 11.6.19. The OS map published in 1906 depicts Badnonan (Asset 5) as consisting of a roofed building within a within an L-shaped in plan enclosure and second building, most likely a field barn within the western site boundary. To the west, Knockdhu is depicted as consisting of at least two buildings and a large enclosure.
- 11.6.20. A plan dated 1974 records “Grouse Butts” aligned roughly east-west across the northern portion of the site. Given the condition of most of the butts seen during the walkover survey, they possibly date to the late post-medieval period. A track, roughly aligned north-south, is depicted within the north-western area of the site. Another track which forks from this is depicted as extending into the central area of the site. A stone quarry is depicted in the eastern site boundary. The quarry appears to be accessed from a roughly aligned east-west track which originates at the B0097 and extends across the site.
- 11.6.21. A modern bridge over a burn (Asset 1) is recorded along the eastern site boundary.
- 11.6.22. On the basis of current evidence, there is judged to be low potential for archaeological remains of modern date to survive on the site.

Aerial Photography

- 11.6.23. Digitised aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) were consulted online via AOC Archaeology's subscription to NCAP. No non-digitised aerial photographs showing the site were identified within the NCAP catalogue. Photographs dated 26 August 1946 and 14 May 1988 were consulted.
- 11.6.24. In general, the aerial photography consulted from 1946 and 1988 was very dark and shaded in appearance.
- 11.6.25. Aerial photography from 1988 (ASS/61188 Frame 0039; 0068) shows extensive drainage channels in the northern area of the site and in the surrounding landscape. The aerial photography also documents the changing river channel along the western boundary of the site.
- 11.6.26. The start of a track, which runs south-west from the B9007 within the eastern site boundary is visible on photograph dated 1988. The track is either depicted as being in construction or stopped at an area of modern disturbance within the site.

Previous Archaeological Works

- 11.6.27. Previous archaeological works are recorded to the north of the site. A desk based assessment which included a walkover survey of a small area proposed for a borrow pit was undertaken in 2015 (Asset 39). No archaeological remains were identified within the area surveyed. It was judged that no significant direct effects would be a consequence of works in that area.
- 11.6.28. A thin, linear area, which lies roughly parallel to the northern site boundary was subject to a desk based assessment which included a walkover survey in 2009 (Asset 41). The walkover survey recorded over 30 previously unrecorded or inaccurate locations of structures within the Rhilean Burn Valley over 1 km to the west of the site.
- 11.6.29. A polygonal area (Asset 40) within the north-west 1 km study area was subject to a watching brief in 2015. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were identified by archaeological monitoring and known archaeological features were avoided through design mitigation.

Walkover Survey

- 11.6.30. A systematic walkover survey of the site was undertaken between 27 April and 18 May 2021 to investigate the condition and significance of known archaeology on the site and identify any previously unknown remains. All assets recorded during this survey have been included in this assessment and are detailed in the post-medieval and modern sections above.
- 11.6.31. The walkover survey was undertaken in predominantly dry weather with good visibility. The nature of the site is predominantly heath land, the topography slopes down into a valley from the east. Few finds of an archaeological nature were recorded within the site.
- 11.6.32. Shooting butts were present within the site varying from stone construction with encompassing grass embankments to simple timber barricades. It was noticeable that some of these timber shooting butts were in a poor state of repair while other timber barricades looked well maintained and are probably still in use.
- 11.6.33. Remains of farmsteads at Assets 5, 43 and 44 were visited during the walkover survey. These farmsteads are located within the valley on roughly flay ground. The Scheduled Alltlaigh farmstead (Asset 3) was also visited during the walkover survey.

Receptors Brought Forward for Assessment

Receptors Brought Forward for Assessment of Direct Effects

11.6.34. A total of 46 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the site. Their relative importance has been classified according to the method shown in **Table 11.2** and is discussed below. A summary is provided in **Table 11.6**.

Table 11.6 – Assets Brought Forward for Assessment of Direct Effects

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Description	Importance
2	Alltlaigh	Non-designated	Cairnfield	Negligible
3	Alltlaigh	Scheduled Monument	Farmstead	High
4	Carn Nan Clach Garbha	Non-designated	Farmstead	Low
5	Badnonan	Non-designated	Farmstead	Low
15	Cairnfield	Non-designated	Cairnfield	Negligible
43	E of Carn Nan Clach Garbha	Non-designated	Farmstead	Low
44	E of Carn Nan Clach Garbha	Non-designated	Building	Low
47 to 66 and 68 to 83	Shooting Butt	Walkover Survey Asset	Shooting Butt	Negligible
67	Boundary Dyke	Walkover Survey Asset	Boundary Dyke	Low
84	Boundary Marker	Walkover Survey Asset	Boundary Marker (Possible)	Low

11.6.35. The farmstead at Alltlaigh (Asset 3) is a Scheduled Monument representing a well-preserved later historic rural settlement with many of its architectural features intact. It is judged to be of High importance.

11.6.36. The farmsteads and buildings at Badnonan (Asset 5) and Carn Nan Clach Garbha (Assets 4, 43 and 44), the boundary dyke (Asset 67) and possible boundary marker stone (Asset 84) also represent later historic rural activity in the area. On the basis that they contribute to an understanding of the historic environment at a local level they are judged to be of Low importance.

11.6.37. The shooting butts (Assets 47 to 66 and 68 to 83) are representative of sporting activity in the area. They represent extremely common remains and are unlikely to provide any further information. The cairnfields (Assets 2 and 15) are suggested to be natural hummocks and unlikely to provide any information further to that currently recorded. As such, these assets are judged to be of Negligible importance.

Receptors Brought Forward for Assessment of Setting Effects

11.6.38. There are eight Scheduled Monuments and six Listed Buildings lying within the ZTV and, as all are designated heritage assets of high or medium importance, have been carried forward for detailed assessment. These assets are indicated in **Table 11.7**.

Table 11.7 – Assets Brought Forward for Assessment

Asset Number & Name	Designation	Distance to Nearest Proposed Turbine
Asset 3 Alltlaigh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig	Scheduled Monument	1.16 km north
Asset 17 Lochindorb castle	Scheduled Monument	3.97 km west-south-west
Asset 18 Aitnoch, cairn, hut circle & field system	Scheduled Monument	5.06 km west-south-west
Asset 19 Burnside, Bridge 300m W of	Scheduled Monument	2.82 km south-south-west
Asset 20 Dunearn, Fort 510m S of	Scheduled Monument	2.92 km south-south-west
Asset 22 Balnught, hut circle 1225m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	4.25 km south-east
Asset 23 Princess Stone, cross-slab 250m SSW of Glenferness House	Scheduled Monument	4.90 km south-south-west
Asset 24 Levratich, cairn 340m W of	Scheduled Monument	8.09 km south-south-west
Asset 29 Glenferness House	Listed Building - Category A	5.14 km south-south-west
Asset 30 Ardclach Bell Tower	Listed Building - Category A	8.01 km south-south-west
Asset 34 Dulsie Farmhouse, Dulsie Bridge	Listed Building - Category C	3.75 km south-south-west
Asset 35 Stables, Glenferness House	Listed Building - Category B	5.25 km south-south-west
Asset 36 Glenferness House Walled Garden and Gardener's House	Listed Building - Category B	5.31 km south-south-west
Asset 37 Gate Lodge, Gatepiers & Gates, Glenferness House	Listed Building - Category B	5.74k m south-south-west

11.7. Potential Effects

Construction

- 11.7.1. During construction, direct physical impacts could occur from site vegetation clearance, earthmoving operations, creation of the substation, track construction, and construction of all associated infrastructure (turbine bases, compounds, drainage etc.). Setting impacts may occur due to the introduction of construction machinery on-site, additional construction traffic and construction of compounds.
- 11.7.2. Given the nature of the above construction impacts, setting impacts are only likely to occur in close proximity to the proposed works. The closest designated asset to the site, Alltlaigh (Asset 3), lies 1.16 km south of the nearest turbine; no significant construction effects on its setting are anticipated. Any effects of construction activities upon setting would be temporary, short-term and reversible.
- 11.7.3. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid direct impacts on known heritage assets where possible. Two of the 45 non-designated assets that have been identified on the site could potentially be directly impacted by the Proposed Development (Assets 65 and 66)

(**Figure 11.1**). These assets both represent shooting butts and could be compromised by the upgrade of the existing track and creation of borrow pits.

- 11.7.4. Both assets are considered to be of Negligible importance and any impacts would be of negligible magnitude with no measurable loss of information content. These impacts would represent **negligible** level effects, which are **not significant**. As such, no mitigation is recommended.

Operation

- 11.7.5. Operational phase effects have the potential to impact upon the settings of assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Inventory Battlefields. There are no Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites within the Study Areas. ZTV analysis and mapping have been used to identify those assets that could potentially be affected by changes to their settings during the operational phase of the Proposed Development (refer to **Figure 11.2**) and the assets that have been carried forward for detailed assessment have been outlined in **Table 11.7**. The detailed assessments have included a review of the contextual characteristics of each asset using information drawn from their designation documentation, supplemented by observations on the morphology, condition and character of each asset and the nature of their settings made during site visits undertaken in April 2021.
- 11.7.6. With the exception of Alltlaoigh farmstead (Asset 3), Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) and Dunearn fort (Asset 20), on which the settings assessment found the Proposed Development would have a **moderate**, and therefore **significant**, effect, it was found that the effect of the Proposed Development upon the setting of the designated assets would range from **minor** to **negligible** and **not significant**. A summary of the effects is presented in **Table 11.8** in **Appendix 11.3**, which is followed by a detailed qualitative assessment for each asset. Given the potential significant effect upon Alltlaoigh farmstead (Asset 3), Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) and Dunearn fort (Asset 20) they are discussed below.

Alltlaoigh, farmstead 1990m NE of (Asset 3)

- 11.7.7. The Scheduled post-medieval farmstead complex of Alltlaoigh (Asset 3) is visible as upstanding remains in remote, open moorland on the west bank of the Allt Laoigh. The operational turbines of Tom Nan Clach Repowering are visible to the west of the farmstead complex. Although such remote locations often accommodate only temporary, summer settlement, the complexity of these remains, which include a kiln barn, is indicative of permanent residence. The setting of this monument relates to the surrounding moorland, the remoteness of which, at least in part, contributes to an understanding of the way most of the rural population lived and worked in the late-18th and early-19th century. It shows a type of settlement associated with upland dwelling, in a location that today would be considered unsustainable. The farmstead is judged to be of high sensitivity to change in its setting.
- 11.7.8. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be 1.16 km to the north, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible from the asset within its main viewshed. The Proposed Development turbines would be seen offset from the Tom Nan Clach turbines currently visible from the monument and due to their proximity would appear as much larger features within the wider open moorland setting of the farmstead (Heritage Viewpoint 1; refer to **Figure 6.56**). Although the turbines would be located within the elements that contribute to an understanding of the settlement's location, the Proposed Development would not materially impact the setting of the asset to such an extent that an understanding and appreciation of the monument, its cultural significance and its relationship to that setting would be diminished and, as such, it is judged that there would be a medium magnitude of setting impact from the Proposed Development. This would lead to a **moderate** level of effect, which is considered to be **significant** in EIA terms.
- 11.7.9. The Proposed Development would not adversely affect the ability to understand the strategic positioning of the farmstead adjacent to the Allt Laoigh burn within an upland setting. The key

relationship between the farmstead and adjacent land would remain appreciable and thus the integrity of its setting would not be affected.

Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17)

- 11.7.10. Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) comprises the Scheduled remains of a 13th century castle set on an island in the middle of Lochindorb Loch, located 290 m from its eastern shore. The castle was a key stronghold in the north of Scotland and is associated with several key historical figures; the Comyns of Badenoch and Edward I of England, and later Alexander Stewart (The Wolf of Badenoch) and the Black Douglasses. Following the death of Archibald Douglas at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455, a decision was made to dismantle the castle and it has lain ruinous and largely unaltered since. The castle survives as a stone built quadrilateral enclosure with round towers at its corners. The entrance gateway to the castle is placed within the east wall and gives access to a landing stage on the loch shore. The castle thus has a high associative value with numerous historical figures and is also of great importance to the study of medieval military and domestic architecture. The castle is depicted in numerous paintings from the late 19th and early 20th century. These paintings show varying views of the castle from a range of locations across the landscape and demonstrate that the castle has long been recognised for its scenic qualities. The castle thus also has a high aesthetic value.
- 11.7.11. Lochindorb Castle is located within a topographic bowl in the landscape, and its setting comprises the island, loch and gently sloping sides of the loch shore. The castle is a prominent feature within the loch and is highly visible when viewed across the landscape. The wider context of the castle comprises open moorland hills which rise most steeply to the west. Coniferous forest plantation is also located to the west of the loch and features in views of the castle in this direction. The operational turbines of Tom Nan Clach wind farm are visible to the west of the castle. To the north-east, the views include operational turbines at Berry Burn and Paul's Hill Wind Farm seen against a backdrop of moorland hills and, occasionally, skyline.
- 11.7.12. The setting of Lochindorb Castle, given its highly visible location within the loch and below much of the surrounding landform, contributes directly to an understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset as a high status strategic and defensive structure. The position of the island in the loch afforded the castle's occupants uninterrupted views of approaches across the loch from all directions, and its island setting allows for an appreciation of how the castle's position allowed its occupants to exert control over the adjacent land. The moorland hills in the wider landscape make some contribution to an understanding of the locational context of Lochindorb Castle and use of natural terrain in enhancing its defensibility. Lochindorb Castle is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- 11.7.13. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be approximately 3.97 km to the west-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible from the asset (Heritage Viewpoint 2; refer to **Figure 6.57**). Views of both the castle and the Proposed Development would be possible from various locations along the minor road which runs along the eastern shore of Lochindorb, connecting the A939 to the B9007. This road affords a range of sequential views towards the castle, dropping down to the northern shore of the loch, along the eastern shore and up onto higher land to the south-west of the loch. Heritage Viewpoint 4 (refer to **Figure 6.59**) from the north-eastern shore of the loch shows the turbines off set from views towards the castle with the turbines set clearly behind the low hills which slope down towards the loch shore. The clearest and closest view of the castle are afforded from the section of road on the loch side, approximately 290 m south-east of the Scheduled Monument. There are several passing places and informal laybys along this section. Visualisations produced from three of these locations (Heritage Viewpoints 3, 5 and 9 refer to **Figures 6.58, 6.60 – 6.64 and 6.68**) show that the Proposed Development would be visible in the same view as the castle from the loch shore but would be seen offset from the castle and would appear beyond the topographic bowl in which it is set. From these locations, the Proposed Development would be seen within a view already featuring wind turbine development against the skyline but would increase the spread of turbines visible in views towards the castle from the loch shore. The lower portions of the Proposed Development turbines would be hidden or partially backdropped

by hills. Depending upon the exact location on the shore from which the castle is viewed the tips of several turbines and some hubs would be visible against the skyline.

11.7.14. As the road continues south and then west it turns away from the loch shore, and the castle is lost from view behind trees and topography. Heritage Viewpoint 6 (refer to **Figure 6.65**) taken from the B9007, when the castle comes into view on approach from the south-west, shows that the Proposed Development is offset in views towards the castle from this approach and that it would also largely be hidden by the intervening landform. The Proposed Development would thus be visible in numerous views towards Lochindorb Castle from the loch shore. However, the turbines would be seen within the open moorland beyond the core setting of the castle, defined as the island, loch and sloping ground surrounding the loch. The Proposed Development would also be seen in a direction of view which already features wind turbine development. The existing views of turbines backdropping the castle do not currently affect the ability to understand or appreciate the castle in its setting. The Proposed Development would not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the location of the castle within a topographic bowl in the landscape, nor would it impede the ability of the viewer to understand its defensive advantages. Key views towards the castle from the loch shore, up and down the length of the road, would still be understandable and remain appreciable. However, there may be some effect on the current experience of the asset, as the Proposed Development would introduce relatively large modern features on the moorland hills, where previously development has been of a smaller scale. There is judged to be a medium magnitude of setting impact from the Proposed Development. Overall, this would lead to a **moderate** level of effect, which is considered to be **significant** in EIA terms.

11.7.15. The Proposed Development would not materially impact the setting of the asset such that an understanding and appreciation of the monument, its cultural significance and its relationship to that setting would be diminished. As such the integrity of the setting would not be impacted.

Dunearn, fort 510m S of (Asset 20)

11.7.16. The Scheduled Dunearn hill fort (Asset 20) is located on the summit of a prominent rocky outcrop east of the River Findhorn. The outcrop commands a strategic prominent position owing to its relatively isolated elevated location above the lower lying fertile land along the Findhorn valley and lends an associated prominence and strategic importance to the fort. The remains of two lines of defence around the perimeter of the fort can be traced although the interior is now featureless as a consequence of later ploughing. Although somewhat damaged by the ploughing of its interior, the monument is clearly legible within its current setting and its command of panoramic views across the surrounding landscape contributes to the understanding of its strategic placement. Its location allows clear views over the rich agricultural land in the Findhorn valley, contemporary settlement and key communication routes. Numerous operational turbines are also currently visible. The fort is of high relative sensitivity to changes in its setting.

11.7.17. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located approximately 2.92 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible from the asset. The turbines would occupy a considerable proportion of the wider setting of the fort (refer to **Figure 6.66**), although views of the turbines would be impeded to a degree in the summer months when deciduous trees would provide some screening. The magnitude of impact on the setting is judged to be medium. This would give a **moderate** level of effect, which is considered **significant** in EIA terms.

11.7.18. The strategic location of the fort on the summit of an outcrop which commands wide reaching views across the landscape would remain legible as would the core relationship between the fort and the Findhorn Valley. Existing views of turbines do not detract from an ability to understand and appreciate the setting of the fort. The Proposed Development would not reduce the ability to understand and appreciate the core setting relationships with the Findhorn valley and wider landscape and as such the integrity of the setting of the fort would not be affected by the Proposed Development.

Decommissioning

- 11.7.19. Detailed assessment of impacts on cultural heritage assets arising from the decommissioning phase have been scoped out of this assessment. A detailed assessment of the cultural heritage impacts of decommissioning the Proposed Development has not been undertaken as part of the EIA because: (i) the future baseline conditions (environmental and other developments) cannot be predicted accurately at this stage; (ii) the detailed proposals for decommissioning are not known at this stage, and (iii) the best practice decommissioning guidance methods will likely change during the lifetime of the Proposed Development.
- 11.7.20. In general, it is anticipated that direct impacts during the decommissioning phase would be limited and would only occur if new ground works are required beyond the areas disturbed during the original construction works and as such no significant direct effects are expected to arise from the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. All indirect operational effects upon the settings of designated assets would be reversed with the removal of the turbines following decommissioning, leading to a neutral and not significant effect.

11.8. Mitigation

- 11.8.1. National planning policies and planning guidance as well as the local planning policies require that account be taken of potential effects upon heritage assets by proposed developments and that where possible such effects are avoided. Where avoidance is not possible effects should be minimised or offset.

Development Design

- 11.8.2. The Landscape and Visual Assessment (**Chapter 6**) discusses the measures taken to reduce the appearance or visual presence of the turbines within the wider landscape. The Proposed Development has been designed to present a clearly structured, balanced arrangement which responds positively to key landscape features and local topography. Steps have been taken to promote a simple balanced composition that minimises overlapping turbines, skyline effects and back-grounding (see **Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design** for further details). Consideration has also been given to other design issues, including turbine colour, size and siting; the design and form of the substation building; and the alignment of access tracks to ensure these proposed features relate to the key characteristics of the landscape. As setting effects largely result from the visual presence of the turbines within the landscape the same mitigation measures apply to setting effects on cultural heritage assets.

Additional Mitigation and Enhancement

- 11.8.3. The known archaeological remains within the site are mostly of negligible or local cultural value, and furthermore, direct impacts of only negligible level effects are predicted on two heritage assets. However, given the presence of large zones of (generally shallow) peat moorland within the site there is a low probability that currently unknown buried remains might be disturbed by ground-breaking works on the site during construction. Accordingly, it is recommended that a representative proportion of these works, in areas of relatively greater archaeological potential, are subject to an archaeological watching brief during these works. The extent and location of such works would be agreed with THC Historic Environment Team. The purpose of such a watching brief would be to determine the presence, character, extent and significance of any currently unknown archaeological features or artefacts that may be disturbed by ground-breaking works.
- 11.8.4. The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland aims to 'enhance participation through encouraging greater access to and interpretation and understanding of the significance of the historic environment' (2014, 24). Accepting the significant impacts predicted upon the setting of Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) as a result of the Proposed Development; proposals for increasing access and interpretation to this asset are explored within the Outline Outdoor Access Plan for the Proposed Development (**Appendix 3.2**). This plan proposes to create a new public path, Dunearn Footpath, leading to a viewpoint from which there will be a view of

Lochindorb Castle from the north western side of Lochindorb (see **Figure 3.10**). There is currently no access to the loch or a view of the castle from the north western side and thus the construction of this path will create an opportunity to better understand and appreciate the wider setting of the castle and its relationships with the shores of loch. A stopping place will be constructed along the B9007 road which runs between the Proposed Development site and the adjacent woodland area and will be the starting point for the Dunearn Footpath. The Proposed Development would be set west of the path and the viewpoint and thus would not be visible in any views towards the castle from here. The new path will be sign posted / way marked and an interpretation panel will be provided at the viewpoint to give visitors information on Lochindorb and the history of Lochindorb Castle. The Outline Outdoor Access Plan will thus present an opportunity for people to 'enjoy, appreciate, learn from and understand Scotland's historic environment' as outlined in HEPS (HES 2019a; HEP2).

11.9. Residual Effects

Construction

- 11.9.1. As stated in **Paragraphs 11.7.1-11.7.3**, the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid direct impacts on known heritage assets where possible. Two non-designated assets (Assets 65 and 66) could potentially be directly impacted by the construction of Proposed Development, however at worst, these impacts would be **negligible**, and no mitigation is recommended. The residual impacts on known heritage assets during construction are therefore considered to be **not significant**.

Operation

- 11.9.2. As the mitigation measures taken to reduce setting impacts on designated cultural heritage assets have largely been implemented through the development design (as described in **Paragraphs 11.7.4-11.7.15**) and offset compensatory enhancement (**Paragraph 11.8.4**) the predicted residual impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets will be the same as assessed for the operational and cumulative effects.

Decommissioning

- 11.9.3. No significant residual impacts are anticipated.

11.10. Cumulative Effects

- 11.10.1. Cumulative effects relating to cultural heritage are for the most part limited to operational effects upon the settings of heritage assets. While there can in some rare cases, be cumulative direct effects, none are anticipated to result from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development. As such this assessment will consider the potential for cumulative effects upon the setting of heritage assets which have the potential to occur during the operational phase.
- 11.10.2. With regard to potential cumulative effects on cultural heritage assets, the assessment considers operational, consented and within-planning developments at distances up to 20 km from the Proposed Development. The locations of the cumulative developments are shown on **Figure 3.2** and **Figures 6.56 to 6.62** and **6.65 to 6.68**. Developments at the scoping stage, including Tom nan Clach Extension and Ourack, are not considered. Cumulative effects from the operational developments at Farr, Moy, Tom nan Clach Repowering, Hill of Glaschyle, Berry Burn and Paul's Hill I; consented/under construction developments at Glen Kyllachy, Cairn Dhuie and Paul's Hill II; and in planning developments at Cairn Dhuie and Clash Gour are included. While all have been considered, only those which contribute to, or have the possibility to contribute to, cumulative effects on specific heritage assets are discussed in detail in the text.
- 11.10.3. Cumulative effects have been considered for those assets where the effect upon setting from the Proposed Development alone has been judged to be of minor level or greater and/or for

assets which have been identified by consultees as requiring further assessment. This is because it is judged to be unlikely that cumulative effects upon the setting of those monuments which would be subject to low level effects (based on the Proposed Development itself) are unlikely to reach the EIA Regulation significance threshold. The assets considered for cumulative effects are detailed in **Table 11.9**.

Table 11.9 – Summary of Cumulative Effects

Asset Number	Receptor Name	Receptor Sensitivity	Cumulative Impact Magnitude (Adverse unless stated)	Level of Effect
3	Alltlaogh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig	High	Low	Minor
17	Lochindorb Castle	High	Low	Minor
18	Aitnoch, cairn, hut circle and field system 1400m SSE of	Medium	Low	Minor
20	Dunearn, fort 510m S of	High	Low	Minor
24	Levrattich, cairn 340m W of	Medium	Low	Minor
30	Ardclach Bell Tower	High	Low	Minor

11.10.4. The setting of the Alltlaogh farmstead (Asset 3) relates to the surrounding moorland, which was used for agricultural purposes. The farmstead has open views towards the Proposed Development. The operational development at Tom Nan Clach to the west is currently visible. Blade tips of the operational development at Cairn Duhie to the north are also visible (refer to **Figure 6.56**). Although the Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by a relatively large scale wind farm development, it would not materially impact the setting of the asset to such an extent that an understanding and appreciation of the monument, its cultural significance and its relationship to that setting would be diminished. The magnitude of cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of the cumulative impact would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.10.5. Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) is located within a topographic bowl in the landscape, and its setting comprises the island, loch and gently sloping sides of the loch shore. The castle is a prominent feature within the loch and is highly visible when viewed across the landscape. The wider context of the castle comprises open moorland hills which rise most steeply to the west. Coniferous forest plantation is also located to the west of the loch and features in views of the castle in this direction. The operational turbines of Tom Nan Clach wind farm are visible to the west of the castle (refer to **Figures 6.57 – 6.61 and 6.68**). To the north and north-east, the views over the castle from the B9007 include operational turbines at Cairn Duhie, Hill of Glaschyle, Berry Burn and Clash Gour seen against a backdrop of moorland hills and, occasionally, skyline (refer to **Figure 6.65**). The Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by relatively large scale wind farm development but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the relationship between the monument and its position in the landscape. The magnitude of the cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of the cumulative impact would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.10.6. The setting of Aitnoch, cairn, hut circle and field system (Asset 18) is principally that of Dorback Burn and Lochindorb. The operational developments of Tom nan Clach to the west, and Berry Burn and Paul's Hill I and II to the north-east are currently visible. The Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by relatively large scale wind farm development but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the relationship between the monument and its position in the landscape. The magnitude of

cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of cumulative effect would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.10.7. The setting of Dunearn hill fort (Asset 20) relates to its strategic prominent position of a relatively isolated elevated location above the lower lying fertile land along the Findhorn valley lending an associated prominence and strategic importance to the fort. Its location allows clear views over the rich agricultural land in the Findhorn valley, contemporary settlement and key communication routes. The operational turbines of Tom nan Clach are visible to the south-west (refer to **Figure 6.66**) and those of Hill of Glaschyle, Berry Burn and Paul's Hill I and II to the north-east and east. The Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by relatively large scale wind farm development but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the relationship between the monument and its position in the landscape. The magnitude of cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of cumulative effect would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.10.8. The setting of Levrattich, cairn 340m W of (Asset 24) relates to its elevated position with extensive views across, and from, the wider landscape. The operational turbines of Berry Burn are visible to the east. The Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by relatively large scale wind farm development but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the relationship between the monument and its position in the landscape. The magnitude of cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of cumulative effect would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.10.9. The setting of Ardclach Tower (Asset 30) relates to its relatively isolated and elevated position with views over the surrounding landscape. The operational turbines of Moy, and Tom nan Clach (refer to **Figure 6.67**), to the south-west, and Hill of Glaschyle, Berry Burn and Paul's Hill I and II to the east are currently visible. The Proposed Development would increase the proportion of the overall view that would be occupied by relatively large scale wind farm development but would not affect the observer's ability to understand the relationship between the monument and its position in the landscape. The magnitude of cumulative impact is judged to be low. The level of cumulative effect would be **minor** and **not significant**.

11.11. Summary

11.11.1. This chapter assesses the potential for direct and indirect effects on archaeological features and heritage assets resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

11.11.2. A total of 45 known non-designated heritage assets (Assets 2, 4-5, 43-44, and 47-86) and one Scheduled Monument (Asset 3) are situated within the site, all of which date to the post-medieval period and later. Two of the non-designated assets (Assets 65 and 66) could potentially be directly impacted by the construction of the Proposed Development. Both assets are considered to be of Negligible importance and impacts would at worst be of **negligible** effect. This is because the assets are of a common type with local interest only and there would not be a loss of information. As such, no mitigation is required.

11.11.3. Potential operational effects on settings of designated heritage assets within the 5 km and 10 km Study Areas have been considered in detail as part of this assessment. **Moderate** and **significant** effects have been predicted upon the settings of Allt Laoigh (Asset 3), Lochindorb (Asset 17) and Dunearn hill fort (Asset 20). **Minor** and **not significant** effects have been predicted upon the setting of the cairns at Aitnoch (Asset 18) and Levrattich (Asset 24), and Ardclach Bell Tower (Asset 30). **Negligible** and **not significant** effects have been predicted upon the settings of Burnside Bridge (Asset 19), Balnught hut circle (Asset 22), the Princess Stone (Asset 23), Glenferness House, Stables, Walled Garden and Gardener's House, and Gate Lodge, Gate Piers and Entrance Gates (Assets 29 and 35-37), and Dulsie Farmhouse (Asset 34).

11.11.4. The design of the Proposed Development has considered the presence and setting of the Scheduled Allt Laoigh (Asset 3) and Lochindorb (Asset 17) and sought to reduce impacts upon them through the proposed turbine placements. The possibility of cumulative effects has been considered and assessed and **no significant cumulative effects** have been identified.

Table 11.10 – Summary of Effects

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/Adverse
Construction/Decommissioning					
Potential direct impact on Assets 65 and 66	Negligible	Adverse	Toolbox talks; archaeological watching brief, if required by HET	Negligible	Adverse
Operation					
Effects of the setting of Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17)	Moderate level effect and significant	Adverse	Compensatory offset mitigation to improve access understanding and enjoyment through establishment of Dunearn Footpath.	Moderate level effect and significant	Adverse
Effects on the settings of designated assets (Assets 3and 20)	Moderate level effect and significant	Adverse	N/A	Moderate level effect and significant	Adverse
Effects on the settings of designated assets (Assets 18-19, 22-24, 29-30 and 34-37)	Negligible to minor level effect and not significant	Adverse	N/A	Negligible to minor level effect and not significant	Adverse
Cumulative					
On all assets	Minor	Adverse	N/A	Minor	Adverse

11.12. References

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 (c46). [Online]. London. The Stationery Office. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf
- British Geological Survey (BGS). (2021). Map viewer. Available at: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA). (2019 (Updated 2020)). *Code of Conduct* Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>
- CIfA. (2019). *Regulations for professional conduct*. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Regulations%20for%20professional%20conduct%20May%202019.pdf>
- CIfA. (2017 (Updated 2020)). *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* Available at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf
- CIfA. (2014 (Updated 2020)). *Standard and guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment*. Available at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GCommissioning_1.pdf
- CNPA. (2017) Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2017-2022 Available at: https://cairngorms.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/170707CNPPP17-22FINAL_SinglePage.pdf
- Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act, 2011 (Full) [Online]. London. The Stationery Office. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/3/pdfs/asp_20110003_en.pdf
- HES. (2020). *Managing Change in the Historic Environment*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>
- HES. (2019a). *Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/>
- HES. (2019b) *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>
- HES (2019c). *Scotland's Listed Buildings*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=34c90cb9-5ff3-45c3-8bc3-a58400fcbc44>
- ICOMOS (2013) *The Burra Charter 2013: Article 1.2*. Available at: <https://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>
- ICOMOS (2005). *Xi'an Declaration*. Available at: <https://www.icomos.org/xian2005/xian-declaration>.
- IEMA (2017) Environmental Impact Assessment Guide Available at: <https://www.iema.net/document-download/7014>
- National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2000/10/pdfs/asp_20000010_en.pdf
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997, (c9). [Online]. London. The Stationery Office. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/pdfs/ukpga_19970009_en.pdf
- Ordnance Survey (OS) Name Book (1869). *Scotlands Places- OS1/22/1/86*. Available at: <https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/nairnshire-os-name-books-1869/nairnshire-volume-01/86>
- The Highland Council (THC). (2016). *Onshore Wind Energy: supplementary guidance*. Available at: https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/18793/onshore_wind_energy_supplementary_guidance_november_2016

THC. (2015). *Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan*. Available at:

file:///C:/Users/lisa.bird/Downloads/NEW_IMFLDP_web.pdf

THC. (2013). *Supplementary Guidance/ Historic Environment Strategy*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/factsheet/2018/06/highland-council-planning-authority-core-documents/documents/highland-historic-environment-strategy-pdf/highland-historic-environment-strategy-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/Highland%2BHistoric%2BEnvironment%2BStrategy.pdf>

THC. (2012). *Highland-Wide Local Development Plan*. Available at:

[file:///C:/Users/lisa.bird/Downloads/Highland wide Local Development Plan%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/lisa.bird/Downloads/Highland wide Local Development Plan%20(2).pdf)

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, (c8). [Online]. London. The Stationery Office.

Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/pdfs/ukpga_19970008_en.pdf

Scotland's Soils (N.d). National soil map of Scotland. Available at:

https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1

Scottish Government (2014a) *Scottish Planning Policy*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/>

Scottish Government (2014b) *Our Place In Time - The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland*

Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2014/03/place-time-historic-environment-strategy-scotland/documents/00445046-pdf/00445046-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00445046.pdf?forceDownload=true>

Scottish Government (2011) *PAN2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/>

Scottish Natural Heritage (2012). *Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy*

Developments. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/guidance-assessing-cumulative-impact-onshore-wind-energy-developments> (as updated by NatureScot in 2021)

Scottish Natural Heritage & Historic Environment Scotland (SNH & HES). (2018). *Environmental*

Impact Assessment Handbook v5. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>.

Appendix 11.1 Heritage Assets Gazetteer Report

This page is intentionally blank.

Asset Number	1
Asset Name	Allt Bad An Lasgair Bridge
Type of Asset	Bridge (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93NW 8.01
HER Number	MHG34406
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	294660
Northing	836630
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 139876 NH93NW 8.01 9466 3663. This modern bridge over the Allt Bad an lasgair Burn is on the route of the military road, which is following the line of the B 9007 in this area. Visited by OS (no date).

Asset Number	2
Asset Name	Allt Laoigh
Type of Asset	Cairnfield (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93SW 1
HER Number	MHG7180
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	292100
Northing	832700
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 15476 NH93SW 1 921 327. NH 921 327. There is a group of about twenty-four small cairns situated on sloping ground E of the Allt Laoigh. (For discussion on the period and purpose of monuments of this type, see NT05SE 3.) RCAHMS 1978, visited 1978. The area of the above map reference is naturally hummocky ground. There are no cairns of any description. Visited by OS (J M) 29 January 1981. References RCAHMS. (1978f) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

The archaeological sites and monuments of Nairn District, Highland Region, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 5. Edinburgh. Page(s): 13, No. 77 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC(5)

Asset Number	3
Asset Name	Alltlaigh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig
Type of Asset	Secular: settlement, including deserted and depopulated and townships
NRHE Number	SM11878; NH93SW 6
HER Number	MHG7176
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	292226
Northing	832909
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>SM11878 Canmore ID: 15481</p> <p>Description The monument comprises a post-medieval rural settlement, visible as upstanding ruins. It lies in moorland on the W bank of the tributary Allt Laoigh (meaning 'Brook of the Calf'), approximately 1.5km NW of Loch Ille Mhor, at around 350m above sea level.</p> <p>The monument consists of five structures (one of which is a kiln barn) and an enclosure. The kiln barn is to the N of the complex and is orientated NNW-SSE. It measures 17.5m by 4.5m and has an internal partition to the NNW and a kiln to the SSE. The internal partition creates a small room that measures approximately 4.5m by 4.5m. The kiln bowl has an internal diameter of 2.7m and is 0.58m in depth, while the kiln walls measure approximately 1m in width at the top. The second structure consists of coarsely built wall-footings, is rectangular and measures 12.5m by 4.8m. The walls are approximately 1m wide. The third structure, is orientated NE-SW, and measures 17.5m by 5m. It includes identifiable architectural features such as internal walls, door lintels, cruck-frame slots, a bedneuk and niche. This structure is very well preserved and the walls stand to a maximum height of 1.8m with a width of 0.7m. The fourth structure is also rectangular and consists of coarsely built wall footings. It is orientated NW-SE and measures 15m by 6m. The fifth structure is rectangular and measures 17m by 4.3m. The walls are 0.7m in width, stand to 0.5m high on average and consist of 3-4 courses. The structure has an internal wall partition 9m from the NE end and a possible entrance in the most southerly compartment on the NW wall. In general this structure is well built, although still coarser in build than the third structure. The enclosure is roughly rectangular with slightly curved walls.</p> <p>The monument is a later historic rural settlement in high rough pasture and moorland. The Ordnance Survey First Edition map dating to 1871-5 describes it as 'in ruins' at this time. It is therefore likely to date to the early 19th century. Although the remoteness of the location in an area where the elements would have been harsh may suggest that this was a temporary residence in summer months, the complexity of the structures indicates that it is likely that this was a permanent residence. The third structure was the main dwelling and was surrounded by barns and other working structures, such as the kiln barn and the livestock enclosure to the south. The fifth structure may have been a secondary residence. There is also evidence of a head dyke and possible rig and furrow in the surrounding landscape, which would suggest that the inhabitants of this small farmstead or croft grew crops as well as farmed livestock. It is likely that the kiln barn is a corn drying kiln, which would have been used to dry grain before grinding.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular shape on plan, to include the visible remains described</p>

above and an area around in which evidence for their construction and use is likely to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: This is a well-preserved later historic rural settlement with many of its architectural features intact. Many of its elements would add to our understanding of rural settlement in the late 18th and early 19th century. The monument also has the archaeological potential to add to our understanding of farming, housing construction, and general living conditions in the post-medieval period prior to the Clearances in the Highland region.

Contextual characteristics: This monument is representative of the way the majority of the rural population lived and worked in the late 18th and early 19th century and shows a type of settlement that is associated with upland dwelling, in a location that would be perceived today as unsustainable. The monument exemplifies a complex settlement pattern associated with historical influences such as land tenure and population growth. It has the potential to allow us to add to our understanding of the differing types of settlement pattern throughout upland, lowland and marginal areas. It allows us to understand how people in the 19th century worked within the limitations of the landscape and how they adapted to accommodate those limitations.

Associative characteristics: Changes in the political climate in the second half of the 19th century, such as the Highland Clearances and the Industrial Revolution, caused major population movement and meant that many of these types of rural dwellings became unoccupied during the late 19th century. The archaeological potential of the monument may add to our understanding of the abandonment of this type of rural settlement.

National Importance

The complexity and preservation of this site has the potential to add to our understanding of later historic rural settlement both in the Highlands and in wider Scotland. The retention of structural and architectural elements to a marked degree will provide information about how these settlements were constructed and how each element was important to surviving in an upland environment during this period. This type of settlement is integral to understanding how the landscape was used historically and how it was perceived by the people in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Bibliography

RCAHMS record this monument as NH96SW 6. It is recorded in the Highland Council SMR as NH93SW0003.

References:

RCAHMS, 1978, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NAIRN DISTRICT, HIGHLAND REGION, The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland Series No 5, Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Canmore Entry:

NH93SW 6 9222 3290

At least four dry-stone buildings, one of them a kiln-barn, and several enclosures.

OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 2nd ed. (1906), sheet xiii NW; RCAHMS 1978, Visited May 1978

A farmstead, comprising four unroofed buildings and one unroofed structure which is annotated as a lime kiln are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire, Elginshire, Inverness-shire 1871-4-5, sheet xiii). Three unroofed buildings of which one is L-shaped with three compartments and length of wall are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 8 August 1996

References

RCAHMS. (1978f) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Nairn District, Highland Region, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 5. Edinburgh. Page(s): 19, No. 145 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC(5)

Asset Number	4
Asset Name	Carn Nan Clach Garbha
Type of Asset	Farmstead
NRHE Number	NH93SW 5
HER Number	MHG7177
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	293630
Northing	834420
Parish	
Council	
Description	The fragmentary remains of a former farm comprising two buildings, two enclosures and a small kiln-barn; all are of dry-stone construction. RCAHMS 1978, visited May 1978.

Asset Number	5
Asset Name	Badnonan
Type of Asset	Farmstead
NRHE Number	NH93SW 4
HER Number	MHG7178
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	291740
Northing	834430
Parish	
Council	
Description	A modern cottage stands amid the footings of two dry-stone farm buildings and associated enclosures.

OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 2nd ed. (1906), sheet xiii NW; RCAHMS 1978, Visited May 1978.

Asset Number	6
Asset Name	Rhilean Burn
Type of Asset	Farmstead (Period unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93NW 7
HER Number	MHG26505
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	291200
Northing	838700
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID 116101
	NH93NW 7 912 387
	What may be a farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-5-6, sheet xi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).
	Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 August 1996

Asset Number	7
Asset Name	Carn Bad A'churaich
Type of Asset	Cairn (Period unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93NW 3
HER Number	MHG7282
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	294260
Northing	838440
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 15473
	NH93NW 3 9426 3844.
	NH 942 384. Carn Bad a' Churaich: The remains of this small burial-cairn measure about 5.7m in diameter and stand 0.3m in height.
	RCAHMS 1978, visited 1978.
	The name "Carn Bad a' Churaich" appears on OS maps at NH 9617 3765, and according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB), applies to "a large round hill, crossed by the Nairn / Moray boundary."
	The remains of the cairn are at NH 9426 3844 on a rise. It measures some 6.0m in diameter and is little more than 0.1m high. The periphery is discernible as a slight, heather-covered ridge of

stones; the body content shows as a scant spread of rounded and angular stones protruding through a level cover of turf.

Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (J M) 29 February 1981.

GIS spatial data created 2018 based on OS Master Map. <1>

Name Book 1869.

The remains of the cairn are at NH 9426 3844 on a rise. It measures some 6.0m in diameter and is little more than 0.1m high. The periphery is discernible as a slight, heather-covered ridge of stones; the body content shows as a scant spread of rounded and angular stones protruding through a level cover of turf.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (J M) 29 February 1981.

Asset Number	8
Asset Name	Reeskie
Type of Asset	Farmstead (Period unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93NE 8
HER Number	MHG7185
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295580
Northing	837100
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 15470
	NH93NE 8 9558 3710
	Farm consisting of at least two dry-stone buildings.
	OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet xi;
	RCAHMS 1978, visited May 1978
	A farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings, one of which has an attached enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-5-6, sheet xi) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).
	Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 August 1996

Asset Number	9
Asset Name	Reeskie
Type of Asset	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)

NRHE Number	NH93NE 29
HER Number	MHG26510
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295600
Northing	836500
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 116107
	First Edition Survey Project (FESP)
	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-5-6, sheet xi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).
	Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 August 1996

Asset Number	10
Asset Name	Bog Feoir
Type of Asset	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93NE 11
HER Number	MHG22263
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295600
Northing	836500
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 108311
	No description

Asset Number	11
Asset Name	Duthil - Dulsie Bridge Military Road
Type of Asset	Military Road (18th Century)
NRHE Number	NH93NW 8
HER Number	MHG34405
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	294710
Northing	837000
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 139875

NH93NW 8.00 from 9499 3521 9414 3999. MR 27 (formerly Lin 502 [part of]).

NH93NW 8.01 9466 3663 Bridge.

The military road heads N through an area of moor and peat bog on the line of the B 9007.

W Taylor 1976.

NH 9499 3521 to NH 9418 3884 modern road on line.

NH 9454 3636 to NH 9468 3683 abandoned section - heather-covered metalled track 6m wide between flanking banks, terminating in bog.

NH 9466 3663 modern bridge (NH93NW 8.01).

NH 9418 3884 to NH 9414 3997 heather-covered metalled carriageway 6.5m wide.

NH 9414 3997 to NH 9414 3999 no trace.

Visited by OS 25 February 1971.

The military road continues N on the line of the B 9007 as far as NH 9418 3888, where a section of road is visible heading due N across the moor from a junction with the B 9007. It takes the form of a well-defined heather-covered track running between flanking banks.

M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/7.

Asset Number	12
Asset Name	Duthil - Dulsie Bridge Military Road
Type of Asset	Military Road (18th Century)
NRHE Number	NH93NE 32
HER Number	MHG34404
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295020
Northing	835110
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID: 139871

NH93NE 32 from 9501 3500 to 9500 3521. MR 27 (formerly Lin 502 [part of]).

The military road continues to follow the line of the B 9007.

W Taylor 1976.

The military road continues on a line N overlaid by the B 9007.

M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/7.

Asset Number	13
Asset Name	Lochindorb
Type of Asset	Milestone (19th Century)
NRHE Number	NH93SE 14
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295001
Northing	835012
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Canmore ID: 354392</p> <p>Field Visit (25 October 2009)</p> <p>This milestone stands 0.84m high on the W verge of the B9007 public road a few meters N of the turn off to Lochindorb Castle. Roughly triangular on plan, it comprises a rounded rear face (0.4m broad) and two converging faces that front the road; the top of the stone drops at an angle towards the road. Both the front faces bear illegible black-painted writing on what was originally a white background. The granite pillar is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Elgin 1874, Sheet XXIX), which notes that it stood 17 miles from Nairn and 18 miles from Forres.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 October 2009.</p>

Asset Number	14
Asset Name	Duthil - Dulsie Bridge Military Road
Type of Asset	Military Road (18th Century)
NRHE Number	NH93SE 13
HER Number	MHG34403
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	295010
Northing	834900
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Canmore ID 139868</p> <p>NH93SE 13 from 9500 3498 to 9501 3499. MR 27 (formerly Lin 502 [part of]).</p> <p>The military road continues to follow the line of the B 9007. W Taylor 1976.</p> <p>The military road continues on a line overlaid by the B 9007. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/7.</p>

Asset Number	15
---------------------	----

Asset Name	Badnonan
Type of Asset	Cairnfield (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NH93SW 2
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	291400
Northing	833300
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID 15477
	NH93SW 2 914 333.
	NH 914 333. There is small cluster of cairns measuring up to 4m in diameter and 0.5m in height about 1.1km SSW of Badnonan. (For discussion on the period and purpose of monuments of this type, see NT05SE 3.) RCAHMS 1978, visited 1978.
	There are no cairns of any description at the above map reference or in the vicinity.
	Visited by OS (J M) 29 January 1981.

Asset Number	16
Asset Name	Leonach
Type of Asset	Farmstead (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	NH93SW 3
HER Number	MHG7179
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	290770
Northing	834000
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	Canmore ID 15478
	NH93SW 3 9077 3400
	Farm consisting of three, or possibly four, dry-stone buildings, one of them a kiln-barn, with numerous enclosures and a large area of cleared ground.
	OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet xiii; RCAHMS 1978, visited by RCAHMS May 1978
	What may be a township, comprising one partially roofed long building, three unroofed long buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire, Elginshire, Inverness-shire 1871-4-5, sheet xiii). Five unroofed buildings of which three are sub-divided and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).
	Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 8 August 1996

Asset Number	17
Asset Name	Lochindorb Castle
Type of Asset	Castle (Medieval)
NRHE Number	SM1231; NH93NE 1
HER Number	MHG6778
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	297450
Northing	836320
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	SM1231 Canmore ID: 15463 NH93NE 1 9745 3632

(NH 9745 3532) Lochindorb Castle (NR) (In Ruins)
Human Remains found AD 1866 (NAT)
OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1900)

Substantial remains of a 13th century island castle of enceinte comprising a large quadrilateral curtained enclosure with angles strengthened by round towers of comparatively slight projection. No special arrangements appear to have been made for the defence of the entrance gateway, which is centrally placed in the east wall and gives access to a landing stage on the loch shore.

A peculiarity of the site is a forewall on the south possibly a 14th century basse-court addition, with its own port-cullis gateway but with no access to the inner court. Traces of a range of buildings along with south wall of the main enclosure are still discernable, and the most westerly is known as 'The Chapel'. Lochindorb was a stronghold of the Comyns Lords of Badenoch and was captured by Edward I in 1303 and again by his son, who strengthened it, a few years later. From 1372 it was occupied by 'The Wolf of Badenoch', Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who died in 1394 [1405 has also been suggested as his date of death]. It was ordered, by royal mandate, to be destroyed in 1458, having been fortified against the king, but the walls still stand to almost full height.

The Statistical Account (OSA, 1793) quotes local opinion as saying that the castle is built on an artificial island - apparently confirmed by the appearance of great rafts, or planks of oak, by the beating of the water against the old walls.

Ordnance Survey name book (ONB, 1871) gives no further information on the human remains found in 1866.

OSA 1793; Name Book 1871; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887-92; J G Dunbar 1966.

(Lochindorb Castle, 10.4km NW of Grantown-on-Spey). Island stronghold in the loch of the same name. The surrounding hills, now bare, were well wooded in the Middle Ages, when the position between two relatively easy routes from Strathspey to the Moray Firth was of some strategic significance.

The castle is first recorded during the Wars of Independence when Sir John ('the Black') Comyn died there in 1300. Three years later it was occupied for ten days by Edward I. In 1336 the castle, then housing the widow of David, Earl of Atholl, to whom it had passed by descent from the Comyns, was besieged by Sir Andrew de Moray, Warden of Scotland, and relieved by Edward III. After the victory of the pro-Bruce party, Lochindorb was forfeited to the Crown and then, in 1371, granted by Robert II to his son Alexander, the 'Wolf of Badenoch'. By 1455 the castle was in the hands of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, whose purportedly treasonable acts included

its garrisoning and fortification against the King. The next year, after Douglas's defeat and death at Arkinholm, Lochindorb was again forfeited to the Crown and this time ordered to be slighted, the work of dismantling its defences being entrusted to the Thane of Cawdor. Since then, it has been left as a ruin.

The site, an island about 320m from the E shore of the loch, seems substantially natural, but 18th-century reports that 'Great rafts, or planks of oak' were occasionally exposed suggest that it has been strengthened by piles. The main part of the castle seems to be late 13th century, probably built for Sir John Comyn. It consists of a curtain wall (about 5.5m high to the rampart) enclosing an irregular quadrangle of about 46.3 by 38.4m, the N side being considerably longer than the S and the E side sharply angled in consequence. The battlements, which were presumably removed in the dismantling of the 1450's, seem to have risen flush with the wall below. At each corner there has been a two-storey-and-attic tower (the NW and SW being partly and the SE almost wholly demolished), shallow D-plans at the S, almost round projections at the N, each with a diagonal wall cutting across one of the enclosure's internal corners. The towers have been entered from the courtyard; no evidence of stairs inside them so the upper floors must have been reached by ladders. In the curtain walls' thickness beside the two N and SW towers are garderobes, the SW having been two-storeyed with a wooden projection to the outside. All this is built of random granite and whinstone rubble brought to a level course about every 1.8m by flat pinnings; bulging battered base all round. The towers have oblong windows; in the NE and SW are also long fish-tailed slits. In the W wall, a (blocked) low postern gate. The principal entrance has been in the middle of the N wall, where it faces a small cove. Outside the 13th-century castle, both on this N side and also on the E, was a sizeable amount of land, perhaps originally enclosed by a stockade; if enclosed from the start, the gateway in the E wall may be original.

Soon after the completion of this quadrangular castle of enclosure, it was enlarged by the building of an outer curtain wall enclosing land on the N side to the E of the main entrance and also on the E side (ie: the area perhaps originally fenced by a stockade). This wall's masonry is almost identical to that of the original castle but is not bonded with it and lacks a battered base. In this outer court's NW part has been a hall (mostly demolished), its S side provided by the N wall of the 13th century castle into which have been cut crude sockets for the joists of the main floor at about 1.5m above the ground. There are sizeable (blocked) windows in the W gable. Near the N end of the E wall of the outer curtain, there are the remains of a gateway (which is said to have had a depressed arch) with grooves for a portcullis.

Inside the 13th-century quadrangle, there are the remains of a range of buildings set against the E wall; these may be early 15th century. Probably contemporary with their erection has been the rebuilding with smaller stones of the top parts of the NE tower and E curtain.

J Gifford 1992.

In August 1993 the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology (STUA) carried out preliminary underwater investigation in the area around the castle following the discovery of artefacts and the recognition of structures during diving by Mr K McComiskie and others. The loch reaches a maximum depth of about 17m, has an average depth of 4m, and is shallower than this over about half its area.

Underwater survey around the main island suggested that the mound may have been artificially constructed before the construction of the castle, no bedrock being apparent either on the island or in the surrounding waters. On the W side of the island, the underwater profile is a gentle slope which gradually merges with the loch bed. Many of the stones that make up the mound appear to have been artificially deposited, but their wide range in size and type may point to a natural origin. On the S and E sides, the mound has far more of an artificial appearance, the angle of slope being steeper and the stones more homogenous, as has been noted around artificial islands in Loch Tay.

The submerged area to the N of the island displays features (specifically, fallen walls) which are clearly man-made, but is otherwise more like the W side than the S and E. The loch bed slopes away gently on this side, layers of natural clay being apparent.

The walls off the N side of the island were planned and drawn. Their date, function and origin remain uncertain but they may incorporate the remains of one of the curtain walls that were demolished in 1458 or, alternatively, represent another feature, specifically a landing-stage or

small harbour or the robbed remains of a pre-castle structure. A large oak beam was found projecting from the loch bed near the submerged walls and may be one of those noted in the Old Statistical Account. The suggested existence of an earlier crannog cannot be substantiated.

Clearly-defined ridges of sand and gravel were observed between the island and the E shore of the loch and initially thought to be the remains of a causeway or similar structure; their situation at a minimum depth of 3m underwater makes this improbable and they display little evidence of artificial construction. They are thus assumed to be of natural, presumably glacial, origin.

Two stone balls were found during examination of these features and another three later. They measure between 0.24 and 0.28m in diameter, are apparently of granite and were all found between 25 and 30m from the shore. They were most probably fired as stone shot from a trebuchet during Sir Andrew Murray's siege of 1335.

A trench 1m square was laid out and a small area within this excavated off the NE corner of the island in an area from which Mr McComiskie lifted a large storage jar in 1992. Within the loose silt that had fallen into the hole since the removal of the pot, there were found small pieces of wood (some with cut-marks), a few fragments of burnt peat, and other comminuted burnt material. The stratigraphic sequence was found to comprise fine, mobile silt (context 001) overlying a slightly thicker and more sticky sediment (context 002) which contained weeds and appeared to have been naturally deposited. A fragment of a pot-handle was also found but left in situ. Beneath context 002 there was a layer (context 003) which is characterised by black specks, pieces of charcoal, burnt peat and fragments of cut wood and appears to represent a period of habitation. By contrast, context 001 is evidently transitory, mobile and, therefore, modern while context 002 (which measures about 50mm in thickness) is related to a period of occupation of the island. Context 003, therefore, must represent either an earlier phase of castle occupation or the occupation of the island before the construction of the castle.

The jar that was recovered in 1992 is believed to be contemporary with the 15th century occupation of the castle, and is displayed in Inverness Museum. The four fragments of handle found nearby are different from it, and need not be chronologically related.

A few planks and a knee from a small boat were found in shallow water to the E of the island; they were not deeply embedded in the loch bottom and may be associated with the second layer of sticky silt noted in the trench, or may be associated with the pottery fragments. The significance of fragments of bone and a perforated stone found in no clear association (the latter off the SE side of the island) remains unclear.

The demonstration (or otherwise) of pre-castle occupation remains the major topic of interest, the following proposals for further study being made accordingly:

1. examination and radiocarbon dating of timber fragments from contexts 002 and 003
2. bathymetric and remote sensing (sonar/sub-bottom profiling) survey of the loch
3. detailed study of the submerged forest and peat bank at the S end of the loch
4. excavation of the area around the fallen walls and oak beam to establish their relationship with the castle
5. excavation of [random] areas of the loch-bed, of the area around the finds and across one or more of the ridges.

NMRS, MS/974/4.

The 1974 edition of the OS 1:10,000 map notes the winter water level of Lochindorb as being at an altitude of 295m above Newlyn datum in 1965.

Information from RCAHMS (RJC), 7 October 1998.

Asset Name	Aitnoch,cairn,hut circle & field system
Type of Asset	Hut Circle (Neolithic to Late Iron Age - 4000 BC to 560 AD), Field System (Undated), Clearance C
NRHE Number	SM4362; NH93NE 5
HER Number	MHG17640
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	298539
Northing	838327
Parish	Edinkillie
Council	Highland
Description	SM4362 Canmore ID: 15467 NH93NE 5 985 383

At NH 9857 3830 on a gentle SE-facing slope is a denuded circular stone-walled hut visible as a raised platform about 8.0m in diameter. There are traces of walling around the NE arc. The entrance is not evident. The hut occurs near the SE edge of a small contemporary field system marked by stone clearance heaps and a few lynchets, with fields averaging about 20.0m x 10.0m.

Inconspicuously placed amongst the clearance heaps at NH 9850 3834 is a probably contemporary cairn with a kerb of contiguous stones on edge visible intermittently around the perimeter. It measures 8.0m in diameter and is 0.5m high. The centre has been howked, but probably not sufficiently to disturb the burial.

Hut and cairn surveyed at 1/10,560.

Scheduled.

The monument consists of a hut circle, cairn and field system. The hut circle is visible as a platform: a low flat topped knoll 8mm in diameter projecting from a gentle slope of SE aspect, near the SE edge of a field system marked by stone clearance heaps and some lynchets, with the fields averaging about 10m x 20m. Among the clearance heaps is a cairn 8m in diameter and about 0.5m high. It has a low kerb composed of slabs up to 0.8m long and best visible to the SE.

To the east, the ground falls to the Dorback Burn; to the SW it falls to the burn and then slopes on down to a large loch. To the WSW of the area is slightly improved pasture, now wet and rough, and beyond that is scrub woodland.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is important as a well defined and self contained land use unit with co-occurring house, cairn and field systems. So far as the author is aware, no excavations of this type of round house have been published and its dating must rest on the kerbed cairn which is more likely to be of the 2nd millenium BC than the 1st millenium or 3rd millenia BC.

Asset Number	19
Asset Name	Burnside Bridge
Type of Asset	Road Bridge (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	SM11832; NH94SW 21
HER Number	MHG34539

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	294376
Northing	840240
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	SM11832 Canmore ID: 141371

The monument is a military-road bridge, surviving as upstanding structural remains, which once spanned Tomlachlan Burn to the W of Burnside.

The bridge, a single span constructed in stone, is now disused. It is isolated in a pasture field, the river having changed its course and the modern road passing close by to the N, on a slightly modified route to the original path of Wade's road. The bridge measures 25m in length, surviving to a height of 4.6m. The voussoir and soffit of the bridge are complete, although little of the parapet and upper spandrels remain. There is evidence of alteration on the E edge of the bridge, and the revetting of the SW wall of the bridge has been merged into the modern bridge revetting.

The bridge was part of a section of the Corgarff to Fort George military road that was built following a recommendation in a memorial on the state of the Highlands presented to George I in 1724 by Lord Lovat. Following inspection of the area by Major-General George Wade later that year, Wade advocated the re-establishment of Highland companies, the construction of a number of forts, and the provision of a boat on Loch Ness. The construction of a network of roads to enable rapid troop movement was an essential concomitant of this proposal. Wade was soon afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief of North Britain, and the first of the network of roads was being built in 1725.

By 1809 the road was showing signs of decay, and the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges said it had been constructed 'without regard to the rugged nature of the country', following which there was extensive reconstruction.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, to include the bridge and an area around in which evidence for its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The area is bounded on the S by a modern fence, and on the W by the current path of Tomlachlan Burn. The section of modern bridge which abuts the SW edge of the bridge, and the modern fenceline are specifically excluded from scheduling, to allow for maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological and historical significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: The main structural elements of the bridge are well preserved. The state of preservation has benefited from the diversion of the road across a modern bridge.

Contextual characteristics: The bridge provides a valuable insight into the relationship between the early 18th-century military roads and the Highland landscape through which they ran.

Associative characteristics: The 18th century 'pacification' of the Highlands, in response to the Jacobite threat, and the Rising of 1715 in particular, resulted in a network of fortifications and roads that are an important feature of the early modern history of what had come to be known as North Britain. Although now divorced from the road which it served, the bridge represents an important element of this network. Its direct association with General Wade adds to its interest.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a bridge crossing

dating from the earlier 18th-century 'pacification' of the Highlands.

Asset Number	20
Asset Name	Dunearn
Type of Asset	Fort (Prehistoric), Vitrified Stone (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	SM2470; NH94SW 1
HER Number	MHG7083
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	293242
Northing	840674
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	SM2470 Canmore ID 15497

Dunearn, a fort, timber-laced according to Feachem (1963), occupies level S-shaped summit of a wooded hill named Doune.

It measures about 245m NE-SW by maximum of some 45 m transversely, within two ruinous, turf-covered walls whose character and content of small stones and the fact that facing stones are nowhere evident suggest that they were timber-laced. According to Feachem, patches of vitrification can be seen in the inner wall, particularly in SE sector, but none was seen during field investigation. The inner wall conforms to lip of the summit of hill and is spread to about 4m. The outer wall, visible as a stony scarp averaging some 3.5m wide, is separated from inner by a terrace at the most 3m wide and generally only 1.5m wide. As it is unlikely that two walls would be built so close together and as at no point around the circumference can it be seen that either wall has tumbled over the other, it seems probably that they represent one structure, with a central stabilising wall of timbers, but only excavation can qualify this. A gap in NE may be an entrance or a mutilation, but main entrance was probably at easiest approach in S where there is a gap in walls at head of an ill-defined track which leads obliquely up slope from SW. This track is possibly original approach but has undoubtedly been used for access to cultivate interior of fort which was ploughed until 1906 (Feachem 1963) and is now featureless. Down the slope to S of entrance, the hillside appears to have been scarped in two places for distances of about 70m, and around W slopes are traces of a terrace. These may be remnants of outworks defending the more vulnerable slopes. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (A A) 23 February 1971.

A small piece of iron slag, picked up on slope of this fort, has been retained by finder. I Keillar 1974.

The monument comprises the remains of a later prehistoric fort, visible as a series of turf-covered walls around the contours of a rocky outcrop. The monument was first scheduled in 1964 and is being rescheduled in order to clarify the extent of the scheduling.

The monument measures around 245 m from NE to SW by 45 m transversely, within two ruinous turf-covered walls. The inner wall conforms to the lip of the summit of the hill and is spread to about 4 m. The outer wall, visible as a stony scarp averaging some 3.5 m wide, is separated from the inner by a terrace which varies in width from 1.5 to 3 m. Given the close proximity of each, it is likely that these walls form the remains of a single timber-laced rampart. In 1963 the archaeologist Feachem recorded signs of vitrification on the SE sector of the 'inner' wall. Although vegetation obscures this area today, any vitrification is likely to have been the result of intense fire.

A gap in the NE may mark an entrance to the fort, however it is likely that the main entrance

was located to the S, where the approach is easier. A gap in the walls at the head of a rough track which leads up the slope from the SW may represent the original approach. However, it is likely also to have been utilised in recent history, during cultivation of the interior of the fort, which took place until 1906. As a result of cultivation, the centre of the fort is now featureless. Downslope to the S of the entrance, there is evidence of scarping in two places. On the W slopes, traces of terracing can be seen. These may represent the remnants of outworks defending more vulnerable slopes.

The area to be scheduled is an irregular polygon on plan, to include the fort and an area around in which evidence for its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: The monument has considerable potential to enhance understanding of Iron Age domestic and defensive activity. The external features of the monument are reasonably well preserved and it is likely that archaeologically significant deposits relating to the construction, use and abandonment of the fort remain in place. The significance is increased by documentary accounts of evidence of vitrification within the ramparts, suggesting an episode of intense fire at the outer defences of the monument. This was undoubtedly an important event in the history of the monument, and the vitrified stone has the potential to provide dating material which would further clarify the chronology of the site. In addition, it is likely that deposits survive that could provide data relating to the later prehistoric environment. Although the inner area of the hillfort has been levelled by ploughing, it is likely that buried archaeological deposits survive that could provide further information on the nature of settlement, occupation and abandonment of the site.

Contextual characteristics: The prominence of this crag within the Findhorn Valley means that this monument would have formed a significant and imposing part of the landscape in later prehistory, and would have attracted settlement through the need for defence and/or display. The monument is the only known fort in the parish of Ardclach, and lies on the E extent of the distribution of hillforts in the N of Scotland. Around 180 hillforts are known of in the Highland region. Of these, around 30 are confirmed to have evidence for vitrification. Dunearn therefore forms part of an important subset of highland forts, and has parallels in construction and size with a number of hillforts in the Inverness-shire area.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved example of a poorly understood monument type. It could have formed a significant part of the landscape of later prehistoric times and been a central place for local communities and emerging chiefdoms in the need for defence, communal events and the demonstration and display of status. The loss of this monument would detract from a future ability to interpret the surrounding landscape and the nature of the societies that occupied it in later prehistory. Its loss would also impact on our ability to understand the date and nature of occupation of forts throughout Scotland.

Asset Number	21
Asset Name	Little Banchor, depopulated settlement 1130m WSW of Banchor
Type of Asset	Farmstead, Kiln Barn, Lime Kiln (Postmedieval)
NRHE Number	SM11818; NH94SW 13
HER Number	MHG7079
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting	290212
Northing	840153
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	SM11818 Canmore ID: 15501

NH94SW 13 9018 4013

Farm consisting of three buildings, one a kiln-barn, with associated pens and enclosures.
OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet xi;
RCAHMS 1978, visited May 1978

Three unroofed buildings, an enclosure, an "old lime kiln" and a length of wall are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-5-6, sheet xi). Two unroofed buildings and a length of wall are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 August 1996

Scheduled as 'Little Banchor, depopulated settlement 1130m WSW of Banchor... the ruins of a farmstead and associated buildings and structures, including a kiln and large enclosure, situated on a terrace next to the River Findhorn...'
Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 15 October 2007.

The monument comprises the ruins of a farmstead and associated buildings and structures, including a kiln and large enclosure, situated on a terrace next to the River Findhorn, 1140m WSW of Banchor. The settlement is named as Little Banchor on the Ordnance Survey (OS) First and Second Edition maps. Its name reflects the older, larger settlement of Banchor 1140m to the E.

The settlement consists of an enclosed area surrounded by three buildings, a kiln with enclosure and a length of walling, and a fourth building to the NW separated from the others by a modern road.

The three buildings to the S of the enclosure are marked on the OS First and Second Edition maps. Of this group, the easternmost building is split into three compartments, with the pair to the W being separated only by a narrow passage. A possible trackway runs NNW from the W end of the easternmost building to join up with the line of the modern road, crossing in front of the pair of buildings and alongside the W edge of the enclosure.

To the E of the enclosure lie the ruins of a kiln, approximately 2m high, with an associated enclosure. This kiln enclosure measures 14m by 21m, and is aligned NE-SW, with an entranceway on its SE side. The OS First and Second Edition maps appear to indicate the enclosure wall curving around to join a section of straight walling that runs NE-SW along the SE boundary of the farmstead.

The fourth building lies to the N of the kiln, on the N side of what is now a modern road, but may in the past have been a trackway or drove road. This building stands one course high (0.3m), with walls indicated by a spread of rubble approximately 0.75m wide. It measures 18m from E to W and 5m transversely, with three internal compartments - the W one being 7.5m long, the central one 5.5m long, and the E one 6m long.

A fence running NE to SW along the line of what could be an old stream leading down to the river forms the SE boundary of the farmstead. To the S of the farmstead a small eroding cliff-face drops down to the River Findhorn.

The area to be scheduled is a pair of irregular polygons, separated by the modern road, to include the remains described and an area around in which associated evidence may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: The farmstead buildings and associated structures survive in good condition, indicating that this monument dates from the late 18th or early 19th century; the layout here next to the river, with buildings organised around a central enclosure and an associated kiln, is typical of low-lying farmsteads of the post-medieval period. The kiln and its enclosure is an interesting feature, in that there is no evidence of burning. This suggests that it was not a limekiln (as labelled on the OS First Edition map) but perhaps a hop kiln; comparable examples are found elsewhere. Differences in build quality may indicate a developmental sequence between the isolated building to the N, the kiln and enclosure to the E, and the three buildings to the SW. Potential exists for this monument to add a great deal of information to our understanding of post-medieval farmsteads, in particular their structure and association with the landscape around them.

Contextual characteristics: A complete kiln and associated enclosure ensure that this well-preserved farmstead is a valuable representation of its class of monument. Possible complexities in type of building suggest some element of longevity at the site. Analysis of the surrounding landscape may enhance our understanding of settlement location and economy, in particular the relationship between this site and nearby contemporary post-medieval settlements. The farmstead's location, on reasonable agricultural land adjacent to a steady water source and upland pasture, helps us to identify the economical and practical concerns that would have been considered prior to the settlement being constructed.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved example of a late 18th- or early 19th-century farmstead with associated kiln and enclosure. It has the potential to contribute towards our understanding of post-medieval settlement patterns, structures, and economy. The unusual kiln has the ability to provide important information about resource processing. The capacity exists for this monument to form part of an integrated landscape study, and so its loss would harm our ability to understand the distribution of post-medieval farmsteads and their structure, as well as our understanding of early 19th century environmental constraints upon agriculture.

Asset Number	22
Asset Name	Balnugh, hut circle 1225m ENE of
Type of Asset	Field System (Period Unassigned), Hut Circle (Prehistoric)
NRHE Number	SM11798; NH84SE 7
HER Number	MHG6964
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	289430
Northing	840660
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	SM11798 Canmore ID 15087

Numerous small cairns are visible on a S-facing slope W of an unnamed stream. (For discussion on the period and purpose of monuments of this type, see NT05SE 3.)

RCAHMS 1978, visited 1978.

At NH 8942 4066, in moorland retreating from the steep N side of a river valley, is a hut circle accompanied by a field system. The hut is set in at the foot of a slope and measures approximately 11.0m by 10.0m in diameter internally. The wall is evident as a heather-covered band of rubble up to 0.7m high and from 2.0m broad in the N increasing to 4.5m broad in the side of an entrance in the SE, the line of the long axis. The field system is composed of field clearance heaps spaced from 20.0m to 40.0m apart.

There is evidence in the form of cultivation strips of land-use, abandoned in the 18th / 19th century. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (J M) 2 February 1981.

Scheduled as 'Balnught... a single hut circle... in rough moorland on a hillside 1225m NE of Balnught.'

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 15 October 2007.

The monument comprises a single hut circle, a Bronze-Age domestic structure dating to the first or second millennium BC. It lies in rough moorland on a hillside 1225m ENE of Balnught.

The hut circle comprises a 3 m wide by 0.7m high circular bank enclosing a central area 8 m in diameter. An entrance (2.5m wide) is visible to the E, at either side of which the bank ends taper slightly to 2.5m wide. The hut circle is covered by up to 0.25m of peat. The outer face of the bank to the N is indistinct, as it is set into the slope of the hillside. Probing suggests that the bank is built with stone and turf and possibly has a stone facing.

The area to be scheduled is a circle, centred on the hut circle, to include the hut circle and an area around it within which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: A well-preserved hut circle on a hillside above the river Findhorn, the site has potential to further our understanding of prehistoric domestic structures. Associations with the surrounding field clearance heaps can provide information on landuse and economy. Hut circles like this date to the first or second millennium BC. Lack of cultivation and intensive landuse indicates that the potential exists for the preservation of archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment. In addition, it is likely that deposits survive that could provide data relating to the later prehistoric environment.

The site has considerable potential to enhance understanding of later prehistoric roundhouses and the daily lives of the people who occupied them.

Contextual characteristics: This hut circle is situated on a sloping hillside adjacent to cultivable land, with views over the river below. As it is not a complex site, it lies undisturbed and thus offers potential to add value to the group as a whole. Comparing and contrasting the hut circle to other nearby sites of the same type or date can enable an understanding of how such monuments are positioned within the landscape and their relationships with one another.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it is an excellent example of an undisturbed single hut circle. It has potential to add to our knowledge of the monument type as a whole, given its level of preservation and association with the surrounding field clearance heaps. The capacity exists for this monument to form part of a wider study of the later prehistoric upland landscape. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of later prehistoric domestic structures and economy.

Asset Number	23
Asset Name	Princess Stone, cross-slab 250m SSW of Glenferness House
Type of Asset	Cross Slab (Pictish)
NRHE Number	SM1233; NH94SW 10
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	293652
Northing	842604
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>SM1233 Canmore ID 15498</p> <p>Early Medieval Carved Stones Project</p> <p>Glenferness, Nairn, cross-slab Measurements: H 1.68m above ground, W 0.66m, D 0.10m Stone type: sandstone Place of discovery: NH 9364 4253 Present location: NH 93651 42602, south-west of Glenferness House.</p> <p>Evidence for discovery: recorded by Stuart in the mid nineteenth century, when it stood closer to the River Findhorn, but still within the deep meander of the river. The stone was presumably broken when it was moved, sometime later in the nineteenth century (prior to the description in ECMS), and the three pieces were cemented together and supported by a concrete post on either side, themselves initially strengthened by iron guys.</p> <p>Present condition: severely weathered, broken into three pieces and lacking part of the top.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>This is a triangular-headed rectangular slab, carved in relief on both broad faces and on the vertical narrow faces, with a roll moulding outlining each face. On face A, an equal-armed cross with sunken circular armpits has been carved so high into the triangular top that the upper side-arms are truncated, and the upper arm must have been truncated on both sides to fit it into the apex. The surviving arms are filled with interlace, but the central area is completely worn away. Flanking the lower arm are panels containing two pairs of double spirals, above a large oval central panel devoted to double spirals. A small panel at the base of face A contains two human figures apparently embracing, and there is very worn ornament on either side.</p> <p>Face C is divided into an upper panel of possibly zoomorphic interlace, and a main panel containing four symbols: a small Pictish beast above a small crescent and V-rod, and beside them a crouching archer with a cross-bow, then a large double disc and Z-rod above a large Pictish beast. Other areas are too worn to make out the carving. The narrow sides bear interlace work, which may have continued up over the top of the slab. Date: eighth or ninth century.</p> <p>References: Stuart 1856, pl 24; ECMS pt 3, 115-16; Fraser 2008, no 116. Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2018</p> <p>The monument comprises a symbol-bearing Pictish cross-slab, known as the Princess Stone, that probably dates to the 8th or 9th century AD. First scheduled in 1923, it is being rescheduled because it has been moved and because the original scheduling documentation is</p>

missing.

The monument lies close to the River Findhorn, at a height of around 175 m above sea level. In around 1957 it was moved a short distance from its original position, next to a cairn, in order to protect it from flooding. It is a roughly pointed slab of greenish sandstone with quartz veins, standing 1.6 m above the ground and carved on both faces. The stone broke when it was moved and has been repaired. It is now supported by two stone flankers. On the front-face there is a cross, the interior of which is infilled with knotwork. Beneath the cross are a series of geometric designs and the silhouettes of two figures embracing or wrestling. On the back-face there are two panels, one with interlaced work on it and the other showing several so-called Pictish symbols - two Pictish beasts, a double disc and Z-rod, and a crescent and V-rod - and a hunter with a cross-bow and a hound.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, centred on the cross-slab, to include the upstanding monument, the supporting flanking stones and an area around for its support and preservation, as shown in red on the accompanying map. It specifically excludes the top 20 cm of the path running past the monument, to allow for its maintenance.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: The monument is a well-preserved, elaborately carved symbol-bearing Pictish cross-slab. It survives despite having been broken while being moved from its original location next to a cairn. The combination of Christian and apparently non-Christian symbols carved on the monument vividly represents the establishment of Christianity in NE Scotland amidst the prevailing culture of the Picts.

The carving has the potential to enhance the study of Pictish symbol stones, the development of the so-called Insular art that was created in parts of Britain and Ireland in the early medieval period, and technical aspects of carving stones. Carved stones such as this are particularly important evidence for the early church in Scotland because we have little other archaeological evidence for contemporary sites, as well as a low survival of Pictish liturgical metalwork and an absence of manuscripts that art in other media suggests will have existed. They also hint at the nature of some of our missing liturgical resources, such as holy reliquaries made of fine metals.

Contextual characteristics: The Picts used symbols in a range of contexts, but we find the majority of surviving examples carved on stone. Only 60 or so symbol-bearing cross-slabs survive in Scotland; these are mostly in the NE of the country and concentrated in Southern Pictland. They are relatively rare in the Inverness area. This indicates regional diversity in the use of different types of sculpture in the Pictish church.

Comparing and contrasting the geographical location and artistic detail of this monument to other early medieval carved stones in Scotland provides information about the spread of Christianity into NE Scotland, cultural influences and the relationship of early church sites to the subsequent establishment of the parish system.

The stone seems originally to have been associated with a cairn. While this may simply have been a clearance cairn of relatively recent date, it remains a possibility that this was contemporary with the monument (this is the case with some symbol-incised stones).

The Pictish beast, double-disc and Z-rod and crescent and V-rod are amongst the most common symbols on Pictish sculptured stones. The Pictish beast may be related to the Kelpie, the malevolent water-horse of later Scottish folklore. The hunter figure is not as common. A small number of Pictish monuments depict crossbows and the image of the hooded man kneeling with his bow on the Princess Stone bears comparison with the hunter figures depicted on The Drosten Stone, St Vigean's and the Shandwick Stone. It is possible that this figure relates to a particular person or story, of which no other trace survives. Whether it does or not, it bears witness to the practice of stalking boar and other wild animals.

The meaning of the symbols is much debated, but they may represent personal names. Such carvings provide evidence for the cultural links that existed between different parts of the British Isles in the early medieval period. While the symbol designs are unique to the Picts, their content provides evidence for how the art of the Picts relates to the Insular art style of this period, and the relationship to art in different media, such as metalwork. This provides important evidence for extensive connections between the Picts and their early medieval neighbours.

The cross-slab stands close to its earlier location on a bend in the River Findhorn. The sculpture is likely to have been associated with an early church; a promontory location is often characteristic of such sites.

Associative characteristics: The stone is known, and marked on all editions of the Ordnance Survey map, as The Princess Stone. It is associated with a local legend about a Pictish princess who drowned in the river nearby with her Danish lover, having been pursued after eloping.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it is a relatively rare, elaborately carved Pictish symbol-bearing cross-slab. It therefore has the potential to contribute to our understanding of Pictish art and monumental sculpture, the introduction and development of Christianity in Scotland and cultural contacts in the early medieval period. The loss of the monument would affect our ability to understand the Pictish people who inhabited much of Scotland N of the Forth between the 4th and 9th centuries AD, particularly as the historical record covering this region in this period is extremely limited.

Asset Number	24
Asset Name	Levrattich, cairn 340m W of
Type of Asset	Cairn (Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC? To 1 AD?)
NRHE Number	SM11738; NH94NW 3
HER Number	MHG7167
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	294477
Northing	845685
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	SM11738 Canmore ID: 15491 (NH 9447 4569) Cairn. Visible on RAF Aps CPE/Scot/UK/184: 2411-12 - flown 9 October. Visible on OS Aps 67/140:144-5 - flown 2 June 1967. A turf-covered cairn, about 14.5m in diameter and about 1.0m in height. The perimeter has been accentuated by ploughing. Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (R L) 20 January 1971. (Location cited as NH 944 456). Levrattich: a turf-covered cairn measuring about 14.5m in diameter and 1m in height. RCAHMS 1978 (visited May 1978).

Scheduled as 'Levrattich,... a turf-covered [circular] burial cairn.'

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 9 March 2007.

The monument comprises a turf-covered burial cairn, likely to date to about 4500-3500 years ago. It lies in the middle of a field 340m uphill and W of Levrattich.

The round cairn measures about 14.5m in diameter and varies in height from 1.0m to 1.5m on its southern side. In otherwise fairly good condition, the northern arc of the monument has been damaged due to a cattle feeding stance being placed at the site.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, centred on the middle of the cairn (NH 94477 45684), to include the visible remains of the cairn and an area around within which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: This Bronze Age burial cairn has impressive upstanding remains and appears relatively undisturbed, despite a degree of cattle damage to the northern arc and ploughing having accentuated the perimeter. The monument as a whole is clearly visible in the landscape, being on a gently sloping hillside above a deep river valley, and the cairn potentially preserves archaeological deposits relating to Bronze Age burial rites within it.

Contextual characteristics: Comparing and contrasting the cairn to nearby Bronze Age funerary monuments can enable an understanding of how people positioned such sites within the landscape, as well as provide contexts for identity and society. Round cairns often contain a central cist with an inhumation and grave goods, and given the fair condition of this monument, potential exists for this monument to add value to the knowledge and understanding of the group as a whole.

Associative characteristics: The deliberate positioning of the cairn, on a gently sloping hillside with good views over the valley below, adds an aesthetic attribute to its overall significance. Prehistoric people designed the cairn so they could see over the landscape from it, as well as to it.

National Importance: The monument is of national importance because it is a good example of a relatively undisturbed Bronze Age round cairn. It has the potential to reveal important information about funerary practice in the local Bronze Age community, as well as, by association, the rest of northern Scotland. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of Bronze Age funerary rites.

Asset Number	25
Asset Name	Ruthven, depopulated township 600m S of
Type of Asset	Township (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	SM11901; NH83SW 10
HER Number	MHG14326
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	281515
Northing	832420
Parish	Moy And Dalarossie

Council Highland

Description SM11901

Canmore ID: 116052

NH83SW 10 centred 81535 32421

Location formerly cited as Centred NH 815 324.

A township comprising twelve unroofed buildings, two of which are long buildings, and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1871-5, sheet xxi). Six unroofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 24 June 1996.

Scheduled as 'Ruthven, depopulated township 600m S of... a depopulated township visible as upstanding ruins... [situated] to the south of the River Findhorn on a raised platform above the flood plain, at 260-90m above sea level. The township comprises two main areas of settlement that partially separated by a copse. The first group consists of 15 structures and a small enclosure. These structures are spread out in a widely linear fashion, covering an area of 240m by 100m. The second group, of seven buildings, is situated around a large rectangular enclosure. These buildings sit on the high ground above the first group of buildings to the east of the copse.' [The scheduling map places the remains between the approximate points NH 812 323, NH 816 324 and NH 815 323].

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 7 November 2007.

The monument comprises a depopulated township visible as upstanding ruins. It lies 600m S of the occupied farmstead at Ruthven, to the south of the River Findhorn on a raised platform above the flood plain, at around 260-90m above sea level.

The township comprises two main areas of settlement that are partially separated by a copse marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping of 1871-5. The first group consists of 15 structures and a small enclosure. These structures are spread out in a widely linear fashion, covering an area of 240m by 100m, and could possibly be grouped into three smaller clusters of buildings. The structures consist of stone footings that have been partially covered by turf with only the four main corner stones visible on some of the structures. There was no evidence of bonding on any of the masonry and it is likely that the stone footings are of drystone construction. The first cluster of five buildings is orientated ENE-WSW and consists of two long houses, measuring between 21m and 25m in length and 4.7m to 5.2m in width. These structures are probably dwellings, as they both retain more complex architectural elements than the other buildings, such as internal divisions and more complicated floor plans. One of these buildings has an alcove that measures 4.5m by 2m and is possibly interpreted as a bedneuk, where the family would sleep, although archaeological evidence from other townships, such as Easter Raitts, has interpreted similar architectural additions as dairies and even stalls for the cattle. The other three buildings have no internal divisions and measure between 10m to 12.5m in length by 4m to 5m in width. The lack of architectural features and internal compartments may indicate that these structures are either barns or possibly even industrial buildings. However, this is again difficult to ascertain from the form alone, as simple buildings, such as these, have been interpreted as dwellings in the past. This cluster of structures has a trapezoidal-shaped enclosure to the west, probably for animals. It measures 17.1m in width and narrows to 12.4m, with a length of 16.2m.

The second cluster of five structures, to the east, consists of a similar mix of possible dwellings and barns orientated NW-SE. There are three possible dwellings, one of which is slightly different from those described above. Although it has an internal division, the building is shorter and only measures 15.9m in length. It is also simpler in design with no additional alcoves. The other two structures measure between 10.8m and 11.7m in length and 4.7m and 5m in width. They are similar in design and size to the structures in the first cluster that were interpreted as barns. There is a further structure approximately 50m to the N of this group, which measures 17m by 4.7m. It has no evidence of internal partitions but the measurements of this building are very similar to the more 'simple' dwelling noted in this cluster of structures.

The third cluster consists of three dwellings to the E of the second group. All of these buildings are slightly different. The first building is orientated N-S and measures 15m by 5m with no internal partitions. The second building is orientated NE-SW and measures 13.1m in length by 5.3m wide with one internal partition. The third building measures 18m by 5m and also has one internal partition. This building is orientated ENE-WSW in parallel with the track. The second group of seven buildings seem to be more formalised and is situated around a large rectangular enclosure. These buildings sit on the high ground above the first group of structures, to the east of the copse. These structures appear to be better preserved as the stone footings, of drystone construction, are visible above the ground and stand to a height of approximately 0.7m high. The buildings consist of three possible dwellings, measuring approximately 24m in length and 5m in width with two internal partitions. The dwellings appear to be more formulaic in comparison to the first group of structures and are orientated NE to SW. The other four structures have no internal divisions and vary in length from 12.5m to 20.5m and 4.5m to 5m in width. One of the structures is outwith the main group. However, it is aligned with the two dwellings to the SE of the enclosure and so is likely to be associated.

The township also has other features that are commonly associated with this type of settlement, such as rig and furrow down on the floodplain, a head dyke separating the second group of structures from the common grazing land, cultivation beds or lazy beds within the settlement and a kiln barn. The kiln barn is situated to the NW of the settlement on a lower terrace next to a small spring. It measures 12.8m by 6.3m and the interior of the kiln bowl measures 2.2m. There is also an additional enclosure, measuring 4.6m by 4.1m, abutting the kiln barn to the east.

The monument is a good example of a well-preserved post-medieval early township in this region. It is a complex site and the levels of preservation between the two groups may suggest that there are at least two phases to this particular settlement. It includes evidence of how townships were constructed. The form of the township exemplifies how its inhabitants used and perceived the land. This is illustrated by the divisions of land within the township, such as 'outfields' (on the floodplain),

'doorland' (lazybeds within the settlement), enclosures for animals, and the head dyke, dividing the township from the wild common summer grazing land immediately above the settlement. It is an example of a way of life that was eradicated by changes in land divisions and agricultural techniques. Although in some parts of Scotland this way of living lasted until the 19th century, this type of communal township had largely come to an end. This is partly attributable to the change in land ownership from common to private in the Highland region, the push to tie single people to the land through crofting tenures and the agricultural revolution, which dramatically changed the way people farmed the land.

The area to be scheduled has two parts - one is irregular on plan (the boundary to the SE follows, where applicable, the copse's boundary), and the other rectangular on plan - to include the remains described and an area around in which evidence for their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Both scheduled areas specifically exclude the above-ground elements of fences and gates and the enclosure that abutts the sheepfank to the east, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: This well-preserved early post-medieval township contains many different construction styles and architectural elements. It shows a level of complexity, both in its layout and building types, as well as the potential for two phases of occupation. This site therefore adds to our understanding of how people laid out rural townships and what was important to the people who lived and worked on the land at this period. The monument also has the archaeological potential to add to our understanding of how people in the Post-Medieval Period worked and lived within the limitations of the landscape and how they adapted to accommodate those limitations. It could also add additional information to the

historical sources that already exist.

Contextual characteristics: This monument is representative of the way the rural population lived and worked in early townships in the Highland region prior to the changes in land management that led to the demise of this type of settlement. It is also part of a wider complex settlement pattern associated with historical influences such as tenure, common grazing rights and population growth. It has the potential to allow us to add to our understanding of the differing types of settlement pattern and farming styles, both geographically and historically

Associative characteristics: This settlement exemplifies a way of living commonly associated with the Pre-Improvement Period, prior to land and settlements being divided into consolidated holdings. This type of monument is set within an important and turbulent part of Scottish history. Its demise marks major political changes as the clan system begins to fade and a union with England brings major change to Scotland's traditions. The end of the old clan system and the role of the clan chief as a father figure brought major changes in the perception of who owned land and subsequently how this land could be used by the lower levels of society. Therefore this type of settlement may add to our understanding about this important aspect of the region's and Scotland's history.

National Importance

The site is of national importance because it has the inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of later rural settlement in the Highlands as well as in wider Scotland. The retention of structural and architectural elements to a marked degree also allows us to understand how these settlements were constructed and how people lived and worked in rural Scotland in the Pre-Improvement Period. This type of settlement is integral to understanding how the rural population exploited the landscape in the Post-Medieval Period and adds to our understanding of the history of that period.

Asset Number	26
Asset Name	Edinchat, cairn 415m NNW of
Type of Asset	Cairn (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2401 BC)
NRHE Number	SM11734; NH83SW 4
HER Number	MHG2809
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	281665
Northing	831177
Parish	Moy And Dalarossie
Council	Highland
Description	<p>SM11734 Canmore ID: 4992</p> <p>NH83SW 4 8166 3117. At NH 8166 3117 in a felled plantation and on the summit of a hill is a denuded cairn measuring 9.0m in diameter and 0.4m high. The centre appears undisturbed. A modern marker cairn is built on it. Surveyed at 1/10000 Visited by OS (A A) 24 February 1972.</p> <p>The monument comprises a cairn situated on the summit of a small hill in a field of rough grazing 415m NNW of the buildings at Edinchat.</p> <p>The circular cairn measures approximately 9m in diameter and, in its denuded condition, it stands about 0.4m high. The centre of the cairn appears to be undisturbed. A modern marker</p>

cairn has been built on top of the monument.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, centred on the middle of the cairn at NH 81664 31177, to include the visible remains of the cairn and an area around it within which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes the modern marker cairn situated on top of the monument.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics: Although the cairn is denuded and does not retain distinct field characteristics, it appears undisturbed. It therefore retains high potential for the preservation of archaeological evidence to enhance our understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices. Capacity exists for deposits relating to the prehistoric environment to be present; a buried soil would reveal important details about the environment during which the cairn was constructed. A lack of intensive landuse combined with an awareness of the monument appears to have benefited the cairn's survival.

Contextual characteristics: Given the undisturbed nature of this cairn, the potential exists for the site to add value to the knowledge of the monument class as a whole. Comparing and contrasting the cairn to nearby Bronze Age funerary monuments can enable an understanding of how prehistoric people positioned such sites within the landscape, as well as provide contexts for identity and society.

Associative characteristics: The deliberate positioning of the monument, on a small hill with good views over the valley below, adds an aesthetic attribute to its overall significance.

National Importance: The monument is of national importance because it is a valuable example of a relatively undisturbed, although denuded, Bronze Age cairn. It has the potential to add to our understanding of the monument site type as a whole, as well as the relationship of this site to its class. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of Bronze Age funerary rites.

Asset Number	27
Asset Name	Finlarig, chapel and enclosure 300m W of
Type of Asset	Chapel (Medieval to 19th Century - 1058 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	SM2707; NH92NE 3
HER Number	MHG6773
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	299116
Northing	825387
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	SM2707 Canmore ID: 15420 Field Visit (16 September 1966) Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Revision Programme The ruined chapel, reduced to turf-covered footings about 0.3m high, is rectangular on plan, measuring c. 10.5m E-W by 5.5m, and is situated within a small near-circular enclosure as

described above, presumably the grave-yard. The exact find-spot of the symbol stone could not be ascertained. Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R L) 16 September 1966.

Field Visit (21 September 1970)

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Revision Programme

NH 9911 2538. Site is an uncultivated plot within a field known as Chapel Park. It cannot be ascertained whether the chapel had rounded corners as alleged by MacDonald (MacDonald and Laing 1969). The dedication is not known. The "enclosure", largely mutilated by ploughing, has much stone clearance over it. One upright stone is visible within the enclosure, probably a grave slab. The possible entrance noted on the S side of the enclosure (MacDonald and Laing 1969) may be recent mutilation. Remains of chapel and enclosure. Revised at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (N K B) 21 September 1970; A MacDonald and L Laing 1969.

Field Visit (12 October 2006)

This chapel is situated on the summit of a low knoll in improved ground about 300m WSW of Finlarig farmsteading (NH92NE 28). Rectangular on plan, it measures 10m from E to W by 7m transversely over walls up to 1m in thickness and 0.4m in height. The internal angles at the corners are square but the external ones may be rounded, and there is a possible entrance in the S side. The chapel lies at the centre of a roughly D-shaped enclosure measuring 38m from E to W by 32m transversely over walls reduced to a spread of rubble up to 3m in thickness. Ploughing has damaged the walls of both the chapel and the enclosure, and stone clearance heaps lie within the interior of the latter. The symbol stone from this site is in the Royal Museum of Scotland (accession number IB 11)

Visited by RCAHMS (TIP, AGCH) 12 October 2006.

Desk Based Assessment

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Revision Programme

NH92NE 3 99113 25386.

A ruined chapel exists at Finlarig, near the old Castle of Muckrach. It is in a circular enclosure, formed by a ditch and a wall, about 85' in diameter. A fragment of a Pictish symbol stone was turned up towards the W side of this enclosure, where an ancient font was also found. The symbol stone, now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) (Accession no: IB 11) is a rectangular slab of mica schist, 3'6" x 1'5" x 2'6", incised with symbols on one face

Information from OS.

J Stuart 1867; J R Allen and J Anderson 1903.

Note

For Pictish Symbol Stone, see NH92NE 3.01.

The monument consist of the turf covered remains of a small chapel in a circular enclosure. It was originally scheduled in 1968, but the protected area was poorly defined on the map extract which formed part of the scheduling documents. The present proposal rectifies this deficiency.

The chapel measures approximately 10m E-W by 5m and sits at the centre of the enclosure. A Pictish symbol stone, now held by the National Museums of Scotland (Acc. No. IB 11) was found towards the W of the site at the turn of the century.

The area to be scheduled is a circle 40m across centred on the chapel and its enclosure. The area is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it is the site of an early Christian chapel, characterised by the circular enclosure. The discovery of a Pictish symbol stone adds further weight to the importance of the site in the early historic period. The site is of interest in the study of Pictish culture and the early history of Christianity in the Highlands.

Asset Number	28
Asset Name	Dulsie Bridge, over River Findhorn
Type of Asset	Bridge (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB557; NH94SW 17
HER Number	MHG7323
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	293195
Northing	841443
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB557 Canmore ID: 70104</p> <p>NH94SW 17 93195 41443 Dulsie Bridge [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1976.</p> <p>This military bridge, constructed of stone, is double-arched, with the two arches being of unequal size. Spanning the River Findhorn, it is 3.9m wide between parapets and is in a good state of repair. Visited by OS (AA) 25 February 1971.</p> <p>(Location cited as NH 960 463). Ferness Bridge, built 1814-17, engineer Thomas Telford. A 3-arch rubble bridge, with segmental arches of unequal size, and triangular cutwaters. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/7. This bridge carries an unclassified public road over the River Findhorn to the SSW of Glenferness House (NH94SW 31.00). Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 28 March 2006.</p> <p>Description Probably Major William Caulfield, 1755. High single span rubble bridge with small secondary arch over culvert on west bank.</p> <p>Mainly Ardclach granite. Dressed granite arch rings and parapet; sharply curved approached from south on east bank, and to north on west. Span, 46', height from parapet to normal water level, 56'.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Dulsie Bridge on military road from Fort George south spans gorge, the east bank of which is higher than the west. Major William Caulfield was Inspector of Roads and Bridges from 1732 until his death in 1767.</p>

Asset Number	29
Asset Name	Glenferness House
Type of Asset	House (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB560; NH94SW 31
HER Number	MHG14351

Status Listed Building - Category A

Easting 293718

Northing 842842

Parish Ardclach

Council Highland

Description LB560
Canmore ID: 111091

NH94SW 31.00 93718 42842
Glenferness House [NAT]
OS (GIS) MasterMap, June 2010.

NH94SW 31.01 Centred NH 93640 42960 Outhouses
NH94SW 31.02 NH 93658 42960 Stables
NH94SW 31.03 NH 93808 42995 Walled Garden
NH94SW 31.04 NH 93767 43018 Garden House [Gardener's House]
NH94SW 31.05 NH 93780 43266 Burial Ground
NH94SW 31.06 NH 93664 42926 West Stables Cottage
NH94SW 31.07 NH 92678 42956 East Stables Cottage
NH94SW 31.08 NH 94147 42515 Kennels
NH94SW 31.09 NH 94573 42605 Boat House (Loch Leven)
NH94SW 31.10 NH 94929 43657 Glenferness Mains [Steading]

See also:

NH94NE 21 NH 96402 45145 and NH 96377 45077 New Inn Farm and Farm Manager's House (Glenferness Public Hall)
NH94SE 32 NH 95164 43046 Gate Lodge
NH94SW 10 NH 93651 42602 (Removed from NH 9364 4253) Princess Stone
NH94SE 25 NH 9517 4464 Dalnaheighish Wood Enclosure and building
NH94SE 27 NH 9525 4426 and NH 9536 4428 Lodge Wood Enclosure and building
NH94SW 34 NH 94820 43771 Milltown Wood Building (Farm labourer's cottage)

NH 951 435 (centre) A walkover survey, following on from a desk-based study, was undertaken in July 2000 on part of Glenferness Estate for a Forest Management Plan to include areas of proposed planting. A total of 19 sites were located within the Forest Plan area:

NH 9372 4284 Glenferness House.
Full reports have been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.
Sponsor: Michael Scutt Forestry Consultants.
S Farrell 2000.

Mansion house and estate buildings, Archibald Simpson, 1844-45. Alterations and additions to mansion, A. & W. Reid, 1869.

Traditional Norwegian houses 1890.

House; extensive 2-storey house, facing east/west; mixed grey and pink rubble, tooled granite dressings. Main east front; simplified classicism, 2-storeys, 2 wide pedimented advanced outer bays, 4 narrower recessed central bays; screen linking outer bays now glazed with later projecting porte-cochere with Roman Doric columns. Single storey (1869) irregular range extends to north, linked to 1 of 2 traditional timber Norwegian single storey houses which flank outer wings, set at angles to form semi-circular entrance front.

Garden front (west); asymmetrical massing centres on 3-storey near centre Italianate tower, with re-entrant at right infilled between tower and SW gable with later (1869) 2-storey, 3-bay dining room with long windows in ground floor.

Single canted bay window rises full height in south gable. Various 1869 service wings to north.

8- and 12-pane glazing; bracketted cornices to some ground floor windows; band courses; corniced ridge and end stacks; projecting, joisted eaves, slate roofs.

Interior; some original cornices and chimney pieces; library at SE shortened in 1869 to accommodate passage leading to 1869 single storey billiard room. Decorative cast-iron balustrade to staircase.

Statement of Special Interest

"Princess Stone" a cross slab in grounds is Scheduled Ancient Monument No 1233. House formerly pink harled Present mansion built near site of house commenced by Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, but never finished owing to his death (before 1842). Property purchased by John Dougal of Ratho Park, Midlothian, who built present house. Property bought by Earl of Leven and Melville in 1869, in whose family it remains today. Plans and building specifications dated 1844 remain in house; builders, Burgess family. Specifications include "take down and re-use old house".

1869 plans with Moray District Record Office, Forbes, Moray.

Asset Number	30
Asset Name	Ardclach Bell Tower
Type of Asset	Bell Tower(Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD), Prison (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD),
NRHE Number	LB551; NH94NE 1
HER Number	MHG7175
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	295381
Northing	845334
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB551 Canmore ID: 15482</p> <p>NH94NE 1 95381 45334.</p> <p>(NH 9538 4533) Belfry (NAT). OS 6" map, (1960) A detached tower, two storeys high and gabled, with a chimney on one gable and a belfry on the other. It is 14' square and bears the date 1655.</p> <p>Built in restless country, its primary function was that of watch tower and local prison. When the parish kirk was built in a hollow below the knoll (NH94NE 3: Built 1626 rebuilt 1762), permission was obtained to erect the kirk belfry on the tower. (G Hay 1932)</p> <p>Ritchie maintains that the tower was built 'long before' 1655, in which case that might be the date of the addition of the belfry. It is said to have been last used as a prison in 1676. J B Ritchie 1932; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1892; G Hay 1957.</p> <p>Harled and well-maintained, the tower is locally known and sign-posted as 'Ardclach Bell tower'. Visited by OS (R D) 23 August 1965.</p> <p>The building was listed at Category A in 1971.</p> <p>The building was Scheduled by Historic Scotland in 1995.</p>

The site was reviewed by Historic Scotland in 2017 as part of the Dual Designation Project. The site was not visited and it was recommended that the site be descheduled but that it remain listed.

The building was descheduled in 2017

Dated 1655. Simple square, 2-storey tower with double pitched roof. Harled, Ashlar dressings. Low doorway at SE; 2 irregular diminutive windows below eaves in east elevation; 2 small gun-loops in north gable; datestone in centre south gable and 1 further small gun-loop. Simple bellcote at south gable apex, and stumpy corniced stack at north; local slate roof; stone ridge.

Interior; vaulted ground floor chamber (cell) in ground floor; simple stone stairs lead to 1st floor room with chimney piece in north gable with monogram MGB flanked by gun-loops.

Statement of Special Interest

Guardianship Monument. Monogram MGB for Alexander Brodie of Lethen and Margaret Grant his wife. Building served as watch-tower, prison and belfry - the parish church being sited below in the valley.

Asset Number	31
Asset Name	Logie Bridge, Ferness, over River Findhorn
Type of Asset	Bridge (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB564; NH94NE 6
HER Number	MHG7171
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	295961
Northing	846227
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB564 Canmore ID: 15487</p> <p>NH94NE 6 95961 46227 Logie Bridge [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map.</p> <p>1811. Plans showing position of bridge. (Undated) information in NMRS.</p> <p>(Location cited as NH 960 463). Ferness Bridge, built 1814-17, engineer Thomas Telford. A three-arch rubble bridge with segmental arches of unequal size and triangular cutwaters. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>This bridge carries the A939 public road over the River Nairn. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 6 November 1997.</p> <p>Thomas Telford, 1814-17; 3-span granite rubble bridge; 3 shallow segmental arch rings, the centre slightly larger than the outer arches, all dressed granite. Dressed and rusticated triangular cutwaters; string course and parapet; slightly splayed approaches. 150' span (approx.)</p>

Asset Number	32
Asset Name	Muckrach Castle
Type of Asset	Castle (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB249; NH92NE 1
HER Number	MHG4638
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	298589
Northing	825051
Parish	Duthil And Rothiemurchus
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB249 Canmore ID: 15416</p> <p>NH92NE 1 9857 2504 see also NH92NE 14 NH 986 251 Building</p> <p>(NH 9857 2504) Muckrach Castle (AD. 1598) (NAT) (in ruins) OS 6"map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1903)</p> <p>Muckrach Castle was built in 1598 by the second son of John Grant of Freuchie and was the original seat of the Grants of Rothiemurchus. The square Keep, of simple design had at one time extensive buildings connected with it and forming a courtyard. These are now only traceable from the green mounds which cover their ruins. The Keep basement is vaulted, the hall being on the first floor. Above this were two floors and attics approached by a corkscrew staircase in a turret corbelled out in the angle. D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887-92.</p> <p>As described and planned by MacGibbon and Ross. Muckrach Castle is now a roofless shell. Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (R L) 11 September 1966.</p> <p>An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874-5, sheet xlvii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 3 July 1996</p> <p>During the 1980s the castle was fully restored and is now available for holiday accommodation. Information by letter to RCAHMS from Mr D R Griffith, Edinburgh, March 2003</p> <p>The site was visited at the time of survey and is available for holiday accommodation. No trace was found of the unroofed building depicted immediately N of Muckrach Castle on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874-5, sheet xlvii) Visited by RCAHMS (SPH) 12 October 2006.</p> <p>Dated 1598, restored circa 1978. Square 3-storey and attic tower house with stair drum tower at NW corbelled out to square at upper 2 storeys; corbelled turret at opposite angle. Harled, ashlar dressings. Further single storey circular rubble tower at S linked to main building by short length of former barmkin wall. Doorway in SW re-entrant angle with dated and inscribed plaque above. Stairs to 2nd and 3rd floors in additional turret in re-entrant angle supported at 2nd floor level by squinch-arch; conical slate roof and finial. 1 large window (probably later enlargement) lights 1st floor hall in S elevation; remaining windows small, sometimes diminutive; wallhead gabled dormer at E; mainly 4- or 12-pane glazing now in windows. Slit vents to SE bartizan, basement and detached tower at S. End stacks; local slate roof.</p>

Statement of Special Interest

Internal restoration continues, 1985. Commanding site on hillside overlooking Dulnain valley. Built by Patrick, second son of John Grant of Freuchie (Castle Grant) and original seat of Grants of Rothiemurchus. Plaque dated 1598, initialled PG and IG with inscription 'In God is al my Trest'.

Asset Number	33
Asset Name	East Lodge, Railway Bridge on A939 & Entrance Arch, Castle Grant
Type of Asset	Railway Bridge (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB349; NJ03SW 2.01
HER Number	MHG15442
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	303268
Northing	830205
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB349 Canmore ID: 255815</p> <p>NJ03SW 4 0326 3020</p> <p>Location cited as NJ (032 302). Castle Grant, ornamental railway bridge, opened 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>East Lodge, Bridge and entrance arch 1863-4. Baronial gate lodge of 2 storeys over raised casement with projecting wing at S forming T-plan. Drum tower projects at NW abutting railway track. Rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. Entrance from railway track through moulded doorway in drum tower; also via forestair masked by quadrant wall in S gable of wing. Pair windows break wallhead to N under crowstepped gablets; similar fenestration at S flanking small stair turret corbelled out at 1st floor. Continuous string course links cills and hoodmoulds at 1st floor. Small dormer in drum tower fishscale slating to bellcast conical roof terminating with cast-iron weathervane. 8-pane glazing; crowstepped gables; coped end stacks; slate roofs.</p> <p>Railway bridge: 1863-4, single span coursed rubble railway bridge with tooled ashlar dressings. Ashlar skewed arch ring; crenellated balustrade round terminal end buttress piers with shallow circular caps; similar end piers.</p> <p>Entrance arch: tall round-headed tooled ashlar granite archway with shaped wallhead with flanking dummy crenellated bartizans corbelled out each side. Centre coat of arms; arch blinked to lodge by coped wall with doorway; further length similar walling at S.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Inverness and Perth Junction Railway routed via Forres to Inverness in 1863-4. Lodge served as private railway station to Castle Grant and erected by the railway company "in acknowledgement of the great facilities given by the Earl of Seafield in the formation of the railway through his estates."</p> <p>Formerly known as North Lodge.</p>

Asset Number	34
Asset Name	Dulsie Farmhouse, Dulsie Bridge
Type of Asset	House (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB558; NH94SW 39
HER Number	MHG16040
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	293241
Northing	841541
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB558 Canmore ID: 228458</p> <p>Mid 18th century, 2-storey, 3-bay house; harl pointed rubble, tooled dressings; harled flanks and rear. Centre door masked by modern gabled projecting porch; 12-pane glazing; corniced end stacks; slate roof. Single storey wing to rear.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Probably the inn mentioned as being at Dulsie in the Statistical Account.</p>

Asset Number	35
Asset Name	Stables, Glenferness House
Type of Asset	Stable (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB561; NH94SW 31.02
HER Number	MHG15949
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	293658
Northing	842960
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB561 Canmore ID: 228467</p> <p>See also: NH94SW0012 HouseNH94SW0024 Walled garden NH94SW0025 Stable NH94SE0005 Gate Lodge Jhooper, 13/12/2001</p> <p>Stables; shallow H-plan, with east facing U-plan court enclosed by single storey and attic range; mixed rubble, with grey granite tooled dressings. 5-bay centre block with round-headed key-stoned centre entrance flanked by giant pilasters and long windows with bracketted cornices. South range contains single storey and attic, 3-bay cottage with carriage house; additional 4th bay, with blind windows in east gable and south, opens onto court. Corniced centre door to cottage; 3 bargeboarded dormers break wide eaves. Further segmental headed carriage house in north range of stable court; band courses on gable ends give impression of shallow pediments; corniced ridge and end stacks; joisted eaves; slate roof.</p>

Asset Number	36
Asset Name	Glenferness House Walled Garden and Gardener's House
Type of Asset	House, Walled Garden (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	LB562; NH94SW 31.03
HER Number	MHG15952
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	293808
Northing	842995
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB562 Canmore ID: 228469</p> <p>See also: NH94SW0012 House NH94SW0024 Walled garden NH94SW0025 Stable NH94SE0005 Gate Lodge Jhooper, 13/12/2001</p> <p>Walled garden and Gardener's house; 2-storey, 3-bay cottage, in mixed rubble, grey tooled granite dressings. Bracketted cornice to centre door and flanking windows; 2 small windows in 1st floor outer bays; 4 and 6 pane glazing; centre ridge stack; piended slate roof. East gable of cottage built into east wall of large walled garden, with window looking into it. Coped rubble walls to garden, which is open on south side.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest On line of military road from Fort George. (Major Caulfield and General Wade.)</p>

Asset Number	37
Asset Name	Gate Lodge, Gatepiers & Gates, Glenferness House
Type of Asset	Gate (19th Century), Gate Lodge (19th Century), Gate Pier(S) (19th Century)
NRHE Number	LB563
HER Number	MHG15954
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	295164
Northing	843046
Parish	Ardclach
Council	Highland
Description	<p>LB563 Canmore ID: 228470</p> <p>See also: NH94SW0012 House NH94SW0024 Walled garden</p>

NH94SW0025 Stable
NH94SE0005 Gate Lodge
JHooper, 13/12/2001

Archibald Simpson, 1844-45; additions A. & W. Reid, 1869. Low single storey originally T-plan, now (with 1869 rear, SE addition) cruciform plan; each arm a single bay. Mixed granite rubble, tooled grey granite dressings. Centre corniced door in NW arm (facing drive) now blocked as window; corniced windows in centre each arm; base and band courses; ridge and end corniced stacks; deep joisted eaves; shallow slate roof. New harled, flat roofed wing and entrance at south. Low coped rubble walls enclose lodge and flank entrance. Simple panelled ashlar short square entrance piers with pair wrought-iron carriage gates (1953).

Statement of Special Interest

Plaque on gate piers records that the wrought-iron entrance gates were presented to the Earl of Leven by local trades people in 1953 on the occasion of his marriage.

Asset Number	38
Asset Name	Castle Grant
Type of Asset	Designed Landscape (Early-mid 18th century, 19th century)
NRHE Number	GDL00092
HER Number	
Status	Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape
Easting	304145
Northing	829831
Parish	Cromdale, Inverallan And Advie
Council	Highland
Description	GDL00092

Location and Setting

Castle Grant lies in Strathspey, 1km north of Grantown-on-Spey, bordered to the west by the A939, Carrbridge-Nairn road. The Alltan Fhithich burn forms its eastern boundary.

Here, Strathspey is enclosed by the Monadhliath range to the north-west and by the Hills of Cromdale to the south-east. These hill ranges define the visual horizons from Castle Grant and the setting of the designed landscape. The designed landscape lies on the lower-lying valley slopes, which comprise a varied, rolling topography. The Castle is sited on an elevated position commanding extensive views of the surrounding parklands and panoramic views in several directions.

Castle Grant designed landscape extends to c 470ha (1161 acres). Comparison of Roy's Survey (1747-55), the various surveys commissioned by the Grants (Winter, 1748; Robinson, 1764) and subsequent maps (1868-71, OS 6"; 1903-4, OS 6") indicate that the parkland was enlarged so that the early 18th century formal landscape lay within outer informal parklands. Thereafter the area of parkland has remained unchanged.

Site History

Ballachastel, also known as Castle of Freuchie, was a Comyn stronghold acquired by Duncan Grant, son of a Sheriff of Inverness-shire, in c 1450.

Ludovick Grant (1650?-1716) was a Commissioner to Parliament for Elgin in 1681. He was appointed member of a Committee to report on the state of the Highlands and raised a regiment of 6-700 men, in 1689. The Battle of Cromdale (a Jacobite defeat on 1st May 1690), took place on the Castle Grant estate. He was Sheriff of Inverness-shire, a post that he held

until his death. In 1694 he obtained a Crown charter which transformed the barony of Freuchie into the regality of Grant (thus assuming legal powers on his estates, over all matters except high treason). He styled himself laird of Grant and renamed his house Castle Grant, which he remodelled and extended. He commissioned the artist Richard Waitt to paint a series of portraits of his family, extended kin, tenantry and clan members, between 1713-26. One of these, 'The Piper to the Laird of Grant', is a portrait of the piper William Cumming with, what is assumed to be, a stylised representation of Castle Grant in the background. The castellated house with lodges or pavilions is shown set centrally within a series of walled gardens and a forecourt, highlighted with gatepiers and flights of steps.

Ludovick Grant settled his estates on his eldest son Colonel Alexander Grant of Grant (1679-1720), in 1710. Thereafter, in 1720, Sir James Grant inherited the estate. He undertook building on the Castle and the garden walls, starting in 1728 (Seafield MS, GD248/2/65). In 1748, he commissioned Thomas Winter (fl.1726-53), to design the gardens. Winter, a land surveyor from Norfolk, had emigrated in 1726 to work for Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk (q.v. Inventory, Volume 3, pp.288-93) and by the 1740s was undertaking a variety of commissions. He proposed a 'new Little garden' to the north and west of the castle formed by a series of embankments with an upper terrace 'overlooking all the Banks and Walks and parterre and not the new Kitchen Ground.' These overlooked lower terraces and 'A plain parterre of Flowers, flowering Shrubs and Grass' (quoted in Tait, 1980, pp.62-3). The Kitchen Garden was enclosed by an espalier hedge to screen it from the formal gardens. Other estate works comprised a beech avenue and a planting of beech and ash at Dun Brae above the Castle (Tait, pp.62-3).

In 1753, Sir Ludovick Grant (1743-1773) employed John Adam to remodel and enlarge the late 17th century house. Adam added a new façade to the north elevation. Babie's Tower, the original 16th century wing, remained with its original corbelled parapet. Grantown-on-Spey (formerly Castletoun of Freuchie) was laid out by him as a planned town, to the south of the policies. A formal avenue led southwards from the Castle to Milltown and a formal canal and pool were set in the grounds.

Sir James Grant's correspondence with Lord Deskford and Lord Seafield, indicate he planned to improve the policies from at least 1761 (Fraser, 1883), although he did not inherit until 1771. He took great interest in the arts, commissioned drawings from Alexander Cozens (d.1786) and subscribed to his 'Characteristics of Landscape'. He also seems to have commissioned the landscape painter William Tomkins (1730-92), suggesting he undertake additional topographic views on and around the Grant Estates including a 'South west view of Castle Grant'. Grant commissioned Robert Robinson and Charles Tennoch to draw up a survey of the policies in 1762. Robert Robinson (1734-94) drew a 'Plan for the Improvement' of the policies (1764) extending from the Old Military Road in the west, to encompass the Deer Park to the east of the Castle and the east bank of the Allt an Fhithich, by Drumindunan Wood. Robinson's scheme, considered extravagant at a cost of £31.10s and £16 for expenses, remained unexecuted. It was essentially a fairly standard 'informal' design, providing a symmetrical arrangement of planting and drives focussed on the Castle.

Undaunted, Grant's enthusiasm in planning the design of his policies continued. His interests are outlined in his correspondence with Robert Waddilove, Dean of Ripon and with William Forbes, his factor. George Taylor prepared a further design in 1771, for a new garden and related buildings. Then in 1803, Lewis Sinclair, planter and surveyor to the Grant estates, drew up a 'Plan of the New Garden at Milltown, Castle Grant' incorporating fruit trees acquired from Lee and Kennedy's nursery in Hampstead. An 1810 survey plan shows the formal landscape still largely intact with Winter's commercial plantations (Tait, 1980, p.80).

In 1811, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant inherited the estate and, also as heir of the Airlie family, the Earldom of Seafield. Some remodelling, mainly to the interiors of the Castle was done in 1836. Grant, the 7th Earl of Seafield, was in 1858 created Baron Strathspey of Strathspey, by Queen Victoria, who visited in 1860 with Prince Albert. She described Castle Grant as a 'fine (not Highland-looking,) park, with a very plain-looking house, like a factory' (Sales Particulars, 1993).

In 1863-4, the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway was routed via Forres to Inverness. A lodge was built to serve as a private station (formerly known as the North Lodge), 'in

acknowledgement of the great facilities given by the Earl of Seafield in the formation of the railway through his estates' (quoted in The List of Buildings). This cut through the north-west corner of the park. By the mid 19th century, the park was enclosed and incorporated extensive commercial woodlands. The east park, bounded to the east by the Alltan Fhithich, was enclosed as a Deer Park. A formal avenue led northwards to the Home Farm, with the main pleasure grounds set to the west and east of the Castle. The latter included Freuchies Hill (1868-71, OS 6"). By the 1880s, the 8th Earl held 160,000 acres, and by 1895 the Seafield Estates were recorded as owning 303,000 acres in Morayshire.

Late 19th century additions to the policies included the West Lodge and a memorial plantation of Scots Pines, set within a rectangular railed enclosure in the east of the Deer Park. The Grant's principal seat was at Cullen House (q.v. Inventory, Volume 3, pp.192-96). During the 20th century, Castle Grant was abandoned and became derelict until the 1990s when it was sold and repair works undertaken. The Castle and its gardens remain in private ownership. The parkland and policies remain in the ownership of Seafield Estates.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

The core of Castle Grant is formed by an early 16th century, L-plan tower house, extensively enlarged and altered. A major phase of rebuilding in 1753-6, is to John Adam's design, whereby he built a new front block across the north elevation, changing the main entrance to the north. The south court is raised above a basement and enclosed by a low crenellated wall reached by a flight of steps. The Castle is harled with ashlar margins, except the north façade composed of squared and coursed ashlar granite. It comprises an austere symmetrical, four-storey, seven-bay façade with central entrance.

The East Lodge, Railway Bridge over A939 and Entrance Arch date from 1863-4, and compose a dramatic entrance to the estate. The lodge is Scots Baronial in style, with a projecting wing at the south and a drum tower at the north-west. It is sited to enable access directly from a railway carriage. The Railway Bridge, designed by Joseph Mitchell c 1863, is a single-span coursed rubble bridge with tooled ashlar dressings. Another Railway Bridge (also by Mitchell), carrying the north drive from Cottartown to the Home Farm, is a three-arched tooled granite bridge with crenellated parapet.

The late 19th century West Lodge, (formerly called the South Lodge) lies on the road to Grantown. It is Scots Baronial in style, composed of square-tooled granite, with ashlar dressings. A drum tower is set at its south-east angle, flanking the entrance pier.

The rectangular Walled Garden lies in Milton Wood, to the south-west of the Castle. The Garden Cottage, a simple single-storey building with dormers, sits to the east of the garden. North-west of the Castle is the Home Farm and the Laundry Cottage is to the south-east.

Drives & Approaches

The main approach to Castle Grant leads in from the south (from Castle Road East, Grantown), through the West Lodge. The drive leads through mature Scots pine woodland, then across the south park to cross the Allt a' Bhacain, west of the Walled Garden. At this point the drive divides, one branch leading towards the Castle and the other north-westwards, along a lime avenue, to the Home Farm.

A drive from the 'East' Lodge, situated west of the Castle on the Old Military Road, leads north-east towards the Home Farm. It is tree-lined in part, punctuated by specimen cedars. At the Home Farm it joins a drive leading northwards to Cottartown and, to the south, the Castle.

A network of drives leads through the parkland and woods, to the outer policies.

Parkland

The parkland (470ha/1,161 acres) lies on the west banks of the Alltan Fhithich, with the Allt a' Bhacain flowing west to east, though Milton Wood to join the Alltan Fhithich. It is enclosed by woodland, including Scots pine plantations. The parkland is crossed by several minor burns, lined with trees.

The East Parkland was the Deer Park (1868-71, OS 6") but is now part of the Home Farm tenancy and farmed with areas of permanent pasture and cultivated grassland. A distinctive feature of the East Park is Freuchies Hill, a conical mound on which a Pictish stone was found.

To the west of the Castle, lines of mature lime trees demarcate the site of the mid-18th century formal gardens. A stone wall defines the western perimeter of this area.

Woodland

The designed landscape incorporates significant areas of woodland, the majority now forestry plantations. These are long-established forests with large compartments of mature Scots pine mixed in part with birch, rowan and oak. Smaller areas of mixed woodland, comprising primarily beech, oak, willow and birch grow along the watercourses, on hill ridges and around buildings. Numerous ornamental specimens, e.g. horse chestnut, lime, cedar, fir, spruce and Wellingtonias are planted throughout the policies.

Walled Gardens

The Walled Garden is situated c 1km south-east of the Castle, on a plateau above the Allt an Fhithich. It is sheltered on its western side by pine woodland.

There is a range of buildings at its northern corner. The garden is currently disused and contains some mature larches from an earlier plantation. An overgrown box hedge defines the former site of ornamental beds. Outside the walls, to the west, is the disused Garden Cottage and to the east is an overgrown beech hedge.

Artistic Interest

Level of interest = Some

The landscape design of the parklands and woods at the centre of the Castle Grant policies have some value as a Work of Art.

Historical

Level of interest = Outstanding

Castle Grant is of outstanding Historical importance due to its association with the Grants, who undertook an extensive 18th and early 19th century building programme.

Horticultural

Level of interest = High

The extensive woodlands and the specimen trees throughout the policies give the site high Horticultural value.

Architectural

Level of interest = High

The age and architectural quality of Castle Grant as an extended 16th/17th century tower house, together with work by John Adam and a range of 19th century estate buildings and ancillary structures, give the site high Architectural value.

Archaeological

Level of interest = High

The archaeological potential of the landscape together with existing known sites give it high Archaeological value.

Scenic

Level of interest = High

The Castle Grant landscape is highly visible from the A939, which gives the site high Scenic value.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest = High

High: The policies contain a broad range of habitats giving the site high Nature Conservation value.

Asset Number	39
Asset Name	DBA and walkover survey - proposed Tom nan Clach Wind Farm (Borrow Pit A)
Type of Asset	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT, WALKOVER SURVEY
NRHE Number	
HER Number	EHG4776 ; EHG4777
Status	Event
Easting	294372
Northing	838410
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	<p>AOC Archaeology Group May 2015</p> <p>A walkover survey was conducted by AOC Archaeology Group in 2015 in a small area proposed for a borrow pit as part of an environmental assessment for an amended scheme for the proposed wind farm at Tom nan Clach. It had been agreed that only those areas that were outwith the previous scheme survey areas needed to be assessed (see also EHG4776). It was judged that there would be no significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects on heritage assets, or their settings, as a consequence of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the proposed development. <1></p>

Asset Number	40
Asset Name	Watching Brief - Tom nan Clach Wind Farm, approximately 8km NE of Tomatin
Type of Asset	TEST PIT, WATCHING BRIEF
NRHE Number	
HER Number	EHG4978
Status	Event
Easting	291194
Northing	838723
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Headland Archaeology Ltd Nov-Dec 2015</p> <p>Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Infinergy to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Tom nan Clach Windfarm in support of concurrent applications to vary and repower the existing consented wind farm. This report presents the results of the archaeological mitigation undertaken in November and December 2015 in conjunction with the first phase of pre-construction geotechnical site investigations. Avoidance of known assets was achieved by submission of their location co-ordinates, a toolbox talk and guidelines document to the ground contractor and marking-out of Sites 45, 65, 78, 83 and 123. To mitigate impacts to unknown assets, archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations was undertaken in close proximity to Sites 45/83 and 65/78. No new features of archaeological significance were identified during the work. <1></p>

Asset Number	41
Asset Name	DBA and walkover survey - Rhilean (proposed Tom nan Clach Wind Farm)
Type of Asset	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT, WALKOVER SURVEY
NRHE Number	
HER Number	EHG3511
Status	Event
Easting	293067
Northing	838382
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Highland Archaeology Services Ltd 2009</p> <p>A walkover survey was conducted by Highland Archaeology Services in early 2009 as part of an environmental assessment for a possible access route to a proposed wind farm at Tom nan Clach. Thirty-three structures were identified and recorded, most of which were within three post-medieval rural settlements in the Rhilean Burn valley. The previous RCAHMS, HHER and OS records of these settlements were found to be inaccurate. In addition two shielings and three sub-circular features were recorded outside the other settlements. <1></p>

Asset Number	42
Asset Name	Leonach Burn
Type of Asset	ENCLOSURE (Undated)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG26571
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	291096
Northing	834389
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	<p>NH93SW 7 9110 3440</p> <p>An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Nairnshire, Inverness-shire and Elginshire 1871-4-5, sheet xiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 7 August 1996</p>

Asset Number	43
Asset Name	Farmstead - E of Carn nan Clach Garbha
Type of Asset	FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1560 AD? to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG62247
Status	Non-designated heritage asset

Easting	294099
Northing	834578
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Remains of a farmstead at E of Carn nan Clach Garbha. Remains of a farmstead at E of Carn nan Clach Garbha. They consist of the stone footings of at least two rectangular buildings and an oval enclosure or sheep pen. <1>

Asset Number	44
Asset Name	Building - E of Carn nan Clach Garbha
Type of Asset	FIELD BARN? (Post Medieval - 1560 AD? to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG62248
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	294127
Northing	834705
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Remains of a building, possibly a field barn, at E of Carn nan Clach Garbha. Remains of a rectangular building, possibly a field barn, at E of Carn nan Clach Garbha. Probably associated with the farmstead to the southwest (see MHG62247). <1>

Asset Number	45
Asset Name	Tomlachlan
Type of Asset	FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG7181
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	293189
Northing	839504
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	NH93NW 5 9319 3950 Indistinct remains of several dry-stone buildings with traces of former cultivation. OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st edition (1871), sheet xi; RCAHMS 1978, Visited May 1978.

Asset Number	46
Asset Name	Lynemore
Type of Asset	FIELD SYSTEM (Undated)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG7183
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	292511
Northing	839512
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	NH93NW 2 925 395. Centred at NH 925 395 is a field system comprising of stone clearance heaps and occasional lynchets, with cultivation plots varying between c. 30.0m by 20.0m and c. 20.0m by c. 15.0m. Visited by OS (A A) 24 February 1971. There are numerous small cairns on the hillside 400m S of Lynemore. RCAHMS 1978, visited May 1978.

Asset Number	47
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292722
Northing	837083
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Much degraded shooting butt.

Asset Number	48
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294445
Northing	836355
Parish	

Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	49
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294475
Northing	836329
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	50
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292768
Northing	838063
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	51
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292720
Northing	838066
Parish	
Council	Highland

Description	Shooting butt.
-------------	----------------

Asset Number	52
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292680
Northing	838067
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	53
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292629
Northing	838071
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	54
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292589
Northing	838074
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	55
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292531
Northing	838079
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	56
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292483
Northing	838080
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	57
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292580
Northing	838075
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	58
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292436
Northing	838085
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	59
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292520
Northing	838077
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	60
Asset Name	Possible Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294429
Northing	835642
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Possible shooting butt.

Asset Number	61
Asset Name	Possible Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294429
Northing	835660
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Possible shooting butt.

Asset Number	62
Asset Name	Possible Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294420
Northing	835686
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Possible shooting butt.

Asset Number	63
Asset Name	Possible Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294393
Northing	835683
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Possible shooting butt.

Asset Number	64
Asset Name	Possible Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294456
Northing	835637
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Possible shooting butt.

Asset Number	65
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294166
Northing	835167
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	66
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294199
Northing	835161
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	67
--------------	----

Asset Name	Boundary Dyke, Lethen
Type of Asset	Boundary Dyke
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294108
Northing	834708
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Stone boundary dyke.

Asset Number	68
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	293153
Northing	834127
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	69
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	293112
Northing	834128
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	70
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen

Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	293067
Northing	834132
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	71
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	293023
Northing	834133
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	72
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292977
Northing	834134
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	73
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt

NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292931
Northing	834136
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	74
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292889
Northing	834137
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	75
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292839
Northing	834138
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	76
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	

HER Number

Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	292798
Northing	834140
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	77
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294484
Northing	835859
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	78
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294473
Northing	835891
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	79
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	

Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294463
Northing	835921
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	80
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294450
Northing	835959
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	81
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294437
Northing	835996
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	82
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset

Easting	294425
Northing	836040
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	83
Asset Name	Shooting Butt, Lethen
Type of Asset	Shooting Butt
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294410
Northing	836085
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Shooting butt.

Asset Number	84
Asset Name	Boundary Marker, Lethen
Type of Asset	Boundary Marker (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey Asset
Easting	294356
Northing	835973
Parish	
Council	Highland
Description	Potential boundary marker.

Appendix 11.2 Settings Assessment

This page is intentionally blank.

Appendix 11.2 Settings Assessment

Contents

Introduction	1
--------------------	---

Tables

Table 11.8: Summary of Settings Assessment	
--	--

This page is intentionally blank

Settings Assessment

Introduction

All designated assets located within the 5 km and 10 km Study Areas, as set out in **Chapter 11**, and within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) have been subject to setting assessment (refer to **Figure 11.1** and **11.2**). Additionally, all designated assets under consideration in the assessment were reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic (see **Appendix 11.1**) and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development may significantly impact the settings of the assets due to an impact on views towards the asset from other points in the landscape.

Potential effects upon the settings of Alltlaigh Farmstead (Asset 3), Lochindorb Castle (Asset 17) and Dunearn Fort (Asset 20) are considered to be potentially significant and the detailed setting assessment for this asset is contained in **Section 11.7** of the EIA Report.

A summary of the findings of the settings assessment, for all other assets considered, is presented in **Table 11.8**. A summary discussion for each of the assets subject to detailed assessment is provided within this Appendix and has been informed by ZTV modelling.

Table 11.8 – Summary of Settings Assessment

Asset Number	Asset Name	Number of theoretically visible turbines	Approx. Distance to Nearest Turbine	Other Factors Affecting Visibility	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Effect
3	Alltlaigh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig	13-17	1.16 km	Open views towards the Proposed Development.	High	Medium	Moderate
17	Lochindorb Castle	13-17	3.97 km	Open views towards the Proposed Development.	High	Medium	Moderate
18	Aitnoch, cairn, hut circle and field system 1400m SSE of	9-12	5.06 km	Located in rough pasture. Forest plantation and intervening topography will provide some screening.	Medium	Low	Minor
19	Burnside, bridge 300m W of	13-17	2.82 km	Located in low lying pasture surrounded by trees which prevent views towards the Proposed Development either from the monument or on approach.	Low	Negligible	Negligible
20	Dunearn, fort 510m S of	13-17	2.92 km	Mature trees on fort summit restrict views out across the landscape.	High	Medium	Moderate
22	Balnught, hut circle 1225m ENE of	13-17	4.25 km	Steeply rising slope above River Findhorn will provide some screening.	Low	Low	Negligible
23	Princess Stone, cross-slab 250m SSW of Glenferness House	13-17	4.90 km	Located within mature parkland policies which inhibit visibility towards the Proposed Development.	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
24	Levrattich, cairn 340m W of	13-17	8.09 km	Setting dominated by electricity pylons and woodland.	Medium	Low	Minor
29	Glenferness House	13-17	5.14 km	Set within mature parkland policies which inhibit visibility towards the Proposed Development.	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Asset Number	Asset Name	Number of theoretically visible turbines	Approx. Distance to Nearest Turbine	Other Factors Affecting Visibility	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Setting Impact	Level of Effect
30	Ardclach Bell Tower	13-17	8.01 km	Surrounded by mature deciduous trees which, along with the topography, would provide screening.	High	Negligible	Minor
34	Dulsie Farmhouse, Dulsie Bridge	1-4	3.75 km	Located on a hillside overlooking the River Findhorn. Intervening topography and mature trees will provide screening.	Low	Negligible	Negligible
35	Glenferness House, Stables	13-17	5.25 km	Set within mature parkland policies which inhibit visibility towards the Proposed Development.	Low	Negligible	Negligible
36	Glenferness House Walled Garden and Gardener's House	13-17	5.31 km	Set within mature parkland policies which inhibit visibility towards the Proposed Development.	Low	Negligible	Negligible
37	Glenferness House Gate Lodge, Gate Piers and Entrance Gates	13-17	5.74 km	Set within mature Scots Pine woodland.	Low	Negligible	Negligible

Negligible Effects

Burnside, bridge 300m W of (Asset 19)

- 1.1.1 The Scheduled Burnside Bridge (Asset 19) is a single span military road bridge, which once spanned the Tomlachlan Burn. It is now isolated in a low lying pasture surrounded by trees which prevent views towards the Proposed Development either from the monument or on approach. The bridge owes its location in the landscape to functional considerations associated with making the river crossing and, as such, the elements of setting that contribute to an understanding of it are its relationship to the Wade's Road, of which it formed part, and the Tomlachlan Burn, over which it carried the road. On this basis, it is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes to its wider landscape setting.
- 1.1.2 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 2.82 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating 13-17 turbines would be visible. However, the intervening topography and surrounding mature trees are likely to obscure these views. As such, the magnitude of impact is judged to be negligible and the overall effect to be **negligible**. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.

Balnugh, hut circle 1225m ENE of (Asset 22)

- 1.1.3 The Scheduled Balnugh hut circle and associated field clearance heaps (Asset 22) comprise the remains of a single domestic prehistoric dwelling located on a terrace above the River Findhorn valley to the west of an unnamed stream. As a domestic dwelling, the setting of the hut circle relates primarily to the adjacent cultivable land and water source, with views over the river below. The asset is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate setting.
- 1.1.4 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 4.25 km to the south-east, with the ZTV indicating 13-17 turbines would be visible. This would constitute a significant alteration to the wider setting but would be beyond those elements that contribute directly to an understanding of the remains. As such, the magnitude of impact is judged to be low and the overall effect to be **negligible**. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.

Princess Stone, cross-slab 250m SSW of Glenferness House (Asset 23)

- 1.1.5 The Scheduled Princess Stone (Asset 23) is a symbol-bearing Pictish cross-slab located close to the River Findhorn within the grounds of Glenferness House. It was moved a short distance from its original position, next to a cairn, in 1957, to protect it from flooding, although it is still located on a bend in the river. It is likely to have been associated with an early church; a promontory location is often characteristic of such sites. The stone seems originally to have been associated with a cairn and, whilst it may have been a clearance cairn of relatively recent date, there is the possibility that it was contemporary with the monument. The monument is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes within its immediate setting, reducing to medium within its wider setting.
- 1.1.6 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 4.90 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating 13-17 turbines would be visible. The mature parkland policies within which the asset is situated inhibit visibility towards the Proposed Development. As such, the magnitude of impact is judged to be negligible giving an overall effect of **negligible**, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.

Buildings at Glenferness (Assets 29 & 35-37)

- 1.1.7 The Category A Listed Glenferness House (Asset 29) is set within mature parkland policies including rhododendron, and mature deciduous and Scots pine woodland, which forms the asset's principal setting. The Category B Listed ancillary buildings comprising the Stables (Asset 35), Walled Garden and Gardener's House (Asset 36) and the Gate Lodge, Gate Piers, and Entrance Gates (Asset 37) rely on their relationship with Glenferness House (Asset

29) for their location and setting. Whilst Glenferness House has a high sensitivity to change within its immediate setting, that sensitivity decreases with distance and, as such, it is judged to have a medium sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.

- 1.1.8 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 5.14 km to the south-south-west of Asset 29, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible. However, the mature woodland surrounding the assets would likely prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development. As such, the magnitude of impact would be at worst negligible. There would be a **negligible** effect on the setting, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.

Dulsie Farmhouse (Asset 34)

- 1.1.9 The Category C Listed Dulsie Farmhouse (Asset 34) is a mid-18th century two-storey farmhouse located on a terrace overlooking the River Findhorn close to Dulsie Bridge (Asset 28). Situated adjacent to the old military road, Dulsie Farmhouse was likely the inn at Dulsie Bridge mentioned in the Old Statistical Account of 1792. The principal elevation of the house looks onto the road, and beyond, to the south-east. Its location would have been based on the functional consideration of providing board and lodgings to travellers using the road. As such, it is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
- 1.1.10 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 3.75 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 1-4 turbines would be visible. The farmhouse does not face the Proposed Development, and there are several pockets of mature woodland that would likely provide some screening. The magnitude of impact is therefore judged to be negligible. The overall effect would be **negligible**, which is not considered to be significant in EIA terms.

Minor Effects

Aitnoch, cairn, hut circle & field system (Asset 18)

- 1.1.11 The Scheduled Aitnoch cairn, hut circle and field system (Asset 18) are located in heather moorland on the moderately sloping hillside above the Dorback Burn and overlooking Lochindorb to the south-west. The placing of prehistoric settlements such as Aitnoch was to a large extent determined by their function, though an allowance has to be made for the positioning of the site in an elevated valley. Such a positioning may indicate that it was placed so as to appear prominent within the adjacent valley of the Dorback Burn. The ability to exact control over the valley may have also been a consideration. The remains are therefore judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes beyond their immediate valley setting.
- 1.1.12 The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be approximately 5.06 km to the west-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 9-12 turbines would be visible. The settlement's principal setting is that of the burn and the loch. The turbines would be beyond these elements, and, as such, would have a low magnitude of impact on the ability to understand the monument. The overall level of effect would be **minor**, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.

Levrattich, cairn 340m W of (Asset 24)

- 1.1.13 The Scheduled Levrattich cairn (Asset 24) is a grass-covered mound located on a plateau within improved pasture. The monument survives in good condition and is visible from across the landscape when approached from the north, east and south. The ground rises behind the cairn to the west and visibility from approach in this direction is limited by topography. As a prehistoric burial cairn, it is probable that the extensive views across the landscape were a key factor in the siting of the cairn, in addition to being visible within the landscape. The immediate setting of the cairn comprises the pasture field in which it is located with large electricity pylons running north-west to south-east, the nearest at approximately 50 m south-west of the cairn. The wider setting comprises a mixture of coniferous and deciduous woodland interspersed with improved pasture and dispersed settlement with upland moorland

hills rising beyond. Owing to its location within a relatively complex landscape with its immediate setting dominated by a large electricity pylon, the cairn is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting.

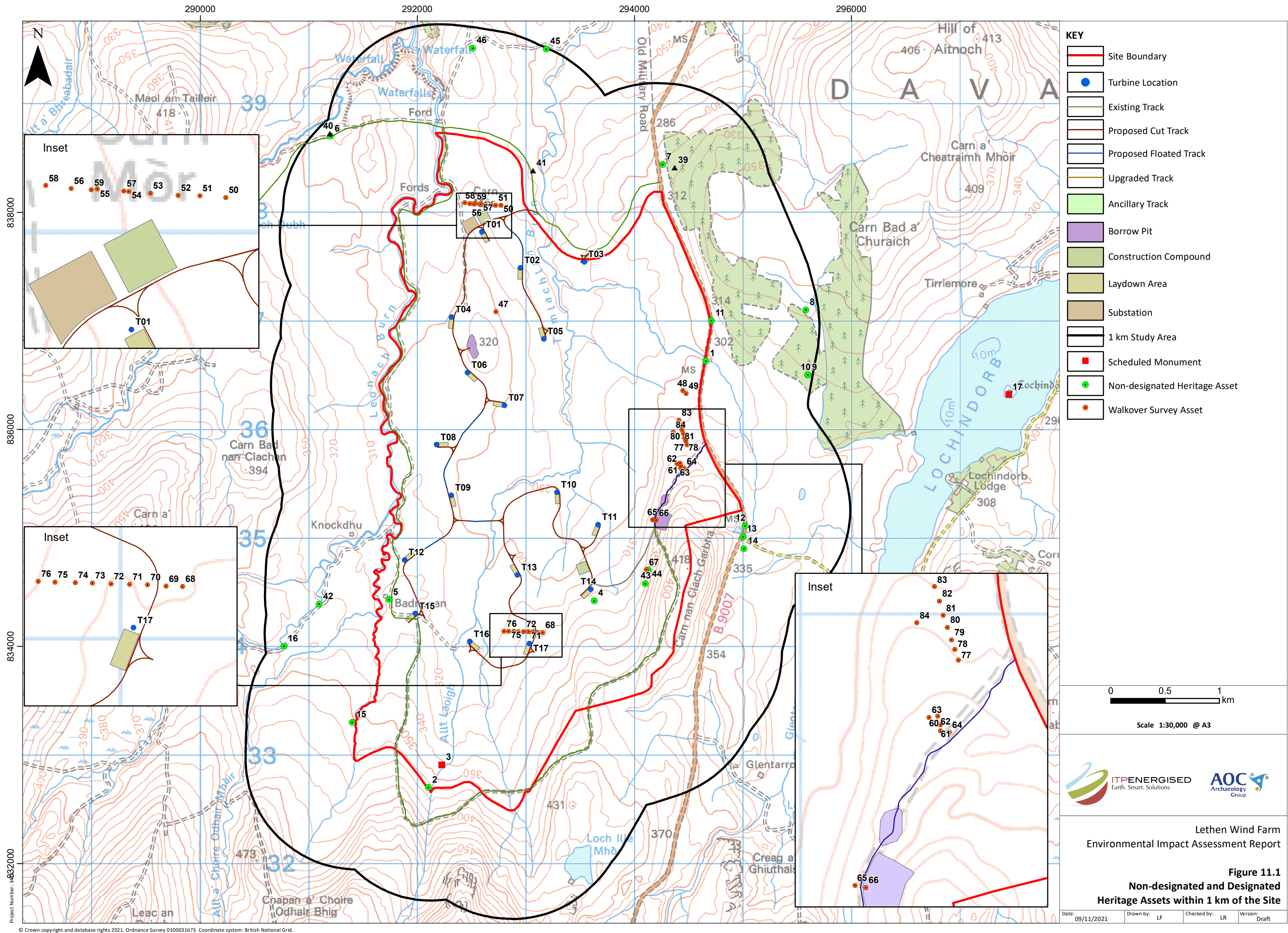
- 1.1.14 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 8.09 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible. This is judged to be a small alteration beyond those elements of setting that contribute to the understanding of the cairn and is judged to be of low magnitude. The effect would be **minor**, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.

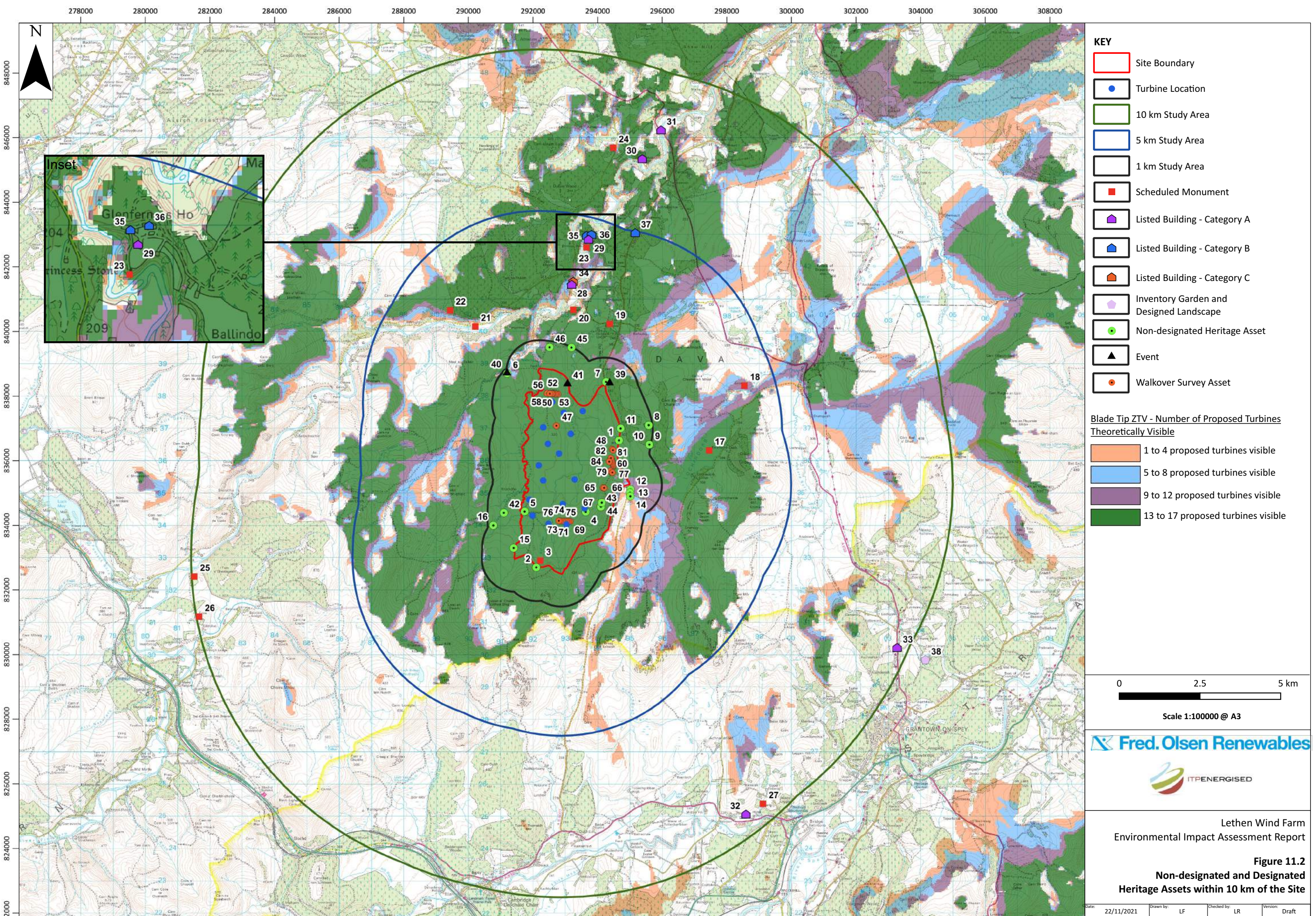
[Edinchat, cairn 415m NNW of \(Asset 26\)](#)

- 1.1.15 The Scheduled Edinchat cairn (Asset 26) is located on the summit of a small hill in rough pasture. A modern walkers' cairn has been placed on top of the monument lending it greater height and visibility, although it cannot be seen on approach from any direction until within 50 m. The deliberate positioning of the cairn on top of a small hill with clear views over the valley below is indicative that setting was a key consideration in the siting of this monument and adds an aesthetic attribute to its overall significance. The denuded condition of the cairn, alongside the imposition of a modern walkers' cairn, somewhat diminish its characteristics in the landscape. As such, it is judged to be of medium relative sensitivity.
- 1.1.16 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 10.78 km to the north-east, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible. The raised topography between the asset and the Proposed Development may provide an element of screening. However, any views of turbines would be beyond those elements of setting that contribute to the understanding of the cairn, which is judged to be of low magnitude. The overall effect would be **minor**, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.

[Ardclach Bell Tower \(Asset 30\)](#)

- 1.1.17 The Category A Listed Ardclach Bell Tower (Asset 30) is an unusual mid-17th century bell tower situated on a prominent knoll overlooking the steep banks of the River Findhorn, most likely built by Alexander Brodie of Lethen. He was a noted Covenanter who suffered several attacks on his estate for his beliefs. He may have built the tower as a watchtower and prison in anticipation of further trouble. When the parish church was built in a hollow below the knoll, permission was obtained to erect the kirk belfry on the tower. The immediate setting of the tower comprises the knoll on which it is located, alongside the steeply sloping hill slopes which are occupied by mature deciduous and conifer trees. The ground rises behind the tower to the north where its setting is defined by mature trees. The wider setting of the tower comprises views over the River Findhorn valley and beyond, dominated by coniferous woodland interspersed with occasional pasture and isolated farm buildings with low moorland hills visible beyond. A line of electricity pylons crosses the River Findhorn valley running north-west to south-east and is visible from the tower. The relatively isolated and elevated setting of the tower contributes to the understanding of it as a watch tower, belfry and prison and it is of high sensitivity to changes in its immediate setting.
- 1.1.18 The nearest Proposed Development turbine would be approximately 8.01 km to the south-south-west, with the ZTV indicating that 13-17 turbines would be visible (refer to **Figure 6.67**). However, these turbines would be beyond those elements of setting that contribute to the understanding of the bell tower, and, as such, the magnitude of impact is judged to be low. The overall effect would be **minor**, which is not considered significant in EIA terms.







Fred. Olsen Renewables

communities@fredolsen.co.uk

www.fredolsenrenewables.com/windfarms/lethen/



Fred.Olsen Renewables