



Tom na Clach Wind Farm Extension

Appendix 10.A Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Stage 1 Settings Assessment

for Nan Clach Extension Ltd

02/03/2022

Appendix 10.A
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Stage 1 Settings Assessment

for Nan Clach Extension Ltd

February 2022

Ver 3.0

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P20-107
NGR	287094, 834141
PARISH	Moy and Dalarossie
COUNCIL	The Highland Council

PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	Owen Raybould
AUTHOR	Fraser McFarlane
GRAPHICS	N/A
APPROVED BY	Owen Raybould
VERSION COMMENTS	Issue

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
1..... INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION.....	3
1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY.....	4
2..... LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE.....	5
2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION.....	5
2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK.....	5
2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY.....	6
2.4. GUIDANCE.....	7
2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	7
3..... AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4..... METHODOLOGY.....	9
4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’.....	9
4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED.....	9
4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA.....	10
4.4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE.....	11
4.5. POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS.....	12
4.6. STAGE 1 SETTING SCREENING ASSESSMENT.....	12
5..... RESULTS.....	13
5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.....	13
5.2. HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT (HLA).....	13
5.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	13
5.4. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW.....	14
5.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.....	15
5.6. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL.....	16
6..... STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE.....	17
6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS.....	17
6.2. SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA.....	20
7..... CONCLUSIONS.....	26
REFERENCES.....	29
GLOSSARY.....	30
ABBREVIATIONS.....	31
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	33

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Nan Clach Extension Ltd and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and stage 1 settings assessment to support consultation and EIA to construct an extension of seven new 149.9m (to blade tip) wind turbines to the east of the existing 13-turbine Tom nan Clach Wind Farm. The site of the proposed development is located approximately 8km northeast of Tomatin, in the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, Nairnshire, Highlands (NGR 287094, 834141), IV12 5RQ. The local planning authority is The Highland Council (THC).
- 1.1.2. Existing access tracks for the operational Tom nan Clach Wind Farm will be used as far as possible to provide access to the turbines, construction compound, substation and meteorological mast.
- 1.1.3. In 2009 an application for a 17 turbine scheme on the adjacent Tom nan Clach Wind Farm site was made with supporting archaeological surveys over a 12.3 sq km area which included the survey area for the current proposed development (Infinergy, 2009 cultural heritage chapter 12 by Headland Archaeology and survey by Highland Archaeological Services). The survey for the main site took place in May – July 2007 and the survey for the access track took place in January – February 2009.
- 1.1.4. In 2015 an application to repower the previously consented scheme was approved, resulting in the operational 14-turbine Tom nan Clach scheme (the 'Operational Scheme') on the adjacent area to the west of the currently proposed extension. The ES supporting the repowering application (Infinergy, 2015 cultural heritage chapter 10 by AOC Archaeology) utilised the baseline data from the 2009 ES and previous 2007 HAS survey, which was revised with additional survey in 2014.
- 1.1.5. The 2009 and 2015 assessments identified direct archaeological impacts upon two known heritage assets, MHG6875 and MHG26505 as a result of the consented scheme access track between the wind farm site and the B9007. Mitigation by survey and recording during construction was agreed with THC and implemented by Headland Archaeology between September 2016 – May 2017 (Headland Archaeology, August 2017).
- 1.1.6. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed wind farm development area ('inner study area' (ISA)) to inform a Cultural Heritage EIA chapter which aims to identify likely significant effects of the proposed wind farm on the significance of heritage assets. A Stage 1 Setting Assessment provides an assessment of the contribution to significance made by the setting of heritage assets in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.7. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).

1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The proposed development is located immediately east of the Operational Scheme within the Cawdor Estate and the Lethen Estate (for part of the access track). It lies approximately 8km to the east of the nearest settlement, Tomatin, which lies west of the A9 (Inverness to Perth road). Tomatin is approximately 20 km to the south east of Inverness. The land is in the ownership of the Cawdor Estate and covers an area of around 23,500 ha, including 11,330 ha of upland.
- 1.2.2. The proposed turbine locations are on high, remote, heather covered grouse moors with rock outcrops and very wet marshy areas and will be positioned to the immediate south and east of the Operational Scheme. The ISA extension area covers approximately 810 ha.
- 1.2.3. Historic map and aerial photographic evidence indicates that the site was undeveloped and entirely covered by open moorland until the late 20th century. Numerous grouse butts can be found around the ISA, evidencing the use of the area as a grouse moorland.

- 1.2.4. The ISA has an undulating topography and there are isolated areas of peat in the north western part. Topography rises from approximately 200 m above ordnance datum (AOD, approximately equivalent to sea level) along Dry Burn (in the southern section of the ISA) to 380 m at Marscalloch Hill in the south western part of the ISA, and 400m at Craigengillen Hill in the northern part.

1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The ISA occupies an undulating upland location with available British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping indicating that a part of the north-western area is underlain by peat with the remainder dominated by either glacial till or shallow rock¹.
- 1.3.2. Consistent with the BGS mapping, peat investigations comprising 100m centre spaced probing was undertaken as part of the initial EIA survey works in October 2013 for the existing wind farm. During the survey works a total of 368 probes were implemented. The probing was undertaken in accessible areas, within forestry rides and along existing access tracks.
- 1.3.3. Peat deposits varied across the ISA however, typically shallow peat was recorded within steep topography. Peat deposits were recorded up to 3.0 m thick within flatter areas, mainly in the north-western part of the ISA and localised pockets of peat were also recorded across the south of the ISA.
- 1.3.4. Archaeologically, accumulations of peat the have potential to contain significant palaeoenvironmental deposits such as pollen and macrofossil evidence as well as preserved organic material that would have, otherwise, decayed within aerobic conditions.
- 1.3.5. BGS mapping information on solid geology indicates that the ISA is underlain by Wacke of the Portpatrick Formation. Minor dykes were noted in the north of the ISA described as North Britain Siluro-Devonian Calc-Alkaline Dyke Suite comprising Microdiorite Porphyritic rocks.

¹ British Geological Survey (BGS) Geoindex Onshore. Available at: <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are protected by statute.

2.1.2. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	The Act defines the role of the public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Provides for statutory protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. No physical works can be carried out in relation to a listed building and its curtilage without listed building consent. It introduces a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting in considering any Development which may affect these. In conservation areas, the designation introduces general controls to conserve character and appearance within the conservation area.
Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997; Planning etc (Scotland) Act (Scotland) 2006	Establishes framework for determining planning applications, the role of the local planning authority and the role of Development (Structure and Local) Plans within the process.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	Outlines the criteria for designating a military crash site. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Scots Common Law	The movement or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority is illegal. Any human remains should be reported to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office. Further disturbance must cease until permission to continue has been granted by the legal authorities.

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.2.1. The National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) describes how the future spatial development of Scotland can contribute to planning outcomes. It shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement, and improved connections across the country.

2.2.2. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (HES 2019b) defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland's historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic battlefields and consents and advice.

2.2.3. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in paragraphs 135-151 of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (The Scottish Government, June 2014). The historic environment is defined as *"the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand"* and includes *"individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape"*.

2.2.4. The policy principles are stated in paragraph 137:

"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 landscape) 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."*

2.2.5. The SPP applies these principles to all designated assets (paragraphs 141-149). In particular, it states that:

- *Regarding developments affecting Listed Buildings, "special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest";*
- *Proposals "which will impact on its appearance, character or setting [of a Conservation Area], should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area";*
- *"Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse impact on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances";*
- *"Where a development proposal has the potential to affect a World Heritage ISA, or its setting, the planning authority must protect and preserve its Outstanding Universal Value";*
- *"Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance"; and*
- *"Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields".*

2.2.6. The SPP also requires planning authorities to protect archaeological sites and monuments, preserving them in situ where possible, or otherwise ensure *"appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development"* (paragraph 150). *"Non-designated heritage assets and areas of historical interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads"* should also be preserved in situ wherever feasible (paragraph 151).

2.2.7. 'Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland' (2015) presents the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS 2019b) and the Historic Environment Scotland Circular (2019) complement the SPP and provide further policy direction. In particular, HEPS provides more detailed policy on historic environment designations and consents.

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. At a local level, the key policy is provided within the following documents:

- The statutory development plan for the site comprises the Highland-wide Local Development Plan (the HwLDP) (adopted April 2012)²;
- Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance (adopted November 2016)³
- Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan⁴

²Highland-wide Local Development Plan (2012),

https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/local_and_statutory_development_plans/199/highland-wide_local_development.

³Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance (November, 2016),

https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/18793/onshore_wind_energy_supplementary_guidance_november_2016.

⁴Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan

https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/local_and_statutory_development_plans/202/inner_moray_firth_local_development_plan

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides local government officers with technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; setting; the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.
- 2.4.2. PAN 71 Conservation Area Management provides local government and stakeholders with planning advice with regard to conservation areas.
- 2.4.3. HES published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019a) to accompany HEPS. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.
- 2.4.4. HES provides guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP in a series of documents entitled 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment'. These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant is the guidance note covering *Works on Scheduled Monuments* (November 2016) and *Setting* (June 2016, revised February 2020).
- 2.4.5. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the above as well as ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014b, revised 2017 and 2020) and *Code of Conduct* (2014a, revised 2019). The Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work (2012) has also been followed.
- 2.4.6. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001.
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100014807.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform an EIA chapter in relation to likely significant impacts upon the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed wind farm, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the ISA.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the ISA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020⁵) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential

⁵ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'

3.1.4. A DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed wind farm on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.

3.1.5. The objectives are therefore to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the ISA and relevant study area;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, including assets that may be affected through development within their settings, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present within the ISA;
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed wind farm on the historic environment.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific or social, and may be inherent in the monument itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related monuments and related objects.
- 4.1.2. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (NatureScot & HES 2018, Appendix 1 page 175) relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public; it may derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations. Following 'Scottish Planning Policy' paragraph 137, the analysis of a heritage asset's cultural significance aims to identify its 'special characteristics' which should be protected, conserved or enhanced. Such characteristics may include elements of the asset's setting, which is defined in Historic Environment Scotland's guidance as "the way in which the surroundings of a heritage asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated" (HES 2016 Section 1).
- 4.1.3. The cultural significance of assets has been considered in terms of the values described in Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic [Environment] Scotland, 2011, Para 5):
- Intrinsic - those inherent in the monument;
 - Contextual – those relating to the monument's place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge; and
 - Associative – more subjective assessments of the associations of the monument, including with current or past aesthetic preferences.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the 'significance of an effect' reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed wind farm has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

STUDY AREA

- 4.2.1. Overlapping study areas have been used for this assessment. The inner study area (ISA) corresponds with the proposed development area plus the corridors of the possible grid connection routes or access routes and has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource of the application site. All heritage assets recorded on THC HER within 2km of the proposed turbines have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential of the ISA.
- 4.2.2. Outer study areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 Setting Assessment which extends to 20km from the proposed turbine locations. This reflects the maximum predicted visibility of turbines based on the ZTV. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 2 km from proposed turbines: Non-designated heritage assets and Category C Listed Buildings
 - Up to 10 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields
 - Up to 20 km from proposed turbines: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to contribute to cultural significance, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.

DATA SOURCES

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website in June 2021;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
 - Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from THC HER, January 2021
 - Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLAMap website;
 - The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
 - Previous survey reports;
 - Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
 - Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
 - Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.2.4. Heritage assets are compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix A). Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by their Historic Environment Scotland reference. Non-designated assets are referenced by their respective HER Preferred Reference Number or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset'. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

SITE VISIT

- 4.2.5. With the agreement of consultees through scoping, no site visit was made for the preparation of this report. The ISA for the proposed wind farm extension was included within the original EIA walkover surveys and subsequent field assessments undertaken at the site for the existing wind farm.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.6. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the ISA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Wherever documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.

- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
- There is no LiDAR data available for the area of the proposed development.
- Any previous walkover surveys will have inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

4.4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.4.2. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (HES, 2018, Appendix 1: Cultural heritage Impact Assessment), 'Heritage Assets are features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system'. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the ISA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage ISAs and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck ISAs, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Historic Marine Protected Areas, and non-designated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Category C Listed Buildings, undesignated assets of regional importance except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and non-designated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

- 4.4.3. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment.

4.5. POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

4.5.1. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in THC HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

4.6. STAGE 1 SETTING SCREENING ASSESSMENT

4.6.1. In the gazetteer (Appendix 1) the results of a screening exercise is presented in full to consider whether further detailed assessment in the ES chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Summary results are presented in Part 6.2 below.

4.6.2. The screening assessment methodology comprises consideration of each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify heritage those assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contribute to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the proposed wind farm development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, third-party viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the proposed wind farm are considered.

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the ISA and OSA is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix A).
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Assessment of Heritage Significance section below.

INNER STUDY AREA

- 5.1.3. There are no designated heritage assets within the ISA.
- 5.1.4. There is the site of only one known non-designated heritage asset recorded by THC HER within the ISA. This is located on the line of the access track approaching the site of the proposed extension from the east, along a track that was established for the Operational Scheme: MHG26505- 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). The site of the farmstead was investigated during mitigation works for the existing wind farm (Headland Archaeology, 2017, see below), and all remains were recorded.
- 5.1.5. The site of Upper Rhilean deserted settlement (MHG7262/MHG6875/MHG54495/MHG54496) are recorded outwith the ISA on THC HER but subsurface remains may extend within the ISA. Previous surveys for the Operational Scheme have concluded that previous RCAHMS, HER and OS records of these settlements were found to be inaccurate. The site where it crosses the access track for the proposed development was investigated during mitigation works for the existing wind farm (Headland Archaeology, 2017, see below), and all remains were recorded.
- 5.1.6. Surveys for the 2009 application and 2015 repowering have identified an additional nine non-designated heritage assets within the ISA for the current proposed extension, which have been added to the gazetteer for the current assessment, comprising an enclosure, shielings, a trackway/ford, and a modern walkers' cairn (HA1-9).

OUTER STUDY AREA

- 5.1.7. Within the OSA (2km from proposed turbines) there are five non-designated heritage assets comprising a township, a shieling, two farmsteads and an air crash site. These are discussed in more detail in the archaeological and historical narrative below and considered in the assessment of the ISA's archaeological potential.
- 5.1.8. Within the OSA (2-5 km from the proposed turbines) there are three scheduled monuments.
- 5.1.9. Within the OSA (5-10 km from the proposed turbines) there are 11 scheduled monuments, three Category A Listed Buildings, and 17 Category B Listed Buildings.
- 5.1.10. Within the OSA (10–20 km from the proposed turbines) there are seven Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and 38 Category A Listed Buildings (15 of which are located within an IGD boundary).

5.2. HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT (HLA)

- 5.2.1. HLA Map defines no historic land uses within the ISA.

5.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Headland Archaeology, 2009, Tom nan Clach Wind Farm: Environmental Statement / Highland Archaeological Services Ltd, 2007, Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Environmental Statement: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Baseline, Survey and Recommendations

- 5.3.1. In 2009 an application for a 17 turbine scheme on the adjacent Tom nan Clach Wind Farm site was made with supporting archaeological surveys over a 12.3 sq km area which included the survey area for the current proposed development (Infinergy, 2009 cultural heritage chapter 12 by Headland Archaeology and survey by Highland Archaeological Services).

5.3.2. The survey for the main site took place in May – July 2007 and the survey for the access track took place in January – February 2009.

5.3.3. As a result of the surveys carried out in 2007 and 2009, six heritage assets located within the ISA for the current assessment of the proposed wind farm extension have been added to the gazetteer:

- HA1, a D-shaped enclosure;
- HA 4, a possible cairn; and
- HA3, 5, 6 & 7, four shielings.

AOC, 2014 Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Repowering, Environmental Statement / Highland Archaeological Services Ltd, 2014, Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Environmental Statement: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Baseline Survey and Recommendations

5.3.4. In 2015 an application to repower the previously consented scheme was approved, resulting in the Operational Scheme on the adjacent area to the west of the currently proposed extension. The ES supporting the repowering application (Infinergy, 2015 cultural heritage chapter 10 by AOC Archaeology) utilised the baseline data from the 2009 ES and previous 2007 HAS survey, which was revised with additional survey in 2014.

5.3.5. As a result of the surveys carried out in 2014, two additional heritage assets have been added to the gazetteer for the current assessment of the proposed wind farm extension, located within the ISA:

- HA8, a shieling; and
- HA9, a modern walkers' cairn.

Headland Archaeology, 2015, Tom nan Clach Wind farm, Cawdor, Archaeological Works in connection with Pre-construction Geotechnical Site Investigations / Headland Archaeology, 2017, Tom nan Clach Wind farm, Cawdor, Archaeological Works: Monitoring During Construction Phase

5.3.6. The 2009 and 2015 assessments identified direct archaeological impacts upon two known heritage assets, as a result of the consented scheme access track between the wind farm site and the B9007:

- MHG26505, 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); and
- MHG6875, Rhilean township. Field survey identified extensive evidence over a wide area south of the farm shown by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870. Although the visible remains probably date to the 18th and 19th centuries, there could be earlier settlement beneath. Wall or dyke footings appear to lie across the line of the access track

5.3.7. Mitigation by survey and recording during construction of the access track was agreed with THC and implemented by Headland Archaeology between September 2016 – May 2017 (Headland Archaeology, August 2017).

5.3.8. Two archaeological features were identified during the work; a rectangular structure at the outskirts of the settlement at MHG26505, and a linear feature – possibly an old track on the north-west side of Rhilean Burn.

5.4. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

5.4.1. Roy's Highlands Map (1747-52) annotates a blank hillside only. James Dorret's Map (1750) and Aaron Arrowsmith's Map (1807) are not at a scale useful to identify archaeological potential.

5.4.2. The first edition OS (six inch, 1843-82) as well as the entire OS sequence annotates only watercourses and a trackway within the ISA. Review of the historic OS mapping sequence for previous assessments has resulted in one heritage asset being added to the gazetteer:

- HA2, a track with fords over streams, including Allt an t-Sragain Mhor, visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871-76 (Nairnshire, Sheet X) and still utilised today.

5.4.3. One historical aerial image is available on NCAP covering the ISA (May 1988, Sortie: ASS/61088, Frame: 0072); this is not at a scale that features of potential archaeological interest are discernible. Photographs of the wider area indicate that the ISA has been largely covered by moorland from the mid-1940s onwards.

5.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS (PRE-43CE)

- 5.5.1. There are no prehistoric period assets within the ISA, however a 0.5 to 1.0 m high earth and stone mound was identified during previous survey in June 2014 on Carn Torr Mheadhoin, only 500m west of the ISA, which is of potential prehistoric date.
- 5.5.2. Within 5km of the ISA there are only five heritage assets recorded by THC HER that are likely to be prehistoric in date. These comprise: one kerb cairn (MHG7264), located on the floodplain of the River Findhorn 3km north of the ISA; and four hut circles, some occurring with lynchets and field systems. All these hut circle sites are located overlooking the River Findhorn; three on the 350m contour of Carn Sgumain, 5km NNE of the ISA, and the fourth is on the 270m contour of Tom na Slaite, 3km west of the ISA.
- 5.5.3. Given the height of the ISA above sea level, between 420 – 550m AOD, the potential for previously unknown prehistoric remains is therefore negligible.

EARLY HISTORIC / EARLY MEDIEVAL (43 – 999CE)

- 5.5.4. There are no heritage assets of early historic or early medieval date within the ISA, however to the north a possible pre-Reformation chapel is recorded at Daless.
- 5.5.5. The potential for previously unknown remains of this date to be preserved within the ISA is negligible.
- 5.5.6. Within the OSA are Scheduled Monuments of this period, including the fortified island and laird's house of the Isle of Moy (SM11446) located 8km to the west of the ISA, and Lochindorb Castle (SM1231), a stronghold of the Lords of Badenoch, located 10km to the north east.

LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1000 – 1559CE)

- 5.5.7. There are no heritage assets of late medieval date within the ISA, or within 5km.
- 5.5.8. The potential for previously unknown remains of this date to be preserved within the ISA is negligible.

POST-MEDIEVAL (1560 – 1799CE) / LATER HISTORIC PERIODS (1800 – 1899CE)

- 5.5.9. The New Statistical Account indicates that the parish of Cawdor was owned by two proprietors, the Earl of Cawdor and Sir John Rose of Holme (McLauchlan, 1842), and that the census of 1841 identified a population of 1150, for the entire parish, generally involved in agriculture (McLauchlan, 1842). It notes the use of peat for fuel (McLauchlan, 1842).
- 5.5.10. There are nine known heritage assets, or sites of, within the ISA dating to the post-medieval/late historic period. One, a farmstead, is recorded on THC HER and the remainder have been added to the gazetteer through previous survey and historic map regression. These assets include one farmstead (site of, excavated during construction of the access track for the Operational Scheme) (MHG26505) associated with a D-shaped enclosure (HA1) which was protected from impact throughout the previous construction works. Previous surveys in 2007 and 2014 identified five shieling huts (HA3, 5, 6, 7 & 8) located in close proximity to watercourse Allt Carn an t-Sean-lathanaich.
- 5.5.11. A track with fords over streams (HA2), including Allt an t-Sragain Mhor, is visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871-76 (Nairnshire, Sheet X). The track and fords are still present on the map of 1906 (Nairnshire Sheet X.SE), and the track is still utilised today.
- 5.5.12. At the proposed access to the ISA, following existing tracks and the access constructed for the Operational Scheme, the present route of the B9007 overlies the Duthil-Dulsie Military Road (MHG34405).
- 5.5.13. The majority of the known heritage assets in the region (5km of the ISA) recorded on THC HER are post-medieval / later historic period in date. Similar to those identified during previous surveys within the ISA, these predominantly comprise features relating to agriculture, such as farmsteads and buildings, clearance cairns, and field systems. Features relating to industry such as kilns, sluices and a water mill are also recorded in the wider study area. To the north-west, copper slag has been found at Kishorn evidencing copper working activity of perhaps post-medieval date. The importance of game hunting and shooting to the area is also indicated by the presence of such features as Drynahan Lodge to the north.

- 5.5.14. Similar to preheritage assets recorded in the wider vicinity, and later historic period assets recorded through survey within the ISA, known later historic period assets in the wider study area are largely concentrated in the river valleys to the west and north of the ISA.
- 5.5.15. The nearest known heritage assets to the ISA include two farmsteads (MHG6875, 25448), Rhilean township (MHG54495) and a shieling hut (MHG54496). These are all located directly alongside watercourses. These built assets were recorded during walkover survey in 2009 as part of an environmental assessment for a possible access route to the existing wind farm. Thirty-three structures were identified and recorded, most of which were within three post-medieval rural settlements in the Rhilean Burn valley. Rhilean settlement is identified on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map, showing one large roofed building, and referred to as Rhilean Burn 2 on THC HER. Eleven structures were recorded at Rhilean township in varying states of preservation that suggest multiple periods of occupation. The buildings were mostly small and round-ended with sub-rectangular outshots consisting of low, turf-covered footings. Some remains are very low to the ground, with only the turf-covered stone footings surviving. There is a well preserved, stone-lined corn kiln and attached kiln-barn of turf and stone. The most recent structures are of low, double-faced dry stone construction. There is also clear evidence of two phases of enclosure, of cultivation in the surrounding fields, and of a turf mound with stone footings and ditch enclosure that surrounds most of the site and partially underlies a later enclosure. Previous assessments have therefore identified the potential for hitherto unknown subsurface remains associated with Rhilean township to extend within the ISA. As a result, archaeological monitoring was carried out in the vicinity during construction of the access track for the Operational Scheme. These mitigation works recorded a linear feature interpreted as a possible old track on the north-west side of Rhilean Burn (Headland Archaeology, 2017).
- 5.5.16. Given the extent of previous survey and mitigation, there is considered to be nil archaeological potential for further remains within the ISA in the vicinity of Rhilean township (MHG6875) or farmstead MHG26505.
- 5.5.17. There is a negligible archaeological potential for previously unknown historic period heritage assets within the ISA, other than directly alongside watercourses, where the potential is low for remains likely associated with shieling activity.

MODERN PERIOD (1900 – PRESENT)

- 5.5.18. Within the ISA there is one modern heritage asset: during walkover survey in June 2014 a walkers' cairn was visible (HA9), measuring 0.8 m diameter and 0.4 m high drystone cairn overlay a low earth mound, measuring 2 m in diameter and approximately 0.2 m in height. In the vicinity of the ISA, further walkers' cairns are recorded by previous surveys.
- 5.5.19. An aircraft crash site is also recorded within 2km of the ISA (MHG30846). THC HER records that a Sea Hawk crashed on May 5th, 1959 (Serial No. WM986. Sqd. 736). No further details surrounding the circumstances of the crash are provided. The accuracy of the location of the crash site is uncertain, however it is considered unlikely that this would have extended to an area including the ISA, 1.7km to the west. It is assumed that the crash was recovered, and no archaeological potential remains.
- 5.5.20. There is considered to be a negligible potential for previously unknown modern remains of archaeological significance located within the ISA.

UNDATED

- 5.5.21. Survey in 2007 for the Operational Scheme identified a possible cairn within the ISA. This is located alongside a watercourse, in a cluster of four shieling but remains. Whilst it is possible the cairn is prehistoric, it is most likely later historic footings of another shieling, relating to shieling activity, or a natural mound.

5.6. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

- 5.6.1. Peat began forming within the ISA in the Quaternary period up to 3 million years ago. Peat, which survives under waterlogged conditions and therefore has excellent preservation potential for organic remains, also potentially seals an undisturbed ground surface with archaeological potential. Study of the organic remains preserved within stratified peat deposits enables the construction of a narrative of changes to the surrounding environment brought about by human activities and natural events in the prehistoric and historic periods. The lack of any archaeological remains noted within the peat during the construction of the Operational Scheme, however, suggests the palaeoenvironmental potential of the ISA located immediately south and east is low.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE INNER STUDY AREA

- 6.1.1. Given the height of the ISA above sea level, between 420 – 550m AOD, the potential for previously unknown remains dating to the prehistoric, early historic, early medieval, or later medieval periods is negligible.
- 6.1.2. Given the extent of previous survey and mitigation, there is considered to be nil archaeological potential for further remains within the ISA in the vicinity of Rhilean township (MHG6875) or farmstead MHG26505.
- 6.1.3. There is a negligible archaeological potential for previously unknown historic period heritage assets within the ISA, other than directly alongside watercourses, where the potential is low for remains likely associated with shieling activity.
- 6.1.4. There is considered to be a negligible potential for previously unknown modern remains of archaeological significance located within the ISA.
- 6.1.5. The ISA is considered to be of low palaeoenvironmental potential, however, it is acknowledged that in areas of peat within the ISA, there is potential for previously unrecorded assets obscured by the masking effect of peat cover to survive as below-ground features. Although there are no known peat deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential recorded within the ISA, any deep excavations, particularly foundations for turbine bases, have the potential to disturb this resource and the repository of potential environmental information.

KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE INNER STUDY AREA

- 6.1.6. There are no designated assets within the ISA.
- 6.1.7. There is the site of one known asset recorded on THC HER within the ISA, farmstead MHG26505, which was recorded during construction of the access track for the Operational Scheme, along with a linear feature that possibly relates to MHG6875, Rhilean township.
- 6.1.8. There are a further nine potential heritage assets added to the gazetteer during the course of this assessment, identified through previous surveys for the Operational Scheme.
- 6.1.9. All potential heritage assets within the ISA are described in detail in the Gazetteer in Appendix A and summarised in Table 4 below.
- 6.1.10. The majority of the heritage assets within the ISA comprise post-medieval and later historic period features representing upland farming. They include a farmstead (site of) and associated enclosure, and the remains of five shieling huts. These heritage assets are all non-designated and represent locally common features relating to upland farming. They are of low (local) importance.
- 6.1.11. A possible cairn, without further investigation, is of potential low (local) importance and will be retained for consideration of potential impacts in the EIA chapter.
- 6.1.12. A modern walkers' cairn, and a track with fords over streams, including Allt an t-Sragain Mhor, shown on the historic OS mapping sequence, are of negligible importance and will be excluded from the impact assessment in the EIA chapter.

Table 4. Potential Heritage Assets located within the in the ISA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
MHG26505	Rhilean Burn	Farmstead depicted on the 1st edition OS (1871-5-6). Asset was fully investigated and recorded during construction of access track for the Operational Scheme	291200	838698	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA1	D-shaped drystone enclosure (asset 126, 2009 survey)	'D'-shaped drystone enclosure wall built into 'D'-Shaped mound; 1 m-high drystone retaining wall along mound edge; S-facing entrance.	291030	838700	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA2	Track/fords on first Ed OS (asset 110, 2014 ES)	A track with fords over streams, including Allt an t-Sragain Mhor, is visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871-76 (Nairnshire, Sheet X). The track and fords are still present on the map of 1906 (Nairnshire Sheet X.SE), and is still utilised today.	288809	836210	Later Historic	Non-designated	Negligible
HA3	Shieling hut (asset 67, 2007 survey)	A shieling hut was recorded beside a river during walkover for the Tom nan Clach Wind Farm in 2007. During survey in June 2014, a roughly 5m by 3 m crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, oriented NE/SW, standing to a height of 0.5 m.	287418	834340	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA4	Possible cairn (asset 68, 2007 survey)	Possible cairn, on a small ridge rising 1.5m above surroundings. Deep ditch / river channel on west side. Situated within 'bowl' of eroded river bank from 3 to 4 m high. During survey in June 2014 no clear sign was encountered of this feature, though there was a slight (c.1 m high) rise in this area.	287390	834260	Uncertain	Non-designated	Low
HA5	Shieling hut (asset 69, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut - probable door 4m from south end, identified during 2007 survey for Tom nan Clach wind farm. During survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to 0.7 m.	287400	834260	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
HA6	Shieling hut (asset 70, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut, with annexe, identified during 2007 survey for Tom nan Clach wind farm. During survey in June 2014 a rectangular feature, marked by earth and stone banks, was identified, measuring c. 7 m by 3m and between 0.5 and 0.7 m in height, incorporating a 2 m by 3 m annexe to the north.	287370	834130	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA7	Shieling hut (asset 71, 2007 survey)	Small structure (probable dairy store), cut into the bank, identified during 2007 survey for Tom nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014 a 4 m diameter subsquare hollow was seen	287365	834118	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA8	Shieling hut (asset 160, 2014 survey)	During survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to 0.7 m. (This may be the same as HA6)	287418	834251	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA9	Walkers' cairn (asset 125, 2014 survey)	During survey in June 2014 a walkers' cairn was visible. A 0.8 m diameter and 0.4 m high drystone cairn overlay a low earth mound, measuring 2 m in diameter and approximately 0.2 m in height.	286142	833860	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible

6.2. SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

- 6.2.1. All heritage assets in the outer study area are listed in the gazetteer within the following distances:
- Up to 2 km from proposed turbines: non-designated heritage assets and Category C Listed Buildings
 - Up to 10 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields
 - Up to 20 km from proposed turbines: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to contribute to cultural significance, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.
- 6.2.2. Based on the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), every heritage asset in the outer study area has been considered for further detailed assessment in the ES chapter based on whether it is considered likely that its cultural significance could be harmed through development within its setting.

INVENTORY GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

- 6.2.3. There are seven IGDL within the 20km OSA.
- 6.2.4. Each of the IGDL derive their significance through designed views and vistas, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary.
- 6.2.1. Five of the IGDL lie outwith the ZTV for the proposed wind farm and have not been retained for detailed assessment. These are:
- GDL00264 Leys Castle located between 18.9-20.1km to the north west of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains one Cat A Listed Building.
 - GDL00092 Castle Grant located between 16.1-18.3km to the ESE of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains four Cat A Listed Buildings.
 - GDL00125 Dalcross Castle located between 16.1-16.3km to the north west of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains one Cat A Listed Building.
 - GDL00122 Culloden House located between 18.2-18.9km to the north west of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains four Cat A Listed Buildings.
 - GDL00099 Cawdor Castle located between 12.1-14.7km to the north of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains one Cat A Listed Building.
- 6.2.2. Two of the IGDL lie partially within the ZTV. These are:
- GDL00032 Aultmore located 19.1-20.7km to the south east of the ISA, the inventory landscape contains five Cat A Listed Buildings.
 - GDL00325 Relugas located between 17.7-19.4km to the north east of the ISA.
- 6.2.3. Following screening, none of the IGDLs will be retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.
- 6.2.4. Whilst visibility of GDL00032 Aultmore is suggested by the bare earth mode ZTV, it is in an enclosed wooded setting with long-distance views unlikely to contribute to its significance. The proposed development is located 18km to the north west and no impact on the cultural significance of the IGDL is anticipated.
- 6.2.5. The majority of GDL00325 Relugas lies outwith the ZTV with the exception of agricultural fields included within the designation boundary at its southern end. From here, views of the proposed development would be possible at a distance of 18km to the south west, however, from these positions, woodland screens views back into the parkland and no impact on cultural significance of the IGDL is anticipated.

INVENTORY HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS

- 6.2.6. There are no inventory battlefields within the OSA.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 6.2.7. There are three SMs within 5km of the ISA comprising a cairn, a farmstead and a township. There are a further 11 SMs within 10km of the ISA comprising a settlement, two castles, a crannog, a fort, carved stones, a bridge, a township, two hut circle sites and a cairn.
- 6.2.8. Six of the SMs lie outwith the ZTV and were found to have no third party viewpoints towards the proposed development within the ZTV which contributes to their cultural significance. These are:
- SM11901 Ruthven, depopulated township
 - SM11818 Little Banchor, depopulated settlement
 - SM11447 Eilean Nan Clach, crannog
 - SM11446 Isle of Moy, fortified island and laird's house
 - SM11673 Drumbain Cottage, hut circles
 - SM11739 Woodend, cairn
- 6.2.9. The eight remaining SMs are within or partially within the ZTV. These are:
- SM11734 Edinchat, cairn
 - SM11878 Alltlaigh, farmstead
 - SM1231 Lochindorb Castle
 - SM2470 Dunearn, fort
 - SM1233 Princess Stone, cross-slab
 - SM11832 Burnside, bridge
 - SM11806 Soilsean, deserted township and hut circle
 - SM11798 Balnught, hut circle
- 6.2.10. Following screening, one SM will be considered for potential effects resulting from change in its setting (subject to the final ZTV) in the EIA chapter. This is:
- SM1231 Lochindorb Castle. Located 9.8km east of the ISA, the castle comprises the substantial remains of a 13th century island castle
- 6.2.11. As well as its intrinsic archaeological potential and interest, Lochindorb Castle SM1231 is considered to derive part of its cultural significance from its wider landscape setting, situated as it is on an island on Lochindorb with views extending in all directions. It is considered that the ability to view the wider landscape from the island contributes to its cultural significance such that that visual change caused by the proposed development in combination with the Operational Scheme as well as other existing, consented and proposed wind farms could potentially have a cumulative effect on the cultural significance of the monument.
- 6.2.12. The remaining SMs within or partially within the ZTV have not been retained for detailed assessment. The justification for this is outlined below.
- 6.2.13. Edinchat cairn SM117341 was identified as potentially having a wider landscape setting which could, in addition to its intrinsic archaeological potential, contribute to its cultural significance. However, the cairn is not a prominent feature in the landscape, situated as it is on a small hill, dominated by Tom a' Ghealagaidh and Cam an t-Sean-liathanaich located between the cairn and the ISA. The cairn was not intended as a prominent hilltop cairn and is in any case much denuded with a modern marker cairn situated on top of it (Headland Archaeology 2009, 13), further detracting from the original cairn's landscape setting. It is considered that the proposed wind farm, located 5 km to the north east would have no effect on the cultural significance of the cairn. The asset has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA Chapter.
- 6.2.14. Dunearn fort SM2470 Fort was identified as having a wider landscape setting which could, in addition to its intrinsic archaeological potential, contribute to its cultural significance. However, the fort occupies a locally prominent site, positioned to control or exert influence over the local vicinity, and was likely chosen because it was intervisible with contemporary or related settlements nearby, had access to fresh water, was

defensible, had open views of approaches to it, and was located on fertile arable land. The ZTV indicates that the proposed wind farm would be visible from it, but it is considered that the ISA, located 7.5km to the south west, does not comprise part of the area under the influence of the fort. Any change in views would not equate to an impact on cultural significance such that the above factors evident in the siting of the monument would no longer be discernible. The asset has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

- 6.2.15. The cross slab site (SM1233), farmstead (SM11878), bridge (SM11832) and hut circle sites (SM11806 (which also contains a deserted township) and SM11798) all derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic archaeological potential and from their immediate setting in the landscape. There are no long range views towards the ISA which contribute to their significance and as such it is considered the proposed wind farm would have no effect on the cultural significance of these monuments. None of these assets have been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

LISTED BUILDINGS

CATEGORY A LISTED BUILDINGS

- 6.2.16. There are 41 Cat A LBs within the 20km OSA. Of these three are within 10km of the ISA and comprise a viaduct, a house and a bridge. The remaining Cat A LBs are located within 20km of the ISA. Of these, four lie within the Culloden House IGDL, one within the Dalcross Castle IGDL, one within the Cawdor Castle IGDL, four within the Castle Grant IGDL, four within the Aultmore IGDL, and one within the Leys Castle IGDL. These Cat A LBs relate to either the castles or houses themselves after which the IGDLs are named, decorative structures and gardens within them or, in the case of Castle Grant, to a railway bridge present within the IGDL.
- 6.2.17. The remaining Cat A LBs within 20km of the ISA predominantly relate to country houses/castles or viaducts or bridges, with an orphanage and bell tower also present. The bell tower (LB551) is a Property in Care.
- 6.2.18. The following Cat A LBs lie outwith the ZTV and were found to have no third party viewpoints towards the proposed development within the ZTV which contributes to their cultural significance. These Cat A LBs have therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter:
- LB14887 Aultnaslanach Viaduct, Moy
 - LB557 Dulsie Bridge
 - LB1709 Clava, Nairn Viaduct over the Nairn River, otherwise known as Culloden Moor Viaduct
 - LB1727 Budgate House
 - LB17591 Castle Stuart and Gatepiers
 - LB1760 Cawdor Village Cawdor Parish Church and Burial Ground
 - LB1812 Holme Rose
 - LB1841 Kilravock Castle, Dovecote and Garden Walls
 - LB1841 Kilravock Castle, Dovecote and Garden Walls
 - LB1843 White Bridge by Clephanton over River Nairn
 - LB2171 Dunphail House
 - LB2188 Edinkillie House (Former Edinkillie Church of Scotland Manse)
 - LB240 Sluggan Bridge over River Dulnain
 - LB249 Muckrach Castle
 - LB260 Broomhill Bridge over River Spey
 - LB335 (Old) Spey Bridge over River Spey
 - LB34073 The Square Speyside Home (Former Orphanage)
 - LB564 Logie Bridge, Ferness (Over River Findhorn)
 - LB8050 Inshes House, Tower House in Grounds

- LB10954 Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall
- LB1713 Dalcross Castle and Garden Wall
- LB1728 Cawdor Castle
- LB348 Castle Grant
- LB349 Castle Grant, East Lodge. Railway Bridge over A939 Road and Entrance Arch to Drive.
- LB349 Castle Grant, East Lodge. Railway Bridge over A939 Road and Entrance Arch to Drive.
- LB349 Castle Grant, East Lodge. Railway Bridge over A939 Road and Entrance Arch to Drive.
- LB8039 Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy.
- LB8039 Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy.
- LB8039 Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy.
- LB8053 Leys Castle and Garden Terraces

6.2.19. The following Cat A LBs lie within or partially within the ZTV. These are:

- LB560 Glenferness House
- LB1657 Brightmony House, Garden Walls with Garden House and Pair Gate Piers
- LB1657 Brightmony House, Garden Walls with Garden House and Pair Gate Piers
- LB1657 Brightmony House, Garden Walls with Garden House and Pair Gate Piers
- LB1657 Brightmony House, Garden Walls with Garden House and Pair Gate Piers
- LB551 Ardlach Bell Tower
- LB549 Nethy Bridge, Aultmore House Garden Pavilions Terrace Walls and Walled Garden
- LB549 Nethy Bridge, Aultmore House Garden Pavilions Terrace Walls and Walled Garden
- LB549 Nethy Bridge, Aultmore House Garden Pavilions Terrace Walls and Walled Garden
- LB549 Nethy Bridge, Aultmore House Garden Pavilions Terrace Walls and Walled Garden
- LB549 Nethy Bridge, Aultmore House Garden Pavilions Terrace Walls and Walled Garden

6.2.20. Of these, Glenferness House LB560 and Ardlach Bell Tower LB551 were identified as potentially having a wider landscape setting which contributed to their cultural significance.

6.2.21. In the case of Glenferness House LB560, however, the building is set within policy woodland which would largely screen any views of the proposed development located 9km to the south west. As well as its intrinsic architectural interest, the house derives its cultural significance from its setting within the policy woodland and through its relationship with the three Cat B LBs (LB562, LB562, LB561) within its grounds. Any glimpsed view of the proposed development is unlikely to impact on the important views between the house and these buildings and the group value of these buildings would remain unaffected. The Stage 1 setting assessment considers that Glenferness House was not constructed with intentional views in the direction of the proposed wind farm site. Glenferness House LB560 has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

6.2.22. In the case of Ardlach Bell Tower LB551, the monument is intended to function as a prominent local landmark, appreciated from its local vicinity. The tower was possibly used as a prison at some point in its history and its windows are small, limiting the range of views from it. It is likely the monument was primarily defensive in nature, with one room which is thought to have functioned as a watch tower. It is likely therefore that the tower would have been used for defence of the local area, within which the monument is appreciated and experienced. Long range views to the proposed wind farm site located 12.5km to the south west do not contribute to the tower's cultural significance and its prominence within its local setting would remain unaffected. Ardlach Bell Tower LB551 has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

6.2.23. LB1657 Brightmony House, Garden Walls with Garden House and Pair Gate Piers derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest and through the relationship between the buildings in its grounds. Whilst the proposed development, located 19km to the south west would be visible, long range views towards the

proposed wind farm site do not contribute to the building's cultural significance. The building has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

- 6.2.24. LB549 Nethy Bridge lies within the Aultmore IGDL and has not been retained for detailed assessment on the basis outlined in Section 6.2.3.

CATEGORY B LISTED BUILDINGS

- 6.2.25. There are 17 Cat B LBs, all of which are located between 5km and 10km of the proposed development. These buildings include cottages, houses, churches, stables, lodges, viaducts, bridges, with a burial ground and obelisk also present.

- 6.2.26. Thirteen of the Cat B LBs lie outwith the ZTV and were found to have no third party viewpoints towards the proposed development within the ZTV which contributes to their cultural significance. These Cat B LBs have therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter:

- LB19220 Stables and Cart Shed, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall
- LB14892 Former Moy Parish Manse (Church Of Scotland)
- LB19220 Stables, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall
- LB19220 Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall
- LB19216 South Lodge, Moy Hall
- LB19220 Stables, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall
- LB14894 Railway Viaduct Over Old A9 Road, Tomatin
- LB14891 Church Of Scotland, Moy
- LB14891 Burial Ground, Church Of Scotland, Moy
- LB14889 Obelisk, Isle Of Moy
- LB5107 Boath Bridge
- LB14885 Findhorn Bridge
- LB237 Slochd Viaduct

- 6.2.27. Four of the Cat B LBs lie within or partially within the ZTV. These are:

- LB14893 Railway Viaduct over River Findhorn, Tomatin
- LB562 Gardener's House, Walled Garden, Glenferness House
- LB562 Walled Garden, Glenferness House
- LB561 Stables, Glenferness House

- 6.2.28. LB14893 derives its cultural significance from its intrinsic architectural interest and its continued use as a railway bridge. It is considered that long range views from the bridge towards the proposed wind farm site approximately 7km to the north east do not contribute to its cultural significance. The proposed development would therefore have no effect on the cultural significance of LB14893 and it has not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

- 6.2.29. LB562, LB562, LB561 all lie within the grounds of Glenferness House LB560 and have not been retained for detailed assessment on the basis outlined in Section 6.2.21 above.

CATEGORY C LISTED BUILDINGS

- 6.2.30. There are no Category C LBs within the 2km OSA.

CONSERVATION AREAS

- 6.2.31. There are no CAs within the 20km OSA.

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

6.2.32. There are ten non-designated heritage assets within the ISA; one is recorded on the Highland Council HER (MHG26505) with the remaining nine (HA1- HA9) identified during walkover surveys carried out in 2007, 2009 and 2014:

- MHG26505 Rhilean Burn, farmstead
- HA1 D-shaped drystone enclosure (asset 126, 2009 survey)
- HA2 Track/fords on first Ed OS (asset 110, 2014 ES)
- HA3 Shielling hut (asset 67, 2007 survey)
- HA4 Possible cairn (asset 68, 2007 survey)
- HA5 Shielling hut (asset 69, 2007 survey)
- HA6 Shielling hut (asset 70, 2007 survey)
- HA7 Shielling hut (asset 71, 2007 survey)
- HA8 Shielling hut (asset 160, 2014 survey)
- HA9 Walkers' cairn (asset 125, 2014 survey)

6.2.33. All of the non-designated heritage assets lie within the ZTV. Whilst the general presence of the proposed development would constitute a material change in the setting of these heritage assets, it would not represent an impact on their significance. The features all derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic archaeological interest and through their immediate setting. Modern landscape features such as the proposed development would not materially detract from the visitor's ability to appreciate these monuments and their siting in the landscape whether for agricultural exploitation, settlement, transport or as a walking marker. None of the non-designated heritage assets within the ISA have been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

OSA 2 km

6.2.34. Within the 2km OSA there are five non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Highland Council HER :

- MHG6875 Rhilean Barn deserted settlement
- MHG54495 Rhilean settlement comprising 33 structures
- MHG54496 Rhilean, shielling hut/linear feature
- MHG25448 Allt bad na Staing farmstead
- MHG30846 Aircraft Crash Site, River Findhorn

6.2.35. The general presence of the proposed development would constitute a material change in the setting of these monuments; however, it would not represent an impact on their cultural significance. The assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic archaeological potential and interest and through their immediate setting in the landscape. The presence of the proposed development would introduce further modern features into the landscape; however, this would not materially detract from how these heritage assets are understood and appreciated in their immediate setting. These heritage assets have therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA chapter.

7. CONCLUSIONS

POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

- 7.1.1. The proposed development will not impact directly on any designated heritage assets as there are none located within the ISA.
- 7.1.2. There are eight non-designated heritage assets within the ISA which could potentially be directly impacted by the proposed development. Whilst these have generally been avoided through design, the assets could be directly impacted through activities such as, but not limited to, ancillary drainage works and uncontrolled plant movement or through carrying out other ancillary construction related works. The heritage assets within the ISA are all of low (local) importance and thus can be considered heritage assets for planning purposes. These are identified in the table below.

Table. Known Heritage Assets within the ISA

Ref	Name	Description	Period	Status	Importance
MHG26505	Rhilean Burn	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 was fully investigated and recorded during construction of access track for the Operational Scheme	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA1	D-shaped drystone enclosure (asset 126, 2009 survey)	'D'-shaped drystone enclosure wall built into 'D'-Shaped mound; 1m-high drystone retaining wall along mound edge; S-facing entrance.	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA3	Shieling hut (asset 67, 2007 survey)	A shieling hut was recorded beside a river during walkover for the original Tom nan Clach Wind Farm at NH 87414 34322. During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 5m by 3 m crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, oriented NE/SW, standing to a height of 0.5 m. It was located between NH 87432 34340 and NH 87431 34340.	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA4	Possible cairn (asset 68, 2007 survey)	Possible cairn, on a small ridge rising 1.5m above surroundings. Deep ditch / river channel on west side. Situated within 'bowl' of eroded river bank from 3 to 4 m high. During walkover survey in June 2014 no clear sign was encountered of this feature, though there was a slight (c.1 m high) rise in this area.	Uncertain	Non-designated	Low
HA5	Shieling hut (asset 69, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut - probable door 4m from south end, identified during walkover survey for original Tom nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low

Ref	Name	Description	Period	Status	Importance
		0.7 m. It was centred at NH 87418 34251.			
HA6	Shieling hut (asset 70, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut, with annexe, identified during survey for original Tom nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014 a rectangular feature, marked by earth and stone banks, was identified with corners at NH 87368 34128, NH 87366 34131, NH 87370 34136 and NH 87375 34135, measuring c. 7 m by 3m and between 0.5 and 0.7 m in height, incorporating a 2 m by 3 m annexe to the north.	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA7	Shieling hut (asset 71, 2007 survey)	Small structure (probable dairy store), cut into the bank, identified during survey for original Tom nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014 a 4 m diameter subsquare hollow was seen at NH 87365 34118	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low
HA8	Shieling hut (asset 160, 2014 survey)	During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to 0.7 m. It was centred at NH 87418 34251. This may be the same as Site 69 [HA6].	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low

7.1.3. Of these heritage assets MHG26505 lies adjacent to the existing access track for the Operational Scheme; it is proposed this access track will be used for the Proposed Development, however, given that MHG26505 was fully investigated and recorded during a previous investigation between September 2016 – May 2017 (Headland Archaeology 2017), it is considered that there is no further potential for remains associated with this heritage asset to exist in this area. There will therefore be no direct impact on the heritage asset as a result of any upgrade to the access track in this area.

7.1.4. Potential impacts upon most non-designated heritage assets within the ISA can be avoided in the design of the proposed development. It is recommended that the known heritage assets within the ISA are demarcated prior to construction works commencing. This may be achieved through appropriate fencing and signage. Should it be unavoidable to directly impact any of the heritage assets within the ISA, additional mitigation work is likely to be required. This may include:

- Excavation and recording of remains
- Earthwork and photographic survey of remains
- Watching brief of ground breaking works where remains are likely to be directly impacted

7.1.5. Whilst it is considered that the palaeoenvironmental potential of the ISA is low, all wind turbines have been sited to avoid what can be classified as deep peat (defined as greater than 1m in depth) in order to minimise the potential for direct impacts on any potential buried physical or palaeoenvironmental remains. In the case of internal access tracks, crane pads and other windfarm infrastructure deep peat has been avoided by micro-siting where possible although in some cases this has been unavoidable. Where windfarm infrastructure for the Proposed Development has been located in deep peat, mitigation has been applied (e.g. the use of floating roads for internal access tracks) and a comprehensive arrange of measures which are contained in the Peat Management Plan in Chapter 14 of the forthcoming EIA Report.

7.1.6. The assessment has found that the archaeological potential of the ISA is generally of negligible archaeological potential, other than directly alongside watercourses, where the potential is low for remains likely associated with shieling activity.

7.1.7. Any direct construction effects upon previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets will be mitigated through a programme of archaeological works to include potential impacts upon or beneath peat. The scope and

nature of any additional mitigation should it be required would be outlined in a written scheme of investigation and agreed with the Highland Council.

- 7.1.8. Surviving remains of medieval or earlier date, if present within the ISA, would be presumed to be of at least Medium importance. Upstanding earthwork prehistoric remains could be presumed to be of High importance if they survive in good condition, damaged prehistoric earthworks or below ground remains are more likely to be of, at most, Medium importance. Below ground and earthwork remains of post-medieval date (most likely field boundaries or abandoned farmsteads) would be of Low importance. Below ground and earthwork remains of modern date would be of Negligible importance.

POTENTIAL SETTING EFFECTS

- 7.1.9. The Stage 1 assessment has found that there may be an impact through changes caused to the setting of one Scheduled Monument: Lochindorb Castle SM1231. It is considered there is the potential for cumulative effects on the cultural significance of this monument arising from changes caused to its setting by the proposed development as well as proposed and existing wind farms in the region, including the Operational Scheme. Visualisations and detailed setting assessment in the EIA chapter will be required.

REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- AOC, 2014 *Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Repowering, Environmental Statement*. Unpublished client report.
- Highland Archaeological Services Ltd 2007 *Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Environmental Statement: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Baseline, Survey and Recommendations*. Unpublished client report.
- Highland Archaeological Services Ltd, 2014, *Tom nan Clach Wind Farm Environmental Statement: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Baseline Survey and Recommendations*. Unpublished client report.
- Headland Archaeology, 2009, *Tom nan Clach Wind Farm: Environmental Statement*. Unpublished client report.
- Headland Archaeology, 2015, *Tom nan Clach Wind farm, Cawdor, Archaeological Works in connection with Pre-construction Geotechnical Site Investigations*. Unpublished client report.
- Headland Archaeology, 2017, *Tom nan Clach Wind farm, Cawdor, Archaeological Works: Monitoring During Construction Phase*. Unpublished client report.

POLICY AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a, *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (rev 2021) (Reading) <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2021.pdf>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (rev 2020) https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 2019a *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance*
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 2019b *Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*
- The Highland Council 2012 *Local Development Plan*
- The Highland Council 2012 *Standards for Archaeological Work*
- The Highland Council 2016 *Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance*
- The Highland Council 2021 *Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan*
- IEMA, IHBC, CIfA, 2021. *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* <https://ihbc.org.uk/brighton2021/resources/Principles-of-CHIA-V2%5B4%5D.pdf>
- Scottish Government 2011, *Planning Advice Note (PAN) 02/2011: Planning and Archaeology*
- Scottish Government 2014, *Scottish Planning Policy*
- Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, 2018 *Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook*

HISTORIC MAPS

- Dorret, J, 1750, *A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging*
- Roy, W 1752-55, *Military Survey of Scotland: Lowlands*
- Arrowsmith, A 1807 *Map of Scotland constructed from original materials*
- Ordnance Survey (OS) 1871 'Nairnshire, Sheet XI' *County Series* [map] (Southampton, Six Inch to the Mile, surveyed 1869, engraved 1870, published 1871)

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Prints held by National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP)

Library Reference	Sortie	Date	Frame Numbers
NCAP-000-000-144-806	ASS/61088	May 1988	0072

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets established through the designation process: listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, historic marine protection areas, World Heritage Sites, Inventory gardens and designed landscapes and Inventory battlefields. Such assets meet the relevant designation criteria provided in Annexes 1-6 of HESPS or, in the case of World Heritage Sites, are of outstanding universal value and meet one of the published criteria.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or heritage interest'.
Undesignated Heritage Asset	Features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system. These may occur in isolation or form historic landscapes in combination with other heritage assets, which may in themselves be considered to form heritage assets in their own right.
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NatureScot & HES 2018	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. Relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued by both specialists and the wider public. It may derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations.
Setting: NatureScot & HES 2018	'The way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.'
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest.
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of the likely significant environmental effects as a result of a proposed development. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE.

Term	Definition
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE.
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE.
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site.
Registered Park and/or Garden	A park or garden included in Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission.
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE.
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE.
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
DNS	Development of National Significance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement

Abbreviation	Description
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
ISA	Inner Study Area
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSA	Outer Study Area
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance	ZTV	Setting Screen 1	Setting Screen 2
ISA										
MHG26505	Rhilean Burn	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 was fully investigated and recorded during construction of access track for existing Tom Nan Clach Wind Farm	291200	838698	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.
HA1	D-shaped drystone enclosure (asset 126, 2009 survey)	'D'-shaped drystone enclosure wall built into 'D'-Shaped mound; 1 m-high drystone retaining wall along mound edge; S-facing entrance.	291030	838700	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Proposed development would not detract from ability to appreciate landscape situation.
HA2	Track/fords on first Ed OS (asset 110, 2014 ES)	A track with fords over streams, including Allt an t-Sragain Mhor, is visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871-76 (Nairnshire, Sheet X). The track and fords are still present on the map of 1906 (Nairnshire Sheet X.SE), and the track is still utilised today.	288809	836210	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Proposed development would not detract from ability to appreciate landscape situation.
HA3	Shieling hut (asset 67, 2007 survey)	A shieling hut was recorded beside a river during walkover for the original Tom Nan Clach Wind Farm at NH 87414 34322. During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 5m by 3 m crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, oriented NE/SW, standing to a height of 0.5 m. It was located between NH 87432 34340 and NH 87431 34340.	287430	836206	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.
HA4	Possible cairn (asset 68, 2007 survey)	Possible cairn, on a small ridge rising 1.5m above surroundings. Deep ditch / river channel on west side. Situated within 'bowl' of eroded river bank from 3 to 4 m high. During walkover survey in June 2014 no clear sign was encountered of this feature, though there was a slight (c.1 m high) rise in this area.	287390	834260	Uncertain	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HA5	Shieling hut (asset 69, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut - probable door 4m from south end, identified during walkover survey for original Tom Nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to 0.7 m. It was centred at NH 87418 34251.	287400	834260	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.
HA6	Shieling hut (asset 70, 2007 survey)	Shieling hut, with annexe, identified during survey for original Tom Nan Clach wind farm. During walkover survey in June 2014 a rectangular feature, marked by earth and stone banks, was identified with corners at NH 87368 34128, NH 87366 34131, NH 87370 34136 and NH 87375 34135, measuring c. 7 m by 3m and between 0.5 and 0.7 m in height, incorporating a 2 m by 3 m annexe to the north.	287370	834130	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.

HA7	Shieling hut (asset 71, 2007 survey)	Small structure (probable dairy store), cut into the bank, identified during survey for original Tom Nan Clach wind farm . During walkover survey in June 2014 a 4 m diameter subsquare hollow was seen at NH 87365 34118	287365	834118	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.
HA8	Shieling hut (asset 160, 2014 survey)	During walkover survey in June 2014, a roughly 8m N/S by 3 m E/W crudely rectangular drystone feature was identified, standing to a height of 0.5 to 0.7 m. It was centred at NH 87418 34251. This may be the same as Site 69 [HA6].	287418	834251	Later Historic	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HA9	Walkers' cairn (asset 125, 2014 survey)	During walkover survey in June 2014 a walkers' cairn was visible at NH 86142 33860. a 0.8 m diameter and 0.4 m high drystone cairn overlay a low earth mound, measuring 2 m in diameter and approximately 0.2 m in height.	286142	833860	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
2km OSA										
MHG6875	Rhilean Barn 1	Upper Rhilean deserted settlement. Field survey identified extensive evidence over a wide area south of the farm shown by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870. Although the visible remains probably date to the 18th and 19th centuries, there could be earlier settlement beneath. Wall or dyke footings appear to lie across the line of the access track	289260	836200	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	

MHG54495	Rhilean	<p>A walkover survey was conducted 22–29 January 2009 as part of an environmental assessment for a possible access route to a proposed wind farm. Thirty-three structures were identified and recorded, most of which were within three post-medieval rural settlements in the Rhilean Burn valley.</p> <p>The previous RCAHMS, HHER and OS records of these settlements were found to be inaccurate.</p> <p>NH 893 365 Rhilean A settlement is identified on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map, showing one large roofed building, and referred to as Rhilean Burn 2 on the HHER. Eleven structures were recorded at Rhilean township in varying states of preservation that suggest multiple periods of occupation. The buildings were mostly small and round-ended with sub-rectangular outshots consisting of low, turf covered footings. Some remains are very low to the ground, with only the turf-covered stone footings surviving. There is a well preserved, stone-lined corn kiln and attached kiln-barn of turf and stone. The most recent structures are of low, double-faced dry stone construction. There is also clear evidence of two phases of enclosure, of cultivation in the surrounding fields, and of a turf mound with stone footings and ditch enclosure that surrounds most of the site and partially underlies a later enclosure.</p>	289300	836500	Non-designated	Low	Outwith ZTV (possible third party views)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	<p>The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.</p>	
MHG54496	Rhilean	SHIELING HUT; LINEAR FEATURE	289100	835900	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	<p>The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.</p>	

MHG25448	Allt bad na Staing	FARMSTEAD	289550	833660	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV (partial)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument, but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	
MHG30846	Aircraft Crash Site, River Findhorn	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE	289300	833600	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV (partial)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Proposed development would not detract from ability to appreciate landscape situation.	
2-5km OSA										
SM11734	Edinchat, cairn 415m NNW of	The monument comprises a cairn situated on the summit of a small hill in a field of rough grazing 41.5m NNW of the buildings at Edinchat. 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 cairn has been built on top of the monument.	281665	831177	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Not a prominent feature. Located on a small hill, dominated by Tom a' Ghealagaidh and Cam an t-Sean-liathanaich located between the cairn and the ISA therefore not intended as a prominent hilltop cairn	
5-10km OSA										
SM11878	Alltlaigh, farmstead 1990m NE of Cnapan a' Choire Odhair Bhig	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	292226	832909	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV (partial)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
SM11901	Ruthven, depopulated township 600m S of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	281515	832420	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
SM11818	Little Banchor, depopulated settlement 1130m WSW of Banchor	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	290212	840153	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
SM1231	Lochindorb Castle	Secular: castle	297471	836323	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development located 9.8km to west. Potential for cumulative impacts. Visualisations and detailed assessment required	

SM11447	Eilean Nan Clach, crannog	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog; Secular: crannog (with post-prehistoric use)	277700	834052	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
SM11446	Isle of Moy, fortified island and laird's house	Secular: castle	277581	834333	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility or effect predicted upon asset significance.	
SM2470	Dunearn, fort 510m S of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort). 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 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.	293242	840674	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Fort occupies a locally prominent site, positioned to control or exert influence over the local vicinity, and was likely chosen because it was intervisible with contemporary or related settlements nearby, had access to fresh water, was defensible, had open views of approaches to it, and was located on fertile arable land. The ZTV indicates that the proposed development would be visible from it. It is considered that the ISA does not comprise part of the area under the influence of the fort, and that any change in views would not equate to an impact on cultural significance such that the above factors evident in the siting of the monument would no longer be discernible.	
SM1233	Princess Stone, cross-slab 250m SSW of Glenferness House	Crosses and carved stones: cross slab	293652	842604	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
SM11832	Burnside, bridge 300m W of	Secular: bridge	294376	840240	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	

SM11673	Drumbain Cottage, hut circles 725m, 845m and 975m ESE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse	281954	826768	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
SM11806	Soilsean, deserted township and hut circle 745m ESE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse; Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	281496	827817	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
SM11798	Balnught, hut circle 1225m ENE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse	289430	840660	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
SM11739	Woodend, cairn 760m NW of	<p>The monument is a well-preserved cairn situated on a sloping hillside above the River Findhorn, 760m NW of the buildings at Woodend.</p> <p>The circular cairn measures 6.4m in diameter, about 0.5m in height, with nine intermittent kerb-stones visible around its perimeter. At its centre an exposed open cist survives, formed with four slabs set on edge. The cist is orientated E to W, and internally measures 1.2m in length, 0.6m in width at the W and 0.5m in width at the E, and 0.5m deep. Neither a capstone nor skeletal/artefact remains are visible in the cist. The W edge of the cairn is less disturbed by vegetation growth than the E side.</p>	278622	826795	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility of proposed development. No effect predicted upon asset significance. Prominence will remain unaffected.	
LB14887	Aulnaslanach Viaduct, Moy		276010	834937	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB560	Glenferness House		293718	842842	Cat A LB	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Whilst visibility is suggested by bare earth model, LB is in largely wooded setting. Proposed development is located over 9km to south west. Any glimpsed view of proposed development unlikely to impact on an important view that contributes to cultural significance of group of buildings. Group value of Cat A LBs with Cat B LBs in grounds unaffected. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	

LB557	Dulsie Bridge		293195	841443	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB19220	Stables And Cart Shed, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall		276956	835304	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB14892	Former Moy Parish Manse (Church Of Scotland), Near Tomatin		277135	834191	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB19220	Stables, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall		276977	835310	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB19220	Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall		276959	835318	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB19216	South Lodge, Moy Hall		276490	834575	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB19220	Stables, Forestry Cottage, Moy Hall		276973	835327	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB14893	Railway Viaduct Over River Findhorn, Tomatin		280720	828819	Cat B LB	High	Within ZTV (partial)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	
LB14894	Railway Viaduct Over Old A9 Road, Tomatin		280262	829061	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB14891	Church Of Scotland, Moy	Church: 1765, repaired 1793 and 1829; re-cast later 19th century. Simple rectangular building orientated E-W with small rear wing containing Minister's room forming re-entrant angle with doorway. Harled rubble, tooled ashlar margins and dressings.	277192	834207	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility. No effect predicted upon asset significance. Not a prominent asset	
LB14891	Burial Ground, Church Of Scotland, Moy		277196	834197	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		

LB14889	Obelisk, Isle Of Moy		277591	834314	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Prominent asset. No visibility. No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
LB5107	Boath Bridge		289721	844622	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB14885	Findhorn Bridge		280417	827741	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB562	Gardener's House, Walled Garden, Glenferness House		293767	843018	Cat B LB	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Group value of Cat A LBs with Cat B LBs in grounds unaffected. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	
LB562	Walled Garden, Glenferness House		293808	842995	Cat B LB	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Group value of Cat A LBs with Cat B LBs in grounds unaffected. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	
LB561	Stables, Glenferness House		293658	842960	Cat B LB	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Group value of Cat A LBs with Cat B LBs in grounds unaffected. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	
LB237	Slochd Viaduct		284643	823777	Cat B LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
10-20km OSA										
GDL00032	Aultmore		301406	821761	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Whilst visibility is suggested by bare earth model, GDL is in enclosed wooded setting with long-distance views unlikely to contribute to significance. Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	

GDL00264	Leys Castle		267633	841357	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No third party viewpoints identified	
GDL00092	Castle Grant		304742	830011	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No third party viewpoints identified	
GDL00125	Dalcross Castle		277919	848290	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No third party viewpoints identified	
GDL00122	Culloden House		272211	846358	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No third party viewpoints identified	
GDL00325	Relugas		299931	849046	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Majority of GDL lies outwith ZTV, other than agricultural fields included within the designation boundary at southern end. From here, views of the proposed development would be possible at a distance of 18km to the south west. From these positions, woodland screens views back into the parkland. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.	

GDL00099	Cawdor Castle		285268	847622	Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No third party viewpoints identified	
LB10954	CULLODEN HOUSE STABLES AND YARD WALL		272068	846262	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV			
LB1657	BRIGHTMONY HOUSE, GARDEN WALLS WITH GARDEN HOUSE AND PAIR GATE PIERS		292973	853766	Cat A LB	High	Within ZTV	ZTV indicates visibility however long distance views do not contribute to significance.	No impact anticipated as a result of proposed development 19km to south west	
LB1657	BRIGHTMONY HOUSE, GARDEN WALLS WITH GARDEN HOUSE AND PAIR GATE PIERS		292980	853739	Cat A LB	High	Within ZTV	ZTV indicates visibility however long distance views do not contribute to significance.	No impact anticipated as a result of proposed development 19km to south west	
LB1657	BRIGHTMONY HOUSE, GARDEN WALLS WITH GARDEN HOUSE AND PAIR GATE PIERS		292952	853754	Cat A LB	High	Within ZTV	ZTV indicates visibility however long distance views do not contribute to significance.	No impact anticipated as a result of proposed development 19km to south west	
LB1657	BRIGHTMONY HOUSE, GARDEN WALLS WITH GARDEN HOUSE AND PAIR GATE PIERS		292957	853739	Cat A LB	High	Within ZTV	ZTV indicates visibility however long distance views do not contribute to significance.	No impact anticipated as a result of proposed development 19km to south west	
LB1709	CLAVA, NAIRN VIADUCT OVER THE NAIRN RIVER, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS CULLODEN MOOR VIADUCT		276413	844972	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1713	DALCROSS CASTLE AND GARDEN WALL		277860	848289	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		

LB1727	BUDGATE HOUSE		283611	849491	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1728	CAWDOR CASTLE		284718	849870	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB17591	CASTLE STUART AND GATEPIERS		274159	849797	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1760	CAWDOR VILLAGE CAWDOR PARISH CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND		284361	849947	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1812	HOLME ROSE		280652	848630	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1841	KILRAVOCK CASTLE, DOVECOTE AND GARDEN WALLS		281409	849336	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1841	KILRAVOCK CASTLE, DOVECOTE AND GARDEN WALLS		281409	849361	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB1843	WHITE BRIDGE BY CLEPHANTON OVER RIVER NAIRN		282421	850223	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB2171	DUNPHAIL HOUSE		301007	847813	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB2188	EDINKILLIE HOUSE (FORMER EDINKILLIE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MANSE)		302048	846552	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB240	SLUGGAN BRIDGE OVER RIVER DULNAIN		286989	822008	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB249	MUCKRACH CASTLE		298589	825051	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		

LB260	BROOMHILL BRIDGE OVER RIVER SPEY		299691	822357	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB335	(OLD) SPEY BRIDGE OVER RIVER SPEY		303977	826337	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB34073	THE SQUARE SPEYSIDE HOME (FORMER ORPHANAGE)		303363	827912	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB348	CASTLE GRANT		304137	830181	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB349	CASTLE GRANT, EAST LODGE. RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER A939 ROAD AND ENTRANCE ARCH TO DRIVE.		303268	830205	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB349	CASTLE GRANT, EAST LODGE. RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER A939 ROAD AND ENTRANCE ARCH TO DRIVE.		303291	830182	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB349	CASTLE GRANT, EAST LODGE. RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER A939 ROAD AND ENTRANCE ARCH TO DRIVE.		303289	830205	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		
LB549	NETHY BRIDGE, AULTMORE HOUSE GARDEN PAVILIONS TERRACE WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN		301440	821662	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		

LB549	NETHY BRIDGE, AULTMORE HOUSE GARDEN PAVILIONS TERRACE WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN		301417	821627	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB549	NETHY BRIDGE, AULTMORE HOUSE GARDEN PAVILIONS TERRACE WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN		301493	821674	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB549	NETHY BRIDGE, AULTMORE HOUSE GARDEN PAVILIONS TERRACE WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN		301420	821693	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB549	NETHY BRIDGE, AULTMORE HOUSE GARDEN PAVILIONS TERRACE WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN		301460	821690	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Within ZTV (partial)	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		

LB551	ARDCLACH BELL TOWER	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.	295381	845334	Cat A LB/PiC	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	A prominent landmark, appreciated from its local vicinity. Possibly used as a prison. Windows are small and the monument is primarily a defensive one. Contains a room for which it is speculated was used as a watch tower. This would have been for defence of the local area, within which the monument is appreciated. Views to proposed development site located 12.5km to south west do not contribute to cultural significance. Prominence would be unaffected by the proposed development. No impact anticipated.	
LB564	LOGIE BRIDGE, FERNESS (OVER RIVER FINDHORN)		295961	846227	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB8039	CULLODEN HOUSE, GATE PIERS AND GARDENERS' BOTHY.		272038	846531	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB8039	CULLODEN HOUSE, GATE PIERS AND GARDENERS' BOTHY.		272107	846479	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB8039	CULLODEN HOUSE, GATE PIERS AND GARDENERS' BOTHY.		272004	846343	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No		

								impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB8050	INSHES HOUSE, TOWER HOUSE IN GROUNDS		269503	843692	Cat A LB	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		
LB8053	LEYS CASTLE AND GARDEN TERRACES		268008	840986	Cat A LB within GDL	High	Outwith ZTV	Proposed development is located 18km to north west. No impact on cultural significance is anticipated.		



part of the **RSK** Group

© 2021 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23-25&15 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme
Road Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ
t 0127 493 8019
e yorkshireandnorth@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd
Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North West
Fourways House | 57 Hilton Street
Manchester M1 2EJ
t 0161 236 2757
e northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com