

# 11. CULTURAL HERITAGE

---

## INTRODUCTION

11.1. This chapter evaluates the effects of the Development on cultural heritage assets, which include the following that are relevant to this assessment:

- Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological features;
- Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance;
- Conservation Areas and other important historic townscapes; and
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes and other important historic landscapes.

11.2. The specific objectives of the cultural heritage assessment were to identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the site; to assess the site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential; to consider the potential and predicted effects of the construction and operation of the Development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, and propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant effects.

11.3. This chapter was prepared by CFA Archaeology with reference to the relevant statutory and planning frameworks for cultural heritage and informed by comments and data provided by Historic Scotland and other relevant bodies.

11.4. This chapter is supported by a number of appendices, which are referenced in the text.

## Study Area Description

11.5. The study area comprises three distinct parts:

- The site, which covers an area of open rough pasture moorland, and which was the subject of a full desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey.
- The access route, which runs in a north-easterly direction through Cushnie Forest, past the remains of East Drybrae farmstead and then in a north-westerly direction towards the southern edge of the site. Previously recorded cultural heritage assets within 100m either side of this route were identified. Field survey was restricted to the northern (new build) part of the route (from the construction compound, through the forestry plantation - **Figure 11.1**); the section from the public road to the construction compound is an existing, maintained forestry road which will require minimal upgrading.
- A wider study area, extending to 15km from the centre of the site, which was defined, and agreed with Historic Scotland, as the study area for the identification of external receptors whose settings may be affected by the Development. These receptors included all statutory designated sites – Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields – within

the 15km radius where the turbines will theoretically be visible. Assessment of Category C(S) Listed Buildings with theoretical visibility of the turbines was restricted to those within a 5km radius of the Development (where it is most likely that potentially significant effects on the settings of these locally important vernacular buildings are likely to occur). These same study areas were used for the assessment of cumulative effects.

11.6. **Figure 11.1** shows the layout of the Development and associated site access track and the locations of archaeological sites and features identified by the cultural heritage study. A gazetteer of these sites is provided as **Appendix 11.1**.

11.7. **Figure 11.2** shows the development in its wider landscape context together with the Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and the locations of key cultural heritage receptors within a 15km radius of the Development that have theoretical views of the turbines. Cultural heritage receptors that are predicted by the ZTV to have no views of the Development are not shown. **Appendix 11.2** contains a list of those receptors and provides summary assessments of the predicted indirect visual effects on their settings, on a site by site basis.

## Effects Assessed in Full

11.8. The following effects have been assessed in full:

- Direct effects on all cultural heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, within the site.
- Indirect effects on the settings of designated cultural heritage sites including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL).
- Cumulative effects on cultural heritage assets, of the wind farm in combination with other existing or proposed schemes.

## Effects Scoped Out

11.9. Effects arising from the process of decommissioning have been scoped out since they are of a similar nature to construction issues, but of a smaller scale. No significant effects would occur during the decommissioning of the project, presuming that the same road infrastructure is used for the dismantling and removal of the built features of the proposed wind farm. The removal of the wind turbines would also have a beneficial effect, removing any adverse effects of the proposed wind farm on the settings of affected cultural heritage assets.

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Data Sources and Guidance

11.10. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IfA 2010), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2009<sup>i</sup>).

11.11. A number of information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based work. These include:

- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);
- The Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), and other published historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland;
- Vertical aerial photographs held by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);
- Published bibliographic sources, including early descriptions of the area (Statistical Accounts, Parish records);
- The Scottish Palaeoecological Database (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ajj/spad>); and
- The Historic Land-use Assessment data for Scotland (HLAMAP) ([jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA](http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA)).

#### Field Survey

11.12. A reconnaissance field survey of the site (RCAHMS Level 1<sup>ii</sup>) was undertaken in July 2011. Cultural heritage site locations (and where appropriate their extents) were logged using a Mobile Mapper GPS Navigation system accurate to around +/- 10m. Identified sites were recorded on pro-forma monument recording sheets and by digital photography. These archive materials will be offered to the Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Field survey for the northern part of the site access route outwith the site boundary was carried out along a 100m wide corridor, centred on the proposed access track.

11.13. The aims of the field survey were to:

- locate all visible cultural heritage sites, monuments and features, both those identified during the desk-based assessment and those previously unrecorded, and record their character, extent and current condition;
- identify areas with the potential to contain unrecorded, buried archaeological remains, taking into account factors such as topography, geomorphology and ground conditions; and
- inform the assessment of the possible effects of the Development on those features.

11.14. A field visit within the wider study area was carried out in July 2011 (at the time of the field survey) to assess the character and sensitivity of the settings of selected cultural heritage receptors that were indicated by the preliminary ZTV to have theoretical intervisibility with the turbines, and to assess the effects of the Development on those settings. The field visit focused on cultural heritage sites most likely to receive significant effects on their settings (i. e. those closest to the Development and those specifically

identified as requiring assessment by Historic Scotland and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS)). Factors considered in the assessment of setting undertaken during the field visit included:

- the location and orientation of the heritage asset;
- important views of, or from, principal facades of Listed Buildings;
- the importance, if applicable, of any settings;
- any obvious views or vistas; and
- receptors highlighted as part of the consultation process.

#### Consultation

11.15. Scoping responses that made reference to cultural heritage issues were received from Historic Scotland and from the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS). Further responses, to subsequent consultation letters, were received from Historic Scotland and ACAS. Summaries of these responses are provided in **Table 11.1** below.

**Table 11.1: Consultation Responses**

Consultee	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
Historic Scotland	Letter response: Pre Major Application Enquiry Meeting (received 06/04/2011)	Historic Scotland confirmed that no assets within their statutory remit lie within the site boundary. Advised that the Scheduled Monument of Forbes Church and Burial Ground (SM 11011) lies to the immediate north of the Development and that the Development should be planned to avoid all adverse effects upon the monument. Advised that it is possible that the Development could have a significant adverse effect upon the setting of <b>Category A Listed Building 9098, Kildrummy Castle</b> , and the surrounding <b>Kildrummy Castle Garden and Designed</b>	Assessment of Effects on these and other sites included in this assessment. Visualisations are presented as <b>Figures 11.3 - 11.11</b>

Consultee	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		<p><b>Landscape.</b> Requested that a ZTV and visualisations be provided to confirm the level of visibility and effect on the site.</p> <p>Additionally requested that a full assessment, including the provision of wireframes and photomontages, of the potential effect of the Development upon the following sites:</p> <p><b>SM 10729</b>, St Brides Chapel (Kildrummy Old Parish Church)</p> <p><b>SM 11392</b>, Asloun Castle</p> <p><b>SM 11626</b>, Pitprone, two hut circles 240m NNW of</p> <p><b>SM 11621</b>, Cairn Head, cairn</p> <p><b>SM 11719</b>, Chapel of Towie, Chapel and graveyard 80m NNW of</p> <p><b>SM 10730</b>, Peel of Fichlie, motte</p> <p><b>SM 10000</b>, Cairn Ley, Glaschul Hill</p> <p><b>SM 9</b>, Cairn Fichlie, Cairn, Glaschul Hill</p> <p><b>SM and Property in Care 90181</b>, Kildrummy Castle</p> <p><b>Category A Listed Kildrummy Parish Church 9093</b></p>	
Historic Scotland	Letter response: Scoping Opinion (received 12/07/2011)	<p>Reiterated the points made in their previous letter.</p> <p>Accepted that the methodology proposed for the assessment was</p>	No additional actions required.

Consultee	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		satisfactory.	
Historic Scotland	Consultation Meeting (06/10/2011)	Discussed and agreed visualisation viewpoints, photomontages and wirelines.	Finalised visualisations ( <b>Figures 11.3-11.11</b> ) provided.
Aberdeenshire County Council Archaeologist	Letter response (received 07/06/2011)	Stated that prior to any works commencing, the developer should secure the implementation of an archaeological survey of the proposed site boundary to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority, to record features of the historic environment of the area.	Field survey was carried out in July 2011. Methodology is detailed in paras 11.16 – 11.31. Results are detailed in the Gazetteer ( <b>Appendix 11.1</b> ).
Aberdeenshire County Council Archaeologist	Letter response (received 23/08/2011)	<p>Reiterated the need for a walk-over survey of the proposed site boundary.</p> <p>Stated that no recent work that is not recorded in the SMR had been carried out in the area.</p> <p>Noted the potential for prehistoric and post-medieval remains to survive in the area due to its upland location and topography. Stated that the required walkover survey will help to establish whether there are previously unrecorded sites of archaeological significance within the proposed site.</p>	Field survey was carried out in July 2011. Methodology is detailed in paras 11.16 – 11.31. Results are detailed in the Gazetteer ( <b>Appendix 11.1</b> ).

#### Assessing Significance

11.16. The effects of the Development on cultural heritage assets were assessed on the basis of their type (direct, secondary, indirect, cumulative), nature (beneficial, neutral or adverse), and longevity (reversible, short-term or long-term; irreversible, permanent). The assessment takes into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect. Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects are proposed, and residual effects have been assessed taking into account the likely effectiveness of the mitigation proposed.

#### Criteria for Assessing Value / Sensitivity

11.17. The assessment of value/sensitivity of archaeological and heritage assets reflects the relative weight that statute and policy attach to them, principally as published in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP). **Table 11.2** summarises the relative value / sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources.

**Table 11.2: Value / Sensitivity Criteria**

<b>Value / Sensitivity</b>	<b>Definition/Criteria</b>
High	Sites of national or international importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling</li> <li>• Undesignated archaeological sites and areas of likely national importance identified in HERs /SMRs</li> <li>• Category A Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Outstanding Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites)</li> <li>• Inventory Status Battlefields</li> </ul>
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance</li> <li>• Archaeologically Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Category B Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Conservation Areas</li> </ul>
Low	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites of local importance</li> <li>• Category C(S) Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics</li> </ul>
Negligible	Sites of little or no importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites of former archaeological features</li> <li>• Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest;</li> <li>• Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature</li> </ul>

#### Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Direct (Physical) Effects

11.18. Criteria for assessing magnitude of a direct (physical) effect, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that will result from the construction of one or more elements of the Development, are presented in **Table 11.3**.

**Table 11.3: Magnitude of Direct Effects**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial alteration of character.
Low	Slight, detectable alteration of the baseline condition of the receptor.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

### Significance of Direct Effects

11.19. The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted effect are then used to inform the professional judgement of the probable significance of the direct effect. **Table 11.4** summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA regulations<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 11.4: Significance of Direct Effects**

Magnitude of Effect	Sensitivity of Receptor			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

### Identification of External Receptors and Characterisation of their Setting

11.20. The setting of a heritage site, feature or area is defined as “the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character” (International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) 2005<sup>iii</sup>). Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

11.21. Historic Scotland’s guidance document *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (2010)<sup>iv</sup> notes that “setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Setting often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape”. The guidance also suggests that if a proposed development is likely to effect the setting of a cultural heritage asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions drawn should take into account the

significance of the historic asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any detrimental effect. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case.

11.22. The baseline setting of each relevant receptor or related group of receptors has been characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of setting of a receptor is based upon its properties and location, and took into account the factors set out in the guidance issued by Historic Scotland.

11.23. Targeted field visits were undertaken to assess the character and sensitivity of the settings of identified key receptors, and to assess the effects of the Development on those settings.

### Assessment of Effects on Setting

11.24. For each receptor, where a potential effect on setting has been identified, the assessment of possible effects has followed a four-stage approach:

- identification of the characteristics of the setting of the receptor (see above);
- assessment of the sensitivity of that setting;
- identification of how the presence of the Development will affect that setting (magnitude of effect); and
- assessment of significance of effect.

### Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

11.25. Sensitivity of setting has been assessed by considering two factors:

- the relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting; and
- the degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation, and hence value, of the receptor.

11.26. The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting is determined using the sensitivity of cultural heritage resources as set out in **Table 11.2**.

11.27. The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation of the receptor has been assessed according to the criteria set out in **Table 11.5**.

<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011

**Table 11.5: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Receptor**

Contribution of Setting	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the receptor was created).
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development).
Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape).
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. immediate surroundings, such as of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development, that are not relevant to understanding the context of the receptor).

11.28. These two criteria are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting of a receptor, as set out in **Table 11.6**.

**Table 11.6: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor**

Sensitivity of Receptor	Contribution of Setting			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

**Identification of Magnitude of Effect on Setting**

11.29. Where it has been identified that the setting of the receptor is such that there is no potential for it to be affected by the presence of the wind farm, the receptor has not been considered further in the assessment. For the remaining sites, the magnitude of effect on setting has been assessed according to the thresholds in **Table 11.7**.

**Table 11.7: Magnitude of Effects on Setting**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental effects obviously changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Effects discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable effects that do not alter the baseline setting of the receptor materially.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

**Assessment of Effect Significance**

11.30. The significance of an effect on setting depends on both the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of setting of the receptor. **Table 11.8** presents a matrix that has been used together with professional judgement to determine the level of significance of an effect.

**Table 11.8: Significance of Effects on Setting**

Magnitude	Sensitivity of Setting		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor <sup>2</sup>	Minor	Negligible
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

11.31. Significance of effect is classified as major, moderate, minor or negligible, as defined in **Table 11.9**. Major and moderate effects are considered significant in terms of the EIA regulations.

<sup>2</sup> A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot by nature lead to a significant effect. A significant effect arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why this particular significance assessment finding is not 'moderate'.

Table 11.9: Significance Criteria

Significance of Effect	Definition
Major	A change to the fabric or setting that leads to a substantial and material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Moderate	Changes to the fabric or setting that lead to a partial and material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Minor	Changes to the fabric or setting that lead to a detectable but non-material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Negligible	Changes to the fabric or setting that lead to, at most, a negligible effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.

## PLANNING POLICY

11.32.Planning policies of relevance to this assessment are identified in **Chapter 5: Planning Policy Context**.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

11.33.This section details features of cultural heritage interest within the site and includes two that are within a 200m corridor centred on the proposed site access track.

11.34.Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to site numbers provided on **Figure 11.1** and in **Appendix 11.1**.

11.35.Sixteen sites of cultural heritage interest (1-16) have been identified within the site boundary. **Figure 11.1** shows their locations and extents and **Appendix 11.1** provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each.

11.36.There are no Scheduled Monuments and no Listed Buildings present within the site. No part of the site lies within a Conservation Area or an Inventory listed Garden and Designed Landscape.

11.37.The Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland records that the site comprises rough grazing and moorland, which could potentially preserve remains from the prehistoric to the present. The proposed access route passes through an area described as having been in use as rectilinear fields from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and which are now amalgamated fields dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present. Parts of the route have been used as coniferous plantation during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

11.38.The Scottish Palaeoecological Database contains no records specific to the site.

11.39.Field survey recorded the baseline condition of the sites identified through desk-based assessment and identified eight further sites which had not been identified from other sources.

## Cultural Heritage Features within the Site

11.40.The cultural heritage sites identified by the baseline study can be divided into a series of groups, each of which exerts varying degrees of influence over the character of the current landscape. These groups can be classified as follows:

### *Farmsteads*

11.41.A small farmstead at East Drybrae (15) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map and recorded in the NMRS and SMR is most likely to be of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The remains now stand within a modern forestry plantation, set back from the existing forestry track. The NMRS and SMR both record two groups of clearance cairns (16) in improved ground to the east of the East Drybrae farmstead. This area lies outwith the forestry and well back from the existing track. Both sites are considered to be of local importance and of low sensitivity.

### *Boundary markers*

11.42.A number of boundary markers are recorded in the western half of the site. Seven of these (1, 2 and 3(a-e)) consist of roughly dressed granite pillars, with an incised letter 'B' on the east/south-eastern face, and a 'C' on the west/north-western face. These markers are assumed to mark the boundary between the parishes of Breda and Corbanchory. An additional roughly dressed stone which had suffered badly from erosion (12) may also be a displaced boundary marker stone; its location roughly corresponds to an undefined parish boundary crossing Coiliochbhar Hill north to south as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (although it now lies some way to the west of the actual boundary alignment). These boundary stones are considered to be of local importance and of low sensitivity.

11.43.Two small stone built cairns (7 and 13) were recorded lying on the alignment of the boundary marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, and it is probable that these were predecessors of the dressed pillar boundary stones. These cairns are considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity.

11.44.Two other cairns (11 and 14) were recorded; one (11) lies in open ground close to the displaced boundary marker (12) and the other (14) lies at the edge of a recently planted area of forestry in the north-eastern part of the site, near a line of grouse butts (6). Cairn (11) may be related to the parish boundary and is considered to be of low sensitivity; whereas cairn (14) does not seem to relate to any boundary and is considered to be of little heritage value and of negligible sensitivity.

### *Miscellaneous features*

11.45.Two rows of grouse butts (6 and 10) were identified. The 1973 Ordnance Survey map depicts a row of grouse butts (6) in the north-eastern part of the site, in an area which is now used for forestry. A second line (10) was recorded during the field survey at the north-western edge of the site. These grouse butts, which are of no great antiquity, are considered to be of little heritage value and of negligible sensitivity.

11.46. Close to the western boundary of the Development, two areas of possible stone quarrying (8 and 9) were recorded by the field survey. These are considered to be of little heritage value and of negligible sensitivity.

11.47. Three modern cisterns (4 and 5(a - b)) were recorded; one (4) at the western end of Cordamph Burn and two (5a - 5b) some distance away from any water source. They are considered to be of no heritage value and are of negligible sensitivity.

#### *Assessment of Archaeological Potential of the Site*

11.48. Today the site is comprised of rough pasture and heather moorland, dotted with small self sown trees and scrub. Much of the route of the proposed site access track is through modern forestry plantation and for much of the route follows an existing forestry track. Few upstanding features of any historic environment interest have been identified within the site boundary; however, in the area around the Development there are numerous records relating to prehistoric sites and artefact find-spots as well as to medieval or later settlement remains.

11.49. There is a small cluster of prehistoric sites to the south-west of the site, around Drumfottie and Cairncoullie farms below 300m AOD (above Ordnance Datum). Their locations are shown on **Figure 11.2**. Amongst these are a Bronze Age burial cairn - Cairnhead (11621), and Pitprone hut-circles (11626), both Scheduled Monuments near Drumfottie, and a group of souterrains of probable late-Iron Age date at Cairncoullie. Around 1km to the west of the site, at Corbanchory, records indicate the former presence of a burial cairn (probably of Bronze Age date) and the discovery of flint arrowheads; and, at Mains of Brux, approximately 1km to the north-west, a bronze spearpoint was found. To the immediate east of the site, an abandoned township of probable post-medieval date is recorded at Tibberchindy. None of these recorded sites is likely to extend, or to have associated features which might extend, into the site boundary; although the possibility that similar sites or artefacts may be present within the site boundary cannot be entirely discounted.

11.50. Taking into account the high altitude of the site (above 350m AOD) and the absence of any sites or features of any antiquity surviving as earthworks within what is largely unimproved pasture and moorland, it is considered that the archaeological potential of the site is low. Pre-afforestation ploughing is likely to have destroyed any buried archaeological remains within the afforested areas, resulting in a negligible potential for the survival of archaeological remains. A small part of the access route runs through rough pasture, where there is a low probability of previously unknown archaeological remains being recorded.

#### **External Receptors**

11.51. There are 34 Scheduled Monuments (one of which is also a Category A Listed Building and two are also Category B Listed Buildings) within 15km of the Development from whose locations there would be theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines. Each of these is a site with statutory protection and deemed to be of national importance and high value / sensitivity. In addition, there are a further eight Category A Listed Buildings, of high value / sensitivity, and 50 Category B Listed Buildings, of medium value / sensitivity within 15km of the Development and from

which there would be theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines. There are three Inventory status Gardens and Designed Landscapes and one Historic Battlefield within 15km of the Development and from some part of which there would be theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines. Each of these is of high value / sensitivity. Seventy-one Category C(S) Listed Buildings of low value / sensitivity are located within 5km of the Development and would have theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines. A list of these sites is provided in **Appendix 11.2** which also includes a brief summary of their settings and a tabulated assessment of the magnitude and significance of the predicted effects on their settings. The locations of these sites are shown on **Figure 11.2**.

#### **The 'Do Nothing' Scenario**

11.52. If the Development was not to proceed, it is likely that the current land-use of rough grazing and moorland and commercial forestry would remain unchanged (at least in the medium term), limiting any disturbance to the surviving sites and features, and only natural decay or erosion would affect the upstanding remains. There would be no change to the setting of external cultural heritage receptors.

#### **WIND FARM LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS**

11.53. The results of the desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey were provided as GIS data with the locations of cultural heritage features marked. Sites and features were recorded as point locations (for small individual features such as boundary stones, individual cairns and isolated buildings), linear representation (for individual trackways and field boundaries), or areas (where a number of related features form integrated sites, for instance farmstead remains and associated field systems).

11.54. The layout of the wind farm, including the positioning of the turbines, routing of access tracks and the siting of other infrastructure elements has been arrived at through a series of iterative stages to develop the best layout within the context of all environmental and technical constraints. The layout shown on **Figure 11.1** therefore embeds design-based mitigation as far as possible and known sites and features have been avoided. Where the development infrastructure might affect sites of local or greater importance, appropriate mitigation will be undertaken to remove or minimise disturbance (see paragraph 11.56 - 11.62).

#### **EFFECT ASSESSMENT**

11.55. The assessment of effects is based upon the Development description outlined in **Chapter 4: Development Description** and is structured as follows:

- construction effects;
- operational effects;
- cumulative effects.



## CONSTRUCTION EFFECTS

### Predicted Effects

- 11.56. Any ground breaking activities associated with the construction of the Development (such as those required for turbine bases and crane hardstandings, access tracks, cable routes, compounds, etc) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of cultural heritage interest. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct, permanent and irreversible effects on the cultural heritage.
- 11.57. No construction effects on known cultural heritage assets are predicted either within the site, or along the proposed access route. The layout design has avoided all direct conflicts.
- 11.58. There is the possibility that any necessary or accidental off-track plant or other vehicle movements could damage a parish boundary marker stone (1) and a small cairn (7) both of which lie in an exposed position on top of Coiliochbhar Hill. The two features are of low value / sensitivity but any accidental high magnitude direct effect could result in an effect of moderate significance.
- 11.59. Ground-disturbing excavations associated with the construction of the Development could have a direct effect on any hitherto undiscovered, buried archaeological remains present in affected areas. However, taking into account the limited extent of the proposed ground disturbance generated by the construction of access tracks, cable routes, turbine bases, hardstanding areas, construction compound and control building, the likelihood of encountering remains of archaeological significance is considered to be low or negligible. The Development will be located at an altitude (above 350m) at which the potential for new discoveries is considered to be unlikely.

### Proposed Mitigation

#### *Preservation in situ*

- 11.60. The emphasis in planning policy (PAN2/2011 and Local Plan Policy ENV\19) is for preservation in situ of important remains. Where that is not possible, the excavation and recording of the affected site will be required in advance of construction, at the developer's expense.
- 11.61. In accordance with the requirements of planning policy, where features lie in close proximity to proposed development features, or construction activity areas, they will be avoided as far as practical to ensure their preservation *in situ*. Two features (at a single location) will be marked-out for avoidance and to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in their vicinity:
- Boundary marker post (1) and cairn (7), approximately 50m from the line of proposed access track.

The sites will be marked with hi-visibility tape to signal their presence, but they will not require fencing off.

### *Watching Briefs / Excavation*

- 11.62. Any requirement for mitigation through archaeological monitoring of ground works, to ensure that any buried and unrecorded remains will be recorded, will be agreed in advance of construction with ACAS. The scope of any such requirement as may be imposed through a planning condition will be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prior to development commencing. Given the altitude at which the development is proposed and the low or negligible archaeological potential at such altitude, it is envisaged that few if any watching briefs will be required.

### Residual Effects

- 11.63. The completion of a programme of archaeological mitigation works as set out above will minimise the loss of the archaeological resource that would occur as a result of the construction of the Development. Taking the mitigation into account, no significant residual effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage features within the site.

## OPERATIONAL EFFECTS

### Predicted Effects

- 11.64. A list of those external receptors within 15km of the Development and predicted by the blade tip ZTV to have theoretical views of one or more turbines is provided in **Appendix 11.2** and their locations are shown on **Figure 11.2**. The appendix provides a summary assessment of the predicted effects on the settings of the receptors on a site-by-site basis. The assessment radius of 15km was agreed by Historic Scotland to be acceptable (response dated 12/07/2011).
- 11.65. The assessment of magnitude of effects has been based on the analysis of the blade tip height ZTV, taking into account the distance of the assessed receptor from the Development, the number of blade tips visible and the present baseline setting of each site. The ZTV model is, however, a coarse predictive tool based on bare-earth surface topography and maximum blade-tip heights. It takes no account of obstructions to intervisibility caused by existing forestry and other vegetation or buildings and other man-made features. Therefore, professional judgement has been used to assess the significance of effects informed by the ZTV and site visits. Where Historic Scotland and ACAS requested visualisations, these have been used to inform the assessment of predicted effects on setting. The visualisations are presented in **Figures 11.3 - 11.11**.
- 11.66. Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory status Gardens / Designed Landscapes, and Inventory status Historic Battlefields within 15km of the Development are all considered. Assessment of effects on Category C(S) Listed Buildings is restricted to those within 5km of the Development as these are all generally minor vernacular building types of the local historic environment, with localised settings.
- 11.67. Analysis of the ZTV indicates that there will be theoretical visibility of the turbines from 34 Scheduled Monuments, eight Category A Listed Buildings, 50 Category B Listed Buildings, 7 Category C(S) Listed Buildings, three Inventory status Gardens/ Designed Landscapes (GDL), and one Inventory status Historic Battlefield.

11.68. All sites predicted by the blade tip ZTV to have theoretical intervisibility with the Development and whose settings could be affected are assessed in tabulated form in **Appendix 11.2**. Those sites which were identified by Historic Scotland to be specifically assessed (**Table 11.1**) and those that are judged to have the most sensitive settings have been assessed using wireframe visualisations and photomontages (**Figures 11.3 - 11.11**), and are discussed individually below.

#### *Kildrummy Castle (90181, 9098) and Kildrummy Castle Inventory Status GDL*

11.69. Kildrummy Castle is designated as a Scheduled Monument (90181) and Category A Listed Building (9098) of high value / sensitivity. The ruined castle is under the guardianship of the state (a Property in the Care of the Scottish Ministers) and is promoted as a visitor attraction by Historic Scotland. Parking facilities for visitors are provided by the public road and a maintained path is provided from the roadside to the castle.

11.70. The ruins of the castle are situated within the Kildrummy Castle Garden, an Inventory status GDL. Other protected elements within the GDL are Category B Listed Kildrummy Castle Hotel (9099), including its terraces, stairs and the retaining walls of the gardens, and the Category B Listed Bridge over Back Den (9100).

11.71. Kildrummy Castle, which was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was originally the seat of the Earls of Mar and later played an important role in the Wars of Independence. The castle occupies the crest of a steep natural scarp, and is defended to the north and north-west by a deep ravine, from which much of the stone used in the construction of the castle was quarried. From the east, south and south-west, the castle is defended by a ditch. The purpose of the castle in its chosen location was the control of traffic passing along Strathdon. The once imposing formal gatehouse is oriented to face south-east towards the passing road and had a symbolic significance. Kildrummy Castle Hotel (formerly known as Kildrummy New Castle) is located to the west-north-west of the ruined castle, and occupies an elevated position within the Kildrummy Castle GDL, and includes extensive terraces to the south of the hotel, from which there are views of the old castle ruins and surrounding landscape (although these are partly screened by large specimen trees).

11.72. The focus of the Kildrummy Castle GDL is the ravine which runs through it, and the key views within the GDL are up and down the ravine, including views to the north-east focussed upon the Category B Listed Bridge over Back Den (9100). Due to this constrained ravine location, for the majority of views and vistas within the GDL the Development will not be visible and its introduction will have no discernible effect upon the character of the GDL. The main view in which the Development will be visible is the view from the Kildrummy Castle Hotel terrace (**Figure 11.3**). From here, the prominence of the ruins of Kildrummy Castle within the GDL is evident; the main view from the hotel terrace looks over the ruins of Kildrummy Castle and then out into the wider landscape and the Coiliochbhar Hills beyond. Although the relationship between the ruined castle and the Kildrummy Castle Hotel cannot be denied, the link between the two has now become partially obscured by the growth of vegetation, particularly the mature trees which partially restrict the view from the terrace. In this view, four of the proposed six turbines will be visible, although the tall trees just off the terrace will screen views of some of these turbines from most viewpoints. Although the Development will

be a new element within the wider landscape, the turbines will be located at least 4.6km away and partially set against the background of the Coiliochbhar hills, reducing their visual dominance. The presence of the Development will not affect views of the castle ruins from the landscape to the east and will not significantly detract from the appreciation of the setting of either the castle ruins or the Castle Hotel within the designed landscape setting; nor would it substantially diminish the setting of the GDL as a whole.

11.73. Although Kildrummy Castle is now in ruins and functions as a component of the wider GDL, the sense of its original setting (to monitor movements up and down Strathdon) is still evident. From the Kildrummy Castle gatehouse, four turbines of the Development will be visible (**Figure 11.4**). The turbines will be seen in distant views over 4.5km away, and will be neither overwhelming nor dominant in the key view from the Castle gatehouse. The turbines will also not be seen directly in-line in any key view alignment (such as that through the gatehouse entranceway). They will also be located at such a distance that they will not significantly detract from the prominence of Kildrummy Castle within the local landscape when passing along the A97 through Strathdon.

11.74. Overall, the Development will have an effect of low to medium magnitude and **minor significance** upon the setting of the GDL, as only from limited viewpoints will the proposed wind turbines be visible. The effect upon Kildrummy Castle Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building will be of low to medium magnitude and of **moderate significance**. Although significant, the introduction of the proposed turbines into the castle's setting will not diminish the ability to appreciate or understand the reasons for the original siting of the castle nor affect its relationship with the surrounding landscape.

#### *Forbes Church and Burial Ground (11011 / 16181)*

11.75. The ruins of Forbes Church and its associated Burial Ground are a Scheduled Monument (11011) and a Category B Listed Building (16181) of high value / sensitivity. The church is located in a secluded setting, on low ground in a looping bend in the River Don and enclosed by the hills. A cluster of later, modern farm buildings lies to the north of the remains of the church and burial ground, detracting somewhat from its original isolated setting. The church does not have any specific association with the nearby farm buildings or any of the other buildings further to the north. Its secluded location also means that it does not have any visual prominence in the local landscape.

11.76. Two of the proposed six wind turbines will be partially visible from the site of Forbes Church, beyond the horizon formed by the rising hills to the south-west, which are covered by plantation forestry (**Figure 11.5**); the nearest turbine will be approximately 1.3km distant. It is considered that the Development will have an effect of low to medium magnitude and **moderate significance** on the setting of Forbes Church and Burial Ground. Although significant, the introduction of the proposed turbines into the church's setting will not diminish the ability to appreciate or understand the reasons for the original siting of the church nor affect its relationship with the surrounding landscape.

*St Bride's Chapel (Kildrummy Old Parish Church) (10729 / 9094) and Kildrummy Parish Church (9093)*

11.77. St Bride's Chapel (Kildrummy Old Parish Church) is a Scheduled Monument (10729) and a Category B Listed Building (9094) of high value / sensitivity. The chapel is located within the Category B Listed Kildrummy Old Parish Church Churchyard (9095), along with Category A Listed Kildrummy Parish Church (9093), immediately to its north. The associated Category B Listed Building of the Former Manse of Kildrummy (9096) lies a short distance to the north-east. This set of inter-related sites form a group which have a localised setting that makes a high contribution to understanding and appreciating the historical and architectural context of the site as a whole.

11.78. The group of buildings is located on a low glacial mound and they form a visually prominent site within the local landscape; especially when viewed from the A97 road passing to the west. However, their location within a valley setting means that they do not have a strong visual prominence in longer views from the wider landscape. The area surrounding the site is a modified, modern agricultural landscape.

11.79. Two of the proposed six turbines will theoretically be visible in the hills beyond St Bride's Chapel and Kildrummy Parish Church as viewed when passing along the A97 (**Figure 11.6**), as a new element in the local landscape. The nearest proposed turbine will, however, be over 3.2km away, and the turbines will be located beyond the far horizon. The photomontage indicates that the current forestry plantation, which lies between St Bride's Chapel and the Development, provides significant screening such that only one blade tip is visible; in the event that the forestry is felled a maximum of one blade and one hub would be visible, as shown in the wireline. Whether or not the forestry plantation remains or is felled, the majority of the development will be screened from view by the intervening topography, and the partial screening of the two visible turbines means that they will not be visually dominant in the landscape close to the Chapel.

11.79. The presence of the Development will not significantly diminish the ability to appreciate the architectural qualities of the buildings or hinder an understanding of the relationship of the individual and collective monuments with their immediate surroundings. Both St Bride's Chapel and Kildrummy Parish Church are located within the localised setting of their graveyards, and the relationship between each of these elements, as well as the relationship with the Category B Listed Former Manse of Kildrummy will be unaffected by the Development. It is therefore considered that the Development will have an effect of low magnitude on their setting, and an overall effect of **minor significance**.

*Asloun Castle (11392)*

11.80. Asloun Castle is a Scheduled Monument of high value / sensitivity that comprises the remains of a ruined medieval tower house, of which all that survives is a substantial portion of a round tower and a small part of the north-eastern side of the hall. The remains of the tower now stand within the tree-lined gardens of Category C(S) Listed Castleton of Asloun Farmhouse, forming a prominent garden feature. It is the structural remains of the castle which give it its importance, and its present setting provides little interest or contribution to the site's intrinsic value.

11.81. Parts of three of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible from the Scheduled Monument, with only the blade tips being seen above the intervening rising ground (**Figure 11.7**). This visibility is currently further screened by the trees surrounding the gardens of Castleton of Asloun. Taking into account the fact that the closest proposed turbine will be located almost 3km away from the site, and that the intervening topography and the surrounding trees substantially screen views of the proposed turbines, it is considered that the Development will have an effect of low magnitude and **minor significance** upon the setting of Asloun Castle.

*Pitprone, two hut circles 240m NNW of (11626)*

11.82. The remains of two hut circles of prehistoric date close to Pitprone have been designated as a Scheduled Monument and, as such, are of high value / sensitivity. The remains lie within an area of unimproved pasture, with a cairnfield containing numerous small cairns (possibly representing contemporary field clearance), in the immediate surrounding area. It is believed that this cairnfield may have originally extended further to the north and it is this immediate, localised area (the cairnfield and unimproved pasture) that constitutes the setting of the hut circles.

11.83. Four of the proposed turbines will be visible from the site (**Figure 11.8**). They will be visible in long distance views, over 2km away, and although they will be a new element in views to the north-east from the Scheduled Monument, they will not detract from the appreciation or understanding of the hut circles or their relationship with their landscape setting. Overall, it is considered that the Development will have an effect of low magnitude and of **minor significance** on the setting of Pitprone hut circles.

*Cairn Head, cairn (11621)*

11.84. The remains of a Bronze Age burial cairn (11621), located within a shelter belt woodland, are designated as a Scheduled Monument and are of high value / sensitivity. The cairn is set in an elevated position from which there would originally have been excellent views out over the surrounding landscape, although the woodland now partially obstructs views to the east and north-west. The cairn would also have been easily visible from the surrounding landscape.

11.85. Four of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible from the cairn (based on the ZTV). They will be visible in distant views, approximately 2km away, and although they will form a new element in views to the north-east from the cairn, they will not have a negative effect upon the setting of the cairn, neither will they affect views of the cairn within the woodland shelterbelt. The Development will have a detectable but only slight effect upon the setting of the cairn, and it is therefore considered that the Development will have an effect of low magnitude and **minor significance** upon its setting.

*Chapel of Towie, Chapel and graveyard 80m NNW of (11719)*

11.86. The remains of Chapel of Towie, a Scheduled Monument of high value / sensitivity, comprise little more than the turf-covered remains of walls 0.1m in height, located within a turf-covered enclosure, which constitutes the remains of the graveyard surrounding the chapel. The chapel and graveyard are located in an area of

improved pasture to the north-north-west of Chapelton Steading in a rural location, and this localised landscape constitutes its setting.

- 11.87. The ZTV predicts that five of the proposed six turbines will theoretically be visible from Chapel of Towie, although the wireline shows that one will have only the blade tips barely visible above the skyline (**Figure 11.9**). The turbines will be visible in distant views from the chapel, at least 4km away. The Development will have an effect of low magnitude, and **minor significance** upon the setting of Chapel of Towie, Chapel and graveyard.

#### *Peel of Fichlie, motte (10730)*

- 11.88. The Scheduled Monument at Peel of Fichlie is a roughly square motte, approximately 40m across at its summit, and standing to a maximum height of approximately 9m. It is a reasonably well-preserved example of a motte and bailey castle and is of high value / sensitivity. The motte is located in an area of improved pasture, on the northern banks of the River Don and has good views up and down to the river valley to the south-east and north-west; rising ground to the north screens views to and from that direction.
- 11.89. Five of the proposed turbines will be visible from the motte; one with only the blade tips visible (**Figure 11.10**). The proposed turbines will all be over 4.6km away and, although they will be a new element in distant views to the north-east from the motte, they will not detract from the appreciation of the setting of the motte. The Development will have an effect of low magnitude and **minor significance** upon the setting of Peel of Fichlie motte.

#### *Cairn Fichlie (9) and Cairn Ley, Glaschul Hill (10)*

- 11.90. The Scheduled Monuments of Cairn Fichlie and Cairn Ley are of high value / sensitivity located in an area of partially improved pasture, on a broad south-east facing ridge. Cairn Ley is located at the top of the ridge and immediately alongside the southern edge of a forestry plantation, while Cairn Fichlie is located at a slightly lower location on a south-east facing terrace. Both cairns survive in a poor state; Cairn Fichlie apparently having been excavated at its centre, and Cairn Ley having been robbed out to provide material for the construction of nearby field boundary walls. The forestry plantation, on the ridge to the north of the cairns, detracts from their original setting.
- 11.91. Five of the proposed turbines will be visible from Cairn Fichlie and from Cairn Ley although the wireline shows that one will have only the blade tips barely visible above the skyline (**Figure 11.11**). The turbines will be over 4km away and visible beyond an intervening block of forestry. Although the Development will be a new element in views to the east from the cairns, the turbines will not detract from an appreciation of their immediate setting (in a prominent position with good views of the surrounding landscape), nor will the Development affect the close physical relationship between the two cairns. Overall, it is considered that the Development will have an effect of low magnitude and **minor significance** upon the setting of the two cairns.

#### **Proposed Mitigation**

- 11.92. No further mitigation would reduce or offset the predicted operational effects.

#### **Residual Effects**

- 11.93. During its operational lifetime, the residual effects of the Development on the settings of the various sites and monuments within the 15km study area will be the same as the predicted effects.

#### **CUMULATIVE EFFECT ASSESSMENT**

- 11.94. The cumulative wind farm location plan (**Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Figure 6.15**) shows the distribution of other wind energy developments up to 60km from the Development. Many of these are single turbine developments whose blade tip heights are 50m or less, which, due to their small size, are considered to have an effect on the settings of cultural heritage assets only within a localised area and are therefore not considered further in this cumulative assessment. Furthermore, many of the other wind farms are either small scale developments (one to three turbines) or are located at some considerable distance from the Development. In most cases, it is considered unlikely that there will be potential for significant cumulative effects on the settings of important cultural heritage assets from the Development together with many of the other wind farms in the area.
- 11.95. Assessment of the cumulative wind farm location plan indicates that those other schemes with which a cumulative effect on the settings of cultural heritage assets is most likely are: the operational Cairnmore wind farm (three turbines); the consented Kildrummy (eight turbines) and the consented Clashindarroch (18 turbines). Of the single or twin turbine developments, those at Upper Wheedlemont (two turbines) and Hirnley (one turbine) are both around 80m to blade tip. The largest nearby cumulative scheme, the consented Dorenell Wind Farm (59 turbines), is around 23km northwest of the Development and there are no cultural heritage assets within the few areas where there is visual overlap whose settings would be significantly affected.
- 11.96. Hirnley is 15km south-south-east of the Development and its visual envelope does not overlap with that of the Development in any area where there are cultural heritage receptors considered in this assessment (**Figure 6.29**).
- 11.97. Upper Wheedlemont is 10km to the north-north-west and the main area of overlap in the visual envelopes is the area between Kildrummy Castle and Lumsden, along the A97 corridor (**Figure 6.23**). There is theoretical joint visibility of the Development and Upper Wheedlemont from Kildrummy Castle, although this is considered to be not significant as Kildrummy Castle GDL lies at the edge of the Upper Wheedlemont ZTV and it is likely that there will be little if any visibility of that proposal from Kildrummy Castle. There will be theoretical joint visibility of both wind farms from Lulachs Stone (81) and from St Bride's Chapel (10729), although it is considered that neither development will have a significant effect on the settings of either monument and the cumulative effect will also be not significant as each lies some distance from the two developments and neither wind farm will dominate the current settings of the two monuments.
- 11.98. The proposed site for the Clashindarroch Wind Farm lies 16km to the north-north-west of the Development and the cumulative ZTV (**Figure 6.19**) shows that there is theoretical joint visibility from Tap o' Noth hillfort (63) but from relatively few other

areas and not from any important cultural heritage assets. There is no joint visibility from Kildrummy Castle, for example. There will be no significant cumulative effect on cultural heritage assets from these two developments.

11.99. Woodside Cottage single turbine application site lies to the south-west of the proposed development, and the cumulative ZTV (Figure 6.35) shows that there will be joint visibility from several scheduled monuments, including: Cairn Fichlie (9), Cairn Ley (10), Cairn Head, (11621), Nether Towie cairn (11662) and a burnt mound (11762). The Development would have an effect on the settings of these sites of no more than minor significance and the cumulative effect with Woodside Cottage turbine would also be no more than low magnitude and minor significance. There will be no joint visibility from Kildrummy Castle, or from St Bride’s Chapel (10729) or Forbes Church (11011). Overall, there will be no significant cumulative effect on cultural heritage assets from the combination of Woodside Cottage Wind Farm and the Development.

11.100. The cumulative ZTVs for Cairnmore Wind Farm (Figure 6.16) and for Kildrummy Wind Farm (Figure 6.21) indicate that there will be theoretical joint visibility of the Development with Cairnmore from Kildrummy Castle (90181) but not from St Brides Chapel (10729) or from Forbes Church (11011). There will be theoretical joint visibility with Kildrummy Wind Farm from St Brides Chapel but not from Kildrummy Castle or from Forbes Church. In the case of all three cultural heritage assets, it is likely that there will be substantial screening of the various developments from a combination of intervening topography (provided by the surrounding hills) and from woodland and forestry. It is considered that there will be no significant cumulative effect from the Development with either Kildrummy or Cairnmore wind farms.

**Predicted Cumulative Effects**

11.101. There are no predicted significant total cumulative effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites. Taking into account the operational, consented and other submitted applications included in the assessment, it is considered that it will make a minor contribution to the effects arising from the development of additional wind farms within the wider landscape, and that the overall cumulative effect of the Development will be of **minor significance**.

**Proposed Mitigation**

11.102. There are no predicted significant total cumulative effects on the settings of cultural heritage assets and there is no mitigation required to offset the predicted non-significant effects.

**Residual Cumulative Effects**

11.103. During its operational lifetime, the residual cumulative effect on the settings of the various sites and monuments within the 15km study area will be the same as the predicted cumulative effects.

**SUMMARY OF EFFECTS**

11.104. Table 11.10 below summarises the predicted effects of the Development on cultural heritage.

**Table 11.10: Summary of Predicted Effects**

Predicted Effect	Significance	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
<b>Construction</b>			
Possible accidental damage to boundary marker (1) and cairn (7).	Moderate	Mark out prior to construction works commencing.	Negligible
Disturbance to and loss of any buried archaeological remains due to ground disturbing excavation associated with construction works.	Unknown - (not more than minor).	Archaeological monitoring if required by ACAS and follow up mitigation if important new discoveries are made.	Minor
<b>Operation</b>			
Indirect effects on the setting of Kildrummy Castle (90181 / 9098	Moderate	None	Moderate
Indirect effects on the setting of Forbes Church and burial ground (11011 / 16181).	Moderate	None	Moderate
Indirect effects on the setting of other Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefield.	Minor – Negligible	None	Minor – Negligible
<b>Cumulative</b>			
Indirect effects on the setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefield.	Minor	None	Minor

<sup>i</sup> Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008); ‘Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment’. Institute for Archaeologists.

<sup>ii</sup> Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Corporate Plan 2004-9, Survey and Recording Policy, p12. www.rcahms.gov.uk/survey

---

<sup>iii</sup> ICOMOS (2005) 'Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas'. Adopted in Xi'an, China by the 15th General Assembly of International Council on Monuments and Sites (2005).  
<sup>iv</sup> Historic Scotland (2010) 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment - Setting'. Historic Scotland, Edinburgh

## APPENDIX 11.1 GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FEATURES WITHIN THE SITE

Ref Number	Site Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity
1	Breda Boundary Stone	Boundary Marker	35067	81533	NJ51NW 26 / NJ51NW0032	NMRS / SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that this stone stands on the boundary between the parishes of Alford and Leochel-Cushnie. The stone is roughly dressed and of granite is rectangular in section and measures 0.3m in breadth, 0.18m in thickness and 0.51m in height (0.91m including the exposed roughly-hewn base). On the south-east face of the stone there is an incised letter B (Breda) and, on the north-west face, the letter C (possibly Corbanchory). This stone is not depicted on either the 1st or the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire 1869, sheet lxii and 1902, sheet lxii.NW). Field survey identified the boundary stone situated in an area of heather and surviving in good condition, although leaning at an angle of approximately 20o from vertical.	Low
2	Breda Boundary Stone	Boundary Marker	35072	81502	NJ51NW 27 / NJ51NW0033	NMRS / SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that a concrete boundary marker is situated at the corner of a forestry plantation on the ridge known as Coiliochbhar Hill. The marker measures 0.23m square in section by 0.95m high. On the eastern face there is an impressed letter B (Breda) and on the west face there is the letter C (possibly Corbanchory). Field survey identified the boundary stone which survives in very good condition and is as described in the NMRS/SMR.	Low
3	Boundary Stones	Boundary Markers	35109	81476	NJ51SW 58.01 - 58.05	NMRS	The NMRS records that five concrete boundary pillars are situated on the south-eastern flank of Coiliochbhar Hill. Each measures 0.23m square in section by 0.95m in height. Field survey identified the five boundary pillars which survive in very good condition. Each has the letter B (for Breda) impressed in its south-east face, and C (probably for Corbanchory) in its north-western face.	Low
4		Cisterns	351283	815387		Maps	The 1973 Ordnance Survey Map shows two small cisterns at this location. Field survey recorded a modern concrete cistern with an inspection panel located at the south-east end.	Negligible
5		Cistern	351180	815325		Maps	The 1973 Ordnance Survey Map shows a single cistern at this location. Field survey found that two modern metal cisterns are located at this position; one at E351169 N815325 and the other at E351192 N815325.	Negligible
6		Grouse Butts	351696	815956		Maps	The 1973 Ordnance Survey Map shows a line of 11 grouse butts at this location, oriented west-south-west to east-north-east. It was not possible to record the baseline condition of these grouse butts as they were not accessible due to lying within an area of dense forestry.	Negligible
7		Cairn	350689	815319		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a small cairn measuring approximately 2m x 1.5m and is approximately 0.6m high. It is possible that the cairn was a predecessor of the current boundary marker, which lies to the immediate north. The cairn survives in good to fair condition, is covered by large quantities of lichen and is partially overgrown with heather.	Low
8		Quarry	350023	815790		Field Survey	Field survey recorded two adjacent possible quarries. The first is sub-circular and measures approximately 6m x 5m, while the second is 5m x 4m.	Negligible
9		Quarry	349938	815982		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a probable quarry, irregular in shape and measuring 13m x 10m.	Negligible
10		Grouse Butts	349979	816121		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a line of three grouse butts, each approximately 5m by 5m and entered from the south-west side. The turf and stone banks surrounding the butts are approximately 0.5m high and 1.2m wide enclosing an area of approximately 1.4m diameter with a depth of 1.5m. All three grouse butts, aligned roughly west-south-west by east-north-east are overgrown with turf and heather.	Negligible
11		Cairn	350456	815809		Field Survey	Field survey identified a small cairn measuring 3.5m long by 1.5m high and 0.7m high in an area of heather heathland. Its location does not accord with the nearby parish boundary as defined on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map although it could be marking the same (re-aligned) boundary.	low
12		Boundary Marker (possible)	350470	815766		Field Survey	Field survey identified a possible boundary stone, not marked on the Ordnance Survey maps. The stone, is approximately 1.5m tall with a base measuring 0.4m x 0.5m has toppled over and is badly eroded. There are no visible markings on the stone. The stone may be related to the same parish boundary as those recorded to the south along the forestry edge (1-3 and 7).	Low
13		Marker Cairn	350611	815815		Field Survey	Field survey identified a marker cairn on the summit of Coiliochbhar Hill, from which there are good views in all directions. The cairn, in an area of rough pasture and surrounded by grass and heather, measures approximately 3m x 3m and is approximately 1m high.	Low
14		Cairn	351688	815750		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a small cairn approximately 1.5m diameter and 1m high. It lies just outside the area of newly-planted forestry.	negligible
15	East Drybrae, Farmstead	Farmstead	35116	81324	NJ51SW 50 / NJ51SW0052	NMRS / SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that the small farmstead of East Drybrae is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1867) as two single buildings around 100m apart and aligned east to west. On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map the southern building lies along the south end of a rectangular enclosure and the northern building just outside the north side of the enclosure; another small building lies to the east. It is recorded as being ruined and standing within a forestry plantation.	Low
16	Langgadlie Hill, Clearance Cairns	Clearance cairns	3514	8131	NJ51SW 27 / NJ51SW0030	NMRS / SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that on the south and east-south-east flanks of Langgadlie Hill there are two groups of heaps of large boulders beside and within recently improved ground. At NJ 514 131 there are eight large clearance heaps, while at NJ 519 135 there is a scatter of less regular, large stone heaps. Both locations are depicted as rough, unenclosed ground on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Aberdeenshire 1869, sheet lxii).	Low

## APPENDIX 11.2 EXTERNAL RECEPTORS WITHIN 15KM RADIUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value Sensitivity of receptor	Setting	Contribution of setting	Sensitivity of setting	Effect magnitude	Significance of predicted Effect
6	Auld Kirk, ring cairn 150m E of Ardgathen	Scheduled Monument	356514	816311	6	4.9	High	Possible remains of a ring cairn. Located within an improved field, and now overgrown by a copse of trees	Low	Medium	Low	Minor
9	Cairn Fichlie, cairn, Glaschul Hill	Scheduled Monument	345878	814851	5	4.3	High	Located immediately to the south of a modern forestry plantation at the summit of a south-east facing ridge, with good views of the surrounding landscape except to the north (screened by forestry). Intervisible with Cairn Ley (Index No. 10)	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
10	Cairn Ley, cairn, Glaschul Hill	Scheduled Monument	346129	814638	5	4.1	High	Located to the south of a modern forestry plantation on a south-east facing terrace, with good views of the surrounding landscape. Intervisible with Cairn Fichlie (Index No. 9)	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
17	Cothiemuir Hill, stone circle	Scheduled Monument	361712	819812	6	10.9	High	Remains of a recumbent stone circle now located within an area of woodland in use as a natural burial site. Occupies an elevated position within the landscape, theoretically with good views of the surrounding landscape. The presence of woodland restricts these views and will screen views of the proposed development.	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
19	Druidsfield stone circle, Montgarrie	Scheduled Monument	357888	817726	6	6.6	High	Located immediately adjacent to a modern farmstead. Forestry partially screens views of the wider landscape.	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
39	North Strone, stone circle 200m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	358438	813896	6	7.1	High	Located within an area of improved pasture. Good views to the north and east. Restricted views in other directions due to local topography	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
40	Old Keig, stone circle 250m NW of	Scheduled Monument	359656	819393	6	8.9	High	Located on the edge of a woodland shelter belt, within a wider agricultural landscape. Located on a slight crest on rising ground, with good views over the Howe of Alford to the west.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
60	Muir of Kildrummy, souterrains 230m W of and 350m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	346103	819479	4	5.3	High	Located within an area of woodland. Very localised setting, as the structure is underground.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
63	Tap o'Noth, fort	Scheduled Monument	348434	829322	6	13.5	High	Hillfort. Occupies an elevated position in moorland and rough pasture, with good views of the surrounding landscape in all directions.	High	High	Low	Minor
81	Lulach's Stone, standing stone and enclosure, Drumnahive Wood	Scheduled Monument	346770	819427	3	4.8	High	Located at the northern end of an area of rough ground which was formerly forested. Position essentially north and east-facing. The land drops away to the south meaning there are also good views to the south.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Minor
10729 / 9094	St Bride's Chapel (Kildrummy Old Parish Church)	Scheduled Monument and category B listed	347241	817556	2	3.2	High	Located within a group of associated buildings forming a localised setting which makes a high contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the archaeological context of the site. The wider setting is within a modified agricultural landscape, with a large area of modern forestry plantation to the east, means the wider setting makes only a moderate contribution to appreciating and understanding the archaeological context of the site.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
10730	Peel of Fichlie, motte	Scheduled Monument	345990	813912	5	4.6	High	Roughly square motte located in an area of improved pasture. Good visibility both up and down the River Don valley.	High	High	Low	Minor
10953	Glenkindie House, souterrain 350m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	341916	814340	5	8.3	High	Very localised setting, as the structure is underground, and the former above ground cairn structure has been destroyed.	Low (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
10955	Glenkindie House, enclosure 560m W of	Scheduled Monument	341684	814440	5	8.5	High	Set within grounds of Glenkindie House, within an area of forestry.	Low (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11011 / 16181	Forbes Church and burial ground	Scheduled Monument and category B listed	351925	816912	3	1.3	High	Constrained location within the bend of the river, and to the south of a number of farm buildings. The secluded location of the church has already been negatively affected by the presence of the farmstead.	Moderate / Low (localised)	Medium	Low / Medium	Moderate
11392	Asloun Castle	Scheduled Monument	354268	814896	3	2.8	High	Located within the gardens of Castleton of Asloun, and now forms a component of these gardens. Views to and from the remaining tower are restricted by the presence of trees within the gardens.	Low	Medium	Low	Minor
11397	Tulloch, cupmarks 335m SW of	Scheduled Monument	337578	811052	6	13.4	High	Cup-marked stone located on the edge of an area of forestry plantation. Views to the south and west are limited by a combination of local topography and the presence of the forestry plantation. Good panoramic views to the north and east.	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
11487	South Brideswell, settlement, field system and cairn 340m NW of	Scheduled Monument	350849	810193	6	4.9	High	Located within an area of semi-improved pastureland. Area surrounded by forestry other than to the east. This forestry will partially screen views of the proposed development	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
11514	The Barmkyn, fort and	Scheduled Monument	359912	820034	6	9.4	High	Located within a clearing in an area of commercial forestry, which	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible

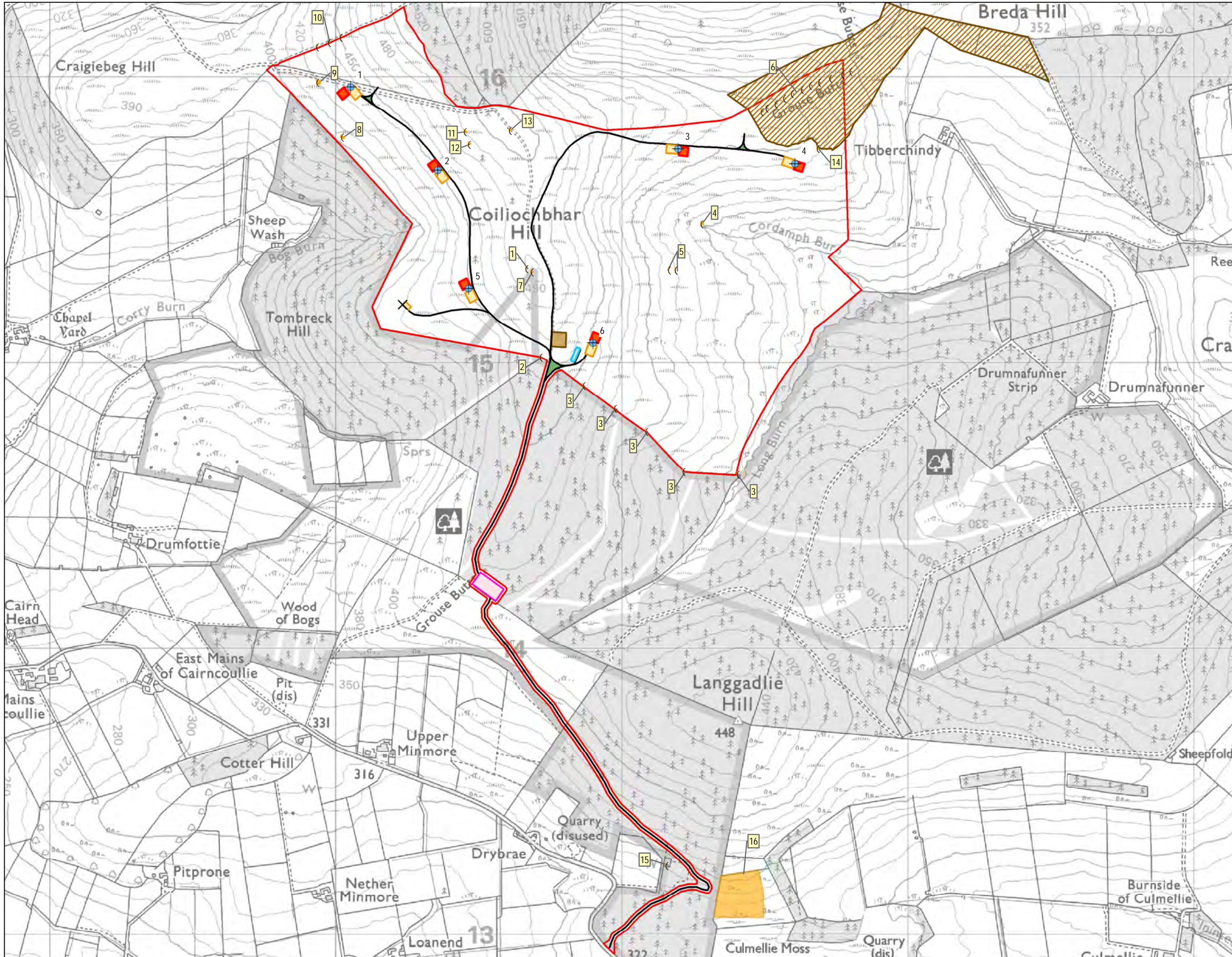


Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value Sensitivity of receptor	Setting	Contribution of setting	Sensitivity of setting	Effect magnitude	Significance of predicted Effect
	cairn							essentially removes any sense of the wider setting of the monument.				
11576	Gallows Hill Cairn, 460m SSE of Mains of Lesmoir	Scheduled Monument	347229	827727	3	12.1	High	Located in an area of semi-improved pasture. Good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11586	Kinbattoch, homestead moat 575m S of	Scheduled Monument	342855	811396	6	8.5	High	Set within rural agricultural landscape and overlain by the garden of a cottage and a small stand of trees.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11621	Cairn Head, cairn	Scheduled Monument	348863	814052	4	2.0	High	Located within a forestry belt, adjacent to the location where a trackway runs through it. Located at an elevated position with theoretical good views of the surrounding landscape.	Low	Medium	Low	Minor
11626	Pitprone, two hut circles 240m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	349271	813386	4	2.2	High	Located within an area of rough-pasture. Occupies an elevated position, with good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
11630	Luath's Stone, standing stone	Scheduled Monument	364040	814895	6	12.5	High	Standing stone located within an area of rough pasture. Located on the saddle between two hills in a prominent position.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11658	Currach Cottage, hut circles 330m NE of	Scheduled Monument	346899	826164	4	10.7	High	Located in an area of semi-improved pasture.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11659	Deskryshiel, hut circle 680m SE of	Scheduled Monument	341110	809890	6	10.8	High	Hut circle located within an area of unimproved pasture, and heather moorland. Good views to south and east. But local topography blocks views to the north and west.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11662	Nether Towie, cairn 420m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	344894	812301	1	6.3	High	Located within an area of improved agricultural land, adjacent to a field boundary and to the immediate south-west of a forestry plantation. Occupies an elevated position with good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11681	Cnoc Cailliche, fort 360m WSW of Upper Wheedlemont	Scheduled Monument	347289	826069	4	10.5	High	Oval enclosure occupying an area of semi-improved agricultural land. Located at the top of a hill with good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
11719	Chapel of Towie, chapel and graveyard 80m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	346974	813264	5	4.0	High	Turf -covered remains of chapel and graveyard survive within an area of improved pasture adjacent to the road. Three fir trees are growing within the remains of the churchyard.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
11724	Limekiln Braes, kiln, quarries and platforms 650m NW of Bar na Beinn	Scheduled Monument	346923	823608	3	8.3	High	Set within area of rough pasture. Localised setting.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11752	Culfork, farmstead 155m SSE of	Scheduled Monument	345535	811299	3	6.3	High	Located within an area of rough pasture, to the south of the Socach Burn. Localised setting within agricultural landscape.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
11762	Auldtonn, burnt mound 640m SW of	Scheduled Monument	343573	809712	6	8.9	High	Set within an area of rough pasture. Localised setting immediately to the south of a small burn.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
90181 / 9098	Kildrummy Castle	Scheduled Monument and category A listed	345511	816378	4	4.6	High	The ruined remains of Kildrummy Castle were originally positioned in an elevated place with good views up and down the Strathdon valley. The castle now forms part of the Kildrummy Castle GDL.	Moderate	High	Low / Medium	Moderate
90267	Auchindoir, St Mary's Church, Mote Hill and Dovecot	Scheduled Monument	347783	824502	1	8.8	High	All three monuments are located within woodland, restricting views of the wider countryside. The remains of the church are set within their surrounding graveyard.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
2732	Old Parish Church of Auchindoir	Category A Listed	347766	824559	1	8.9	High	The remains of the church are set within their surrounding graveyard. Woodland surrounds the church except to the north, and will screen views of the proposed development.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
2736	Craig Castle	Category A Listed	347068	824826	3	9.3	High	Localised setting within own grounds. Surrounded by woodland policies. The proposed turbine will be visible in distant views from upper storeys of the building.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
3278	Balfuig Castle	Category A Listed	358640	815044	6	7.1	High	Reconstructed castle, set within own grounds and partially surrounded by trees which will partially screen views of the proposed development. The development will be visible from upper storeys of the building.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
9057	Bridge of Keig Over River Don	Category A Listed	361792	818681	6	10.6	High	Localised setting within the valley of the River Don.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
9093	Kildrummy Parish Church	Category A Listed	347227	817579	2	3.3	High	Located within a group of associated buildings forming a localised setting which makes a high contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the archaeological context of the site. The wider setting is within a modified agricultural landscape, with a large area of modern forestry plantation to the east, means the wider setting makes only a moderate contribution to appreciating and understanding the archaeological context of the site.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
9218	Hallhead, Mains of Hallhead.	Category A Listed	352483	809096	4	6.2	High	Set within group of buildings forming a farmstead. Occupies an elevated position with good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value Sensitivity of receptor	Setting	Contribution of setting	Sensitivity of setting	Effect magnitude	Significance of predicted Effect
16207	Montgarrie Meal Mill	Category A Listed	357471	817722	6	6.2	High	Riverside setting on the outskirts of the village of Montgarrie.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
2737	Craig Castle Walled Garden	Category B Listed	347115	824842	3	9.4	Medium	Set within the grounds of Craig Castle.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
2738	Craig Castle Sundial	Category B Listed	347129	824829	3	9.3	Medium	Localised setting within the grounds of Craig Castle.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
2740	Mossat Toll House	Category B Listed	347633	819542	2	4.3	Medium	Located adjacent to the road, with good views to the south-east. Setting is localised as a roadside tollhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
2741	Logie Farmhouse, Brux	Category B Listed	350584	818374	2	2.5	Medium	Localised setting within own grounds. Located on elevated ground with good views of the surrounding landscape. Surrounded by trees which may partially screen views of the proposed development.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
3274	Correen (Including Walls and Gates) Bank Brae, Alford Village	Category B Listed	357561	815938	6	6.0	Medium	Set within the village of Alford.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3275	Haughton House	Category B Listed	358309	816908	6	6.8	Medium	Located within the grounds of Haughton Country House, part of which is now in use as a caravan park. Forestry will partially screen views of the proposed development	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
3276	Haughton House, Icehouse	Category B Listed	358226	816974	6	6.8	Medium	Localised setting within the grounds of Haughton House.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3277	Haughton House, Cottages approx. 125 yds. N. of Haughton House	Category B Listed	358249	817050	6	6.8	Medium	Located within the grounds of Haughton Country House, part of which is now in use as a caravan park.	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
3280	Breda East Lodge Gatepiers	Category B Listed	355078	816086	6	3.5	Medium	Localised setting at the end of the drive leading to Breda House.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3281	Breda	Category B Listed	354879	816678	6	3.4	Medium	Localised setting within its own gardens (a non-inventory designed landscape). Views of the proposed development will partially screened by policy woodlands.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
3282	Breda Mausoleum	Category B Listed	354495	816785	6	3.1	Medium	Localised setting within Breda House NIDL.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3285	Mill of Bandley	Category B Listed	361171	816748	6	9.6	Medium	Roadside setting within the wider rural landscape	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3287	West (Old) Parish Church	Category B Listed	355390	816116	6	3.8	Medium	Localised setting within Muir of Alford	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
3289	Former Manse (Now Known As Mansefield)	Category B Listed	355347	816104	6	3.8	Medium	Localised setting within own gardens, and adjacent to the church. Trees to west which will partially screen views of the development.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
3293	East Gallowhill, Farmhouse	Category B Listed	356314	815769	6	4.7	Medium	Located on the crest of a knoll with good views of the surrounding landscape. Set at the western end of a drive approaching from the east. Set within a group of farm buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
9054	Keig Parish Church	Category B Listed	361138	819296	6	10.2	Medium	Localised setting within churchyard, and within village of Keig.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
9055	Old Church of Keig and Churchyard	Category B Listed	361887	818906	6	10.8	Medium	Localised setting within churchyard remains. Partially surrounded by trees. Located within Castle Forbes GDL.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible (screened by intervening forestry)	Negligible
9058	Castle Forbes	Category B Listed	362148	819130	6	11.1	Medium	Set within own grounds which are designated as a GDL.	High	High	Low	Minor
9059	Castle Forbes Game-larder Buildings at Rear of	Category B Listed	362217	819146	6	11.2	Medium	Localised setting with the grounds and GDL of Castle Forbes.	High	High	Imperceptible (screened by intervening forestry)	Negligible
9095	Old Parish Church (St. Bride's) Churchyard.	Category B Listed	347245	817556	2	3.2	Medium	Located within a group of associated buildings forming a localised setting which makes a high contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the archaeological context of the site. The wider setting is within a modified agricultural landscape, with a large area of modern forestry plantation to the east, means the wider setting makes only a moderate contribution to appreciating and understanding the archaeological context of the site.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
9096	Former Manse of Kildrummy	Category B Listed	347386	817626	2	3.1	Medium	Located to north-east of St Bride's Church, and Kildrummy Parish Church. The group of associated buildings for a localised setting which makes a high contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the archaeological and architectural context of the sites. The wider setting within a modified agricultural landscape makes only a moderate contribution to appreciating and	Moderate	High	Low	Minor

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value Sensitivity / of receptor	Setting	Contribution of setting	Sensitivity of setting	Effect magnitude	Significance of predicted Effect
								understanding the archaeological/architectural context of the site.				
9097	Quarryfield	Category B Listed	345313	817821	4	5.1	Medium	Localised setting within a group of farm buildings within the wider agricultural landscape.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
9099	Kildrummy Castle Hotel including Terraces Stairs and Retaining Walls of Garden.	Category B Listed	345335	816375	4	4.7	Medium	Set within the GDL of Kildrummy Castle, and in relation to the ruins of Kildrummy Castle.	High	High	Low / Medium	Minor
9100	Kildrummy Castle Hotel. Bridge over Back Den.	Category B Listed	345515	816490	4	4.6	Medium	Set within the GDL of Kildrummy Castle.	High (localised)	High	Low	Moderate
9101	Mill of Kildrummy, Milltown.	Category B Listed	346990	816521	4	3.1	Medium	Localised riverside setting within the village of Kildrummy	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
9102	Clova House	Category B Listed	345551	822394	4	7.9	Medium	Located within 17th - 19th century NIDL, and in association with other related buildings.	High	High	Low	Minor
9103	Clova, Stables	Category B Listed	345343	822408	4	8.0	Medium	Located within 17th - 19th century NIDL, and in association with other related buildings.	High	High	Low	Minor
9104	Clova, Steading	Category B Listed	345376	822401	4	8.0	Medium	Located within 17th - 19th century NIDL, and in association with other related buildings.	High	High	Low	Minor
9219	Mains of Hallhead, Steading	Category B Listed	352495	809121	4	6.2	Medium	Set within group of buildings forming a farmstead. Occupies an elevated position with good views of the surrounding landscape.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
9232	Ladymill	Category B Listed	356689	812000	6	6.3	Medium	Located adjacent to road junction within an area of improved pasture.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
9236	Castleknove of Lynturk	Category B Listed	359713	812333	6	8.8	Medium	Set within own grounds and surrounded by forestry which will screen views of the proposed development.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15930	Old Tollhouse, Tilliefourie	Category B Listed	364258	812509	6	13.0	Medium	Located close to road, and adjacent to an area of forestry. Localised setting in relation to the road.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15933	Towie Parish Church	Category B Listed	343968	812955	5	6.8	Medium	Localised setting within churchyard and within village of Towie	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15934	Towie Parish Church Churchyard	Category B Listed	343968	812955	5	6.8	Medium	Localised setting within the village of Towie.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15935	Manse (now Mr. Kelman Belnaboth)	Category B Listed	343942	812993	5	6.8	Medium	Localised setting within the village of Towie.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15937	Old School House, Towie.	Category B Listed	343956	812913	5	6.8	Medium	Localised setting within the village of Towie.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
15939	Kinbattoch, Farm House	Category B Listed	342922	811936	5	8.2	Medium	Located within a group of farm buildings. Set within an area of improved and semi-improved land.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
15940	Kinbattoch, Steading	Category B Listed	342895	811963	5	8.2	Medium	Located within a group of farm buildings. Set within an area of improved and semi-improved land.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
15941	Waterside	Category B Listed	343776	813751	3	6.7	Medium	Set within own gardens on the edge of the village of Glenkindie.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
15943	Glenkindie House, West Gates	Category B Listed	341814	814169	1	8.4	Medium	Localised setting at end of drive leading to Glenkindie House.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16208	Whitehaugh House	Category B Listed	359525	817419	6	8.1	Medium	Set within own grounds, part of which is now in use as a caravan park.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Low	Minor
16209	Whitehaugh House, Walled Garden and Octagon Gazebo	Category B Listed	359551	817573	6	8.2	Medium	Localised setting within own grounds.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor
16210	Whitehaugh House, Mausoleum	Category B Listed	358579	817851	6	7.3	Medium	Localised setting within the grounds of Whitehaugh House. Located within an area of forestry.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16237	Fairholme Formerly Manse of Tough	Category B Listed	361564	813093	6	10.3	Medium	Localised setting within the village of Kirkton of Tough	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16239	Tonley Gardener's Cottage	Category B Listed	361160	813630	6	9.8	Medium	Set within the grounds of Tonley House, and in relation to it.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16240	Kincraigie	Category B Listed	360792	813851	4	9.4	Medium	Localised setting within group of farm buildings and within wider agricultural landscape	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
19785	Bridge of Alford over River Don	Category B Listed	356134	817166	6	4.8	Medium	Localised setting within the valley of the River Don.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
49493	Corse, Winds'eye Farm	Category B Listed	354232	808302	6	7.5	Medium	Group of farm buildings located within the wider agricultural landscape.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low	Minor

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value Sensitivity of receptor	Setting	Contribution of setting	Sensitivity of setting	Effect magnitude	Significance of predicted Effect
48	Castleton of Asloun, Farmhouse	Category C(S) Listed	354160	814829	2	2.7	Low	Occupies a relatively elevated position with good views of the surrounding landscape. Set within own gardens and within a group of farm buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised)	Medium	Minor
2742	Logie, Steading	Category C(S) Listed	350522	818403	2	2.5	Low	Localised setting within own grounds. Located on elevated ground with good views of the surrounding landscape. Surrounded by trees which may partially screen views of the proposed development.	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised)	Low	Negligible
3283	Fairlea Farmhouse	Category C(S) Listed	353873	816490	3	2.4	Low	Localised setting within group of farm buildings	Moderate	Low	Medium	Minor
3288	West (Old) Parish Churchyard	Category C(S) Listed	355390	816116	6	3.8	Low	Localised setting within Muir of Alford	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised)	Low	Minor
3290	Bridge over Leochel at Above	Category C(S) Listed	355268	816028	6	3.7	Low	Localised setting within the valley of the River Leochel. Views of proposed development partially screened by trees.	High (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
3291	Annfield, Farmhouse	Category C(S) Listed	355295	816282	6	3.7	Low	Localised river-side setting, surrounded by trees within the village of Muir of Alford.	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised)	Low	Minor
3292	Annfield Mill	Category C(S) Listed	355328	816298	6	3.8	Low	Localised river-side setting, surrounded by trees within the village of Muir of Alford.	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised)	Low	Minor
	Castle Forbes	GDL	362143	819234	6	11.1	High	Castle Forbes GDL is an important example of the Scottish Gothic Picturesque style incorporating the more formal later Adam style of design. The GDL overlooks the Howe of Alford, and forms the setting for the Category B Listed of Castle Forbes and the associated Dairy and Game Larder. The majority of the Castle Forbes policies are covered by woodland which restricts views out of and into the GDL.	High	High	Low	Minor
	Craigievar Castle	GDL	356691	809547	6	8.0	High	Craigievar Castle GDL provides the setting for Category A-Listed Craigievar Castle, a 6-storey L-plan Tower House which is recognised as one of the finest original examples of Scottish Baronial architecture. The castle is located at the western side of the policies which cover 547 acres (221ha) along the valley of Leochel Burn. The main drives into the castle grounds approach from the north and south and would not be significantly affected by the proposed development. The grounds were originally laid out in the 17th century, but little remains of this designed landscape, and the grounds today date to the late 18th century/early 19th century. The proposed development would theoretically be visible only from peripheral parts of the GDL	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
	Kildrummy Castle	GDL	345486	816464	4	4.6	High	Designed Landscape of Kildrummy Castle primarily located within the ravine separating Kildrummy Castle and Kildrummy Castle Hotel. Primary views are within this ravine. Vegetation, particularly trees within the GDL cause partial screening of the wider landscape	Moderate	High	Low / Medium	Minor
	Alford	Historic Battlefield	356813	816296	6	5.2	High	The setting of Alford Battlefield is the landscape in which the battle was fought and the key features and elements of topography which played a part within the development of the battle. The landscape of the battlefield has been altered by the development of Alford town in the 19th century, the enclosure of land and construction of roads. The proposed development will have no direct impact upon any part of the battlefield, and will not have any impact upon the ability to appreciate the course of the battle within the landscape in which it was fought.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible



- Key:**
- A Turbine Location
  - Site Boundary
  - Access Track
  - Met Mast
  - Control Building
  - Crane Pad
  - Construction Compound
  - Turning Arc
  - Temporary Laydown Area
  - Working Area
  - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
  - Cultural Heritage Site (area)
  - Recent Forest Plantation

**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 t: 0131 273 4380  
 f: 0131 273 4361  
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 11.1      Revision:

Title:  
**Cultural Heritage:  
 Constraints**

Project:  
**Tibberchindy Windfarm**

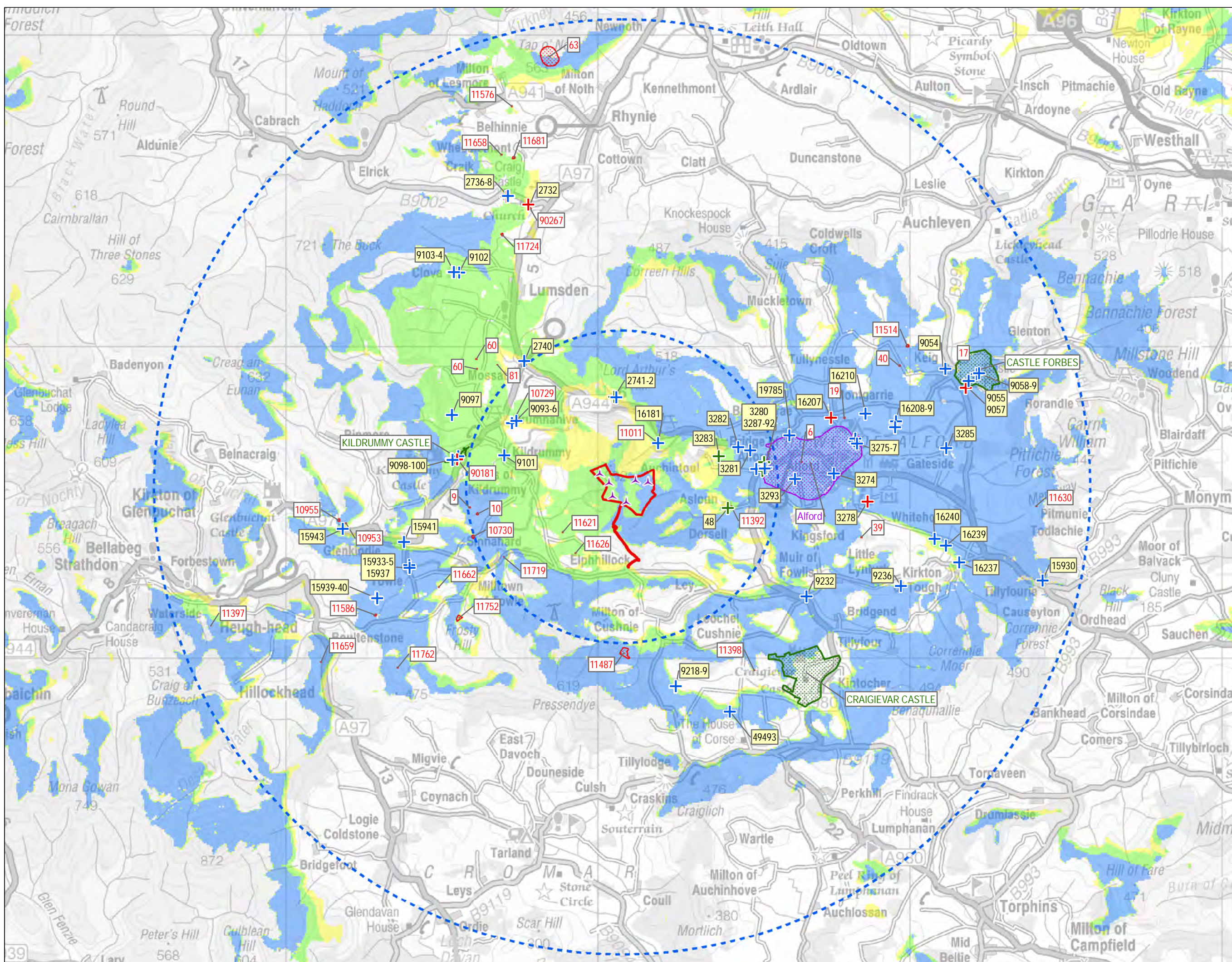
Scale at A3:  
**1:12,000**

Client:  
**Infinis**

Drawn by: SW      Report No:

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL10034785



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - ▲ Turbine Location
  - Scheduled Monument
  - + Listed Building Category A
  - + Listed Building Category B
  - + Listed Building Category C(S)
  - Garden and Designed Landscape
  - Historic Battlefields
  - 5km and 15km Buffer (radius)

**ZTV Turbine Visibility**

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 4
- 5 - 6

**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 t: 0131 273 4380  
 f: 0131 273 4381  
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 11.2      Revision:

Title:  
**Cultural Heritage: External Receptors**

Project:  
**Tiberchindy Windfarm**

Scale at A3:  
**1:110,000**

Client:  
**Infinis**

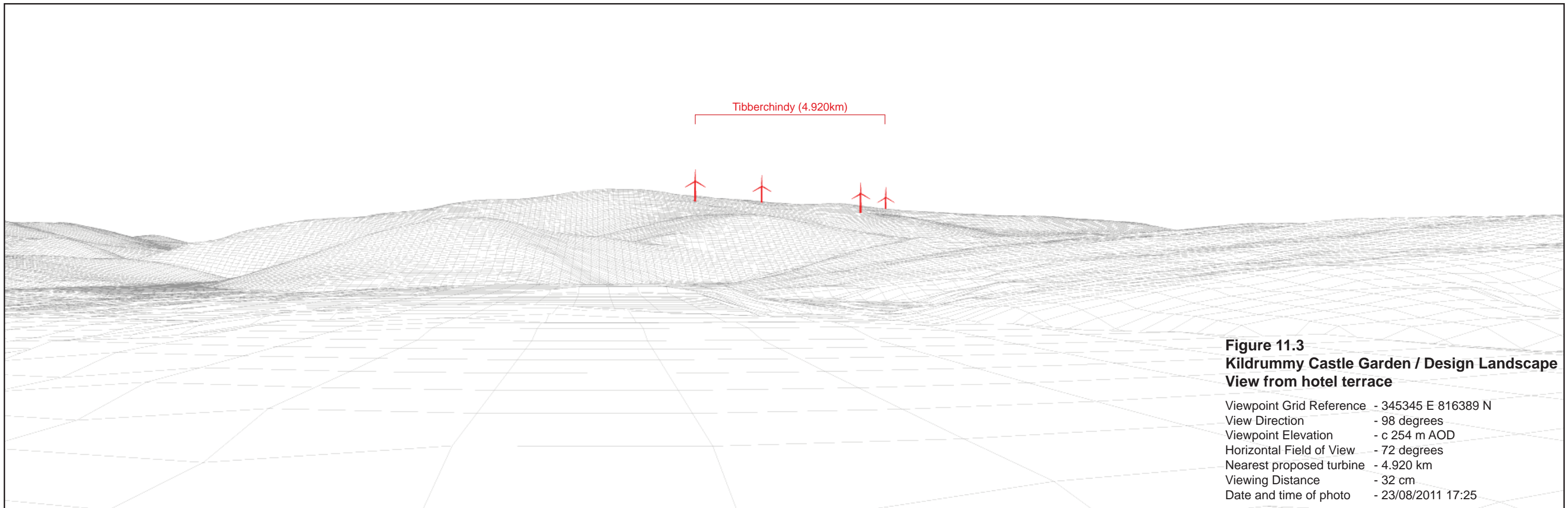
Drawn by: SW      Report No:

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785



Existing view. Kildrummy Castle Garden / Designed Landscape. View from hotel terrace. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



**Figure 11.3**  
**Kildrummy Castle Garden / Design Landscape**  
**View from hotel terrace**

Viewpoint Grid Reference - 345345 E 816389 N  
 View Direction - 98 degrees  
 Viewpoint Elevation - c 254 m AOD  
 Horizontal Field of View - 72 degrees  
 Nearest proposed turbine - 4.920 km  
 Viewing Distance - 32 cm  
 Date and time of photo - 23/08/2011 17:25

Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.



Existing view. Kildrummy Castle Garden / Designed Landscape. View from hotel terrace. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Photomontage view. Kildrummy Castle Garden / Designed Landscape. View from hotel terrace. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)

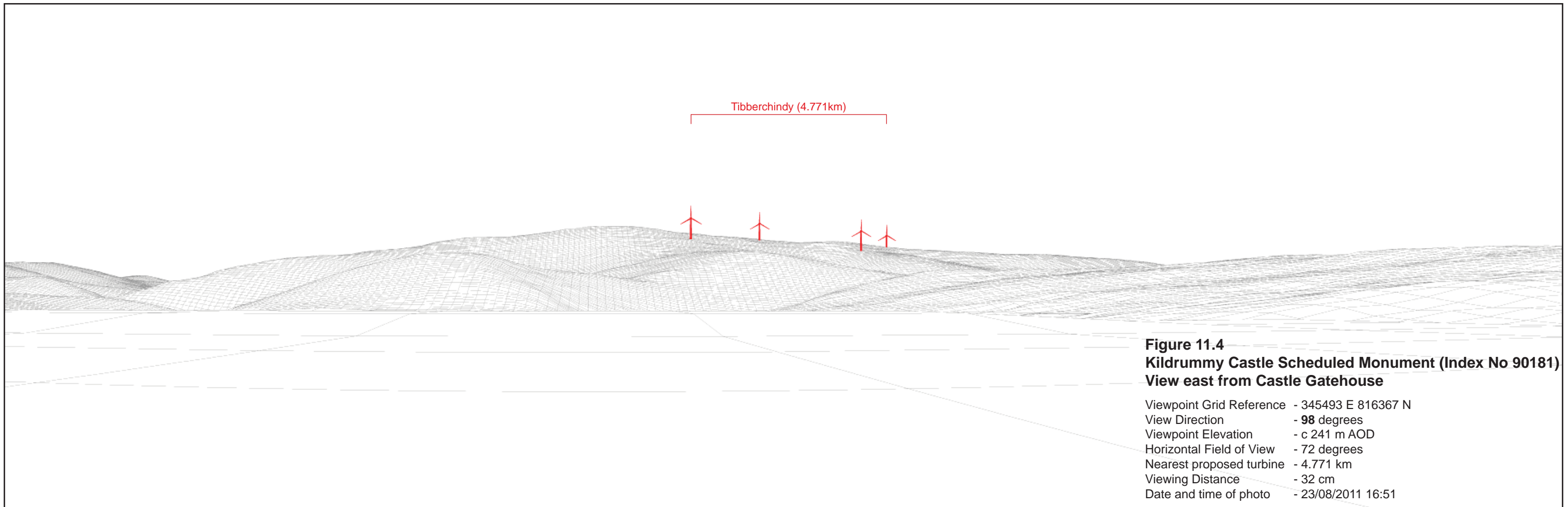




Photomontage view. Kildrummy Castle Garden / Designed Landscape. View from hotel terrace. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



Existing view. Kildrummy Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 90181). View east from Castle Gatehouse. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.



**Existing view.** Kildrummy Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 90181). View east from Castle Gatehouse. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



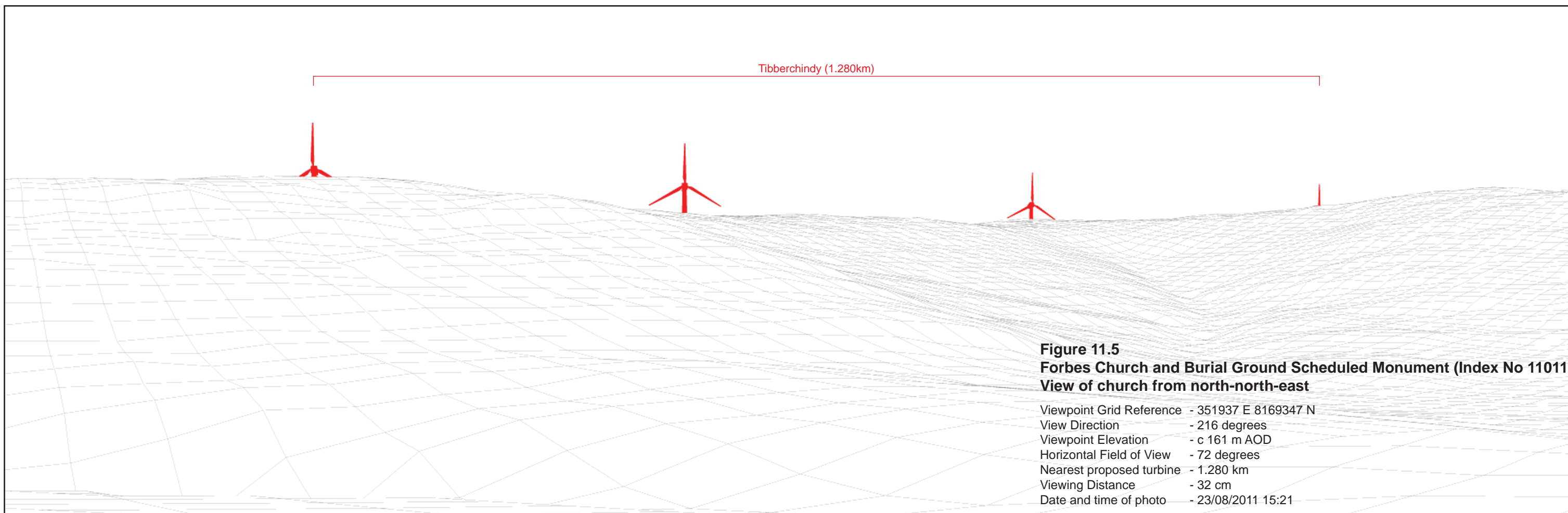
**Photomontage view.** Kildrummy Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 90181). View east from Castle Gatehouse. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Photomontage view. Kildrummy Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 90181). View east from Castle Gatehouse. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



Existing view. Forbes Church and Burial Ground Scheduled Monument (Index No 11011). View of church from north-north-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.



**Existing view.** Forbes Church and Burial Ground Scheduled Monument (Index No 11011). View of church from north-north-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



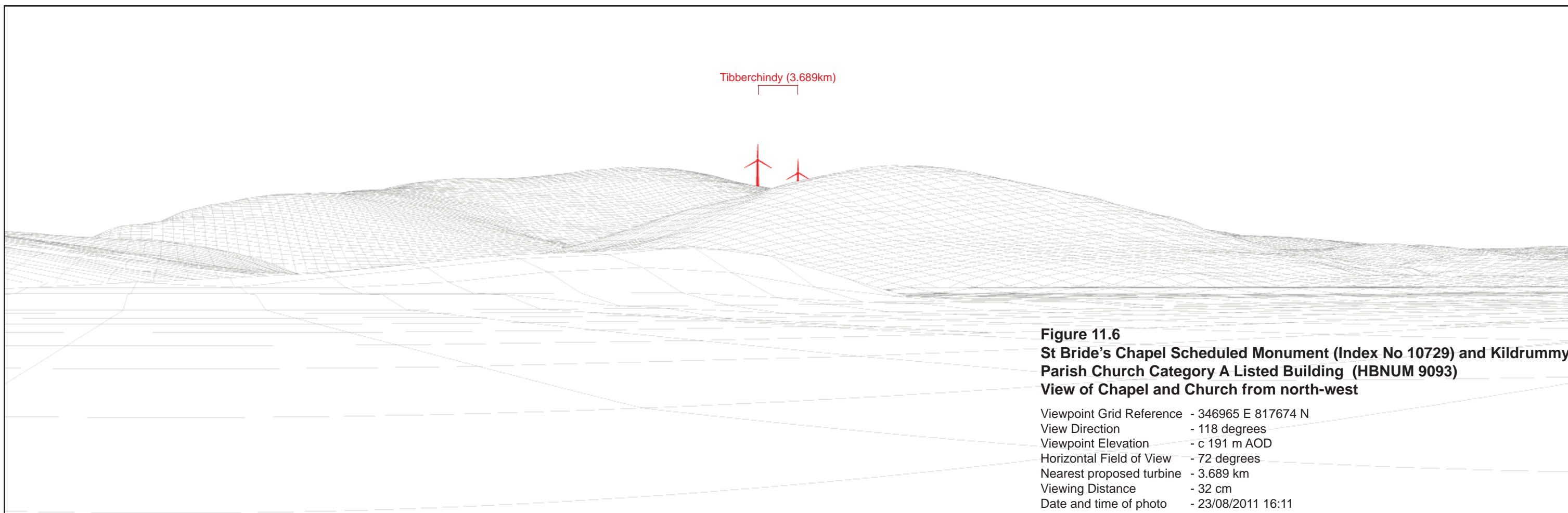
**Photomontage view.** Forbes Church and Burial Ground Scheduled Monument (Index No 11011). View of church from north-north-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Photomontage view. Forbes Church and Burial Ground Scheduled Monument (Index No 11011). View of church from north-north-east. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



**Existing view.** St Bride's Chapel Scheduled Monument (Index No 10729) and Kildrummy Parish Church Category A Listed Building (HBNUM 9093). View of Chapel and Church from north-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



**Figure 11.6**  
**St Bride's Chapel Scheduled Monument (Index No 10729) and Kildrummy Parish Church Category A Listed Building (HBNUM 9093)**  
**View of Chapel and Church from north-west**

Viewpoint Grid Reference - 346965 E 817674 N  
 View Direction - 118 degrees  
 Viewpoint Elevation - c 191 m AOD  
 Horizontal Field of View - 72 degrees  
 Nearest proposed turbine - 3.689 km  
 Viewing Distance - 32 cm  
 Date and time of photo - 23/08/2011 16:11

**Wireline** showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.





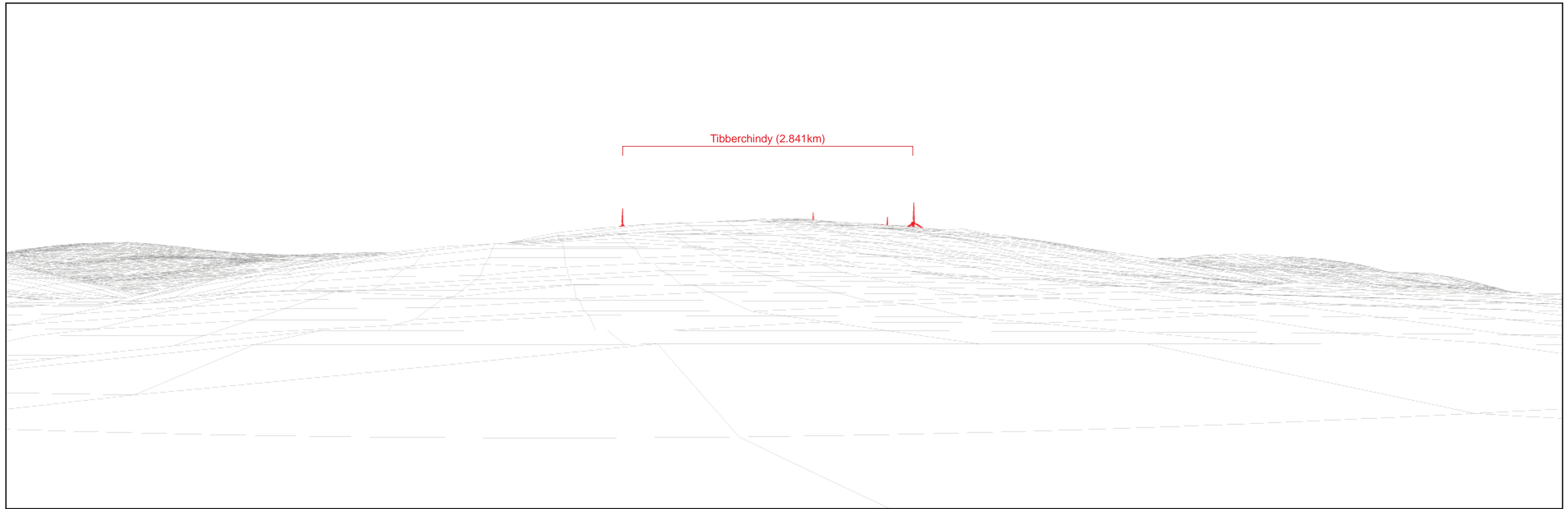
**Existing view.** St Bride's Chapel Scheduled Monument (Index No 10729) and Kildrummy Parish Church Category A Listed Building (HBNUM 9093). View of Chapel and Church from north-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



**Photomontage view.** St Bride's Chapel Scheduled Monument (Index No 10729) and Kildrummy Parish Church Category A Listed Building (HBNUM 9093). View of Chapel and Church from north-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



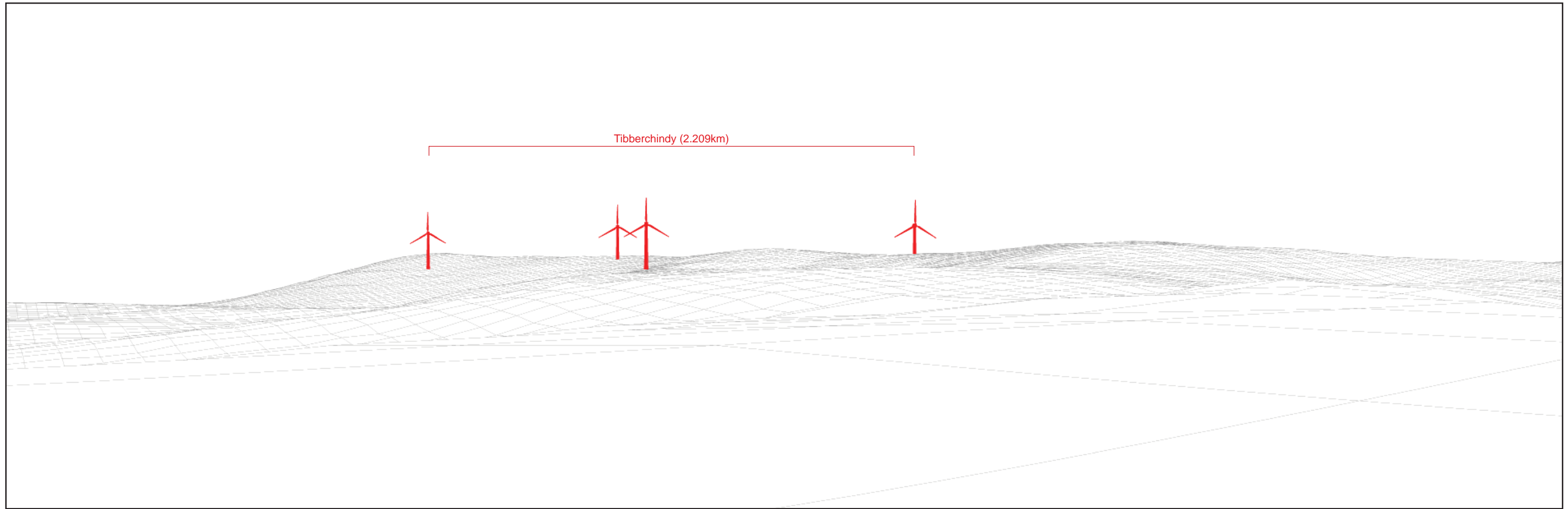
**Photomontage view.** St Bride's Chapel Scheduled Monument (Index No 10729) and Kildrummy Parish Church Category A Listed Building (HBNUM 9093). View of Chapel and Church from north-west. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red. Asloun Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 11392). View from east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)

**Figure 11.7**  
**Asloun Castle Scheduled Monument (Index No 11392)**  
**View from east**

Viewpoint Grid Reference - 354326 E 814876 N  
View Direction - 280 degrees  
Viewpoint Elevation - c 189 m AOD  
Horizontal Field of View - 72 degrees  
Nearest proposed turbine - 2.841 km  
Viewing Distance - 32 cm



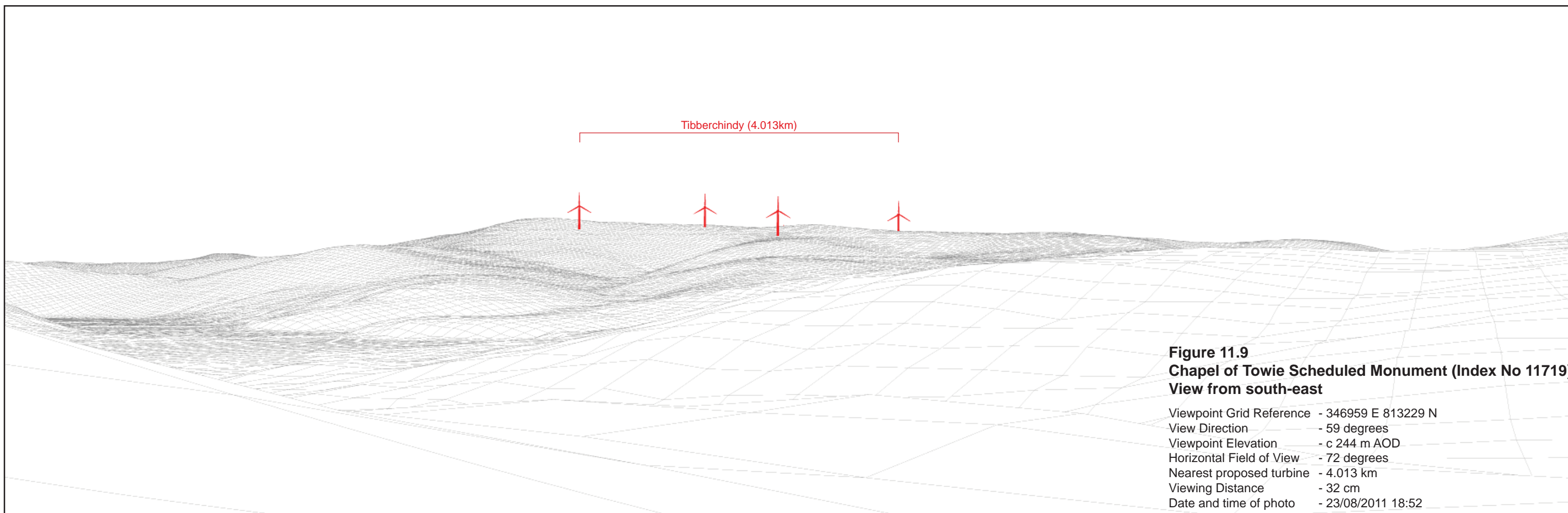
Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red. Pitprone hut-circles Scheduled Monument (Index No 11626). View from south-south-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)

**Figure 11.8**  
**Pitprone hut-circles Scheduled Monument (Index No 11626)**  
**View from south-south-west**

Viewpoint Grid Reference - 349280 E 813390 N  
 View Direction - 36 degrees  
 Viewpoint Elevation - c 303 m AOD  
 Horizontal Field of View - 72 degrees  
 Nearest proposed turbine - 2.209 km  
 Viewing Distance - 32 cm



Existing view. Chapel of Towie Scheduled Monument (Index No 11719). View from south-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.



**Existing view.** Chapel of Towie Scheduled Monument (Index No 11719). View from south-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



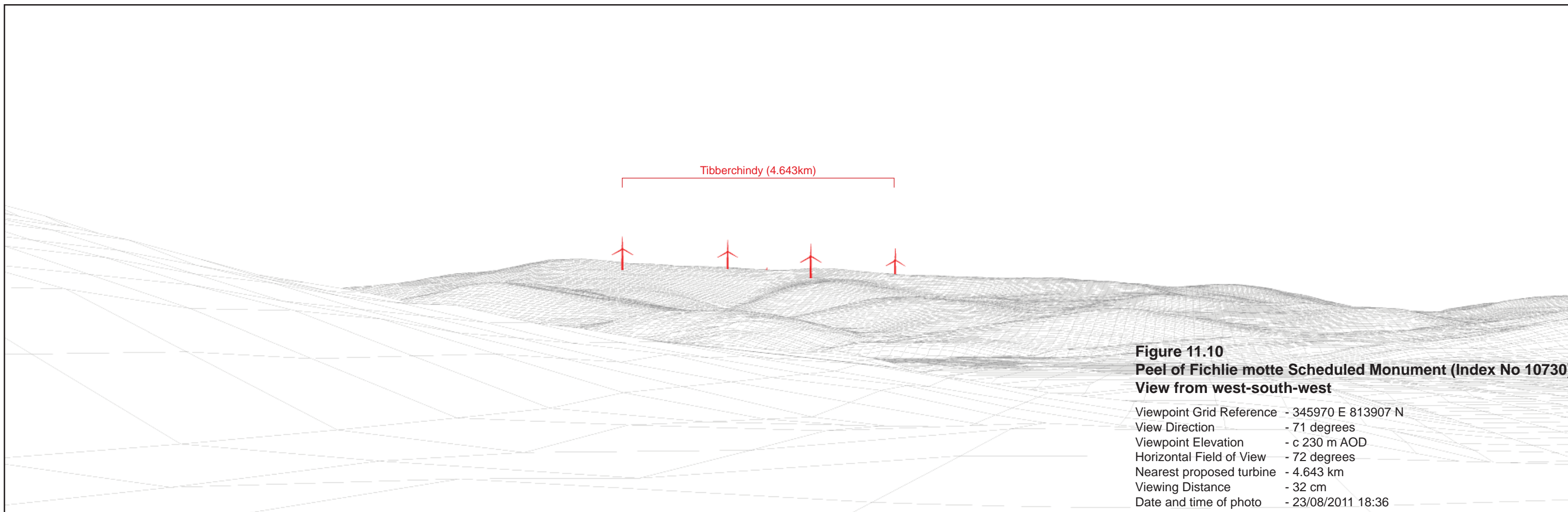
**Photomontage view.** Chapel of Towie Scheduled Monument (Index No 11719). View from south-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Photomontage view. Chapel of Towie Scheduled Monument (Index No 11719). View from south-east. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



Existing view. Peel of Fichlie motte Scheduled Monument (Index No 10730). View from west-south-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red.





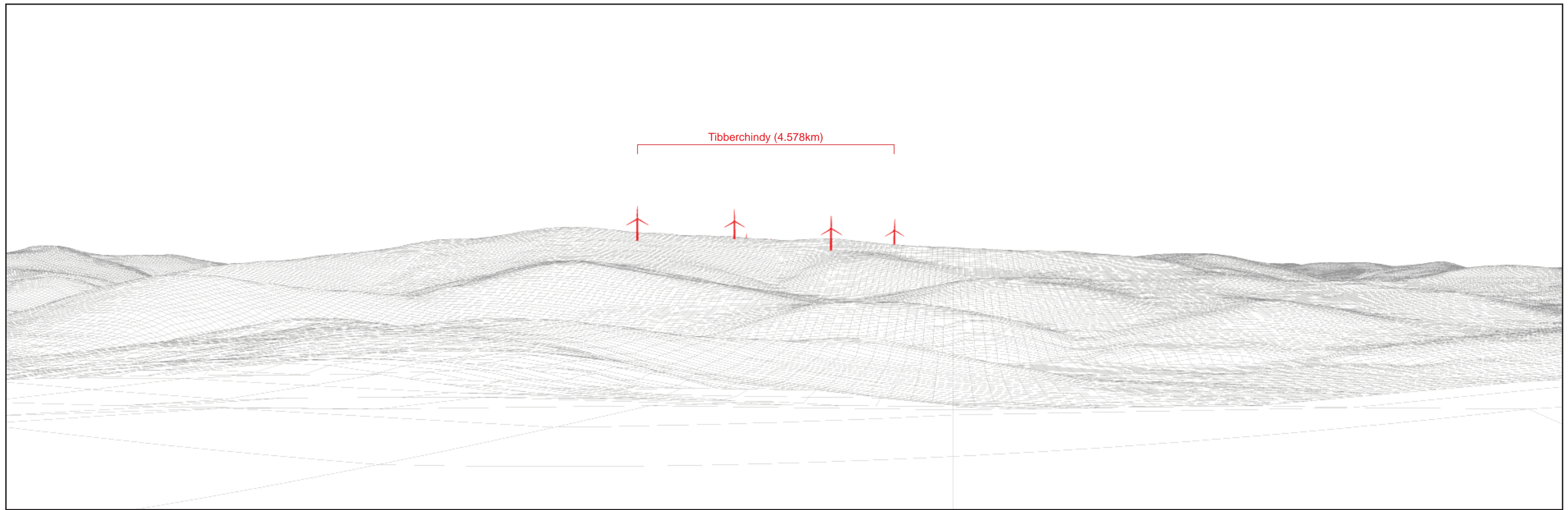
**Existing view.** Peel of Fichlie motte Scheduled Monument (Index No 10730). View from west-south-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



**Photomontage view.** Peel of Fichlie motte Scheduled Monument (Index No 10730). View from west-south-west. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)



**Photomontage view.** Peel of Fichlie motte Scheduled Monument (Index No 10730). View from west-south-west. (45 degrees horizontal field of view, 51 cm viewing distance)



Wireline showing proposed Tibberchindy turbines in red. Cairn Fichlie and Cairn Ley Scheduled Monuments (Index No's 9 and 10). View from west-south-east. (72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance)

**Figure 11.11**  
**Cairn Fichlie and Cairn Ley Scheduled Monuments (Index No's 9 and 10)**  
**View from west-south-west**

Viewpoint Grid Reference - 345820 E 814840 N  
 View Direction - 82 degrees  
 Viewpoint Elevation - c 359 m AOD  
 Horizontal Field of View - 72 degrees  
 Nearest proposed turbine - 4.578 km  
 Viewing Distance - 32 cm