

Culbin Farm, Foulis, Evanton Erection of Wind Turbine

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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CULBIN FARM WIND TURBINE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on the 12th of November 2013 on behalf of Temporis Wind Ltd in advance of the installation of one 500kW wind turbine at Culbin Farm, near Foulis, Dingwall. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be directly affected within the proposed development area for the wind turbine and access road in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. Five archaeological sites, which are unlikely to be directly impacted by the development, were recorded.

The desk-based assessment has identified a substantial number of Post Medieval and Prehistoric monuments and settlement sites, including scheduled monuments, in the surrounding landscape. A study of these sites, conducted in order to assess the indirect impacts on the cultural heritage in the landscape, has concluded that one site, Castle Craig, located east of the proposed development, will be visually impacted by construction of the new turbine.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of development of a site for one new wind turbine near Culbin Farm, by Foulis, Dingwall (centred on National Grid Reference NH 5567 6289) on behalf of Temporis Wind Ltd. The archaeological work was requested during the initial stages of planning as the proposed location for the wind turbine is located at the centre of an area rich in prehistoric and Post Medieval archaeological sites. A number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings were also required to be assessed for indirect impacts by the new turbine.
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed single wind turbine development recorded five archaeological sites, none of which will be directly affected by the current site layout. As part of the fieldwork, the setting of six Scheduled Monuments, two Listed Buildings and other undesignated archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape were considered for any indirect impacts by the development. Cumulative impacts were also considered and recommendations for mitigation have been made.
- 1.3 The survey and desk-based assessment concluded that there would be no visual impacts by the new development on seven of the eight cultural heritage assets specified. Castle Craig, the eighth site, located at a distance of 7.5km from the turbine would be visually impacted by erection of a new turbine, combined with the cumulative effect of a second new turbine currently being erected on Black Hill. As a result, a wireline and photomontage has been requested to better assess this indirect impact.

2.0 Site Location

The proposed development area is situated west of Culbin Farm on the northwest side of the Cromarty Firth approximately 4km northeast of Dingwall (Figure 1). The wind turbine site, centred on National Grid Reference NH 5567 6289, is located on the highpoint of an open hill at about 270m OD. A proposed access track would run south from a forestry track for a distance of 450m to the turbine site. Approximately 1.5km to the east-northeast, a new wind turbine site is under construction on the summit of Black Hill at 235m OD. There is commercial woodland on the north side of the development which extends beyond the top of Cnoc Mhabairn (322m OD) and Cnoc a Bhreacaich is located across an area of flat, open moorland and partially afforested land to the west-southwest at a height of 330m OD. Ben Wyvis towers over these hills from a distance of 10km to the northwest.

The proposed access track would cross flat heather-covered ground (Plate 1) before rising approximately 15m to the turbine site. The landscape around the site comprises open, heather-covered moorland with areas of rough grazing to the south side. A small burn runs from the northeast side of the turbine site down a small valley through a dam and lades to Culbin Farm while the Allt a Choilich burn runs down a valley on the south side of the hill. There is woodland to the north and west sides of the hill and to the south side of the hilltop, the ground slopes steeply down towards the lower terraces above the Cromarty Firth. Open pasture land is located to the east of the proposed development on the south and north sides of Culbin Farm.

The underlying bedrock in this area is sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and mudstone of the Lower Old Red Sandstone Formation overlain by till and morainic deposits¹.



Plate 1 View NW across the location of the proposed turbine access track

¹ BGS, 2010

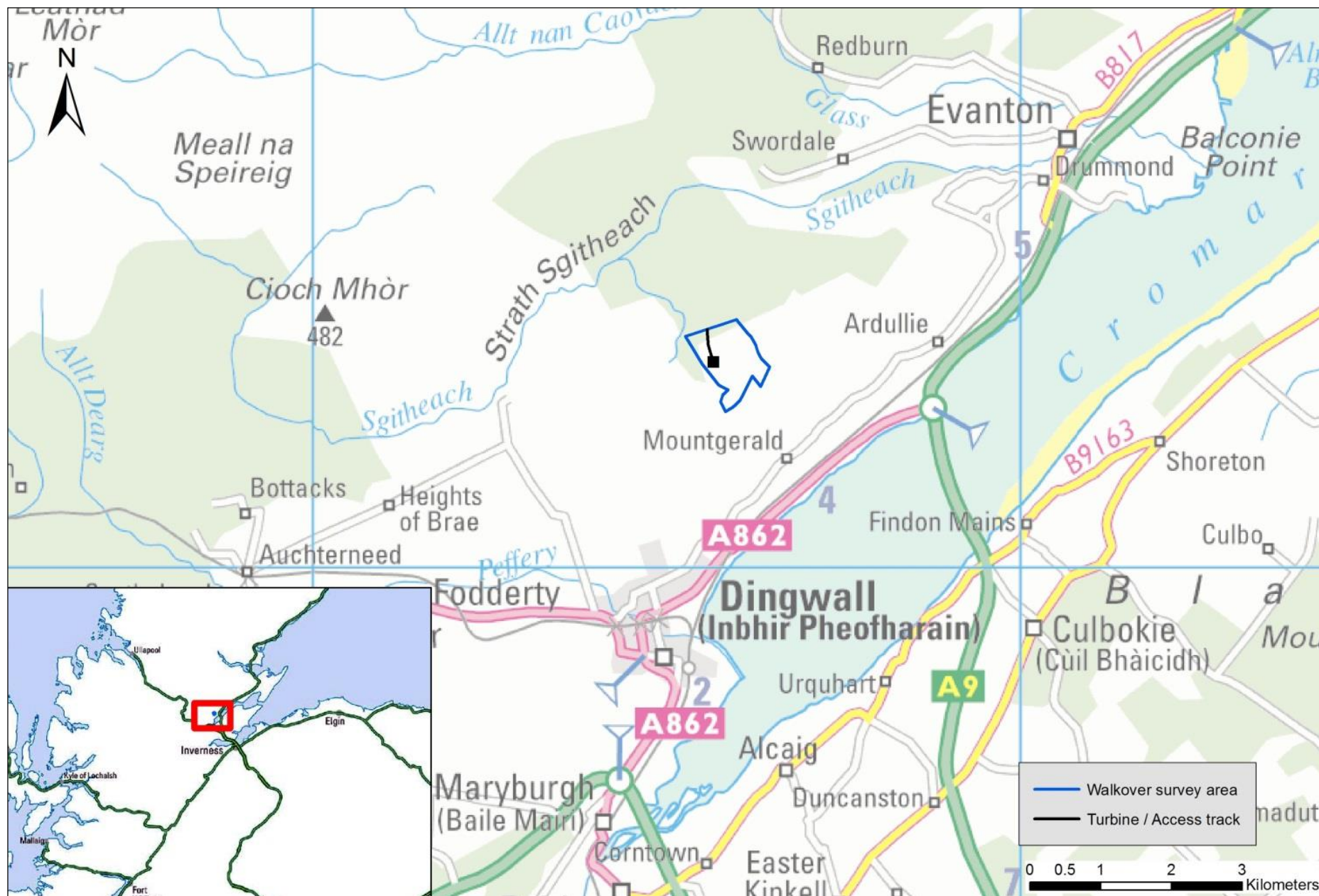


Figure 1 Location for the Culbin Farm wind turbine site

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The setting for the proposed wind turbine lies on southeast-facing slopes overlooking the Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle. Although rather isolated, the area is located amidst a considerable number of Post Medieval farmsteads and associated buildings in the parish of Kiltearn. On Black Hill, 1.5km to the east of the turbine location, there are several prehistoric sites including two cup-marked stones, two hut circles, a burnt mound and a Bronze Age axehead findspot at Yellow Wells (Highland HER No. MHG8944)². Two recently recorded cairns, one of which may be prehistoric, are also situated on Black Hill³.
- 3.2 Historical Ordnance Survey maps of the surrounding landscape recorded during 1875-6 show the ground as heather moorland crossed by tracks linking the farmsteads of Culbin to the east, Pelaig to southeast, Clashdabhrae to southwest, and Bogandurie and Bognahavin to northwest. Further to the northeast are Fuaranbuy and Strongarve by Black Hill and a substantial number of Post Medieval farmsteads and field boundaries are located along the River Skiach to the north and northwest.
- 3.3 Within the wider hinterland there are further prehistoric remains as well as Post Medieval remains and the historic Foulis Castle, located 3.5km to the east of the site. Foulis Castle (HHER No. MHG38956, Listed Building(A) 7911), the seat of the Clan Munro, dates to the mid-to-late 1700s, was built on the site of an earlier castle destroyed by fire and incorporates these remains. Earlier Munro residences at Foulis date to the late 13th/early 14th century⁴.

4.0 Methodology

The overall aim of this desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any unknown archaeological sites or features that might be directly affected by the construction of the wind turbine development and to assess the indirect effects on previously recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage sites would not be compromised by the erection of a 77m-high wind turbine at Culbin Farm.

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Cartographic and other written records from the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey and other literary sources were consulted. Online aerial photographs, using Microsoft Bing mapping at ArcGIS online, were also checked for any relevant site information where possible.

² Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) 2013

³ Peteranna and Fraser 2013

⁴ HHER 2013

4.2 Walkover Survey

The landscape around the proposed access route and turbine locations was walked over and surveyed on the 12th of November 2013. An area of approximately 1km² around the proposed access track and wind turbine development site was surveyed. The weather for the survey day was mostly cloudy with frequent intense wintry squalls with wet ground underfoot. The vegetation coverage comprised mostly heather, low shrub and deer grasses.

Archaeological sites and landscape views were recorded using high-resolution digital photography. Five archaeological sites were recorded, using an Archer field PC equipped with ArcPad software capable of sub-metre accuracy.

Survey and recording methods recommend by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁵ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*⁶.

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation on sites in close proximity to the proposed development area.

5.1.1 Cartographic Sources

Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results:

William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-52

Although the development site is shown as open uncultivated ground, Roy's map (Figure 2) shows a substantial settlement with areas of cultivation at *Colbin* and significant settlement to the northwest in *Strath Kiach*.

First Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Map

***Ross and Cromarty Ross-shire* Sheets LXXVI.3, LXXVI.7, LXXVI.8**

Surveyed: 1875, published: 1880

A *Mill Dam*, *Sluice* and *Mill Lade* are depicted between the turbine site and Culbin Farm. A track line is shown crossing the proposed turbine hill, which is shown as open moorland with only two small areas of woodland to the west.

Second Edition 6-in-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Map

***Ross and Cromarty* Sheet LXXVI – surveyed 1904, published 1907**

The *Mill Dam* is still shown between the turbine site and Culbin Farm, while a narrow tree-lined boundary marks the edge of the cultivated ground between the farm and open moorland within which the development site is located. Track lines and woodland areas are shown beyond the west side of the development area. The track shown crossing over the turbine hill on the First

⁵ RCAHMS 2004

⁶ Institute for Archaeologists 2010

Edition mapping is no longer shown. The Moss of Bogandurie has been partly planted with woodland on the south side of the area and the hill to the north of the site has not yet been planted for woodland.



Figure 2 William Roy's map 1747-52 showing settlement at Colbin

5.1.2 Historic Environment Sources

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record, Historic Scotland, Canmore and NMRS records revealed that no sites had been previously identified in the survey area. Due to the nature of the development, the sites located in the surrounding landscape were of significant interest in order to assess the indirect impacts that the new turbines might have on the cultural heritage in the landscape.

The scheduled monuments and archaeological sites around the proposed development (Figure 3) include listed buildings, hut circles, prehistoric cup-marked stones, cairns, a hillfort, a burial site, farmsteads and enclosures. Eight scheduled monuments and listed buildings, detailed below, were specifically examined as part of the assessment of the indirect effects of the development on cultural heritage assets, focusing on designated monuments up to 10km from the proposed development. Other archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, 2-3km from the turbine site, were also looked at collectively when considering the overall impact on the cultural value of the landscape setting. Some of these sites are detailed below.

5.1.2.1 Designated Monuments

SM4841 NH 55760 61050 Cnoc na Laitch Enclosure

On the summit of Cnoc na Laitch are the remains of a low turf-covered mound 3m in diameter enclosed by the low remains of a circular bank. The bank measures 26.5m overall with one boulder set into the southeast arc.

SM2968 NH 57640 61480 Cille Bhrea Chapel

The extremely overgrown remains of a possible graveyard and chapel, the former parish church of Lemlair, originally dedicated to St Brigit in the late 12th century. A partial excavation of the site by Woodham in 1966 uncovered a stone font, part of communion table and some human remains.

SM2396 NH 53350 64610 Balnacrae Chambered Cairn

The remains of a mostly denuded Orkney-Cromarty type cairn measures 28m in diameter.

SM5530 NH 58770 63670 Cnoc an Teampuill Chapel

The site of an old burial ground comprises an overgrown, oval stony mound located in an arable field on a SE-facing slope. Later field clearance has been placed on the site. There is no evidence for a church or chapel site.

SM1672 NH 50473 58505 Knockfarrel Fort

A vitrified hillfort, probably dating to the Iron Age, is located on the summit of Knockfarrel, a ridge running NE-SW.

SM1686 NH 63198 63814 Castle Craig

The ruinous remains of Castle Craig, a late 16th-century tower, comprise a roofed NE wing with vaulted floors and a corbelled parapet, a NW wing and a stairway. There is an enclosure to north and a possible oven to the east. The site is traditionally associated with the bishops of Ross and may relate to the use of the site as an occasional episcopal residence in the post-Reformation period.

Listed Building (A) 24520 NH 54448 61134 Caisteal Gorach

A sub-oval ditched and embanked structure is visible below a 2-storey circular “ruined tower” (folly) and may be an earlier archaeological site.

Listed Building (A) 7911 NH 58946 64118 Foulis Castle

The site has been a residence of the Munros since the late 13th/ early 14th centuries. The present neo-Classical mansion was built to replace a burnt-out stone castle. The house and its adjacent steadings contain date stones of 1754, 1777 and 1792.

5.1.2.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) Sites

EHG3360 NH 57150 64120 DBA and walkover survey, Beaully-Dounreay 275kV

Between 2006-2008, CFA Archaeology conducted a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area south of the proposed survey area along the route of the present overhead electricity lines. Although the survey track ran over Site 2 (see Section 5.2), it was not picked up during the survey.

MHG30973 NH 55896 62263 Hut circle, Culbin Farm

The stone base of a hut circle is located over 1/2km southeast of the proposed turbine site. It measures approximately 14.7m overall with a possible entrance in the southeast wall.

MHG20799 NH 55060 62248 Farmstead, N of Clashdabhrae

A farmstead comprising one unroofed long building lying next to an area of cultivation is depicted on 1st edition of OS 6-inch map. One roofed and one partially roofed building are shown on current edition of OS 1:10000 map (1987). The site is located on the southeast facing slopes of Cnoc a Bhreacaich.

MHG20798 NH 55100 62900 Building, Allt Bog Na H-Aimhne

An unroofed building is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, 600m west of the proposed turbine site.

MHG20795 NH 54840 63440 Enclosure, Glac Bhan

An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1969), 1km northwest of the proposed turbine site.

MHG8917 NH 54750 63620 Farmstead, Strath Sgitheach

The remains of a T-plan farmstead measure 20m NE to SW by 15m transversely. It is of dry-stone construction and stands within an enclosure, located 1.2km northwest of the proposed turbine site.

MHG54844 NH55277 62180 Cup-marked rock, Fleuchlady

A cup-marked stone with 43 cups up to 150mm in diameter is located on the southeast facing slopes of Cnoc a Bhreacaich.

MHG28549 NH 57300 63900 Black Hill, burnt mound

A burnt mound measuring 12m long was recorded in 1995 on the northeast side of Black Hill. It had been disturbed by forestry ploughing.

MHG14715 NH 57350 63750 Black Hill, hut circle

The remains of a ploughed through hut circle measuring 8m in diameter were recorded on the northeast side of Black Hill near the site of two cup-marked stones. A second hut circle was recorded here in 2013.

MHG8958 NH 57370 63700 Black Hill, cup-marked stones

One cup- and ring-marked stone and one cup-marked stone are located on the northeast slopes of Black Hill.

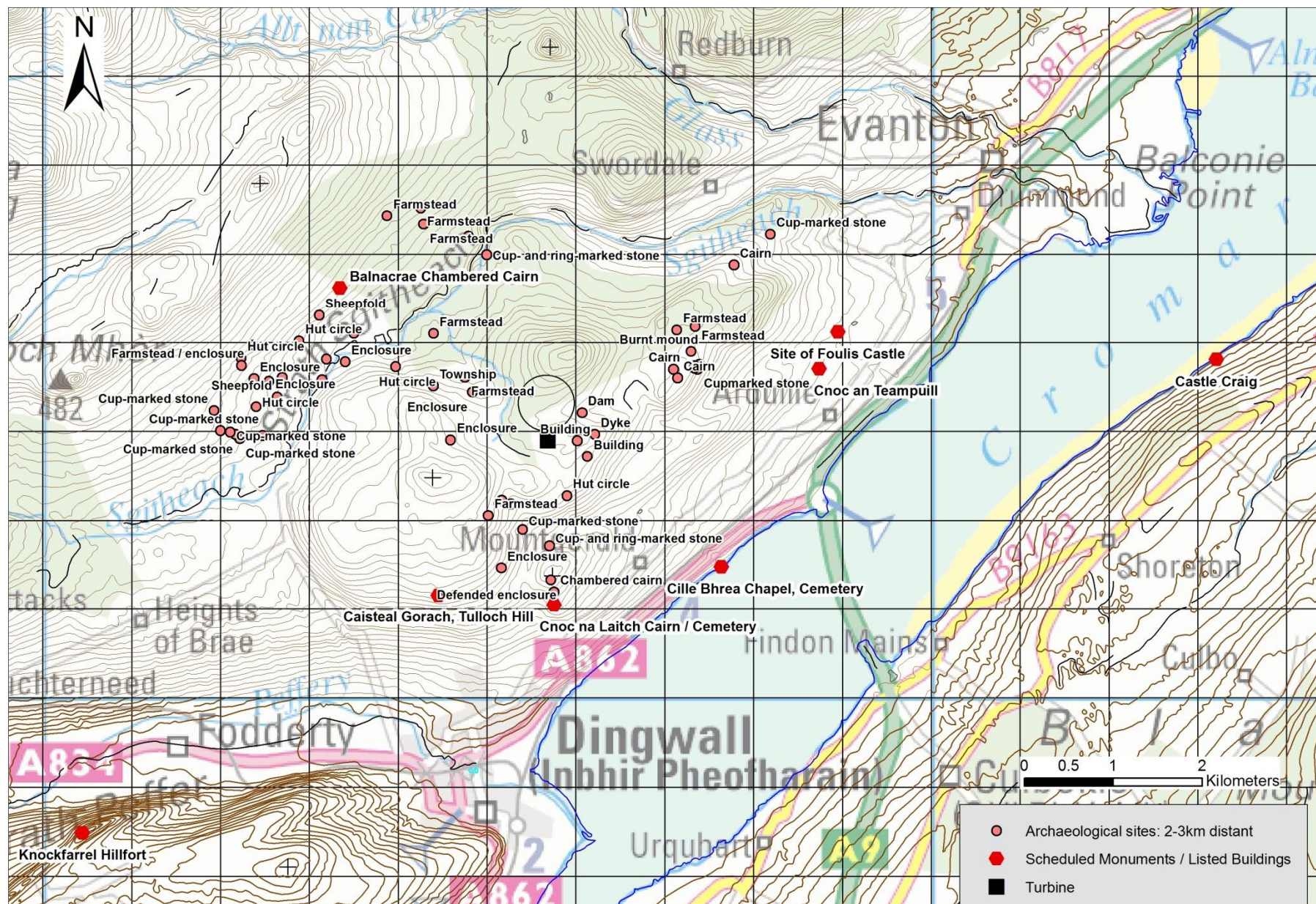


Figure 3 Eight designated sites and other undesigned archaeological sites in the landscape around the proposed turbine site

5.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey recorded five archaeological sites (Figure 4), four of which were previously unrecorded. Approximately 1km² was surveyed, including the proposed access track and turbine sites and the area of heather moorland and rough grazing on the west side of Culbin Farm. No archaeological sites will be impacted by the proposed turbine and access track layout.

Site 1 is the remains of a subrectangular, stone-built structure (Plate 2) located approximately 330m to the east of the turbine site on the hilltop. Site 2, located on the northwest side of a small knoll, was a turf/stone subrectangular structure built into the northwest-facing hillside (Plate 3). Although the use and dates of both sites is unknown, the structures may have formed pens or other buildings relating to Post Medieval settlement beyond the farmsteads.

Site 3 is the low remains of wide turf/stone bank which probably formed part of an early boundary enclosure. The site is visible on aerial imagery. Site 4, is a Mill Dam related to Culbin Farm and is still in use. It is depicted on the 1875-6 Ordnance Survey mapping. Finally, Site 5 is a possible archaeological site comprising small and discontinuous sections of turf/stone banks.



Plate 2 Looking N over Site 2, a stone-built structure located on top of the turbine site hill



Plate 3 Looking northwest over Site 2, a turf/stone structure built into the hillside with clearance material inside

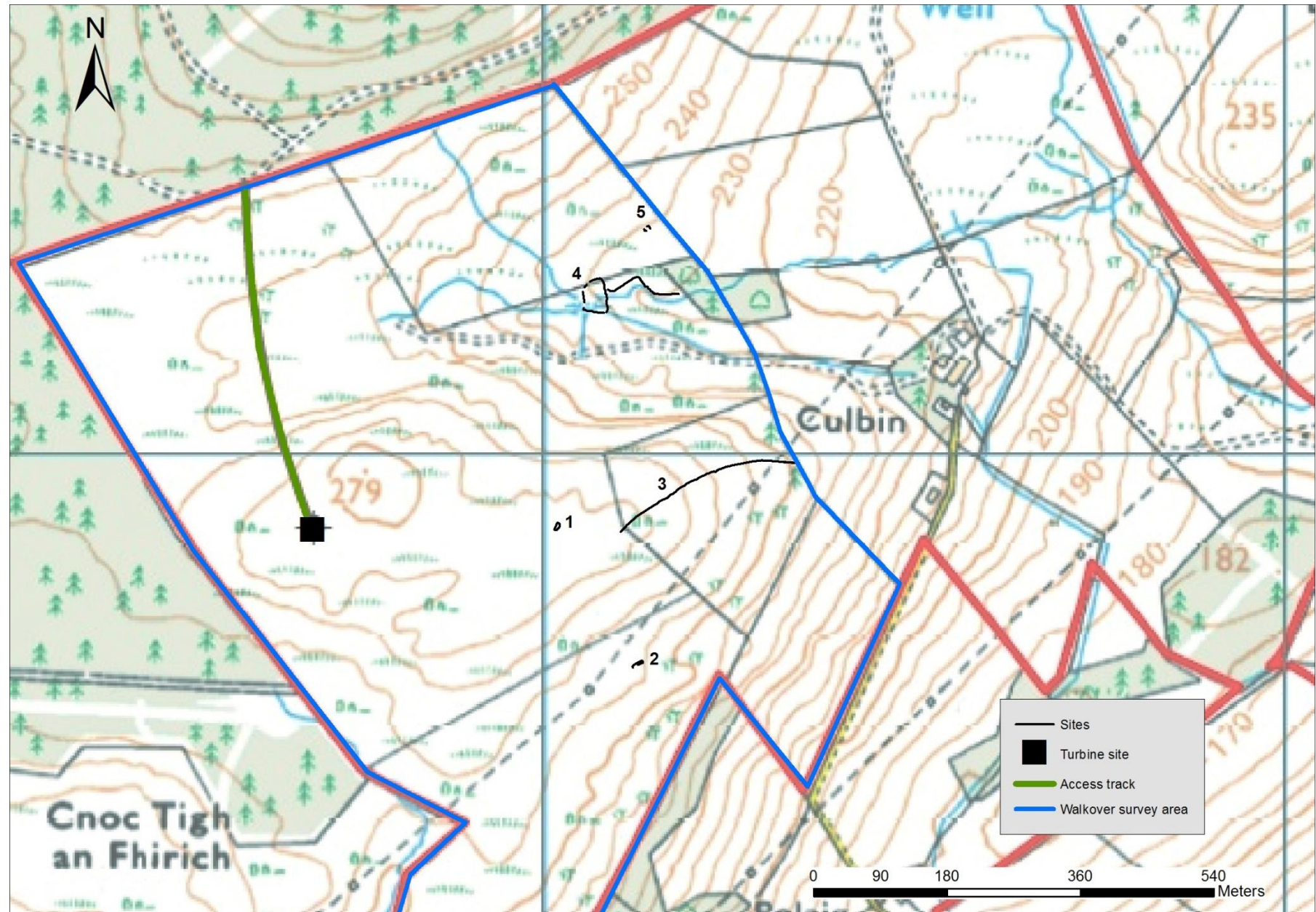


Figure 4 Location of archaeological sites in the area surveyed around the proposed turbine site

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Direct impacts

There were no archaeological sites revealed in the area within 300m around the proposed access track and wind turbine site. Five sites were recorded during the walkover survey, the closest of which, Site 1, is 330m east of the turbine location. The remaining sites were identified and surveyed in order to have a thorough picture of any archaeological sites immediately surrounding the proposed development. As per the current site plan, there will be no archaeological sites directly affected by the construction of the wind turbine and access track.

6.2 Indirect impacts

An assessment of the indirect effects on the designated sites within 10km and undesignated sites within 2-3km of the development (Figure 3) was conducted. The Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings were identified as significant cultural heritage assets by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) during the scoping process. The desk-based assessment of the development area and surrounding landscape also considered the overall setting and other cultural heritage sites which may be affected by the turbine development along with any cumulative impacts.

As per Historic Scotland guidance, the setting of the sites was considered during this study in order to assess how an archaeological or cultural heritage site is “experienced, understood and appreciated,” with the understanding that buildings and monuments were often sited in specific locations with respect to the landscape and other structures⁷.

6.2.1 Designated sites

Six Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings (Section 5.2.2.1) were assessed as part of the desk-based analysis of the indirect impacts that the development would have on cultural heritage sites. A ZTV diagram (Figure 5) and aerial imagery were examined to assess the predicted visual impact of the proposed turbine. Although the diagram suggests that four sites would be indirectly affected by the new wind turbine, only one site is considered to be substantially visually impacted: Castle Craig, a ruinous 16th century tower house located 7.5km from the development.

Foulis Castle would be shielded by protective hedge/tree lines. Cnoc an Teampuill, to the south of Foulis Castle, is a very degraded site located in an arable field with no direct access. The viewshed window to the turbine site is minimal and the actual line of sight appears to be partially masked by tree lines. To the northwest, Balnacrae Chambered Cairn is protected from visibility by the substantial commercial forest plantation on the southeast side of it.

Therefore, it appears that only Castle Craig will be affected by the proposed new wind turbine, which will be easily visible from the northwest-facing slopes of the Black Isle. There are possible further cumulative effects on this asset due to the current construction of a new turbine at Black Hill, Foulis, which will also be visible from Castle Craig.

⁷ Historic Scotland 2010

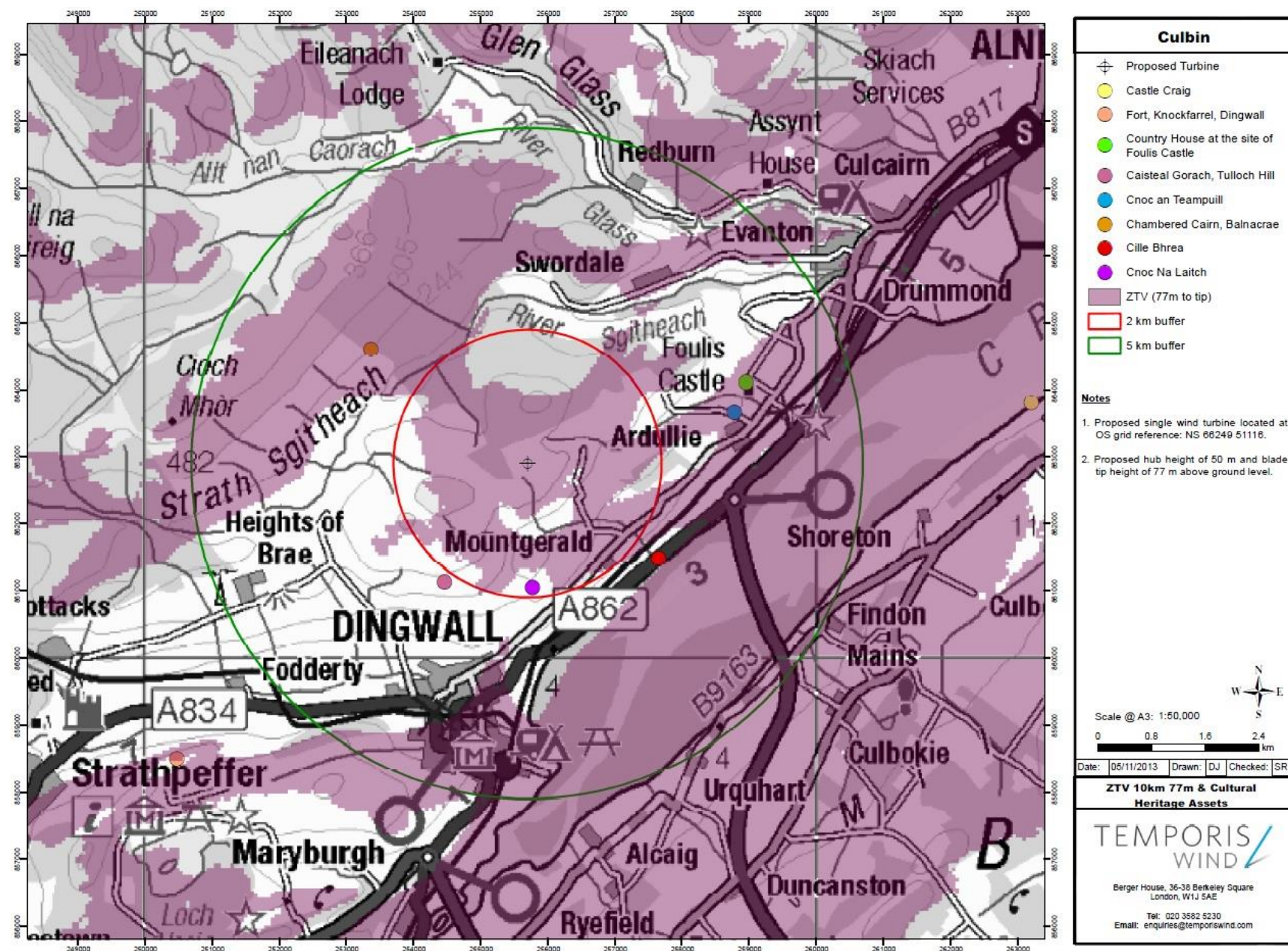


Figure 5 Zone of theoretical visibility around the proposed wind turbine (provided by Temporis Wind Ltd)

6.2.2 Undesignated sites

As per Figure 3, which shows previously recorded archaeological sites 2-3km from the proposed turbine site, there are a substantial number of recorded cultural heritage sites (including those identified during the current survey) in the landscape surrounding the turbine location.

A considerable number of these Post Medieval and prehistoric settlement sites northwest of the development are located along the burn at the base of Strath Sgitheach and are outside the zone of theoretical visibility. Other sites are located within smaller stream valleys or hillsides which are also mostly sheltered from any visual impact. From sites where the turbine may be visible, turbine visibility will not affect the intervisibility between the sites in Strath Sgitheach and other small valleys.

There is also a number of prehistoric and Post Medieval sites, particularly those on Black Hill and on hillsides to the south and southwest of the proposed turbine site, which may not be visually sheltered. However, the position of these sites, located on southeast-facing slopes, is significant because of their southeast-facing aspect – overlooking the Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle. The construction of the proposed new turbine will not affect the southeast views from such sites – although the turbine will be visible in a westerly direction between farmsteads and hut circles on the hillslopes.



Plate 4 Looking NW over Castle Craig towards Evanton and Foulis (Courtesy of the Highland Council)⁸

⁸ HHER 2013, No. MHG8196

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 Indirect impacts

During the study, it was found that the proposed new turbine will have a minimal impact on the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings (Figure 5), with the exception of Castle Craig which is located 7.5km distant on the northwest-facing side of the Black Isle. This significant site will have clear views (Plate 4) to the new turbine in addition to the turbine currently being constructed on Black Hill.

This assessment also demonstrates that the landscape setting of other, undesignated archaeological sites within 2-3km of the turbine site will not be substantially affected by the proposed wind turbine. This conclusion is based on the fact that the intervisibility between cultural heritage sites to the north will not be hindered by the new turbine; neither will the southeast-facing aspect of the sites to the east and south of the turbine be affected. Each individual cultural heritage site is most valuable as part of a whole landscape rather than as a site on its own. The proposed development does not appear to impede the understanding of this landscape setting and the way that the sites relate to one another.

6.3.2 Cumulative impacts

The fact that a wind turbine is currently being constructed on Black Hill creates a situation where there are cumulative impacts on the cultural heritage sites and the landscape. This is further exacerbated by the presence of overhead power lines running northeast-southwest on the south side of the turbine hill. Two new turbines in this area will create double the visual impact on sites around Black Hill and on the northwest-facing slopes of the Black Isle, where Castle Craig is located.

Cumulatively, two wind turbines on opposing hills which are crossed by overhead electricity cables (Plate 5) will have a greater effect on the landscape visibility than a single turbine site. However, further consideration should be given to the condition of and access to the sites in this landscape. Apart from Castle Craig, none of the sites stand as prominent and highly visible sites in the landscape and none of them are specifically designated for visitors. As such, the cumulative indirect effects of the development will not have significant effect.

7.0 Mitigation and recommendations

Based on the above conclusions, it is recommended that a wireline is produced from Castle Craig, showing the predicted visibility of the proposed wind turbine as well as the new Black Hill wind turbine. This will allow for a more complete assessment of the indirect impacts on Castle Craig by the proposed development.

To avoid and direct impacts on archaeological remains, it is further recommended that:

- 1) A 5-metre buffer zone should be maintained around Site 1 during development works. It should be marked out with highly visible tape or flags prior to construction, to protect it from vehicular movement on the hilltop.

2) It is probable that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the areas covered by peat and below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration during construction. Should any unexpected archaeological remains be uncovered during construction, the Highland Council Historic Environment Team should be notified immediately.



Plate 5 Looking E from the proposed turbine site towards Black Hill and the Black Isle (electricity pylons are visible)



Plate 6 Looking NW from the proposed turbine site towards Strath Sgitheach (forestry plantation to N is visible)



Plate 7 Looking S from the proposed turbine site (electricity pylons and the Black Isle are visible in background)

8.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2010 *Digmap625*, downloaded from [Http://bgs.ac.uk](http://bgs.ac.uk)

Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) 2010 HET Development Guidance, v 1.2. [Http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm](http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm).

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Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 2004 *Corporate Plan 2004-9: Annex - Survey and Recording Policy* accessed 19 March 2012 at http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/rcahms_media/files/foi/survey_and_recording_policy.pdf

The Scottish Government 2010 Scottish Planning Policy
[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

APPENDIX 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
1	Culbin	Structure	A stone-built subrectangular structure comprising medium-large stones measures 10m NNW-SSE by 5m over walls spread 1-1.3m wide and up to 0.4m high. No visible entrance; small piles of small stone, possible clearance material, was noted around the site.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Unknown	275	256014	862895	1
2	Culbin	Structure	Located below the pylons was a turf-built subrectangular structure built into a NW-facing knoll. It measures 2m wide internally and 14m long NE-SW over banks spread up to 2m and up to 0.85m high. A spread of stone inside may be clearance material.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Unknown	255	256131	862716	3-4
3	Culbin	Dyke	The low remains of a grass-covered turf/stone dyke spread 2.0-2.5m wide and stands up to 0.2m high. An edge is visible in places on the south side.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	250	256222	862973	-
4	Culbin	Dam	A wide stone/turf bank stands 1.5-1.8m high and encloses a small pond forming a dam. There are two outflows on the east side leading to the farmstead.	-	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	235	256063	863190	5-6
5	Culbin	Structure	Sections of a low turf-covered bank with some stone visible may be the remains of a structure	-	Very degraded	Unknown	235	256140	863306	-

APPENDIX 2 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date taken
1	N	1	Remains of a stone-built structure on top of the ridge	MKP	12/11/2013
2	ENE	-	Looking across the Cromarty Firth towards the Black Isle from the Culbin Farm hillside	MKP	12/11/2013
3	NW	2	Structure comprising turf/stone banks built into NW-facing hillside; a spread of stone covers half of the interior	MKP	12/11/2013
4	SW	2	Structure comprising turf/stone banks built into NW-facing hillside; a spread of stone covers half of the interior	MKP	12/11/2013
5	NE	4	Looking across the landscape to the dam at Culbin Farm	MKP	12/11/2013
6	NE	4	Looking across the landscape to the dam at Culbin Farm	MKP	12/11/2013
7	NE	-	Landscape photograph looking NE across the surveyed area from the north side of the proposed turbine location	MKP	12/11/2013
8	NW	-	Landscape photograph looking NW across the surveyed area, centred on the site of the proposed access track location	MKP	12/11/2013
9	NW	-	Landscape photograph looking NW from the proposed turbine location	MKP	12/11/2013
10	SW	-	Landscape photograph looking SW from the proposed turbine location	MKP	12/11/2013
11	ENE	-	Landscape photograph looking E from the proposed turbine location	MKP	12/11/2013
12	S	-	Landscape photograph looking S from the proposed turbine location towards the Cromarty Firth with the Black Isle in background	MKP	12/11/2013