

CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Finds / Environmental Analysis

Geophysical Survey

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Interpretation, Design & Display

Proposed Borrow Pit, Tullo 2 Wind Farm: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report No. 3009

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	H��l��na Gray MA
Illustrator	Tamlin Barton MA
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MIFA
Commissioned by	RJ McLeod
Date issued	April 2012
Version	0

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Proposed Borrow Pit, Tullo 2 Wind farm:
Cultural Heritage Assessment**

Report No. 3009

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Planning and Legislative Background	3
3.	Approach to the Assessment	5
4.	Baseline Conditions	8
5.	Impacts	9
6.	Mitigation	9
7.	Conclusions	10
8.	References	10

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Cultural heritage sites within the Study Area	12
-------------	-----------------------------------------------	----

FIGURES (bound at rear)

Figure 1:	Cultural Heritage
-----------	-------------------

1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd for a proposed borrow pit (NO 74794 73236; Figure 1) associated with the construction of the proposed Tullo 2 wind farm, in Aberdeenshire. The work was commissioned by RJ McLeod.

This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2012) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (2012).

The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development area and assess its importance;
- consider the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- assess the effects of the proposed development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy;
- propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects, assessing residual effects taking this into account.

Figure 1 depicts the study area, comprising of two parts, the proposed development area, and a 500m buffer zone taken from the centre of the proposed development area. The locations and extents of the archaeological sites identified within the study area by the cultural heritage study, are also shown. A gazetteer of these sites is provided in Appendix 1.

2. PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland's historic buildings, monuments and environment which is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP, 2011) sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment:

1. That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
2. To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
3. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP, 2010). Scottish Planning Policy requires

that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment (para 112). The Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011): Planning and Archaeology advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and / or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wrecks.

Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields;
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

Those relevant to this assessment are Other Historic Environment interests.

Sites with Non-Statutory Designations

Other Historic Environment Interests

Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2010) and PAN 2/2011 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource.

Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan (August 2009)

The Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan includes the objective ‘to make sure new development maintains and improves the region’s important built, natural and cultural assets’. It notes that ‘Sites and areas valued for their contribution to the built and historic environment are just as sensitive and should be protected from the negative effects of development’. One of the plan’s targets is to ‘make sure that development improves and does not lead to the loss of, or damage to, built, natural or cultural

heritage assets'. Local development plans (and supplementary guidance) will make sure the North East's natural environment and historic sites and buildings continue to be protected and improved.

Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (2012)

Policy 13 Protecting, improving and conserving the historic environment states that: 'Aberdeenshire Council supports the protection, improvement and conservation of the historic environment. There will be a presumption against development that would have a negative effect on the quality of these historic assets. Different parts of the historic environment require to be subject to specific guidance and controls to make sure that we maintain and improve their value. The way we will do this is published separately in the following supplementary guidance. SG Historic Environment1: Listed buildings; SG Historic Environment2: Conservation areas; SG Historic Environment3: Historic gardens and designed landscapes; SG Historic Environment4: Archaeological sites and monuments.

SG Historic Environment 4: Archaeological sites and monuments states that: We will only approve development that would have an adverse effect on a scheduled ancient monument or on any other archaeological site, including battlefields, of either national or local importance, or on their setting, subject to other policies, if:

1. there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature; and
2. there is no alternative site for the development; and
3. where there is doubt, the applicant has provided further information, at their expense, on the nature and location of the archaeological feature(s) involved, prior to determination of the planning application.

In any such case, the applicant must at their own expense:

- a) take satisfactory steps to mitigate adverse development impacts; and
- b) when the preservation of the site in its original location is not possible, arrange for the full excavation and recording of the site in advance of development.

3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

Data Collection

Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations either within, or within the 500m buffer, of the proposed development area.

Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, in GIS, were downloaded from Historic Scotland's Spatial Warehouse Database.

Information on known cultural heritage assets within the proposed development site was obtained from the Aberdeenshire Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (April 2013).

Additional information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and features within the proposed development site was obtained from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland database (RCAHMS 2013a)

Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1st and 2nd Edition maps) and other published historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined to provide information on sites and features of potential cultural heritage interest and on historic land-use development.

An assessment was made of vertical aerial photographs held by the RCAHMS (Sorties from 1946, 1957, 1967 were examined) and modern photographic imagery (GoogleTM).

Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAMap) (RCAHMS 2013b) was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the site.

The Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD) (Coles et al 1998), which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on such sites within or adjacent to the proposed development site. It provided no relevant information specific to the proposed development area.

A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided at the end of this chapter.

Assessment of Impacts

The potential direct effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage assets were assessed. The assessment takes into account the heritage importance of the asset and the magnitude of impact.

The assessment of heritage importance of archaeological and heritage assets has been determined from the relative weight given to them in SPP and SHEP. Table 1 summarises the relative value/sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources.

Table 1: Heritage Importance of Cultural Heritage Resource Types

Heritage Importance	Site Types
National	Sites of national or international importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling • Undesignated archaeological sites and areas of likely national importance identified in HERs/ SMRs • Category A Listed Buildings • Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites) • Outstanding Conservation Areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated Wreck Sites • Historic Battlefields (Inventory sites)
Regional	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance • Category B Listed Buildings • Conservation Areas
Local	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas of local importance • Category C Listed Buildings • Non-inventory designed landscapes • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Lesser	Sites of little or no importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of former archaeological features • Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.

Assessment of Magnitude of Impact

Criteria for assessing the magnitude of direct physical impact, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more elements of the proposed development, are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the asset, 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 asset.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted effect are used to inform the professional judgment of the probable magnitude of impact. Table 3 combines these criteria to provide an assessment of whether a direct physical effect is considered to be significant or not significant. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant.

Table 3: Assessment of significance of direct (physical) impacts

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Importance			
	International/National	Regional	Local	Lesser
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

Cultural Heritage Sites within the study area

This section details features of cultural heritage interest within the proposed development area and 500m buffer (Figure 1). Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to site numbers provided on Figure 1 and in Appendix 1.

Character of the Cultural Heritage within the study area

There are no Scheduled Monuments and no Listed Buildings present within the 500m buffer. No part of the 500m buffer zone lies within a Conservation Area, an Inventory listed Garden or Designed Landscape, or an inventory listed Historic Battlefield.

Four known cultural heritage features are located in the study area. These include three boundary stones (**1a-b, 3**) recorded in the SMR and shown on early 20th century cartographic sources (but not shown on the 2001 Ordnance Survey map) the stones are unlikely to represent parish boundary stones, as their locations do not lie on the alignment of the known parish boundary between Garvock and Laurencekirk. The stones instead, may relate to a former estate boundary and are considered to be of lesser heritage importance. It is not known if the stones still survive.

The SMR records a 19th century mill pond (**2**), depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1868), and subsequent Editions (1904, 1928). The mill pond is considered to be of local heritage importance.

There are no known sites within the proposed development area itself.

Pre-Ordnance Survey mapping (Roy, 1747-55; Garden, 1774; Thomson, 1822), depict the general area in which the proposed development lies, but do not depict any detail. Roy's map (1747-55) indicates that the proposed development site lay within an area of un-improved ground at this time. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1868) depicts the proposed development site as partially enclosed and improved agricultural land. The Ordnance Survey 2nd (1904) and 3rd (1928) Edition maps depict the proposed development site bordered by two field boundaries (to the north and south) (as shown on the 2001 Ordnance Survey map), together with the two features annotated 'stones' (**1a-b**), near the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area.

Examination of aerial photographs suggests that the land within the proposed development site has remained as enclosed agricultural land; modern photographic imagery (GoogleTM) shows the proposed site to be enclosed improved pasture with a small copse of mixed trees along the western edge of the site. No additional sites have been identified within the proposed development area from aerial photography.

The Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland records that the proposed development site comprises enclosed fields dating from the 19th century to the present day, with the land in the surrounding 500m area comprising a mix of enclosed fields of 18th-19th date, and 19th century to the present day.

The Scottish Palaeoecological Database contains no records relating to the study area.

Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area

The current, and past, land-use character of the proposed development area is agricultural. The ground has been improved and enclosed since the mid-late 19th century, and is now used as improved pasture and has seen little development.

There no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area, the sites identified being related to 19th and 20th century agricultural activity and land-division. The nearby farmsteads of Haddo and Shiels, both shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1868) attest to this 19th century to present farming landscape of the immediate area.

There are known prehistoric sites just beyond the study area, including the prehistoric crop-mark of a possible cursus (SMR number NO77SW0083), and circular enclosure (NO77SW0040) immediately to the north-west of the study area, and the scheduled burial cairns of Cairn of Shiels (Index No. 5315), (also to the north-west of the study area) and Erskine’s Knap (Index No. 5168) to the south of the study area.

Taking into account the archaeological character of the wider landscape, it is considered that there is a low potential for previously undetected, buried remains to be preserved within the proposed development site.

5. IMPACTS

Using the assessment criteria detailed above, Table 4 lists the predicted effects of the proposed development on the cultural heritage sites identified within the study area.

Table 4– Predicted Effects upon Cultural Heritage Features

No.	Name	Heritage Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
1a-b	Haddo, boundary stones	Lesser	None	None	None
2	Haddo, mill pond	Local	None	None	None
3	Haddo, boundary stones	Lesser	None	None	None

6. MITIGATION

General

Any archaeological mitigation work that was considered appropriate to comply with Local Plan Policy SG Historic Environment 4 would be conducted to relevant Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance Documents (Archaeological Field Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation, and Archaeological Watching Brief). The mitigation measures would be presented for approval by the planning authority in one

or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs), and carried out prior to and during construction, as appropriate. The WSIs would make provision for further excavation, post-excavation analyses and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records, as appropriate.

Preservation in situ

In accordance with the requirements of planning policy, where heritage assets lie in close proximity to one or more construction elements of the proposed development, they will be avoided to ensure their preservation in situ. Where appropriate, surviving heritage assets will be visibly marked-out to signal their presence to construction workers and to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in the vicinity.

A boundary stone (**1b**) is recorded in proximity to the proposed development site boundary. It is not known if the boundary stone still survives. A site visit will be undertaken prior to construction taking place to determine if the stone is still present and, if so, to record its baseline character. Should the boundary stone survive, it will be avoided by construction activities, protected to a strategy agreed with the curator.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Four cultural heritage sites were identified within the study area. None of these sites are located within the proposed development site itself. A boundary stone (**1b**) lies in close proximity to the proposed development site boundary. Currently, it is not known if the stone still survives. A site visit will be undertaken prior to construction taking place to determine if the stone is still present and, if so, to record its baseline character. Should the boundary stone survive, it will be avoided by construction activities, protected to a strategy agreed with the curator.

The proposed development area is considered to have a low potential for the discovery of previously unknown archaeological remains.

It is considered that the proposed development would not be unacceptable within the framework of Local or National Policy relating to the cultural heritage resource.

8. REFERENCES

Cartographic Sources

Garden, W. (1774) *A Mape of Kincardineshire*

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1868) *Kincardineshire sheet XXIV*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1904) *Kincardineshire sheet XXIV.SE*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition (1928) *Kincardineshire sheet XXI.SE*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey (2001) *Explorer 396 Stonehaven, Inverbervie & Laurencekirk, Howe of the Mearns*, 1: 25, 000

Roy, W. (1747-55) *A Military Survey of Scotland*.

Thomson, J. (1822) *Kincardineshire*.

Bibliographic Sources

- IFA (2012) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Institute for Archaeologists.
- IFA (2012) *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*. Institute for Archaeologists.
- Scottish Government (2011) *Planning Advice Notice (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology*, Edinburgh.
- Scottish Government (2011) *Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)*, Edinburgh.
- Scottish Government (2010) *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)*, Edinburgh.

Website Sources

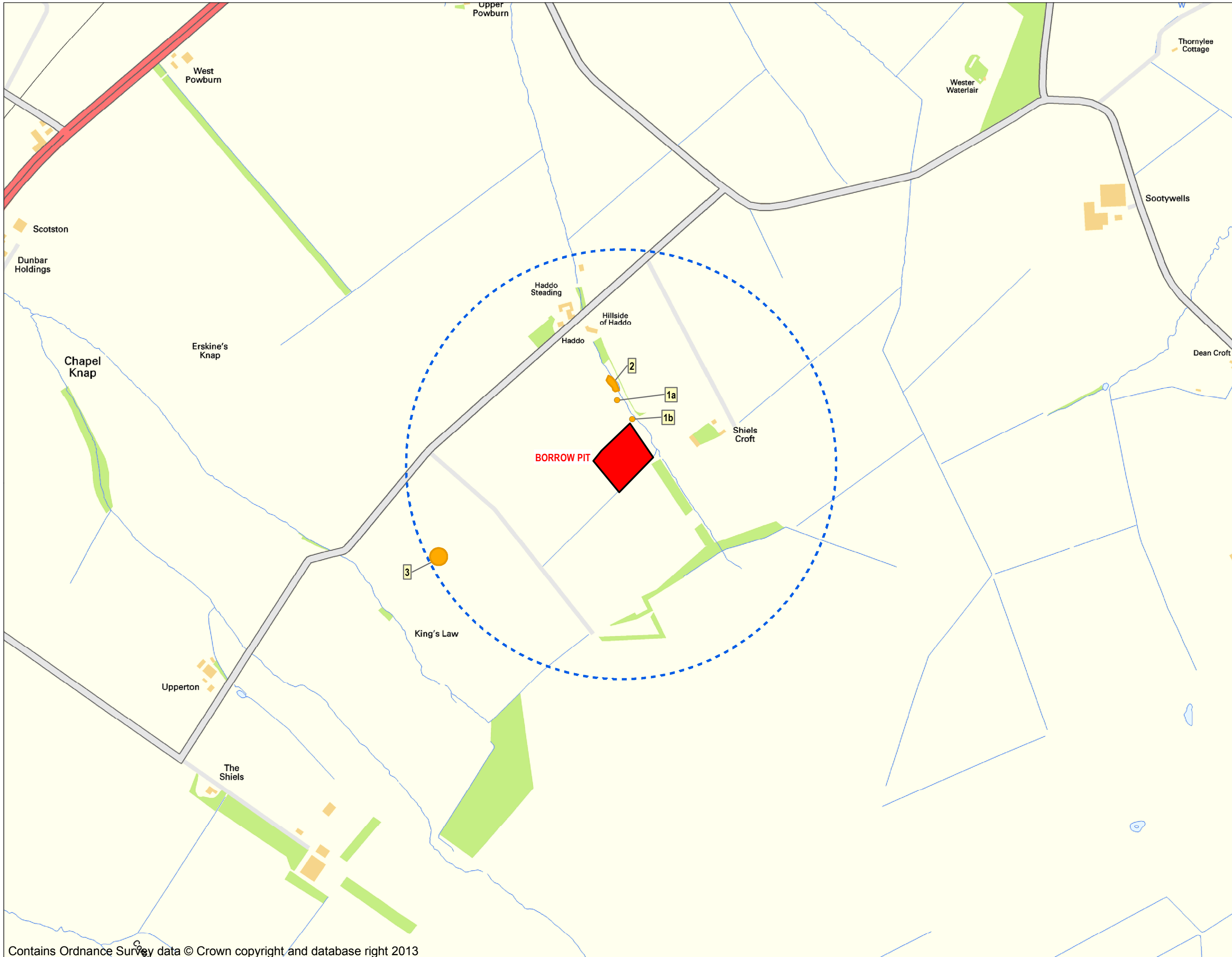
- Coles, G.M., Gittings, B.M., Milburn, P. and Newton, A.J. (1998). Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database available from: <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/spad/> (accessed April 2013)
- Google™, 2011. Google maps [online], available from: <http://www.google.com/intl/en/earth/index.html> (accessed April 2013)
- Historic Scotland (2013) GIS downloader, available from <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2000:10:0> (accessed April 2013)
- RCAHMS (2013a) Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments Database (Pastmap) available from: <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp> (accessed April 2013).
- RCAHMS (2013b), Historic Land-use Assessment for Scotland (HLAMap) available from: <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk> (accessed April 2013).
- Aberdeenshire Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) available from: <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/shire/default.aspx> (accessed April 2013)

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Date	Frame Run	Scale	Library Reference
106G/UK/0037	08.05.46	3380-3383	1:10,000	B0081
58/2108	15.02.57	0223-0229	1:10,000	B0426
OS67-147	05.06.67	105-110	1:7,500	OS67-147

APPENDIX 1. Cultural Heritage Features within the Study Area

No	Site	SMR/ RCAHMS No.	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
1	Haddo, boundary stones	NO77SW 0049	3747915 80	773332050	SMR; Historic Maps	The SMR records that two boundary stones are marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1904), but are not shown on the earlier 1867 edition. One (1a) stood at 37479 77333, and the other (1b) at 37482 77328. The SMR records that the stones don't appear to mark the boundary between the parishes of Garvock and Laurencekirk, as they do not lie on the line of the parish boundary, but the stones may mark the boundary of a former estate. It is unknown if they still survive.	Lesser
2	Haddo, mill pond	NO77SW0 048	3747826 30	773376770	SMR; Historic Maps	The SMR records that a mill pond is depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1867) and 2nd (1888) Edition maps, but is no longer shown on the 2001 Ordnance Survey map.	Local
3	Haddo, boundary stone	NO77SW0 050	3743777 00	772974220	SMR; Historic Maps	The SMR records that a boundary stone is marked at this location on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1904), but is not shown on the earlier 1867 edition. The SMR records that the stone doesn't appear to mark the boundary between the parishes of Garvock and Laurencekirk, as it does not lie on the line of the parish boundary, but the stone may mark the boundary of a former estate. Another is depicted to the north-east at 37477 77379. It is unknown if the stone still survives.	Lesser



- Key**
- Borrow Pit
 - 500m Buffer
 - Cultural Heritage Sites (point)
 - Cultural Heritage Sites (area)

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	1	Revision	
---------	---	----------	--

Title
Cultural Heritage

Project
**Tullo 2 Wind Farm, Borrow Pit
 Aberdeenshire**

Scale at A3
1:8,000



Client
RJ McLeod

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

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

Drawn by:	Checked by:	Report No:
TB	SW	-