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**proposed wind farm at Burnside of Idoch,
Turriff, Aberdeenshire**

Cultural Heritage

CHAPTER 9: Cultural Heritage

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This chapter considers the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed Burnside of Idoch wind farm. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd, informed by comments and information provided by Historic Scotland and the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline.
- Consider the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential.
- Assess the effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines.
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects.

1.3 Figure 9.1 depicts the proposed wind farm layout and the locations of archaeological sites and monuments identified by the cultural heritage study. A gazetteer of those sites is provided as Appendix 9.1.

1.4 Figure 9.2 shows the proposed wind farm in its wider landscape setting together with the zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and the locations of key cultural heritage receptors within 10 km of the proposed development that would have a theoretical view of the turbines. Appendix 9.2 contains a list of those key receptors and provides a summary assessment of the predicted indirect visual effects, on a site by site basis.

2 PLANNING AND LEGISLATION BACKGROUND

Context

2.1 Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) document 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 the historic environment. Through the SHEP, Scottish Minister's are determined to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment.

2.2 That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations

1. To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
2. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand, and enjoy the historic environment.

3. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand, and enjoy the historic environment.

2.3 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy 23: Planning and the Historic Environment (SPP 23). Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments.
- Listed Buildings.
- Conservation Areas.
- Designated Shipwrecks.

Sites without non-statutory designations include:

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

2.4 Those relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, other Historic Environment Interests, and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, and Conservation Areas. No Gardens or Designed Landscapes would be directly affected by the proposed development. Indirect effects on the settings of these sites are assessed in the Landscape and Visual Assessment (see Chapter x).

Sites with Statutory Designation

Scheduled Monuments

2.5 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument (see below, Section 9.3) form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in Scottish Planning Policy 23: Planning and the Historic Environment (SPP 23) and Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42).

Listed Buildings

2.6 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings, and any

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features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Government policy and guidance is also provided in SPP 23.

Conservation Areas

2.7 Under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting (see below, Section 6.3) of Conservation Areas.

Sites with Non-Statutory Designations

Gardens and Designed Landscapes

2.8 The effect of a proposed development on a designated Garden or Designed Landscape listed in An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland or its Supplements (Inventory; published by Historic Scotland) is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, although the designation is non-statutory in effect. Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 (1992 Order), planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory. Further details are published in SPP 23 and SHEP.

Other Historic Environment Interests

2.9 There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection. Sites without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority, and SPP23 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources. SPP 23 requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide land use policy frameworks for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment within which any development impacts can be properly assessed. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural heritage resources in situ, where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognized in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

2.10 The following sections set out the relevant planning policies covering the Local Authority area. Current Regional and Local planning guidance is provided in *North East Scotland Together – Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016* and the Aberdeenshire Local Plan adopted 2006.

Structure Plan

2.11 One of the main objectives of the Structure Plan is to protect, enhance and promote the natural, built and cultural heritage of the North East.

2.12 Through Policy 20 the built heritage of the North East will be conserved and promoted as a valuable non-renewable resource. Enhancement, active use, conservation and access to our built heritage should be encouraged wherever possible. Local plans should include policies which:

- Protect the integrity and setting of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments.
- Protect other archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas. Where this is not feasible, proper recording and analysis shall take place.
- Protect and enhance conservation areas, gardens and designed landscapes, town centres and other historic features of value.

Local Plan

- 2.13 Under Policy ENV\17 all designated Conservation Areas shall be protected against any development, including change of use, that would have a detrimental effect on their special character or setting, by the refusal of planning permission or conservation area consent.
- 2.14 Through Policy ENV\18 all Listed Buildings or structures contained in the statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest for Aberdeenshire shall be protected against any works which would have a detrimental effect on their listed character, integrity or setting by the refusal of listed building consent and/or planning permission. The Council will encourage the protection, maintenance, enhancement, active use and conservation of Listed Buildings. In principle, the Council will be sympathetic to applications, which demonstrate satisfactorily that the proposed development is essential to securing the best viable use of the Listed Building without undermining its architectural or historic character or its setting.
- 2.15 Under Policy ENV\19 development, which would have an adverse effect on an Ancient Monument or other archaeological site of either national or local importance or on their settings, will be refused unless:
- a) There are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social, environmental or economic nature.
 - b) There is no alternative site for the development.

When development is approved, satisfactory steps must be taken to mitigate adverse development impacts, at the developer's expense. Similarly, when development is approved and the preservation of the site in its original location is not possible, the excavation and recording of the site will be required in advance of development, at the developer's expense. Where there is doubt, the developer may be required to provide further information on the nature and location of the archaeological feature(s) involved prior to determination of the planning application.

- 2.16 Under Policy ENV\20 development that would have an adverse effect on the character or setting of an Garden or Designed Landscape will be refused unless:
- a) The objectives of designation and the overall integrity and character of the designated area will not be compromised; or

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b) Any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance; and in either case,

c) Mitigation and appropriate measures are taken to conserve and enhance the essential characteristics, aesthetics, archaeological, historical value and setting of the garden or designed landscape.

3 APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT

Data collection and consultations

3.1 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IfA 2006) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2001).

3.2 Consultation letters and requests for information on cultural heritage resources relevant to the assessment were sent to Historic Scotland and to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service. 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 in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area, and those within 10 km of the proposed site boundary, in GIS, were downloaded from Historic Scotland's website (<http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/gisdl.html>). Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area from the Aberdeenshire Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The data was provided in digital GIS format.

3.3 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area was obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>), and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).

3.4 Ordnance Survey maps and other historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use development.

3.5 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1947, 1954, 1965 and 1988 were examined.

3.6 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information. No attempt was made within the remit of this study to conduct detailed historical analysis.

3.7 The online Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland, maintained by the RCAHMS (<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>) was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the proposed development area.

3.8 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ajn/spad>), which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on palaeoenvironmental data within or adjacent to the proposed development area.

3.9 RCAHMS Level 1 reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in July 2009 of the proposed development area in order to:

- Locate all visible cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features, both identified during the desk-based assessment and previously unrecognised, 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.
- Inform the assessment of the possible effects of the proposed development on those features.

3.10 Site locations were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The grid references thus provided are accurate to 1m or less.

3.11 No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.

3.12 Key receptors outside the proposed development area were visited, to assess potential indirect effects on their settings.

Identification of External Receptors and Characterisation of their Setting

3.13 The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as 'the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character' (ICOMOS 2005). 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.

3.14 Guidance issued by Historic Scotland (www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/scoping-of-development-proposals-2008.pdf (November 2008)) notes that the setting of a receptor could be affected by the introduction of new development into its surroundings, even if that new development will not be directly visible from the receptor. Such cases may arise, for example, when both development and a highly sensitive receptor will be caught in important views, vistas or prospects from somewhere other than the receptor location. Further appraisal of the dataset will be undertaken to establish if there are any such instances; if so, potential effects on setting will be assessed.

3.15 In order to determine what important sites might be affected by the proposed development and to what extent, details were obtained for previously recorded cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features with statutory and non-statutory designations, and undesignated archaeological sites of likely national importance, as identified in the SMR, within and in the landscape surrounding the proposed

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development site. A ZTV map generated for the proposed development was used to identify those cultural heritage assets from which there is theoretical visibility of one or more wind turbine.

3.16 The baseline setting of each relevant receptor or related group of receptors was then characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of setting of a receptor was based upon its properties and location, and took into account the definition of 'setting' established by ICOMOS. The baseline setting of each receptor was characterised principally in terms of the:

- Archaeological / historical context of the receptor.
- Current landscape and visual surroundings of the receptor.
- Aesthetic and experiential properties of the receptor within its surroundings.
- Social value (actual or potential) of the receptor as a recreational / leisure or educational resource.

3.17 Targeted field visits were undertaken to assess the character and sensitivity of the settings of the identified receptors, and to assess the effects of the proposed development on those settings.

Impact Assessment Methodology

3.18 Archaeological and built heritage sites and features represent a non-renewable resource that are often fragile and suffer from constant attrition, from both natural and human causes. The relative importance of cultural heritage resources is summarised in Table 1. The importance of cultural heritage resources are assessed according to the criteria published in SPP 23 and the Memorandum.

3.19 The main thresholds of archaeological importance defined in SPP 23 are sites of national importance, protected by statute, and sites with non-statutory designations of regional or local importance. Sites of national importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of "schedulable quality". Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of "schedulable quality" are currently scheduled. Sites of regional and local importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. A final category in Table 1, sites of lesser importance, covers those archaeological or historic environment features that are of little intrinsic cultural heritage value and the find-spots of artefacts now removed.

3.20 Listed buildings are categorised according to their relative importance (1997 Act; Section 1; SHEP) Category A Listed Buildings are of national or international importance, Category B buildings are of regional or more than local importance and Category C(S) structures are of local importance. Gardens and Designed Landscapes contained within the Inventory are considered to be nationally important. Table 9.1 summarises the relative importance of key cultural heritage resources.

Table 9.1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Assets

Sensitivity	Definition / criteria
High	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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A Listed Buildings • Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites) • Outstanding Conservation Areas • Designated Wreck Sites
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance • Archaeologically Sensitive Areas • Category B listed buildings • Conservation Areas
Low	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites of local importance • Category C(S) listed buildings • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	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 Physical Effects

3.21 Criteria for assessing 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 element of the proposed development, are classified in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Magnitude of Physical Impacts

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.

3.22 The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted impact are then used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the physical effect. Table 9.3 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a physical effect. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. Where a physical effect on a feature is likely, the assessment contains a summary statement of the 'cultural significance' of that feature as defined in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (October 2008).

Table 9.3: Significance of Physical Effects

Magnitude of Impact ▼	Significance of Effect			
High	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major
Medium	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

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<i>Low</i>	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
<i>Imperceptible</i>	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
	Sensitivity			

Assessment of Effects on Setting

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

- 1) Identification of the characteristics of the setting of the receptor (see above).
- 2) Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting.
- 3) Identification of how the presence of the proposed development will affect that setting (magnitude of impact).
- 4) Assessment of significance of effect.

Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

3.24 Sensitivity of setting has been assessed by considering two factors:

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

3.25 The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting is determined using the sensitivity of archaeological and heritage resources set out in Table 1. Where individual designated receptors are present within larger designated areas (e.g. Listed Buildings within a Conservation Area; Scheduled Monuments within Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs), the sensitivity is stated as the higher of the two designations. None of these site types is of 'negligible sensitivity'.

3.26 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 9.4.

Table 9.4: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Receptor.

Contribution	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 of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development that are not relevant to understanding the context of the receptor).

3.27 These two criteria are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor.

Sensitivity of receptor	Contribution			
	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>High</i>	High	High	Medium	Low
<i>Medium</i>	High	Medium	Low	Low
<i>Low</i>	Medium	Low	Low	Low

3.28 Table 5 defines the overall contribution of setting. The characterisation of baseline setting for each receptor identifies the specific elements of that setting which individually provide a greater contribution to understanding and/or appreciation of the receptor than the overall contribution assessment might suggest.

Identification of Magnitude of Impact on Setting

3.29 Magnitude of impact on setting has been assessed according to the thresholds in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Magnitude of Impacts on Setting

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental impacts obviously changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Impacts discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline setting of the receptor materially.

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Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.
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Assessment of Effect Significance

3.30 The significance of an effect on setting depends on both the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the setting of the receptor. Table 9.7 presents a matrix that has been used to inform the process.

Table 9.7: Significance of Effects on Setting

Magnitude	Sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

3.31 Significance of effect is classified as major, moderate, slight or negligible, as defined in Table 9.8. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table 9.8: Significance Criteria for Effects on Setting.

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

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Thirteen sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified within the proposed development area (Figure 9.1; Appendix 9.1).

4.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings present within the proposed development area, and no part of the proposed development area lies within a Conservation Area or I Garden / Designed Landscape.

4.3 There are two Scheduled Monuments, four Category A Listed Buildings, 32 Category B Listed Buildings, nine Category C(S) Listed Buildings, and one Garden and Designed Landscape within 10 km of the proposed wind farm (Figure 9.2; Appendix 9.2).

4.4 Numbers in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers provided on Figures 9.1 and 9. 2, and in Appendices 9.1 and 9.2.

Consultation responses

4.5 In its scoping opinion (01/07/09) Historic Scotland set out the underlying principles for assessing the impacts of the development on the cultural heritage resource. Historic Scotland confirmed that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Gardens or Designed Landscapes within the proposed development site. Historic Scotland also identified one Scheduled Monument, Corrydown stone circle (index no 16), and two listed buildings, Dalgatic Castle (HB no. 16421) and Hatton Castle (HB no. 16431), each of which lies a short distance from the development and which should be assessed as part of this study.

4.6 In response to a consultation letter (03/06/09) Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service raised no specific issues regarding the impact of the development on cultural heritage features. Information was provided on those sites held within their Sites and Monument Record (SMR) which lie within or directly adjacent to the application area.

Results of Data Collection

4.7 The NMRS and SMR contain records relating to four cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. These are four farmsteads (2, 4, 7 and 8).

4.8 Examination of cartographic sources identified six additional sites, including: a pond with sluice (1); 'Wester Hare Moss' farmstead (3), three buildings (5, 6 and 13); three tracks (9, 10 and 12) and a cistern (11).

4.9 Aerial photographs provided additional information on sites identified on the NMRS and cartographic sources.

4.10 The Historic Land-Use Assessment records that the proposed development area is primarily 18th-19th century rectilinear fields with later amalgamated fields.

4.11 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) provided no relevant information specific to the proposed development area.

4.12 Field reconnaissance survey recorded the baseline condition of sites identified by the desk based assessment. No previously unidentified sites were found.

4.13 Details of all sites identified within the proposed development area are provided in Appendix 9.1 and all sites are depicted on Figure 9.1.

Character of cultural heritage remains

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- 4.14 The sites and features identified by the study within the proposed development area are associated with medieval or later agricultural activity.

Farmsteads

- 4.15 Seven farmsteads have been identified within the proposed development area, dating to a post medieval rural landscape. The size of buildings, together with the contemporary field layout (11) and intersecting tracks (9, 10 and 12) suggests that the buildings relate a small integrated farming landscape. Two of the buildings (4, 13) appear to be later additions to this landscape and may be workers cottages associated with 'Burnside of Idoch' Farm (2). Six of the farmsteads (2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8) are depicted on early Ordnance Survey Edition maps, of which only 'Burnside of Idoch' (2) still survives as a working farm. Sites (4 and 13) are now disused but remain in relatively good condition and potentially could be restored in the future.

Miscellaneous

- 4.16 A pond and sluice (1) is depicted NW of 'Burnside of Idoch' (2) on the Ordnance Survey 1873 edition map. The feature now survives as an overgrown deep hollow beside the farm track. A second pond and sluice (2) was depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873 Edition map, closely associated with 'Burnside of Idoch' farmstead. Modern sheep pens now cover this area and there are no remains visible of the pond and sluice (2).
- 4.17 A cistern (11) is annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1902 edition map, a feature also concurrent with a farming landscape and presumably acting as a water reservoir for 'Burnside of Idoch'.

Assessment of the Importance of Cultural Heritage Features

- 4.18 Using the criteria detailed in Section 9.3 (Table 9. 1), Appendix 9.1 includes a final column which provides an assessment of the importance of each cultural heritage site identified by the study.
- 4.19 There are no nationally or regionally important cultural heritage features within the proposed development area.
- 4.20 Eight features (2 - 8, 13) are considered to be of local importance; buildings identified on 19th and early 20th century cartographic sources.
- 4.21 Six features (1, 9 – 12) are considered to be of lesser importance as individually they are of no especial archaeological merit, but together provide an additional historical character to the landscape.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 4.22 **Thirteen sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified by this study within the proposed development area and along the route of the main access route. These all relate to a later, post-medieval, rural farming landscape. The land-use within the proposed development area has changed little over the last 200 years, predominantly utilised for arable cultivation and pasture.**
- 4.23 **Today the proposed wind farm site consists of mainly pasture and cultivated fields. Relict land boundaries visible on early cartographic sources have been amalgamated to create a larger rectilinear field arrangement. There has been a little invasive development within the**

proposed development area; although it is unknown what the impact of modern ploughing techniques may have been on any buried archaeology.

- 4.24 **Within the wider landscape are further recorded remains of post-medieval and later rural farmsteads (for example 'Woodend' farmstead – SMR no: NJ74NE0023) and remains of rig and furrow cultivation recorded in the SMR. The site of the 14th century 'Idoc Castle' (NMRS no: NJ74NE 5; situated to the east of the study area but destroyed in the 19th century), and the possible site of a medieval Motte (SMR no: NJ74NE0011; situated to the west of the study area) are both recorded close to the study area, suggesting that the area has long been used for its naturally elevated position and wide reaching views. Although this may suggest a long chronology of land use, there is little prehistoric evidence within the immediate area of the proposed development area.**

- 4.25 The number, type, date and distribution of sites within the proposed development area and along the proposed access road, together with the evidence of the historic and current land use of the area, indicates that the archaeological potential of the area is low. Taking into account the limited land-take required by the proposed development, the probability of as yet undetected, buried archaeological remains being encountered during ground breaking works is considered to be low.

Key receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area

- 4.26 **Within 10km of the proposed development and having theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines there are two Scheduled monuments, four Category A Listed Buildings, 32 Category B Listed monuments and nine C(S) Listed Buildings. A list of these receptors is presented in Appendix 9.2.**

5 EFFECTS AND MITIGATION

Assessment of effects within the Proposed Development Area

- 5.1 **The assessment of predicted effects has been carried out with reference to the wind farm layout shown on Figure 9.1. The layout of the wind farm and the positioning of the turbines and access tracks have 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 9.1 therefore embeds mitigation into the siting of the turbines and ancillary development to avoid archaeological constraints wherever possible.**
- 5.2 **Any ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the proposed wind farm (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. 5.3 Using the criteria detailed in Section 9.3, Appendix 9.1 provides a summarised assessment of the predicted effects on the identified cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study within the proposed development area. These effects are discussed in more detail below.**

Direct Effects

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5.4 An old track (10), that originally ran from Burnside of Idoch Farm (2) towards Blackhill Farmstead (8) and which partly survives today as a modern farm track, would be directly affected during the construction phase of the proposed development. The track is due to be upgraded for use as an internal access road. The effect of the development on this feature is considered to be of medium magnitude (a material, partial alteration of character). The track is a feature of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The predicted direct effect is therefore of negligible significance.

Uncertain Effects

5.5 The proposed access track would also cross the alignment of a former track (12), which no longer survives, and would pass close to the site of a former building and enclosure (5) and the site of an isolated building (6).

5.6 The former trackway (12) no longer exists and the proposed access track, although it would cross the track's former alignment, would not materially affect the site. As the track no longer exists there is predicted to be no impact on the site.

5.7 The proposed access track would pass the northern edge of the enclosure attached to a building (5), an area that is now enclosed woodland. Similarly, the access track would pass close to the recorded location of a small isolated building (6), whose exact location could not be determined as there are no upstanding remains. It is possible that any surviving or buried remains associated with two of these sites (5, 6) could be affected by upgrading of the existing access track (5) or the construction of new sections (6). The two sites (5, 6) are of no more than local importance and any direct effect would be of no more than low magnitude and of negligible significance.

Decommissioning Effects

5.9 There would be no significant adverse effects on cultural heritage interests during decommissioning of the wind farm, presuming that the same road infrastructure is used for the dismantling and removal of the turbines. The effect of removing the turbines and the dismantlement of the associated infrastructure would actually be beneficial, returning the settings of those sites affected by the presence of the turbines to the equivalent of their predevelopment situation.

Assessment of Effects on External Receptors

5.10 The presence of wind farm features can have indirect effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites in the wider landscape. In particular, there is potential for the turbines to be present in views of and from Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and other cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the proposed development.

5.11 The potential indirect impacts on designated and non-designated sites within 10km of the proposed development, which comfortably includes all sites highlighted in Historic Scotland's scoping response, have been assessed. The assessment is based on the methodology set out above (Section 9.3).

5.11 Scheduled Monuments, Category A, B and C(S) Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas have been assessed for potentially significant adverse impacts arising from the introduction of the proposed development into the landscape. Appendix 9.2 lists those from which there would be a theoretical view of the development, based on the ZTV and provides a summarised assessment of the significance of the predicted indirect effects on their settings. Photomontages from selected locations in the wider landscape are presented in the Landscape and Visual Assessment (Chapter X). The locations of these are shown on Figure x.2. The photomontages provide indicative views of the visibility of the proposed turbine and are in some cases representative of views from the Cultural Heritage receptors nearby.

5.12 Two Category A and seven Category B Listed Buildings would receive effects of minor significance on their settings. Two Scheduled Monuments, two Category A Listed Buildings, 25 of Category B and nine of Category C(S) would receive effects on their settings of negligible significance.

5.13 Historic Scotland identified one Scheduled Monument: Corrydown stone circle (index no 16); and two listed buildings: Delgatie Castle (HB no. 16421) and Hatton Castle (HB no. 16431) as requiring assessment. These are discussed below.

5.14 The scheduled Corrydown stone circle (16) lies c.9km southwest of the proposed wind farm and is predicted by the ZTV to have a theoretical view of all four turbines. The dilapidated recumbent stone circle is situated in an elevated position surrounded by arable fields. Field visits in 1903 and 1973 recorded that the monument has been partially destroyed by modern farming practices, with only the recumbent stone surviving *in situ*, with several displaced stones around the perimeter. The orientation of the recumbent stone is towards the northwest. Aerial photographs in the NMRS archive show the very dilapidated remains fenced off within arable farmland. The proposed development would only occupy a very small part of the horizon in distant views to the northeast when seen from this site, leaving the majority of other views uninterrupted, in particular that over the recumbent. The predicted impact on the setting of the stone circle is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude, resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

5.15 Delgatie Castle (16421) is a Category A Listed Building, set within a non-inventory designed landscape, in association with several other listed buildings (listed in Appendix 9.2) 3km northwest of the proposed wind farm. The Castle reputedly dates to around 1050 and was restored between 1950 and 2000 by a private owner. Today the castle is still privately owned but is open to the public at certain times of the year, for a small admission charge. There are predicted theoretical views of all four turbines from the Castle's location, based on the ZTV. However, a site visit recorded that views to and from the Castle are largely screened by surrounding, established woodland (part of the designed landscape). The main access road leading to the Castle (from the northeast) is flanked by dense woodland, and the development would not form part of the back drop to the castle along that approach. The principal elevations face away from the proposed development - the front elevation of the Castle faces due north and the rear elevation due south. The wind farm would not,

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therefore, appear in direct line of sight in any principal views. Views south eastwards from the house towards the proposed wind farm are screened by woodland. A low magnitude impact on the setting of Dalgettie Castle is predicted, resulting in an effect of minor significance.

- 5.15 Hatton Castle (16431), a Category A listed building set within a non--inventory designed landscape and associated with additional Listed Buildings (listed in Appendix 9.2), lies 2.8km to the SW of the proposed development. Original parts of the Castle date to the 15th century, but the property was extensively modified in the early 19th century. The Castle is currently privately owned, but is available for hire for private functions. The front elevation of the house (and principal facade) faces WNW over open lawns towards woodland; views from the rear elevation are constrained by woodland that bounds the rear lawns. The ZTV indicates that all four turbines would theoretically be visible from the Castle, but this does not take into account the screening provided by woodland that surrounds the house. The approach road from the principal gateway runs from the WSW and winds through woodland and open fields, finally approaching the house from the south. The turbine tips may be visible above the trees on the approach but they would not appear directly behind the house. A low magnitude impact on the setting of Hatton Castle is predicted, resulting in an effect of minor significance.
- 5.16 The closest listed building to the proposed wind farm is the 17th century Idoch Castle Dovecot (16430), a Category B Listed Building. There are predicted views of all four turbines from this location, which is 1km northwest of the proposed turbines. The dovecot is of cylindrical form, of red sandstone rubble and is roofless. It is located within a mix of 19th century farm buildings and modern 20th century barns at Little Idoch. A group of established trees surrounds the buildings, further screening the receptor from the development. A medium magnitude impact on the setting of the dovecot is predicted, due in the main to the close proximity of the development to its farmyard setting. The resulting effect would be of minor significance.
- 5.17 No significant effects are predicted on any of the external receptors identified by this study.

Mitigation Strategy

- 5.18 In accordance with guidance contained in SPP 23 and PAN 42, the preferred option for mitigation is preservation of important remains *in situ* where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and offer various options for recording and ensuring that, where practical, upstanding sites and features are preserved intact in order to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.
- 5.19 The layout of the wind farm and the positioning of the turbines and access tracks have been designed to develop the best layout within the context of all environmental and technical constraints. The layout shown on Figure 9.1 therefore embeds mitigation into the siting of the turbines and ancillary development to avoid archaeological constraints wherever possible.

Construction phase

- 5.20 A programme of archaeological mitigation works would be carried out to offset the predicted adverse impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resources, present within the proposed development. All mitigation proposals would be agreed in advance with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service by way of planning condition, presented for approval by the planning authority in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and carried out prior to and during the construction of the development. The WSI would include the following elements:

Preservation in situ / fencing off

- 5.21 The proposed site access track would use the existing farm track between the public road at Balquhindachy and its present termination, just to the north of the site of a former small building (Site 6). The track would be upgraded over this length and sites 5 and 6 would be avoided by upgrading works. The sites will be marked on the ground prior to construction works commencing to signal their presence and ensure avoidance. There are no upstanding remains of sites 5 and 6.

Watching briefs and excavations

- 5.22 The WSI may include requirements such as an archaeological field evaluation, to be conducted before the commencement of construction works on site and/or a watching brief on ground breaking works associated with the development. Any requirement for such evaluation works and watching briefs will be discussed and agreed in advance with Aberdeenshire Council's Archaeology Service.

Construction guidelines

- 5.24 Written guidelines would be issued for all construction workers, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known archaeological sites. That document will contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional archaeological support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts etc) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

Operational phase

- 5.25 There are no significant effects on the setting of cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, due to the measures implemented in the design phase of the proposed development.
- 5.26 No mitigation measures are necessary or practical to avoid or reduce the indirect visual impacts on the settings of key external receptors.

Decommissioning phase

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5.27 No significant effects are predicted during the decommissioning of the wind farm, presuming that the same road infrastructure is used for the dismantling and removal of the built features associated with the proposed development.

conflict with national and local planning policy with regard to the protection of cultural heritage interests.

Residual Effects

5.28 No significant direct effects are predicted on any of the sites identified by this study. The possibility that additional, buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological interest survive within the proposed development is considered to be low. Mitigation measures have been set out to preserve sites *in situ* where practicable and to offset the predicted direct effects through an appropriate watching brief strategy to be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

5.29 Taking account of the proposed mitigation the residual effect on the cultural heritage resource within the proposed development site would be not significant.

5.30 Forty-seven key receptors within the wider landscape are predicted by the ZTV to have views of the proposed turbines. None of these predicted indirect, visual effects is considered to be significant. The effects on the external receptors would ultimately be temporary in duration (lasting for the predicted operational lifetime of the wind farm) and would be removed by the decommissioning and dismantlement of the turbines. The residual effect on the settings of nearby cultural heritage sites would therefore be not significant.

6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 The embedded mitigation resulting from the design of the wind farm layout has resulted in the preservation *in situ* of the known sites of cultural heritage interest within the proposed development area. There is, however, a predicted direct effect on one historic track (10) of lesser cultural heritage importance. The effect would be not significant.

6.2 It is possible that there will be residual impacts on previously undiscovered sites and features that might be discovered during any watching brief that may be required. In line with the requirement of SPP 23 and PAN 42, any archaeological remains that are identified will either be preserved *in situ* or investigated and recorded to an appropriate standard agreed with Aberdeenshire Council's Archaeology Service, leading to the accrual of archaeological information and preservation by record. Taking into account the known baseline and the archaeological mitigation, the residual effect on the archaeological resource is likely to be negligible and therefore not significant.

6.3 For external receptors (Appendix 9.2) the predicted effects are all not significant; therefore no mitigation is required. Residual effects on external receptors would be the same as predicted effects. These will be temporary and reversible, lasting for the lifetime of the wind farm.

6.4 There are no significant effects predicted as a result of the proposed development on any features of cultural heritage interest in the study area and its surroundings, after the application of appropriate mitigation. The proposed development would not therefore

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7 REFERENCES

Cartographic Sources

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Ordnance Survey 1874 *Aberdeenshire* sheet XX six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1902 *Aberdeenshire* sheet XIX NE six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1902 *Aberdeenshire* sheet XX NW six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1903 *Aberdeenshire* sheet X.1 S.E six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1928 *Aberdeenshire* sheet XI SE six inch to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1928 *Aberdeenshire* sheet XIX NE six inch to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1959 National Grid (provisional edition) Sheet NJ74NE six inch to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1970 National Grid Sheet NJ74NE 1:10000

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Scottish Government (2008); *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 23: Planning and the Historic Environment*. Scottish Government, Edinburgh.

Scottish Executive (1994); *Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42: The Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures*. Scottish Executive, Edinburgh.

North East Scotland Together – Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016

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Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
CPE/Scot/UK224	3047-3051	27/06/47	16,400
540/RAF/1418	F21: 0272-0277	27/09/54	16,666
OS/65/045	107-108 125-127 180-180	22/04/65	7,500
60788	224-225	06/05/88	1:24,000

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Appendix 9.1 – Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

Site No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	NMRS No / SMR No	Source	Site description	Site Importance / Sensitivity	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
1	Pond and sluice	37650	84886		Maps; Field survey	A pond and a sluice are depicted, adjacent to a track leading to 'Burnside of Idoch' Farm, on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928 and 1959 Edition maps. Field survey recorded a depression in the ground that may relate to the pond in the area depicted on cartographic sources. The area was covered by dense vegetation which may be obscuring any surviving remains of the sluice.	Lesser / Negligible	None	None	None
2	'Burnside of Idoch' / Farmstead, Mill and lade	37718	84868	NJ74NE 35 / NJ74NE0020	NMRS; SMR; Maps; Aerial photographs; Field survey	The NMRS and SMR records that a farmstead, lade and a mill are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1873) map. A mill pond and a sluice are depicted, immediately SE of 'Burnside of Idoch' Farm on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928 and 1959 Edition maps, but not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1970 Edition map. The farmstead is visible on the 1947, 1954 and 1965 aerial photographs but the pond and sluice are not. Field survey recorded that the farmstead still survives as a working farm but is now surrounded by modern sheds and barns. There are no surviving remains of the sluice or pond, the location of which is now occupied by modern sheep pens. The mill also appears to have been destroyed.	Local / Low	None	None	None
3	'Wester Hare Moss' / Farmstead	37783	84906		Maps; Field survey	A U-shaped steading, comprising of two buildings, a small enclosure and a well, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873 and 1902 Edition maps, annotated as 'Wester Hare Moss'. The farmstead is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1928 edition map. Field survey recorded that there are no upstanding remains of this steading at the location depicted on cartographic sources. The site of 'Wester Hare Moss' is now within an arable field.	Unknown (Local / Low)	None	None	None
4	'Upper Burnside' / Farmstead	37776	84846	NJ74NE0015	SMR; Maps; Aerial photographs; Field survey	The SMR records the remains of a ruined farmstead at this location. A rectangular building, with a small attached enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1902, 1928, 1958 and 1970 Edition maps. The farmstead is visible on the 1947, the 1954 and the 1965 aerial photograph. Field survey recorded the remains of two, stone built, conjoined buildings (together measuring 11m x 5m) on a south facing hill. The main building, presumably originally a house, has both the east and west gables intact and is still roofed. There is an entrance on the south elevation and there are two small windows on both the north and south elevations. Two small attic windows survive in the roof. Ashlar blocks are present around the doorway, windows and at corners of the building. The east gable is coated in a grey harl, and there is evidence (visible in the elevation) of a former lean-to (now demolished). The second building is less well preserved (roofless with	Local / Low	None	None	None

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Site No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	NMRS No / SMR No	Source	Site description	Site Importance / Sensitivity	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
						walls surviving to a height of 1m) and now overgrown with dense vegetation. The original height of the second building is seen in the west gable of the main house, indicating that it was lower than the main house and suggesting that it was possibly a barn or stock building.				
5	Building	37797	84857		Maps; Field survey	A rectangular roofed building, with attached enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873 and 1902 Edition map. The 1902 Edition depicted a small square building in the corner of the enclosure. The buildings and enclosure are not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1928 Edition map. Field survey recorded that there are no upstanding remains of the building and the area is now a small patch of woodland, the limits of which may correspond with the original enclosure.	Unknown (Lesser / Negligible)	Uncertain (Direct)	Unknown (Negligible)	Unknown (Negligible)
6	Building	37808	84865		Maps; Aerial photographs; Field survey	A rectangular roofed building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928 and 1959 Edition maps. The building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1970 Edition map. The building is visible on the 1947, 1954 but has disappeared by the 1965 aerial photograph. Field survey recorded that there are no upstanding remains of the building, the location of which is now pasture field.	Unknown (Lesser / Negligible)	Uncertain (Direct)	Unknown (Low)	Unknown (Negligible)
7	'Scotsbrae' / Farmstead	37835	84846	NJ74NE0016	SMR; Maps; Aerial photographs; Field survey	The SMR records the remains of a ruined farmstead at this location. A building is depicted but not named at this approximate location on Thomson's 1826 map and Robertson's 1822 map. Annotated as 'Scotsbrae', an L-shaped range and three smaller buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928, 1959 Edition maps. A small enclosure or garden plot is depicted to the south. The farmstead is depicted on the 1947, the 1954 and the 1965 aerial photograph. Field survey recorded that there are now no upstanding remains of the farmstead, the location of which is now a small woodland. Two stone lintels were found on the ground at 378364 848502. The landowner said that the farmstead was destroyed in 1979.	Unknown (Local / Low)	None	None	None
8	'Backhill' / Farmstead	37876	84859	NJ74NE0017	SMR; Maps; Aerial photograph; Field survey	The SMR records the remains of a ruined farmstead at this location. A roofed building, annotated 'Backhill', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928, 1959 and 1970 Edition maps. The farmstead is L-shaped with two ancillary buildings. The farmstead is visible on the 1947, 1954 and 1965 aerial photographs. The remains of a rectangular building, measuring 13m by 6m with grassed over walls 0.1m high, were recorded by field survey.	Unknown (Local / Low)	None	None	None
9	Track				Maps Aerial	A track running between the farmsteads of 'Burnside of Idoch' (2) and 'Haremoos' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928, 1959	Lesser / Negligible	None	None	None

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Site No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	NMRS No / SMR No	Source	Site description	Site Importance / Sensitivity	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
					photographs; Field survey	and 1970 Edition maps. The track is visible on the 1947, 1954 and 1965 aerial photographs. Field survey recorded that a gravel based farm track (4m wide) is still in use between the two farmsteads.				
10	Track	37741 to 37898	84849 to 84875		Maps Aerial photographs; Field survey	A track running from 'Burnside of Idoc' farmstead (2), to 'Scotsbrae' (7) and 'Backhill' (8) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1873, 1902, 1928, 1959 and 1970 Edition maps. The track is visible on the 1947, 1954 and 1965 aerial photographs. Field survey recorded that a gravel based farm access track 4m wide is still in use leading to pasture fields. No remains survive of the section of track that previously linked the now destroyed farmsteads (3 , 7 and 8).	Lesser / Negligible	Direct	Low	Negligible
11	Cistern				Maps; Field survey	A cistern is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1902, 1928 Edition maps but is not shown on the 1959 map. It reappears on the 1970 edition map. Field survey did not locate the cistern, the mapped location of which is within a pasture field.	Unknown (Lesser / Negligible)	None	None	None
12	Track				Maps Aerial photographs; Field survey	A track is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1872 Edition map, connecting two other tracks (9 and 10) and running through the farmstead of 'Wester Hare Moss' (3). The track is not shown on the 1902 edition map. The track is visible on the 1947 aerial photograph not on later photographs. Field survey record that this track no longer exists.	Lesser / Negligible	None	None	None
13	'The Cottages' / Building				Maps; Aerial photographs; Field survey	A building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1928 Edition map and is also depicted on subsequent Ordnance Survey Editions maps. A building is visible on the 1947, 1954 and 1965 aerial photographs. Field survey recorded a roofed building, 10m long by 5m wide, divided into two small cottages. Within the south elevation are two doorways and two windows. Ashlar blocks are present around the doorways, windows and at the corners of the building. The roof is still intact, with small attic windows and with two chimneys - one on each gable.	Local / Low	None	None	None

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Appendix 9.2 External receptors within 10km of the proposed development

Site No	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	No of Turbines visible	Distance to the turbine (km)	Effect type	Sensitivity of receptor (table x. 1)	Contribution of setting (table x. 4)	Sensitivity of setting (table x. 5)	Magnitude of Impact (table x. 6)	Significance of Effect (table x. 7)
16	Corrydown, stone circle 150m NE of	370600	844400	Scheduled Monument	National	2	8.344	Indirect	High	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
5782	Boat of Muiresk, circular enclosure 200m N of	370700	850200	Scheduled Monument	National	2	7.317	None	High	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
13603	Forglen House	369887	851856	Category A Listed	National	4	8.56	None	High	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
16421	Delgatie Castle	375445	850532	Category A Listed	National	4	3.024	Indirect	High	High	High	Low	Minor
16431	Hatton Castle	375713	846976	Category A Listed	National	4	2.779	Indirect	High	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
42163	Turriff, Saint Congan's Church	372231	849831	Category A Listed	National	4	5.739	None	High	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
3019	Aucherless Parish Church, Churchyard and Mausoleum	371374	841592	Category B Listed	Regional	4	9.636	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
3045	Auchterless, Old Parish Church	371371	841632	Category B Listed	Regional	4	9.609	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
12873	Forglen Manse	369651	850003	Category B Listed	Regional	4	8.302	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
12875	Forglen, Old Parish Church and Graveyard	369700	849920	Category B Listed	Regional	4	8.242	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
13597	Forglen House, Coachhouse and Stables	370011	851610	Category B Listed	Regional	2	8.357	None	Medium	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13599	Forglen House, Dovecot	369642	851695	Category B Listed	Regional	4	8.732	None	Medium	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13600	Forglen House, Eastside Lodge	370921	850166	Category B Listed	Regional	4	7.085	None	Medium	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13602	Mains of Forglen	369540	851735	Category B Listed	Regional	4	8.841	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
13606	Forglen House, Mausoleum	369851	851085	Category B Listed	Regional	4	8.344	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
13608	Forglen House, North Lodge, Gate piers and Quadrant walls	369904	852503	Category B Listed	Regional	2	8.801	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16107	Monquhitter Manse	380112	850465	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.045	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16108	Millfield House	381246	852162	Category B Listed	Regional	4	4.065	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16110	Auchry House, Dovecot	380372	851167	Category	Regional	4	2.744	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible

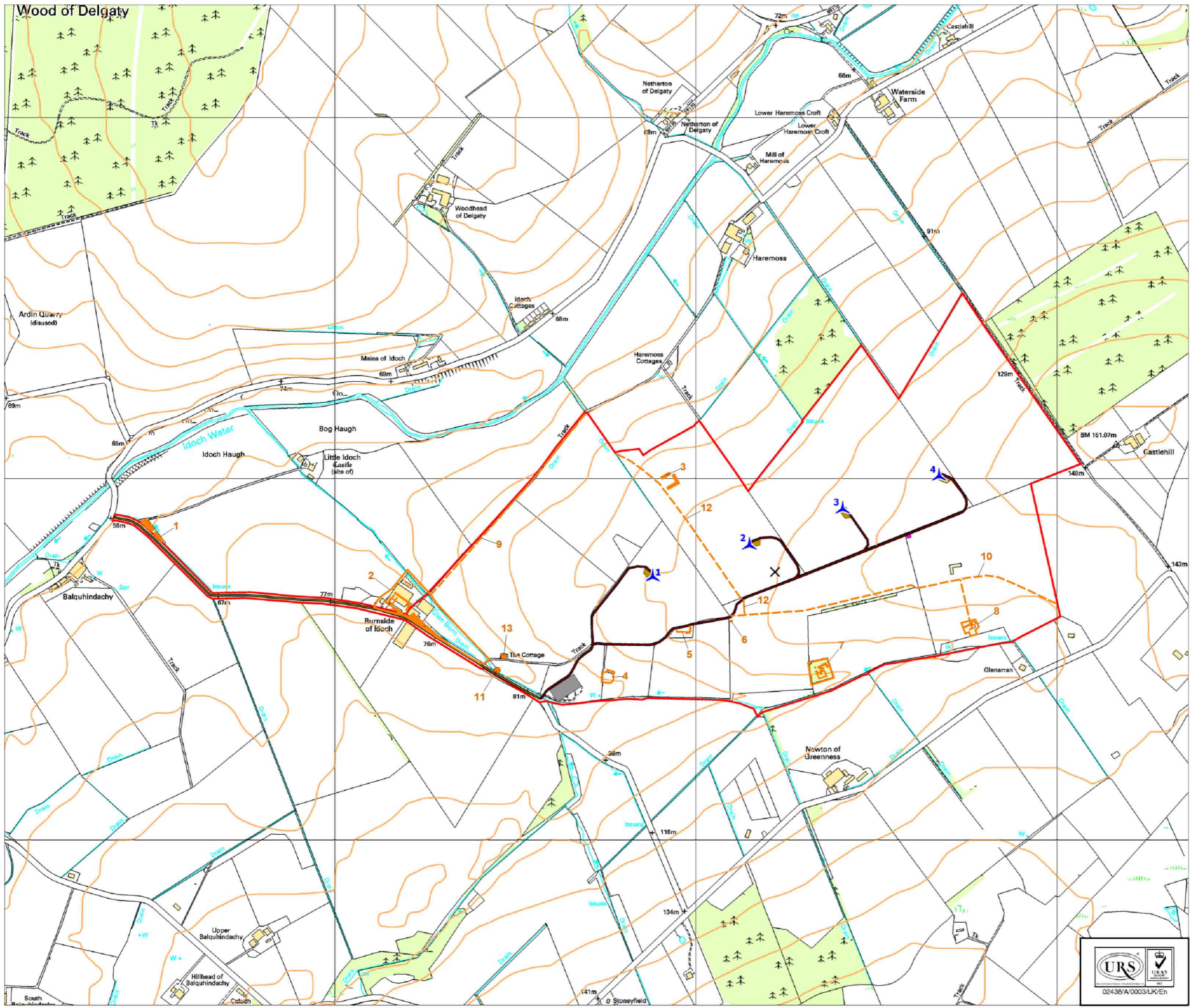
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Site No	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	No of Turbines visible	Distance to the turbine (km)	Effect type	Sensitivity of receptor (table x. 1)	Contribution of setting (table x. 4)	Sensitivity of setting (table x. 5)	Magnitude of Impact (table x. 6)	Significance of Effect (table x. 7)
				B Listed									
16111	Auchry Lodge	379702	850781	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.049	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16122	Cuminestown, Monquhitter Parish Church	380238	850523	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.175	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16123	Monauhitter Churchyard, William Cumine of Auchry Monument	380200	850500	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.132	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16156	Hill of Culsh, Dingwall Fordyce Monument	388109	848299	Category B Listed	Regional	4	9.433	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16397	Hatton Castle, Sundial	375782	846977	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.725	None	Medium	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16401	Hatton Castle, Home Farm	375720	846641	Category B Listed	Regional	4	2.996	Indirect	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16402	Hatton Castle, North Lodge	374642	847439	Category B Listed	Regional	4	3.475	Indirect	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16413	Muireisk House	370353	849662	Category B Listed	Regional	4	7.562	None	Medium	Negligible	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16424	Delgatie Castle, Home Farm	375162	850685	Category B Listed	Regional	4	3.342	Indirect	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16428	Delgatie Castle, Greengate Lodge	373272	850397	Category B Listed	Regional	4	4.888	Indirect	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16429	Delgatie Castle, Birchwood	374822	850995	Category B Listed	Regional	4	3.799	Indirect	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
16430	Idoch Castle, Dovecot	376885	849063	Category B Listed	Regional	4	1.047	Indirect	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Minor
42162	Turriff, St Ninian's Church	372343	850099	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.688	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42164	Turriff, Saint Congan's Church, Burial ground and gateway	372230	849820	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.738	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42167	Turriff, Castle Street, Market Cross	372302	849802	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.664	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42171	Turriff, 57, 59 High Street	372346	849819	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.624	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42176	Turriff, 46 High Street, The Lodging and adjoining Shop	372328	849777	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.634	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42178	Turriff, 3 Manse Terrace	372298	849957	Category B Listed	Regional	4	5.699	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
42180	Turriff, Fife Street, Panton House	372597	849967	Category	Regional	4	5.411	None	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible

CHAPTER 9: Cultural Heritage

Site No	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	No of Turbines visible	Distance to the turbine (km)	Effect type	Sensitivity of receptor (table x. 1)	Contribution of setting (table x. 4)	Sensitivity of setting (table x. 5)	Magnitude of Impact (table x. 6)	Significance of Effect (table x. 7)
				B Listed									
16106	Monquhitter Churchyard	380309	850526	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	2.229	None	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Negligible
16112	Everton of Auchry, Farmhouse.	379689	851927	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	3.09	None	Low	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16398	Hatton Castle Coach House	375629	846877	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	2.906	Indirect	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Negligible
16399	Hatton Castle Estate Houses	375601	846833	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	2.956	Indirect	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Negligible
16400	Hatton Castle garden walls within Policies	375779	846959	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	2.739	Indirect	Low	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16403	Hatton, Mausoleum	374838	847234	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	3.379	None	Low	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16404	Old Toll House Darra Lodge	374476	847091	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	3.766	None	Low	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16426	Delgatie Castle, garden walls	375217	850855	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	3.401	Indirect	Low	Low	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
19777	Old Hall Buildings, Garmond.	380677	852210	Category C(S) Listed	Local	4	3.774	None	Low	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible







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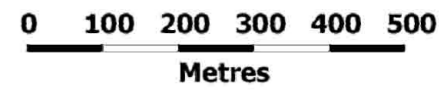
Burnside of Idoch Wind Farm



Key

-  Site boundary
-  Turbine location
-  New access track
-  Existing track to be upgraded
-  Proposed control building
-  Met mast
-  Laydown area
-  Crane hardstanding
-  Cultural Heritage Site

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Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3



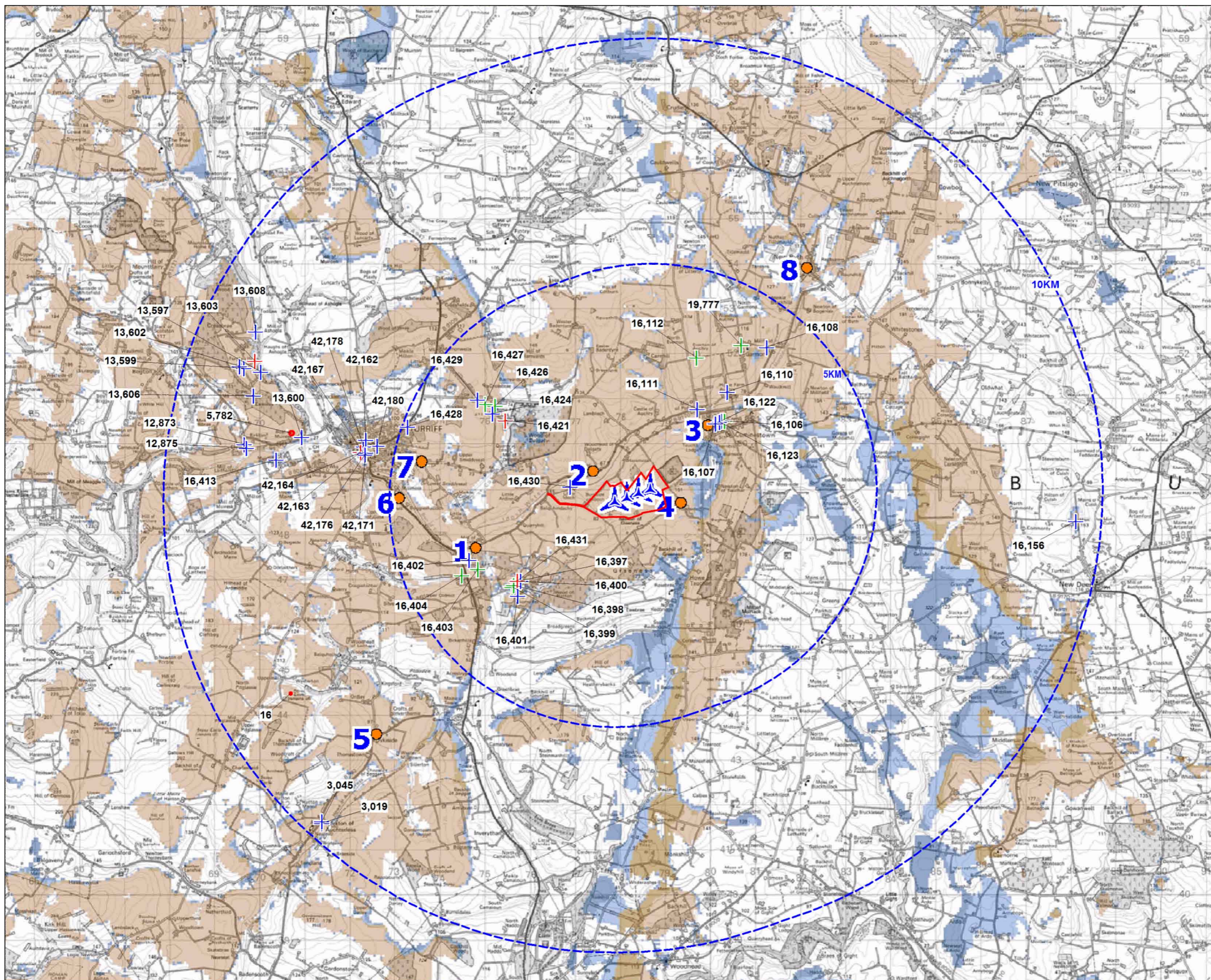
Proposed Site Layout



Drawn by : TH
 Checked by : KG
 Approved by : KG

26 / 11 / 2009
 3021_SL_023e
 TL 01e

- Key:
- Development Site Boundary
 - Study Buffers
 - ▲ Wind Turbines
 - Listed Building**
 - + Category A (4)
 - + Category B (32)
 - + Category C(s) (9)
 - Scheduled Monuments (2)
 - Viewpoints



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Fig. No: X.2 Revision: A

Title:
**Cultural Heritage:
 External Receptors**

Project:
Burnside of Idoch Wind Farm

Scale:
1:80,000

Client:
Atmos Consulting Ltd