

## **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](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Mhairi Hastie BSc, MSc, MIFA, FSA Scot
Illustrator	
Editor	
Commissioned by	Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd
Date issued	June 2011
Version	
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-74133
Planning Application No.	
Grid Ref	NJ 821 595

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

**Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm, near New Pitsligo,  
Aberdeenshire**

**Cultural Heritage Assessment**

## 9 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) evaluates the effects of the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm ("the Development") on the cultural heritage resource. The assessment has been carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) using information provided by Historic Scotland and by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeological Service (ACAS).

Cultural heritage resources include:

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

Those relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological features, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas and Gardens and Designed landscapes.

The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline through desk-based assessment and walk-over reconnaissance field survey;
- Consider the Development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential; and
- Assess the potential and predicted effects of the Development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines.

Figure 9.1 depicts the Development and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study, within the site boundary. Technical Appendix A9.1 (TA A9.1) provides a gazetteer of these sites and features and an indication of the relative importance of each. The study area for the assessment covered the area enclosed by the red line boundary as presented at the scoping stage; that area has since been reduced, to that now proposed.

Figure 9.2 shows the Development 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 Development that have a predicted view of the turbines. Technical Appendix A9.2 (TA A9.2) contains a list of key receptors that have theoretical views of turbines, based on the zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV), and provides a summary of the predicted indirect visual effects, on a site by site basis.

Figure 9.3 shows wirelines from key cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

### 9.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IfA 2010)<sup>1</sup> and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2009)<sup>2</sup>. The principal methods employed are archival and documentary research, consultation with interested parties, and reconnaissance field survey. At this point in the application process no further archaeological evaluation of those parts of the site study area that would be directly affected by the proposed construction works has been undertaken. The developer is, however, committed to carry out reasonable and proportionate archaeological evaluation and mitigation works at the appropriate time and following detailed discussion with the Planning Authority (see Section 9.5).

Regional and local planning policy is detailed in Chapter 4: Planning Policy of this ES.

---

<sup>1</sup> IfA 2010 Code of Conduct

<sup>2</sup> IfA 2009 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

## 9.2.1 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, and is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)<sup>3</sup> 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:

- That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations;
- To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment; and
- 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)<sup>4</sup>.

Sites with statutory designations include:

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

Sites with non-statutory designations include:

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

Historic Scotland's guidance document - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2010)<sup>5</sup> sets out the principles that apply to developments affecting the setting of historic assets or places including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, inventory parks/gardens/designed landscapes, World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, and designated wrecks. Setting, in this context, refers to the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated and often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape.

### 9.2.1.1 Sites with Statutory Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979<sup>6</sup> (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The 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 form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures

---

<sup>3</sup> Historic Scotland (2009) Scottish Historic Environment Policy. Edinburgh

<sup>4</sup> The Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy. Edinburgh

<sup>5</sup> Historic Scotland (2010) Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting

<sup>6</sup> HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. (reprinted 1996) HMSO London

relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in the SHEP, SPP and in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42: Archaeology<sup>7</sup>.

#### Listed Buildings

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>8</sup> (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 or preserving of Listed Buildings and their settings, and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

#### Conservation Areas

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Scotland Act 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated by local authorities 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 of Conservation Areas. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

#### Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the effect of a proposed development on a designated garden or designed landscape listed in 'An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland'<sup>9</sup> (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 (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008<sup>10</sup>, planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory. Further details are published in SHEP and SPP.

### **9.2.12 Sites with Non-Statutory Designations**

#### Other Historic Environment Interests

There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, 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 SPP and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources. SPP 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 resources in situ, where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

### **9.2.13 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance**

This is outlined in Chapter 4: Planning Policy of this ES.

---

7 The Scottish Office (1994) Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42: Archaeology. Edinburgh

8 HM Government (1997) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. HMSO London

<sup>9</sup> An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland'

<sup>10</sup> HM Government (2008) Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008

## 9.3 METHODOLOGY

### 9.3.1 Consultations

A Scoping Report was issued in November 2009 providing details on the key issues anticipated and outlining proposed methodologies for the various technical assessments.. A summary of the responses relevant to cultural heritage issues is outlined in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Consultation Responses**

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Issues Raised</b>	<b>Response</b>
Historic Scotland (December 2009) Scoping Opinion	Agreed that the scheduled monuments - Strath Howe fort (5956), Glenhouses hut circle (5946) and Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp (11335) and Craigston Castle and Duff House Gardens and Designed Landscapes should be assessed for impacts on their settings (as set out in Scoping Report - November 2009, Section 8).	Strath Howe fort, Glenhouses hut circle and Windyheads Hill Gee station and camp, and Craigston Castle GDL all included in assessment. Duff House GDL is over 14 km distant and would have theoretical visibility of only two turbine tips (there is no potential for a significant impact on the setting of the site, therefore, it is not included in the further assessment).
	Requested that Blackhills hut circle (11213), Litterty Hill Cairn (5932) and Cummerton Cairn (5933) also be assessed for impacts on their settings.	Sites included in assessment.
	Commented that the use of a distance buffer around the proposed development as a limit to the search area for sites where potential impacts on setting may occur was not recommended. Instead the ZTV should be used as the basis for identifying the scope for impacts.	Those specific sites that have been identified by HS as requiring assessment are all included within a 10km radius of the site. Those that were set out in the scoping report (with the exception of Duff House GDL) also all lie within 10km. Therefore, for the identification of potentially significant effects the assessment has been restricted to a 10km of the site.
	Advised that it was considered unlikely that the level of impact on the site or setting of historic environment assets of national importance in the vicinity would be of such significance as to warrant an objection from HS to the proposal.	
Aberdeenshire Council (December 2009) Pre-	Advised that as the site is dominant in the landscape it	Effects on the settings of sites and monuments in the

Application Meeting	<p>could have an impact on archaeological monuments.</p> <p>Also noted that the chosen site is an area of peaty land with the potential for buried remains.</p> <p>Required that a full archaeological assessment be carried out prior to any works taking place.</p>	<p>wider landscape included in assessment.</p> <p>Presence of peat on site recognised.</p>
---------------------	---	--

### 9.3.2 Desk Based Assessment

Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the Development site study area (defined by red line boundary as it was proposed at the scoping stage) was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), and from the Aberdeenshire Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Ordnance Survey maps and other historic maps held by 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. The National Archives of Scotland map collection database was searched for any archive maps pertaining to the Development site.

An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). Sorties dating from 1946 were examined.

Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information.

The online Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland<sup>11</sup> (HLAMap) was consulted for information on the historic land-use character of the Development site.

The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database<sup>12</sup> (SPAD), which records the distribution of known sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on palaeoenvironmental data within or adjacent to the Development site.

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

### 9.3.3 Reconnaissance Field Survey

A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken of the Development site study area (see definition above - 9.3.2) on the 26th August 2008 in order to:

- Assess the information previously obtained through the desk-based assessment;
- Identify the extent and condition of any visible archaeological sites or features in proximity to proposed turbine locations; and
- Assess the topography and geomorphology of the Development site for its potential to contain buried remains of other archaeological sites and features.

### 9.3.4 Sensitivity of Receptors and Nature of Potential Effects

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 assessment of sensitivity of archaeological and heritage assets reflects the relative weight which statute and policy attach to them, principally as published in SPP and SHEP.

<sup>11</sup> <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA>

<sup>12</sup> Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) (<http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/spad>). University of Edinburgh

Table 9.2 summarises the relative sensitivity of all cultural heritage resources, not all of which are relevant to this assessment.

**Table 9.2 Definitions of Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Resources**

<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Definition / Criteria</b>
<b>High</b>	Sites of national or international importance, including: World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling Undesignated archaeological sites and areas of likely national importance identified in Historic Environment Records (HER) / or Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) Category A Listed Buildings Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites) Outstanding Conservation Areas Designated Wreck Sites
<b>Medium</b>	Sites of regional importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance Archaeologically Sensitive Areas Category B listed buildings Conservation Areas
<b>Low</b>	Sites of local Importance, including: Archaeological sites of local importance Category C(S) listed buildings Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
<b>Negligible</b>	Sites of little or no importance, including: Sites of former archaeological features Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature

The potential types of effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests are assessed in the following categories:

- None: where no effect is predicted;
- Direct: where there would be a physical effect on a site caused by the Development;
- Indirect: where the setting of a site may be affected; and
- Uncertain: where there is a risk that the works may impinge on a site, for example where it is not clear where the location or boundaries of a site lie or where the baseline condition of a site cannot be established satisfactorily.

Magnitude of effect is assessed in the categories high, medium, low and imperceptible as described in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3 Definitions of Magnitude of Effects**

<b>Level of magnitude</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>High</b>	Major effect fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character or setting.
<b>Medium</b>	Moderate impact changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not fundamentally, leading to partial alteration of character or setting.
<b>Low</b>	Minor detectable impact which does not alter the baseline condition of the receptor materially.
<b>Imperceptible</b>	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

The assessment of significance of effects both direct, (e.g. disturbance caused by construction operations) or secondary/ indirect, (e.g. effects on setting) takes into account

the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect. Where a physical effect on a feature is predicted, the assessment of effect contains a summary statement of cultural significance.

Table 9.4 combines the criteria from Tables 9.2 and 9.3 to provide a matrix for the assessment of whether or not an effect is considered to be significant.

**Table 9.4 Matrix for Assessing Significance of Effect**

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

Moderate and major effects are considered to be significant in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2011<sup>13</sup>.

All Scheduled Monuments, Category A, B and C(S) Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Conservation Areas within a 10 km radius of the Development have been assessed against the blade tip zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) map prepared by the Landscape and Visual Assessment consultants (LVIA; Chapter 5). As Historic Scotland advised that it was unlikely that the level of impact on setting of historic environment assets of national importance in the vicinity would be of significance (in EIA terms) it is considered that beyond 10km the impact on the setting of any heritage assets would be not significant. Therefore sites beyond 10km have been excluded from detailed assessment.

## 9.4 BASELINE CONDITIONS AND ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANCE

### 9.4.1 General

Six sites (2 - 7) of cultural heritage interest have been identified within the Development site (defined by the redline boundary shown on Figure 9.1). The locations and extents of these are shown on Figure 9.1 and TA A9.1 provides gazetteer information on their character and baseline condition. One other site, a find-spot of flint and stone objects (1) is recorded as lying in the northern part of the study area (based on the site boundary at the scoping stage), but this area now lies outwith the Development boundary and is excluded from further discussion.

Numbers in brackets, in the following text, refer to site numbers provided on Figure 9.1 and listed in Appendix 9.1

There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Development site and no part of the Development would lie within a Conservation Area or Garden/Designed Landscape.

Examination of historical maps identified an old road or trackway (7). Examination of aerial photographs provided additional information on this feature.

Field survey recorded the baseline character and condition of the sites identified through the desk-based assessment, and identified five additional sites (2-6).

The Historic Landscape Assessment Map records that the Development site consists of late 20th century and modern managed moorland, with small amounts of peat cutting at the northeast end. The Development site is surrounded by 20th century drained rough grazing and 18th-19th century rectilinear fields.

Consultation of the Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) identified a record for lowland raised mire at Moss of Fishrie (Lindsay and Immirizi 1996<sup>14</sup>). Centred on NJ 826

<sup>13</sup> Scottish government 2011 Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2011



592 this raised mire covers a large part of the Development site (see peat depth contour plan – Technical Appendix A8.2 of Chapter 8: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Ground Conditions; Drawing No J1062/004A). The moss, which is close to Tore of Troup, an area of recorded prehistoric activity and settlement, may contain palaeoenvironmental data that would advance understanding of these sites within their contemporary environment. However, the former mire is now heather moorland which is cut through by several large 20th century drainage ditches and is periodically burnt for land management purposes. This management activity may have significantly degraded the value of the resource for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction and the archaeological potential of that portion of the former raised mire that lies within the development site is assessed as being moderate to low.

## **9.4.2 Character of Cultural Heritage Resources**

### **9.4.2.1 Prehistoric find-spots**

The NMRS records that a number of flint and stone artefacts (1), consisting of a flint arrowhead, a chert flake and fabricator, and a stone spindle whorl, were uncovered at Moss of Fishrie during drainage works carried out in 1977 (DES 1977). The artefacts are potentially of Neolithic date. The artefacts are no longer in situ and the find-spot is of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

### **9.4.2.2 Post-medieval agricultural features**

A short section of possible turf bank (5) and a cluster of clearance cairns (6) lie immediately to the east of a modern post and wire fence that now defines the extent of improved pasture fields at Middlehill. The short section of turf bank (5) may be the remains of an earlier field boundary defining the same improved ground. This improved area is shown as moorland on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874) and the fields did not exist at that time; they are therefore later (personal recollection of the local gamekeeper is that the crofts were set out in the early 20th century). The cairns (6) are spread out in a line that aligns with the eastern edge of the improved pasture fields and it is likely that they were constructed during the clearance of these fields. The turf bank and clearance cairns are judged to be of local importance. A further isolated clearance cairn or stone pile (2) is most probably of recent date and judged to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

A short section of track or hollow-way (3) lies immediately north of a conifer plantation at Little Blyth. This may be a surviving part of a track that is shown running parallel with the Den of Fathie on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874), and lying outside the field survey area. The remains of this track are judged to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

### **9.4.2.3 20th century grouse management features**

Field survey found and recorded eight turf-built grouse butts (4) extending in a line running parallel with the modern track at Moss of Fishrie. The grouse butts are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps and are likely to be fairly modern features. They are judged to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

### **9.4.2.4 Miscellaneous features**

A curvilinear track or road (7), running from Middlehill across Hill of Fishrie and terminating at the old parish boundary between the former parishes of King Edward and Aberdour, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874). The road was found during the field survey and survives and as a broad heathery terrace, 5m wide, bounded by two large banks and ditches. The track is unusually wide for a simple farm access track. It may have been initially constructed prior to settlement or land improvement works in the area during

---

14 Lindsay RA & Immirzi CP (1996) 'An Inventory of Lowland Raised Bogs in Great Britain'. Scottish Natural Heritage Research, Survey and Monitoring Report, 78

the late-19th century which was never carried out. The track is judged to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

#### **9.4.25 Historic Landscape Character**

The Development site is situated on a southwest-facing slope to the east of the village of Overbrae at between 170 and 210 AOD, in a landscape of rough heather moorland. The area is recorded as moorland on historical maps from the 18th century onwards (earliest being Roy's map (1747-55)) and there is no evidence to suggest that the area has ever been enclosed or cultivated. A find-spot of early Neolithic tools within the Development site (1) is indicative of prehistoric activity.

Prehistoric and early historic settlement remains have been recorded and continue to survive in the wider area, particularly to the north in an area of relatively undisturbed moorland and steep-sided wooded dens known as the Tore of Troup (a SSSI).

Evidence from historical maps shows a settled landscape from at least the 18th century, and many of the present farmsteads in the area have origins in the late-medieval/post-medieval period. In addition, there are substantial remains of a post-medieval farmstead immediately outside the southern boundary of the Development site, at Little Blyth. Field survey also found a number of relict post-medieval features, including clearance cairns, old field banks and tracks, associated with the post-improvement agricultural activity that has been carried out on the edge of the settlements that surround the moorland at Hill of Fishrie.

Records of old peat cutting, in the north end of the study area, (HLA Map) suggest that the natural reserves of the former mire and current moorland were being exploited during the post-medieval period. The current land-use is sympathetic to the continuing survival of both the historical character of the landscape and the physical features that survive within it.

#### **9.4.26 Assessment of Archaeological Potential of the Proposed Development as a Whole**

Today the Development site consists of open heather moorland which has been largely undeveloped.

The discovery of prehistoric lithic and stone tools (1), of possible Neolithic date, is indicative of early prehistoric activity in the area. A further prehistoric artefact find (a flint arrowhead - NJ86NW 3) is reported from Hill of Blyth, approximately 1.5 km to the southwest of the Development.

The Development site lies immediately south of the Tore of Troup, an area of lowland moor which contains the remains of numerous prehistoric settlements, the closest being a promontory fort at Strath Howe (NJ86SW 8) and hut circles at Glenhouses and Long Glen (NJ86SE 17 & NJ86SW 18), all approximately 2 km to the northeast.

The NMRS and Aberdeenshire SMR also record that numerous settlement features of probable medieval or post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs, and on historical maps, immediately to the south and west of the proposed development site. These include farmsteads (NJ85NW 5, NJ85NW 11); buildings and enclosures (NJ85NW 6-10, 11; 13 & 20) and an area of rig and furrow (NJ85NW 12), running along the northern edge of the Den of Fathie burn, to the south of the Development site, and several farmsteads and buildings at Den of Fathie (NJ85NW 8), Broadmuir (NJ85NW 16) and Overbrae (NJ85NW 17 & 18) all to the west of the Development.

The Development site has remained largely unmodified and is open moorland now used principally for grouse rearing. The historical and current land-use of the area suggests that the potential of, as yet undetected, buried remains of prehistoric and later sites surviving within the Development site should be considered as moderate to low. The former mire may have been an important resource in prehistoric times and the current peaty moorland may be concealing buried remains of archaeological interest. However, given the limited land-take required by the Development, the probability of encountering sites or features of archaeological significance is considered to be low.

## **9.5 DEVELOPMENT DESIGN MITIGATION**

The layout of the wind farm, and the positioning of the turbines, has been arrived at through a series of iterative stages to develop the best layout within the context of all environmental and technical constraints. The result of the desk-based study and field reconnaissance survey were provided during the development design, with stand-off buffers (where appropriate) to ensure the preservation of important remains in situ. Areas of archaeological potential were highlighted as far as could be determined based on the results of the study. The layout shown on Figure 9.1 therefore embeds mitigation into the siting of the turbines and ancillary infrastructure elements, to avoid archaeological constraints wherever possible.

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

## **9.6 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

The assessment of predicted effects has been carried out with reference to the layout shown on Figure 3.1 (see also Figure 9.1).

### **9.6.1 Potential Construction Effects**

The design of the Development layout has taken account of the on-site archaeological constraints and most direct effects have been avoided (Figure 9.1). However, on-site access tracks would cut across an old road (7) in two places. In addition, the proposed construction compound would be sited close to a group of old field clearance cairns (6).

None of these features is of particular archaeological importance but they are all relict features of the historic landscape. As such they are worthy of preservation unless they cannot be avoided. There is judged to be sufficient scope within the designed layout to micro-site development features to avoid direct effects. Appropriate mitigation proposals are set out below (Section 9.7.2).

### **9.6.2 Potential Operational Effects**

Predicted effects on the settings of designated and non-designated sites within 10 km of the Development, which comfortably includes all sites highlighted for assessment in Historic Scotland's scoping response (with the exception of Duff Castle GDL), have been assessed based on analysis of the blade tip ZTV (see also Chapter 5: LVIA of this ES). Beyond 10 km it is considered that any visual impacts on the settings of cultural heritage assets would not affect the heritage value of the site and be not significant in terms of the requirements of the EIA regulations. Most of the Development would be screened by the intervening topography and there would be theoretical visibility of only two turbine tips (14km distant), beyond the skyline in views to the east. There would no significant effect on the character or setting of Duff Castle GDL and the site is not considered further.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and Gardens and Designed landscapes listed in the Inventory have been assessed for potentially significant adverse effects arising from the introduction of the Development into the landscape. TA A9.2 lists those sites within 10 km of the Development and from which there would be a theoretical view of the Development, based on the ZTV.

The assessment has taken into account the distance of the assessed site from the development and the degree of visibility of the Development based on the ZTV. The ZTV model is, however, a coarse predictive tool, based on bare-earth surface topography and maximum blade-tip height. It takes no account of obstructions to intervisibility caused by existing forestry and other vegetation or buildings and other man-made features, therefore professional judgement has been used to determine the degree of significance of the effect. Where potentially sensitive sites had been identified by Historic Scotland, effects on their settings were assessed using wireline visualisations along with professional judgement.

No significant effects are predicted on any of the external receptors identified by this study.

Those sites specifically identified by Historic Scotland as required to be assessed are considered below.

#### **9.6.21 Litterty Hill, cairn**

This Scheduled Monument (5932) comprises the remains of a much-mutilated, Bronze Age burial cairn about 24m in diameter and 3.5m in height. It is mentioned in the OS Name Book (1871)<sup>15</sup> that human remains were found during excavations here, hence the cairn's irregular shape. The cairn stands on the top of Litterty Hill on the east side of the Tore Burn, at around 100 AOD but is also set down within the landscape, views outwards from the monument being partly screened by higher ground to both the west and east; the most prominent long view is to the north towards the coast. The setting of the cairn is closely constrained to the Tore Burn valley and it is one of a series of broadly contemporary burial cairns and other remains in the Tore of Troup area.

The wireline visualisation from Litterty Cairn (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 1) shows that only one blade tip of the Development would be theoretically visible 5 km from the cairn, in views upstream along the Tore Burn, towards the SSW. The Development would be barely detectable from the cairn or its immediate surroundings and would not affect appreciation of the character of the site and its setting, or understanding of its contemporary social role and function as a prominent funerary and ritual monument. The effect on the cairn's setting would be of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance.

#### **9.6.22 Cummerton, cairn 600m NNW of**

This scheduled Bronze Age burial cairn (5933) lies approximately 200m due east of the cairn (5932) on Litterty Hill and at a slightly higher elevation (160m AOD). The cairn is approximately 12m in diameter by 0.6m high and the OS Name Book (1871) mentions that human bones were found here. Its current setting is in pasture fields close to the hill crest and from this location there are open views to the north, to the coast. Views to the south, east and west are partly constrained by topography.

The wireline visualisation from Cummerton Cairn (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 2) shows that one hub and one blade tip of the Development would be theoretically visible 5.2 km from the cairn, in views upstream along the Tore Burn, towards the SSW. The Development would be barely visible from the cairn and would not affect appreciation of the character of the site and its setting, or understanding of its contemporary social role and function as a prominent funerary and ritual monument. The effect on the cairn's setting would be of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance.

#### **9.6.23 Glenhouses, hut circles 1100m S of**

At least three hut circles (5946) of the later prehistoric period, together with traces of other, probably associated, structures close by, are located on a managed moorland plateau to the southeast of the Tore of Troup and around 300m south of Strath Howe promontory fort (5956), which is believed to be of broadly similar date. From the site's location there are open views westwards and southwestwards over the Tore of Troup and a wireline visualisation (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 3) shows that the turbines would be visible beyond the skyline in the view towards the southwest. The nearest turbine would be 2.3 km away.

The site is a small prehistoric settlement and has a likely association with the nearby fort and with other similar sites in the Tore of Troup area. Long distance views are not an integral part of the site's setting and the effect on the setting of the site is judged to be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

#### **9.6.24 Strath Howe, fort**

The remains of a prehistoric fort (5946) are situated on a steep-sided promontory on the east side of the Tore of Troup. The fort is defined by a pair of ditches which traverse a horse-backed promontory between two steep-sided dens, creating an enclosure

---

<sup>15</sup> Ordnance Survey (Name Book) Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey

approximately 140m northeast to southwest by approximately 50m transversely. The fort sits roughly centrally within the Tore of Troup, a relationship which forms the context for understanding the site's function and social role. There are also likely close associations between the fort and the other hut-circles and related settlement sites in the surrounding valley landscape. None of these relationships would be affected by the presence of the Development.

A wireline visualisation (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 4) shows that the turbines would be visible on and beyond the skyline in the view towards the southwest and within a limited arc of the all-round views that can be obtained from the site. The nearest turbine would, however, be approximately 2.7 km distant and the Development would not be visually dominant. The effect on the setting of the fort is judged to be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

#### **9.6.25 *Blackhillocks, hut circle 710m SE of***

Aerial photography has recorded cropmarks of a hut circle and a possible adjacent oval enclosure in an area of dry heather at an altitude of 185m AOD on a moorland plateau on the west side of Tore Burn within the Tore of Troup. There are wide views from this location in all directions although there are no apparent, visible remains to appreciate. The site has a probable association with Strath Howe fort and with other broadly contemporary sites in the vicinity. None of these relationships would be affected by the presence of the Development.

A wireline visualisation (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 5) shows that the turbines would be visible beyond the skyline in the view towards the southwest. The nearest turbine would be approximately 4.6 km away. As there are no visible features to appreciate, the effect on the setting of this cropmark site is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

#### **9.6.26 *Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp***

Windyhead Hill was a ground station for a WWII 'Gee' Radar Navigation aid system. In its day the site comprised receiving and transmitting stations, wireless masts, accommodation camps and ancillary buildings and structures. Many of the buildings have been demolished but enough remains of the site to give an impression of its previous extent. A post-war wireless station and mast has been built on the site, which is now managed moorland. The site is built at a high point in the landscape and there are wide views all around, although the site was a military installation and its setting was chosen for functional purposes rather than for aesthetic reasons; long views are incidental to its former function.

A wireline visualisation (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 6) shows that the turbines would be visible in views towards the southwest. The nearest turbine would be approximately 4 km away. As a modern and utilitarian site, the effect on the setting of the former radar station is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

#### **9.6.27 *Craigston Castle (and Designed Landscape)***

Category A listed Craigston Castle (9392) stands within a small (83ha) designed landscape, at the confluence of the Craigston Burn and Cot Burn. The castle is comprised of an original five-storey tower house (dated 1604-7), and orientated with the main entrance on the west elevation, which has later (1746-63), two-storey, wings projecting to the north and south. The designed landscape is orientated roughly west to east, along the valley of the Craigston Burn. The castle is set on a raised terrace above the Craigston Burn and has views eastwards along the glens through the designed landscape. The policies are much wooded, especially along the southern boundary and mature trees encroach close to the main house. The designed landscape also forms the setting for several other, category B and C(S) listed, buildings. The Inventory describes the site as having outstanding historical value (through its associations with the Urquhart family) and outstanding architectural value. Neither of these values would be diminished by the Development.

A wireline (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 7) shows that the turbines would be theoretically visible (under bare earth conditions) in views towards the northeast from the upper storeys of the

castle (the viewpoint has been prepared to represent a view from third floor level). The nearest turbine would be approximately 7.2 km distant. None of the relationships between the various listed (and unlisted) buildings within the designed landscape would be affected by the presence of the Development and the relationship between the buildings and their policies would also be unaffected. The Development would not be present in any of the key views of principal elevations of the castle.

Taking into account the enclosed and heavily wooded policies and the limited views that would be obtained from ground level in and around the policies, the effect on the setting of Craigston Castle and its designed landscape is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

## **9.7 MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **9.7.1 General Measures**

In accordance with the guidance in PAN 42, the preferred option for mitigation is preservation of important remains in situ wherever practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The design of the Development layout has taken account of the on-site archaeological constraints and iterative design has sought to design out impacts where possible. Most direct effects have been avoided (Figure 9.1).

The mitigation measures presented below take into account the planning guidance and design mitigation and offer various options for recording and ensuring that, where practical, surviving sites and features are preserved intact in order to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.

### **9.7.2 Construction Phase**

All construction phase mitigation measures are subject to the agreement and approval of ACAS and mitigation proposals would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for their agreement prior to the commencement of construction works on site.

#### **9.7.2.1 *Preservation in situ***

In accordance with planning guidance sites would be preserved in situ as far as practical and sites and features in close proximity to development works will be marked-out or fenced-off during the construction phase, in order to ensure that no accidental damage occurs to the feature.

- Two small clearance cairns (6) which lie close to the west side of the construction compound will be marked out prior to the erection of the compound, which will be fenced off.

#### **9.7.2.2 *Excavation / watching Brief***

Where sites cannot be avoided it may be necessary to evaluate and record the site or feature prior to construction works adversely affecting its integrity. The archaeological potential of the Development site is judged to be moderate to low but the chances of encountering important archaeological remains if considered to be low, but is not ruled out.

- An early, 19th century, road (7), which survives on the ground as a broad track with ditches either side, will be subject to archaeological evaluation to record its structure and, if possible, to determine the date of construction. A single trench would be excavated across the alignment in each of two places where the old road is crossed by new tracks.
- A programme of watching briefs will be agreed with ACAS and incorporated into the WSI.

If significant discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring, and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. This provision would include the

consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the works, where appropriate.

### **9.7.23 Construction guidelines**

Written guidelines would be incorporated into the Construction Management Plan (CMP) 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 the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

### **9.7.3 Operational Phase**

There would be no significant effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites as a result of the Development. Therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary to avoid or reduce the resultant non-significant effects.

### **9.7.4 Decommissioning Phase**

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 of the proposed development.

No mitigation is required during decommissioning.

## **9.8 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Cumulative impacts on the cultural heritage resource result from changes to the baseline setting of the resource caused by the development under consideration in conjunction with other developments that occurred in the past, present or are likely to occur in the foreseeable future (cf Landscape Institute 2002, 85)<sup>16</sup>. In the case of the Development there are three operational wind energy schemes, four consented schemes and five schemes (in addition to the Development) which could have an effect on the settings of those Cultural Heritage sites identified by Historic Scotland in its Scoping Opinion (and which lie within 10km of the proposed development). These schemes are shown on the Cultural Heritage viewpoint cumulative wirelines (Figure 9.3).

The closest other wind farm to the Development, and that with which the most likely cumulative effect, is the consented Little Blyth scheme. That scheme is for three turbines immediately to the south of and closely adjoining the Development. Several of the Cultural Heritage receptor viewpoints show combined visibility of the Development with the Little Blyth scheme (Figure 9.3; Viewpoints 3-7). In each of these cases the cumulative effect of the two schemes in close combination is judged to be of low magnitude and minor significance.

In the case of the Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp (11335) a large number of other schemes would also be theoretically visible from the site (Figure 9.3; Viewpoint 6), although the closest, and those most likely to affect the site's setting, are the Development and Little Blyth. In this case the cumulative effect of the various schemes in combination is judged to be of low magnitude and minor significance.

## **9.9 RESIDUAL EFFECTS**

The Development will involve various ground-breaking works, and in the absence of mitigation, features of cultural heritage significance would be disturbed or damaged. Two sites (4 and 6) lie in close proximity to development features and one site (7) would be

---

<sup>16</sup> Landscape Institute (2002) 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. 2nd Edition'. The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental management and Assessment

crossed in two places by access tracks. The possibility of encountering buried sites or features of archaeological interest is also recognised.

A programme of archaeological mitigation works would be carried out to offset the predicted effects of the Development on archaeological resources. All mitigation proposals would be agreed in advance with ACAS through one or more WSI and the mitigation work would be carried out prior to and during the construction of the Development. The WSI(s) would make provision for appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records.

The completion of the programme of archaeological mitigation works would offset the loss of the archaeological resource that would occur as a result of the construction of the Development. Taking the mitigation into account, no significant residual effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage interests.

The Development would not have a significant effect on the setting of any cultural heritage sites or monuments in the wider landscape.

## **9.10 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Six sites, each of lesser archaeological importance and negligible significance have been identified within the Development site. In addition, a former raised mire (Moss of Fishrie) has been recognised in the vicinity of turbine 4.

There would be no significant direct effects on the cultural heritage sites and features within the Development site as a result of the construction works, although two sites lie in close proximity to development features and will require marking out/fencing off during the construction phase. One feature, an old road (7), would be crossed by access tracks in two places. Archaeological evaluation of this feature where it would be crossed by new tracks will allow its character to be recorded and may provide dating evidence for its construction.

The possibility that additional, buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological interest survive across the Development site is considered to be moderate to low. The former Moss of Fishrie raised mire may have been an important resource in prehistoric times and the peaty moorland may be concealing buried remains of archaeological interest. However, given the limited land-take required by the Development, the probability of encountering sites or features of archaeological significance is considered to be low.

Twelve Scheduled Monuments, two category A, twelve category B and 12 category C(S) Listed Buildings, and one Inventory Garden/Designed Landscape within a 10 km radius of the Development would have views that include the proposed Development, but none of these would have its setting significantly affected by the development.

Having considered Development proposals against the cultural heritage baseline, it is concluded that, in overall terms, the effect of the Development on the cultural heritage resource would not be contrary to the aims of national, regional or local planning policies, regarding the preservation and conservation of the historic environment, and would not be significant in terms of the requirements of the EIA Regulations.



## 9.11 REFERENCES

### 9.11.1 Historical maps

Gibb, A (1858) *Map of the north eastern districts of Aberdeenshire*

Ordnance Survey (1874) *Aberdeen Moss of Fishrie Sheet VI.10 (Combined)* - 25 inches to one mile (1st Edition)

Ordnance Survey (1874) *Aberdeen Sheet V1.6 (King Edward)* - 25 inches to one mile (1st Edition)

Ordnance Survey (1874) *Aberdeen Sheet VI.10 (Combined)* - 25 inches to one mile (1st Edition)

Ordnance Survey (1903) *Aberdeenshire Sheet VI NW* - six inches to one mile (2nd Edition)

Ordnance Survey (1903) *Aberdeenshire Sheet VI SW* - six inches to one mile (2nd Edition)

Robertson, J (1822) *Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine*

Roy (1747-55) *Military Survey of Scotland*

Thomson, J (1832) *Northern Part of Aberdeen & Banff Shires. Southern Part*

### 9.11.2 Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Date	Frame Run	Scale
106G/UK/0060	23/05/1946	4060, 4058, 4056	1:9,700
82/0883	26/10/1954	0031, 0029	1:10,800
OS65-046	22/04/1965	012-018, 065-070, 092-096	1:7,500
ASS/607/88	06/05/1988	161-164, 075-077, 201-203	1:24,000

### 9.11.3 Bibliographic References

DES 1977 'Small finds', *Discovery Excav Scot*, p40.

IfA (2010) '*By-Laws: Code of Conduct*'. Institute for Archaeologists.

IfA (2009) '*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*'. Institute for Archaeologists.

Lindsay RA & Immirzi CP (1996) '*An Inventory of Lowland Raised Bogs in Great Britain*'. Scottish Natural Heritage Research, Survey and Monitoring Report, 78

Landscape Institute, (2002). *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*. 2nd Edition. The Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. London

**APPENDIX 9.1 Cultural Heritage Sites and Features within the Development Site**

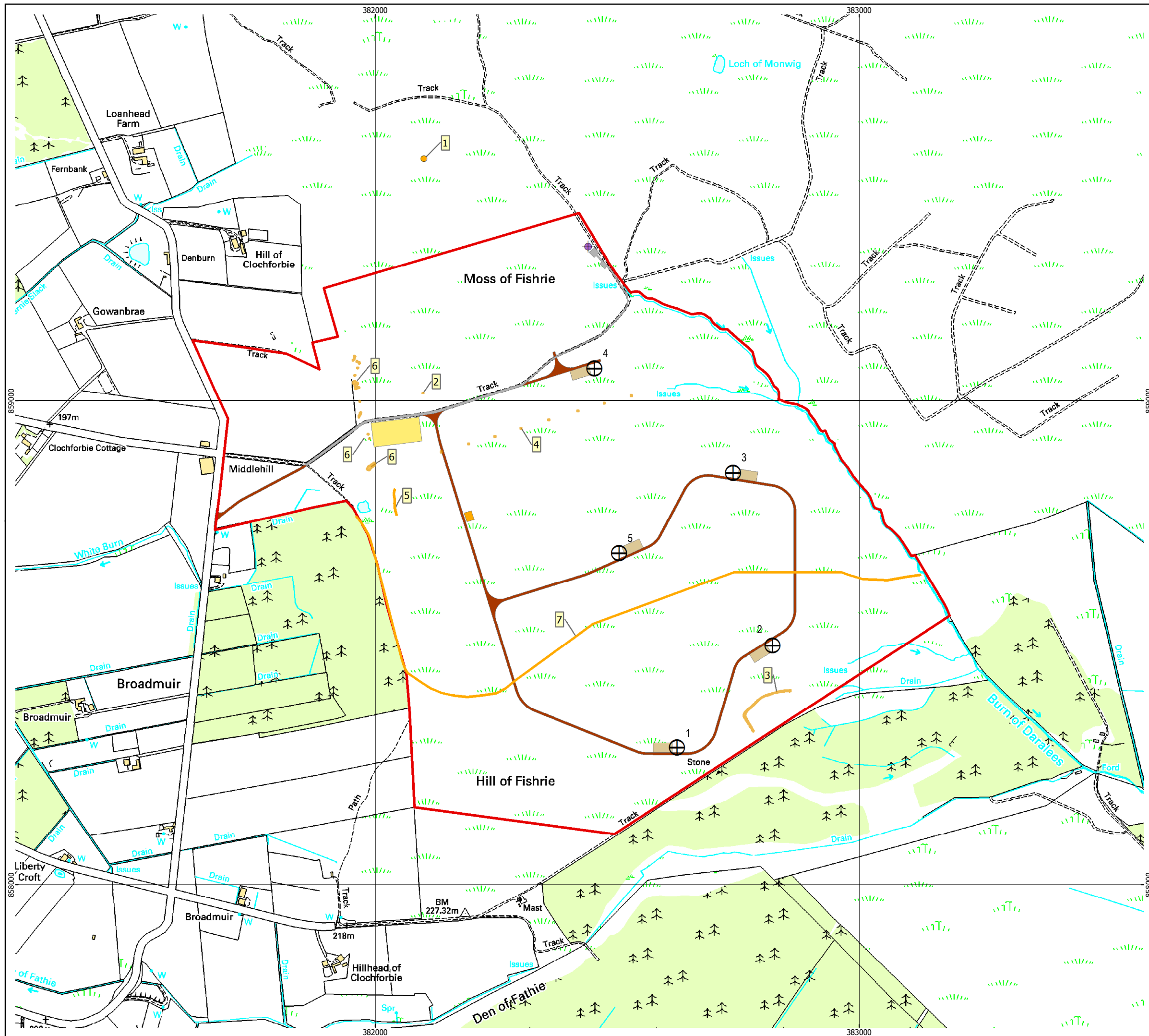
Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
1	Moss of Fishrie, spot-find, lithic implements, spindle whorl	3821	8595	NJ85NW 4 / NJ85NW0004	NMRS; SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that a number of flint and stone artefacts were found at Moss of Fishrie in a peat bog during drainage work. The artefacts consist of a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead; a primary chert flake; a chert fabricator, and a stone spindle whorl. All of the finds are thought to be of Neolithic date. This site lies outwith the finalised Development site boundary.	Negligible
2	Clearance cairn (poss) / stone pile	382098	859015		Field survey	Field survey identified a small oval clearance cairn or stone pile, measuring 3m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m high, approximately 40m north of a track. The cairn sits close to a small dump of corroded iron debris which is visible sticking out through the turf. It is thought likely that this cairn is of recent date, possibly associated with repairs of the track.	Negligible
3	Trackway / hollow-way	382782	858374		Field survey	A short section of track or hollow-way is visible immediately north of a conifer plantation at Hill of Fishrie. The track runs from E382780 N858315 to E382856 N858402, measures 2m to 3m wide and is 0.4m deep. A section of the track has been revetted (0.5m high revetment) where it crosses a small burn at E382765 N858338. A track is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874) running past the southern edge of Hill of Fishrie and parallel with the Den of Fathie, and this small section of track, although not depicted on the Ordnance Survey map, may be a continuation of this trackway.	Negligible
4	Grouse butts	382356	858959		Field survey	Field survey recorded a line of eight turf grouse butts running parallel with a farm track at Middlehill. Each butt consisted of a linear turf wall measuring 2.5m long by 1m high.	Negligible
5	Field bank (possible)	382038	858789		Field survey	What may be the remains of a short section of turf bank was visible within an area of dense heather and running parallel with a modern post and wire fence. The bank, which is aligned north to south (E382038 N858816 to E382042 N858762), is 50m long, 1m to 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. It may be the remains of an earlier field boundary.	Negligible
6	Clearance cairns	381966	858963		Field survey	Field survey identified a row of small clearance cairns to the east side of a modern post and wire fence at Moss of Fishrie. Eighteen cairns were identified, ranging in length from 2m to 12m long, 1m to 5m wide and 0.3m to 0.4m high. The clearance cairns reflect the edge of an improved pasture field which is now defined by a modern post and wire fence.	Negligible
7	Track / Old Road				Historical maps; APs; Field survey	A track or old road running from Middlehill across moorland at Hill of Fishrie and terminating at the old parish boundary between the former parishes of King Edward and Aberdour is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874). A section of curvilinear track running from an area of modern forestry plantation across moorland at Hill of Fishrie, and following the same alignment shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, is visible on modern aerial photographs (www.googleearth.com). The track was identified during the field survey as a broad heathery terrace 5m wide running for approximately 1km across moorland before petering out in a boggy area at Hill of Fishrie. The track is grown over with heather and no metalled surface is visible. It is bounded on either side by a ditch and a large bank. Each bank is 2m wide and 0.8m high, with an accompanying ditch 0.5m deep.	Negligible

**Appendix 9.2 List of External Receptors within 10 km and with theoretical visibility of turbines (based on ZTV, LVIA - Chapter 5)**

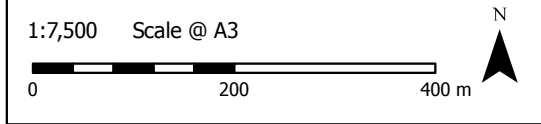
Ref No	Site Name	Status	Easting	Northing	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	No of turbine tips visible (blade tip ZTV)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Effect
341	Longman Cairn, long barrow, Longman Hill	Scheduled Monument	373779	862012	9.2	5	High	Long barrow in open rural, arable farmland location with open views in all directions. Aligned NNE to SSW	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
5932	Litterty Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	384096	863833	5.0	1	High	Bronze Age burial cairn on Litterty Hill, on the east side of the Tore of Troup, a steep-sided valley with restricted views outwards. One of a series of broadly contemporary burial cairns and other remains in the area.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
5933	Cummerton, cairn 600m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	384472	863882	5.2	4	High	Burial cairn of Bronze Age date, stands on the crest of a hill above and to the east of the Tore of Troup. One of a series of broadly contemporary burial cairns and other remains in the area.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
5946	Glenhouses, hut circles 1100m S of	Scheduled Monument	383983	860832	2.3	5	High	The remains of three hut circles located on a plateau to the southeast of the Tore of Troup and approximately 300m south of Strath Howe, a promontory fort of broadly similar date. The site lies in a low position with restricted views.	High	High	Low	Minor
5956	Strath Howe, fort	Scheduled Monument	384051	861206	2.7	5	High	Remains of a prehistoric fort situated on a steep-sided promontory on the east side of the Tore of Troup. Fort lies in low position with restricted views; constrained by topography.	High	High	Low	Minor
11022	Law of Melrose, cairn	Scheduled Monument	375663	864267	8.6	2	High	Large circular cairn in prominent coastal location in open farmland. Wide views in all directions	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11027	Law of Balgreen, cairn	Scheduled Monument	374810	858875	7.6	5	High	Circular cairn in shelter belt woodland in rural location	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11147	Rebel Hill, burial site	Scheduled Monument	390377	862495	8.5	5	High	Burial cairn in elevated position in rural farmland. Open views all round, especially to north	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11148	Castle Hills, burial sites	Scheduled Monument	390533	862595	8.6	1	High	Two adjacent burial cairns in elevated position in rural farmland. Open views all round, especially to north	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11181	Law Cairn, 300m NE of West Craigmaud	Scheduled Monument	388211	859110	5.4	5	High	Burial cairn in rural farmland location with wide views especially to southeast	High	High	Low	Minor
11213	Blackhillocks, hut circle 710m SE of	Scheduled Monument	383166	863642	4.6	5	High	Hut-circle of prehistoric date, situated in rough grazing in elevated position on a level plateau on the west side of the Tore Burn. Open views all round.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11335	Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp	Scheduled Monument	385328	861885	4.0	5	High	Remains of 2nd World War ground station and an associated accommodation camp. Located on an exposed broad summit in open moorland next to a radio station that is still in use and with wide views all round.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
2768	Aberdour House	Category A Listed	390981	863935	9.7	5	High	Three storey mansion house in tree screened open rural farmland location	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
9392	Craigston Castle	Category A Listed	376221	855021	7.2	5	High	Five storey tower house in wooded policies. Rear elevation faces WSW. Front elevation faces ENE.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
9393	Craigston Castle, Dovecote	Category B Listed	376097	855003	7.3	1	Medium	Dovecote in wooded policies to west of House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
9395	Craigston Castle, Estate Bridge over Craigston Burn	Category B Listed	376077	854968	7.3	5	Medium	Single span bridge over tree-lined Craigston Burn; within GDL.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
10574	Gamrie Church	Category B Listed	379302	862706	4.8	1	Medium	Prominent, open rural location beside public road	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible

Ref No	Site Name	Status	Easting	Northing	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	No of turbine tips visible (blade tip ZTV)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Effect
10577	Greenskars, Mulberry Manor	Category B Listed	378649	863390	5.8	3	Medium	Single storey villa in rural coastal farmland location. Tree screened setting	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
13617	Strocherie	Category B Listed	373103	855972	9.8	5	Medium	Two storey farmhouse in rural farmland location. Stands in modern farmyard	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16107	Monquhitter Manse	Category B Listed	380112	850465	8.2	5	Medium	Cuminestown village centre	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16108	Millfield House	Category B Listed	381246	852162	6.3	5	Medium	Two storey farmhouse in rural farmland location. Stands in modern farmyard	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16122	Cuminestown, Monquhitter Parish Church	Category B Listed	380238	850523	8.1	5	Medium	Cuminestown village centre	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16123	Monauhitter Churchyard, William Cumine of Auchry Monument	Category B Listed	380200	850500	8.2	5	Medium	Churchyard in Cuminestown village centre	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
16420	Fintry	Category B Listed	375726	854559	7.8	5	Medium	Two storey farmhouse in rural farmland location south of Craigston Castle	Moderate	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16450	Ladysford	Category B Listed	389374	860802	6.9	5	Medium	Two storey farmhouse in rural farmland location	Moderate	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
16451	Tillinamolt, Gonar Burn, Bridge	Category B Listed	389505	858519	6.7	5	Medium	Single span bridge over Gonar Burn in wooded valley location	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
2769	Aberdour House, Walled Garden	Category C(S) Listed	390939	863891	9.6	5	Low	Grounds of Aberdour House	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
9396	Craigston Castle, Estate Bridge over Craigston Burn	Category C(S) Listed	376211	854958	7.2	5	Low	Single span bridge over tree-lined Craigston Burn; within GDL.	High (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
10580	Minnonie	Category C(S) Listed	377817	860230	4.8	5	Low	Rural farmland location within modern farmyard setting. Tree sheltered location screening views to east	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13472	Byth House, Dovecote	Category C(S) Listed	381732	856597	1.9	4	Low	Wooded rural location to north of Blyth House	High (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
13615	New Byth, Bridge Street, New Byth Church	Category C(S) Listed	382156	853847	4.5	5	Low	New Blyth village main street	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13616	New Byth, 13 Bridge Street	Category C(S) Listed	382260	853766	4.5	5	Low	New Blyth village main street	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
13616	New Byth, 11 Bridge Street	Category C(S) Listed	382246	853779	4.5	5	Low	New Blyth village main street	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16106	Monquhitter Parish Church, Church Yard	Category C(S) Listed	380309	850526	8.1	5	Low	Cuminestown village centre	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16112	Everton of Auchry	Category C(S) Listed	379689	851927	7.0	5	Low	Cuminestown village centre	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
16452	Netherton	Category C(S) Listed	387595	857318	4.9	5	Low	Rural farmland location within modern farmyard setting. Tree sheltered location screening views to west	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
19777	Garmond, Old Hall Buildings	Category C(S) Listed	380677	852210	6.4	5	Low	Garmond village location	Moderate	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
49407	Craigston Castle, South Lodge	Category C(S) Listed	375742	854919	7.7	5	Low	Two storey lodge in secluded wooded location beside entrance gate at public road.	High (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
	Craigston Castle	Garden / Designed Landscape	376434	855173	6.9	5	High	Wooded valley location beside Craigston Burn. Screened by woodland policies orientated west to east along valley.	High	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2011. All rights reserved. License number 100048606



- Key**
- ⊕ Proposed turbine location
  - ▭ Site boundary
  - ⊕ Meteorological mast
  - ▭ Construction compound
  - ▭ Crane hardstanding
  - ▭ Substation
  - ▭ New Tracks
  - ▭ Upgraded Tracks
  - Cultural heritage (point)
  - Cultural heritage (linear)

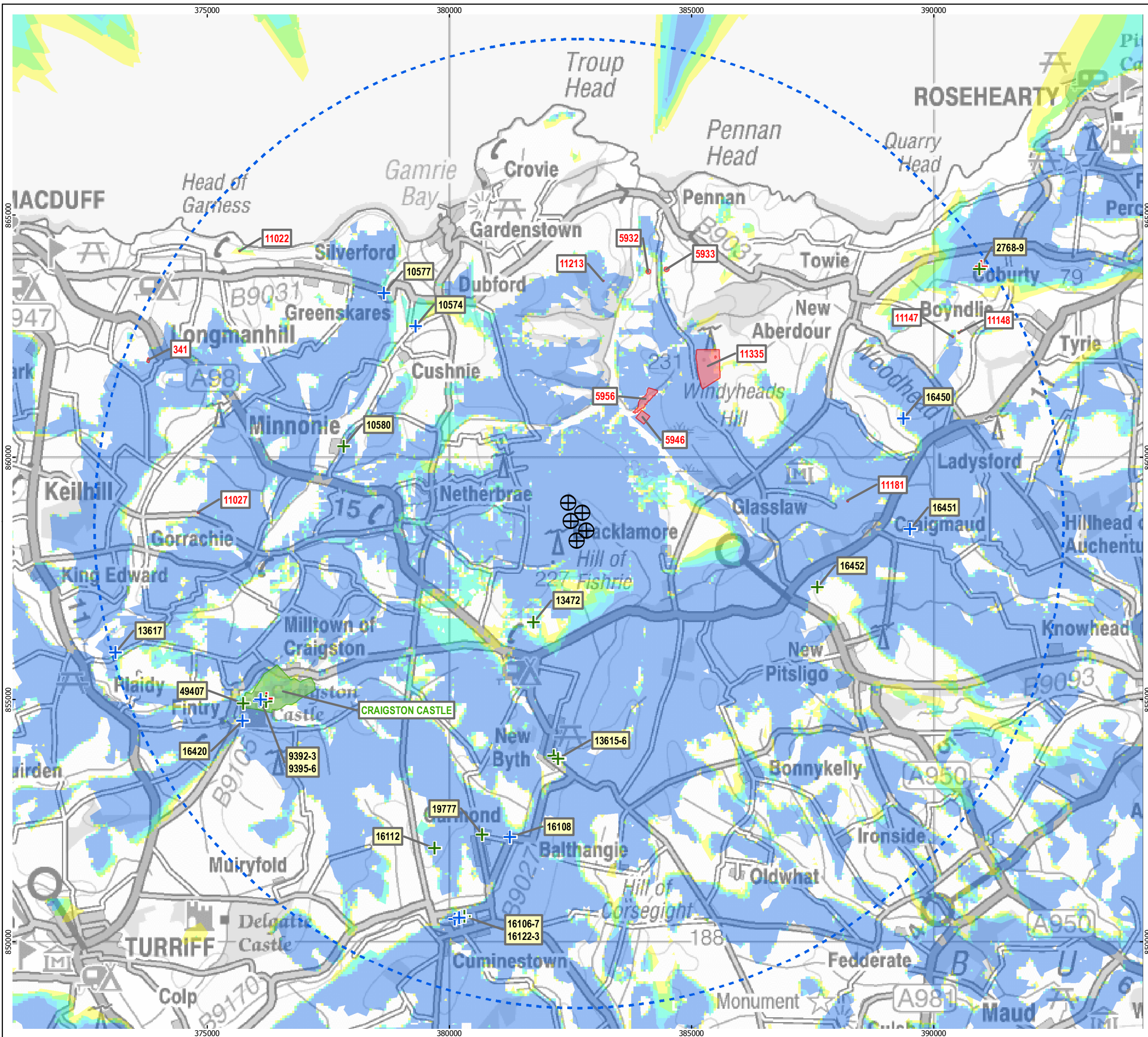


Produced: Shelly Werner  
 Reviewed: SW  
 Approved: SW  
 Ref: 138/ES/040  
 Date: 28/06/2011

**Cultural Heritage  
 Internal Constraints**  
 Figure 9.1

**Hill of Fishie Wind Farm  
 Environmental Statement**

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2011. All rights reserved. License number 100048606



**Key**

- ⊕ Proposed turbine location
- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- ⊕ Listed Building Category A
- ⊕ Listed Building Category B
- ⊕ Listed Building Category C(S)
- ▭ Garden and Designed Landscape
- ⋯ 10 km Buffer

**No. of theoretically visible turbines**

- 1 (Yellow)
- 2 (Light Green)
- 3 (Light Blue)
- 4 (Medium Blue)
- 5 (Dark Blue)

1:75,000 Scale @ A3  
 0 2 4 km

Produced: Shelly Werner  
 Reviewed: SW  
 Approved: SW  
 Ref: 138/ES/041  
 Date: 28/06/2011

**Cultural Heritage  
 External Receptors and ZTV  
 Figure 9.2**

**Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm  
 Environmental Statement**



**Key**

- Hill of Fishrie Turbine Locations
- 72 degree horizontal field of view

1. Litterty Hill, Cairn
2. Cummerton, Cairn
3. Glenhouses, hut circles
4. Strath Howe, fort
5. Blackhillocks, hut circle
6. Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp
7. Craigston Castle



open  
optimised environments

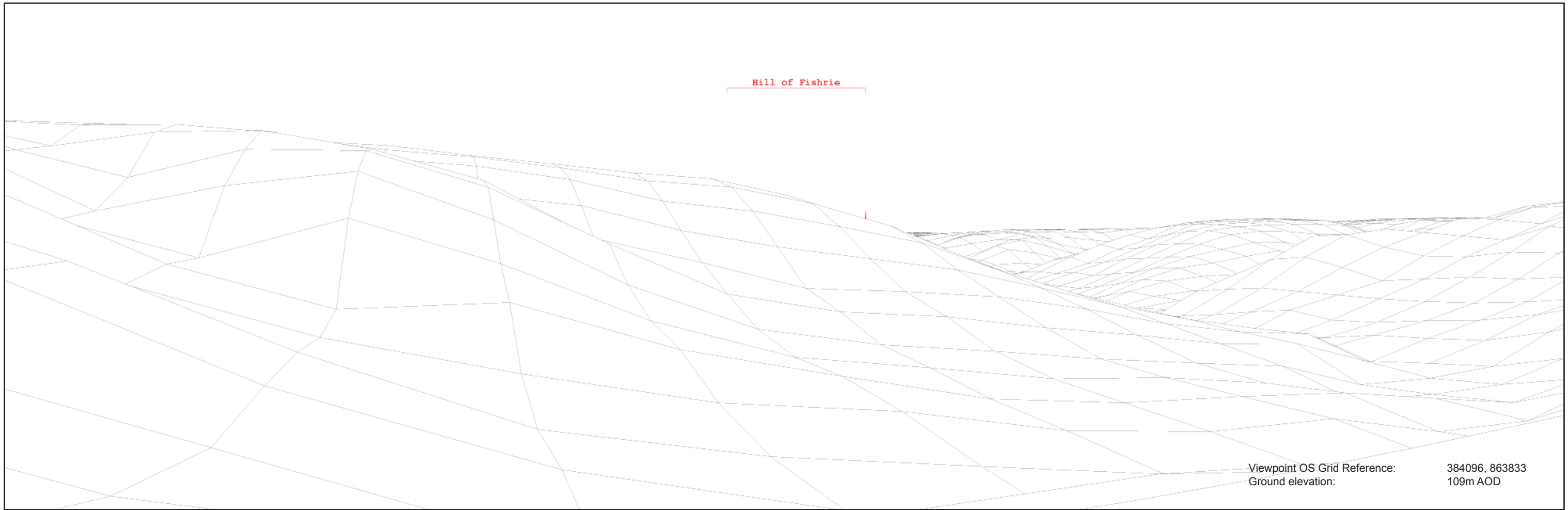
Viewpoint Location Plan 1:50,000

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. Licence number 100048606.

**Cultural Heritage Viewpoints Figure 9.3**

**Hill of Fishrie Environmental Statement**

**Wireline:** While the landform and the curvature of the earth are taken into account, no features such as trees or buildings, which might otherwise obscure the views, are accounted for in the wirelines.



Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Litterty Hill, Cairn** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **196** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 4,885km  
Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

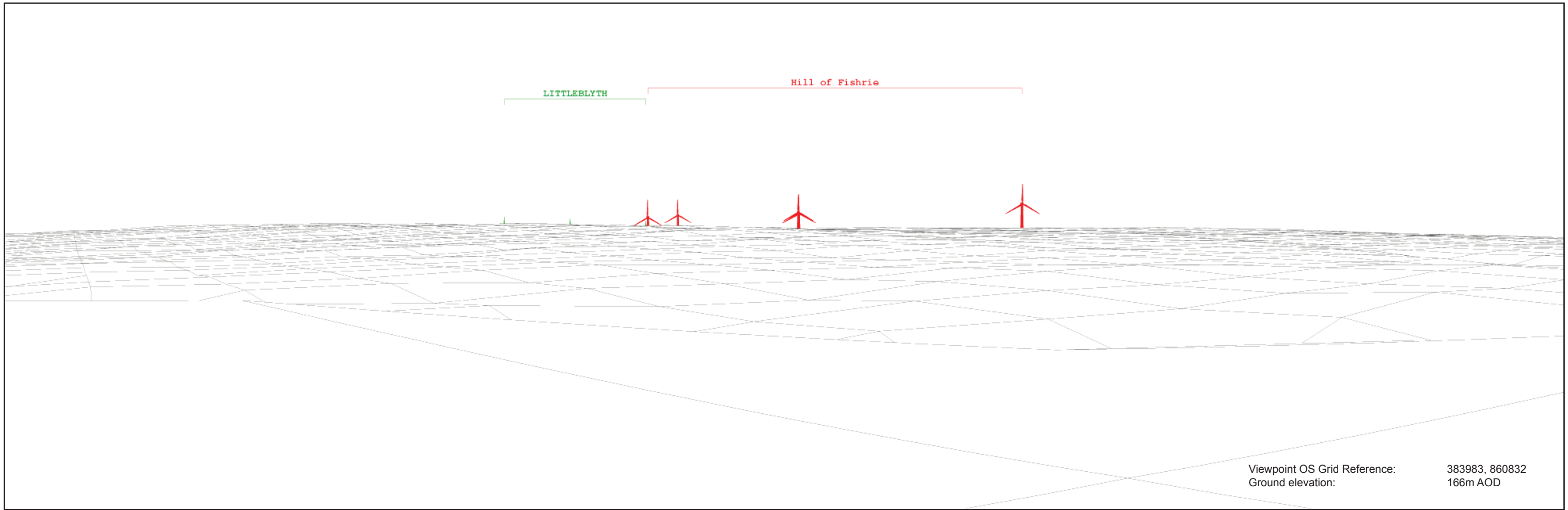
**Viewpoint 1**



Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Cummerton, Cairn** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **200** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 5,070km  
Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

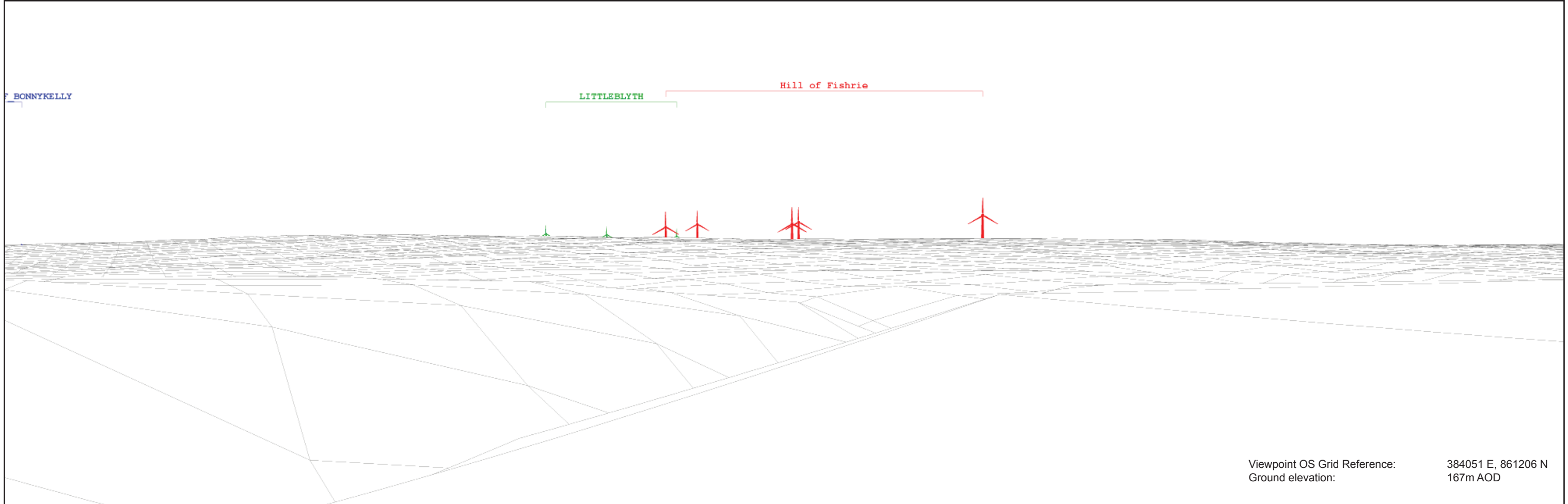
**Viewpoint 2**





Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Glenhouses, hut circles** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **213** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 2,217km  
 Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

**Viewpoint 3**



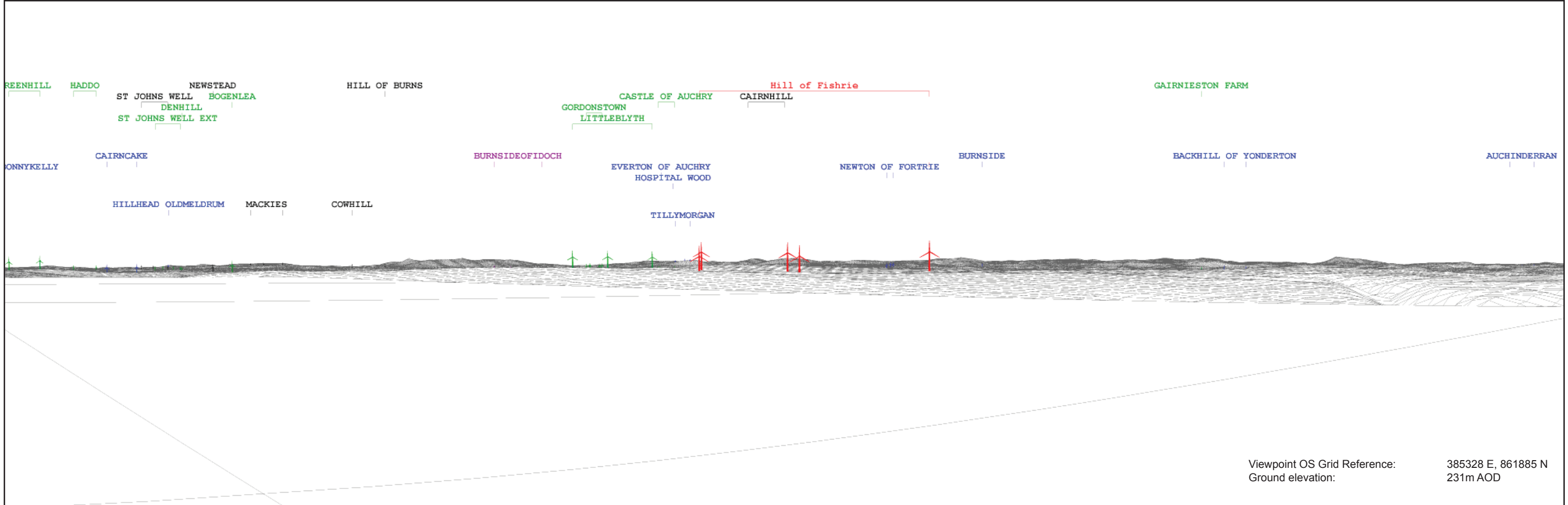
Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Strath Howe, fort** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **200** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 2,543km  
 Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

**Viewpoint 4**



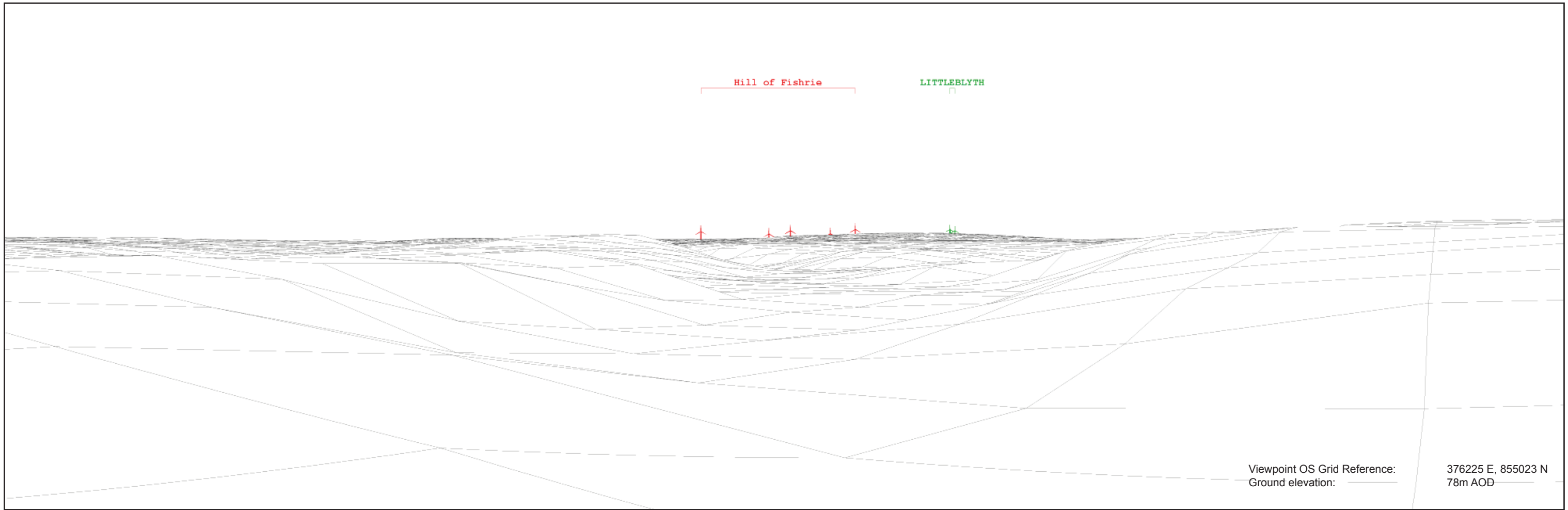
Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Blackhillocks, hut circle** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **186** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 4,465km  
Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

**Viewpoint 5**



Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Windyheads Hill, Gee station and camp** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **221** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 3,916km  
Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

**Viewpoint 6**



Computer generated wireline showing the proposed Hill of Fishrie Wind Farm **in red** from **Craigston Castle** (1 x 72 degrees horizontal field of view, 32 cm viewing distance) View direction **60** degrees. Distance to the nearest Hill of Fishrie turbine: 7,180km  
Cumulative wind farms showing operational in black, consented in green, application in blue and appeal in purple.

**Viewpoint 7**

