

HydroGlen

Supporting Environmental
Information Report

Appendix E: Heritage Impact Assessment





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Project Name: James Hutton Institute:
Renewable Energy Provision,
Glenasaugh, Kincardineshire

Report type: Environmental Appraisal
Report No. 4409

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Commissioned by	James Hutton Institute
Version	1
Date Issued	December 2023
Grid Ref	NO 67000 78300
Planning Application No.	N/A
HER Event/Consultation No.	N/A
OASIS Reference	N/A
Accession No.	N/A

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

**James Hutton Institute: Renewable Energy Provision,
Glensaugh, Kincardineshire**

**Environmental Appraisal
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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE	3
3. APPROACH TO THE ASESMENT	5
4. BASELINE CONDITIONS	10
5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	12
6. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	13
7. REFERENCES	17

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area (Figure 1)

Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area (Figure 2)

FIGURES (BOUND AT REAR)

Figure 1: Cultural Heritage: Inner Study Area

Figure 2: Cultural Heritage: Outer Study Area

Figure 3: Glensaugh Farmstead (SM 4842) visualisation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment has been carried out that has established that, within a 100 m of the proposed development footprint, there are seven non-designated heritage assets associated with post medieval to modern agriculture or the creation of Loch Saugh. Adverse impacts of no more than negligible magnitude are predicted on two assets of low sensitivity: Cleek Farmstead (**NO67NE0044, NO67NE0104**) and Glensaugh Farmstead (**NO67NE0049**).

The findings of the study indicate that there is a low to moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to survive within the Proposed Development Site.

The assessment has found that there are likely to be no adverse impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets in the local area as a result of the solar photovoltaics (PV), a hydrogen energy storage system.

The assessment has found that there are likely to be adverse impacts of no greater than low magnitude on the settings of designated heritage assets in the local area as a result of the proposed turbine.

If required by a planning condition, the scope of any mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, or offset the effects of the proposed development will need to be agreed with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation, and implemented in advance of development.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for renewable energy provision comprising a single wind turbine and associated access and cable route, solar photovoltaic (PV), and a hydrogen energy storage system (HESS), at Glensaugh Farm, Kincardineshire (NGR: NO 67000 78300) (hereafter Proposed Development Site). The report was commissioned by the James Hutton Institute to support a planning application for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development Site includes an area of upland moorland at the proposed turbine location, an area of improved pasture and arable farmland, through which the proposed access track and cable route pass, and the area of the agricultural research centre at Glensaugh Farm wherein the proposed solar PV and Hydrogen elements are to be sited.

The objectives of the desk-based study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site;
- Assess the Proposed Development Site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- Consider the potential effects 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 adverse effects.

The assessment is illustrated by three figures and accompanied by two gazetteers:

- Figure 1: Cultural Heritage: Inner Study Area
- Figure 2: Cultural Heritage: Outer Study Area
- Figure 3: Glensaugh Farmstead (SM 4842) visualisation.

- Appendix 1: Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area
- Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

2. PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 National Planning Policy

The primary planning policy and guidance at the national level comprises:

- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4);
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019); and
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011).

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)

The purpose of NPF4 is to set out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land. NPF4 promotes consistency in the application of policy across Scotland whilst allowing sufficient flexibility to reflect local circumstances.

Key policy outcomes in respect of the historic environment set out in NPF4 (Policy 7) are:

- The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change.
- Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses.
- Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity.

Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)

HEPS is a policy statement directing decision-making that affects the historic environment. It is non-statutory, which means that it is not required to be followed as a matter of law or statute, but it is relevant to a wide range of decision-making at national and local levels and is supported by detailed policy and guidance.

The policy statement complements and is to be read alongside NPF4 and other relevant documents, including 'Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland' (2014) and 'Scotland's Archaeology Strategy' (2015).

HEPS contains six policies and core principles (HEP1 to HEP6) for managing the historic environment. These core principles are reflected in national and local policies.

NPF4 Policy 7(a-o) contains details on how these principles are to be delivered through development management and planning.

Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology

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

2.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy

Aberdeen Local Development Plan (2023)

The HwLDP contains the following policies relevant to the Proposed Development:

Policy D6: Historic Environment

Development must protect, preserve and enhance Aberdeen's historic environment, including its historic fabric.

There will be a presumption in favour of the retention and appropriate reuse of historic environment, historic assets, and heritage assets that contribute positively to Aberdeen's character.

Appropriate developments, including new features and fixings, must be designed to respect the character, appearance and setting of the historic environment and protect the special architectural or historic interest of listed buildings, conservation areas and historic gardens and designed landscapes. Stone cleaning will only be supported if in line with local and national guidance.

Proposals which have the potential to impact on historic environment, historic assets, and heritage assets, or a significant element thereof, will be required to ensure the effective recording, assessments, analysis, archiving and publication of any reports or records to an agreed timeframe. The physical in situ preservation of all scheduled monuments and archaeological sites is expected. Developments that would adversely impact upon archaeological remains, of either national or local importance, or on their setting will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, where there is no practical alternative site and where there are imperative reasons of over-riding public need.

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

- *take satisfactory steps to mitigate adverse development impacts;*
- *ensure suitable investigation and recording is completed; and*
- *where the preservation of the site in its original location is not possible, arrange for the full excavation and recording of the site in advance of development and the publication/curation of findings, and, where appropriate, associated events for the public benefit.*

3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

The assessment was conducted in accordance with 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' (IEMA 2021), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Code of Conduct' (ClfA 2014; revised October 2019) and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (ClfA 2017; updated October 2020). A list of the sources consulted during the assessment is provided in the References (**Section 7**).

The following information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment work:

- Aberdeenshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER): information was taken from the HER for an area with a radius of 2 km of Glensaugh Farm, encompassing the Proposed Development infrastructure layout, sufficient to provide information on known constraints within the Site and on the local archaeological context.
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) database (Canmore) (HES 2023a): for any information additional to that contained in the HER.
- Historic Environment Scotland Data warehouse (HES 2023b): provided up-to-date data on the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Inventory Historic Battlefields.
- Map Library of the National Library of Scotland: for Ordnance Survey maps and other historic map resources.
- Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAMap) (HES 2023c): for information on the historic land-use character of the Proposed Development Site and the surrounding area.
- Modern vertical aerial photographic imagery, available via Google Earth, Bing Maps and ESRI World Imagery: to obtain information on current land-use and evidence for continuing survival of sites and features identified through other desk-based resources.
- Scottish Remote Sensing Portal: for 50 cm DTM¹ Lidar data covering the Proposed Development Site.
- Relevant bibliographic references and on-line historical resources: consulted to provide background and historic information.

3.2 Assessment Methodology

The effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets have been assessed based on their type (direct construction effects and impacts on setting) and nature (adverse or beneficial). The assessment takes into account the relative value/sensitivity of the heritage asset, and its setting, and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

- Adverse effects are those that detract from or reduce cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.
- Beneficial effects are those that preserve, enhance or better reveal the cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.

3.2.1 Assessing Sensitivity to change of Heritage Assets

Cultural heritage assets are given weight through the designation process. Designation ensures that sites and places are recognised by law through the planning system and

¹Digital Terrain Model

other regulatory processes. The level of protection and how a site or place is managed varies depending on the type of designation and the laws and policies that apply to it (HES 2019).

Table 1 summarises the relative sensitivity of heritage assets (including their settings) relevant to the Proposed Development (excluding in this instance maritime assets).

Table 1: Relative Sensitivity of Heritage Assets

Sensitivity of Asset	Definition / Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Category A Listed Buildings • Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes • Inventory Historic Battlefields • Non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas that have regional value (contributing to the aims of regional research frameworks) • Category B Listed Buildings • Conservation Areas
Low	Assets valued at a local level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites that have local heritage value • Category C listed buildings • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	Assets of little or no intrinsic heritage value, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artefact find-spots (where the artefacts are no longer in situ and where their provenance is uncertain) • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features (e.g. quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc)

3.2.2 Assessing Magnitude of Impact

The magnitude of impact (adverse or beneficial) has been assessed in the categories, high, medium, low, and negligible as described in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Definition/Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
High	<p>Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near-complete loss of the asset's cultural significance.</p> <p>Changes that substantially detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>	<p>Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost completely lost.</p> <p>Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>
Medium	<p>Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contributes to its cultural significance such that this quality is appreciably altered.</p> <p>Changes that appreciably detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>	<p>Changes to important elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored.</p> <p>Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>
Low	<p>Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is slightly altered.</p> <p>Changes that slightly detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>	<p>Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed.</p> <p>Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.</p>
Negligible	<p>Changes to fabric or setting of a heritage asset that leave its cultural significance unchanged and do not affect how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.</p>	

3.2.3 Assessment of Effects on Setting

The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018) Appendix 1, paragraph 42 advises that:

"In the context of cultural heritage impact assessment, the receptors are the heritage assets and impacts will be considered in terms of the change in their cultural significance".

Historic Environment Scotland's guidance document, 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (HES, 2016), notes that:

"Setting can be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated, and experienced. It can often be integral to a historic asset's cultural significance."

"Setting often extends beyond the property boundary or 'curtilage' of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context".

The guidance also advises that:

"If proposed development is likely to affect the setting of a key historic asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions should take into account the significance of the asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any impact. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case".

The guidance recommends that there are three stages in assessing the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place:

- Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development;
- Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated, and experienced; and,
- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018) Appendix 1, paragraph 43 advises that:

"When considering setting impacts, visual change should not be equated directly with adverse impact. Rather the impact should be assessed with reference to the degree that the proposal affects those aspects of setting that contribute to the asset's cultural significance".

Following these recommendations, the Blade-Tip Height ZTV² for the proposed wind turbine has been used to identify those heritage assets from which there would be theoretical visibility of the turbine. Consideration was also given to designated heritage

² Zone of Theoretical Visibility

assets where there is no predicted visibility from the asset but where views of or across the asset are important factors contributing to its cultural significance. In such cases, consideration was given to whether the proposed turbine could appear in the background to those views.

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Study Areas

Two study areas have been used for the assessment:

- Inner Study Area (**Figure 1**): Includes the indicative turbine area, the access track and cable route, the solar PV and HESS area (and around which a 100 m buffer has been placed). This study area was used to identify any heritage assets, both those previously recorded in the HER and on designations lists, and those identified through detailed desk-based assessment, that could be directly impacted by the Proposed Development.
- Outer Study Area (**Figure 2**): A wider study area, extending to 5 km from the proposed turbine location, was used to identify heritage assets with statutory or non-statutory designations that could have their settings affected by the Proposed Development.

4.2 Historic Landscape Character

The Proposed Development Site includes an area of upland moorland at the proposed turbine location, an area of improved pasture and arable farmland, through which the proposed route of the access track and cable route passes, and the area of the agricultural research centre at Glensaugh Farm, within which the solar PVs and HESS would be located.

HLAmap records the current land use of the indicative turbine location and the higher ground of the access track and the cable route, as 'rough grazing', describing it as "*Hill ground or lower-lying land that shows no evidence of recent agricultural improvement can be rough grazing. Such areas are largely heather moorland or rough grassland.*" The area of Glensaugh Farm and the lower section of the turbine access track are described as rectilinear fields and farms; "*Rectilinear field boundaries and associated farm steadings and other buildings are typical of agricultural improvements since the 1700s. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common.*"

William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' map (1747-55) shows the turbine location, turbine access track and cable route as uncultivated upland hillside. On the surrounding lower grounds, and concentrated along the watercourses, are several unannotated farmsteads on cultivated ground and of which Glensaugh may be one.

The first edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868) shows Glensaugh Farm as a large building (shed) and sluice to the south of the public road with smaller cottages to the north of the road. Also shown on the first edition map is the track which passes up Loch Hill and

which is still present and partly incorporated as part of the proposed access track. The indicative turbine area is in an area of unenclosed hillside.

By the second edition Ordnance Survey of 1904, Loch Saugh has been created by damming and a boathouse has been built on the side of the newly formed Loch, there are no other changes to the area of Glensaugh Farm.

4.3 Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area (Figure 1)

4.3.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.

4.3.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets

There are seven non-designated assets (Cleek Farmstead is recorded in the HER as two assets) within the Inner Study Area.

Two farmsteads within the Inner Study Area are recorded by the HER: Cleek farmstead (**NO67NE0044, NO67NE0104**) and Glensaugh Farmstead (**NO67NE0049**).

Cleek farmstead (**NO67NE0044, NO67NE0104**) is shown as one unroofed building by the time of the first Edition Ordnance Survey map (1868). Field survey found that the farmstead survives as turf covered remains of four buildings and a probable kiln. As the relatively well-preserved remains of a historic farmstead, this asset is of local heritage value and of low sensitivity.

Glensaugh Farmstead (**NO67NE0049**) is depicted on the first Edition Ordnance Survey map (1868) as a farmstead and millpond. The farmstead remains in use today as the Glensaugh Agricultural Research Station. To the south of the public road, the buildings include a large modern shed and modern houses, to the north of the public road, the original cottages of the farm survive and remain occupied. As the upstanding and still operational remains of a historic farmstead, this asset is of local heritage value and of low sensitivity.

A small gravel pit (**NO67NE0054**), recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1868), is located near the south end of Loch Saugh. As the remains of a common functional site type this asset is of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

Loch Saugh reservoir and dam (**NO67NE0100**) and Loch Saugh boathouse (**NO67NE0053**) were first recorded on the second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1903), when the loch was created. The reservoir and dam still survive in use, but the boathouse is no longer extant. It may though partly survive submerged in the loch. As historic features representing the land management of this glen these assets are of local heritage value and low sensitivity.

Field survey for this assessment recorded a circular, turf banked feature (**CFA 01**) approximately 9 m in diameter, with regular divots cut out of it. The feature is not recorded on historic maps, though shows up on aerial photographs and in Lidar imagery. It is possible that this feature represents the remains of a prehistoric hut circle, however

without intrusive archaeological investigation it cannot be ruled out that this is the historic site of an animal enclosure or feeding station. This asset is therefore considered to be at most an asset of local heritage value and of low sensitivity.

4.4 Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area (Figure 2)

There are eight scheduled monuments of heritage value at a national level and of high sensitivity, within the Outer Study Area.

There are 22 Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area. These comprise three Category A Listed Buildings, Saint Palladius's Episcopal Church (**LB 9634**), Phesdo House (**LB 9646**) and Drumtochty Castle (**LB 9664**), each of heritage value at a national level and of high sensitivity. Six Category B listed buildings of heritage value at a regional level and of medium sensitivity, and 13 Category C Listed Buildings of heritage value at a local level and of low sensitivity are also present within the Outer Study Area.

One Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, Fasque House (**GDL 00178**) lies partly within the Outer Study Area. This is of heritage value at a national level and of high sensitivity.

There is one Conservation Area, Auchenblae (**CA 658**), of heritage value at a regional level and of medium sensitivity, within the Outer Study Area.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The desk-based assessment, and walkover survey, have shown that the heritage assets that have been identified within the Inner Study Area are almost exclusively of post-medieval date and relate to farming and livestock management and the creation of Loch Saugh. A possible prehistoric hut circle (**CFA 01**) was recorded during the site visit, however without intrusive investigation it cannot be confirmed that this is not simply the site of a more recent feature: possibly an animal feeding station.

Historic 18th and 19th century maps show that land-use within the Inner Study Area was divided between cultivated ground and later enclosed farmland, on the low-lying grounds by the watercourses, and unimproved hill pasture on the higher ground in the area of Loch Hill.

Taking into account the current land-use and the evidence for occupation and settlement within the Inner Study Area, it is assessed that there is low to moderate potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological remains to be present within the turbine area, solar PV area, HESS area and along the proposed access track and cable route. Although it cannot be ruled out that previously unrecorded archaeological remains will be present within the Proposed Development Site, any that do survive are most likely to be of post-medieval date and associated with farming activities.

6. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

6.1 Construction Impacts

Any ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the Proposed Development (such as those required for the installation of concrete pads and infrastructure, excavations for underground cabling and the construction of a track) have the potential to disturb or destroy heritage assets. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct, permanent, and irreversible impacts on heritage assets.

There would be a direct construction impact on Glensaugh Farmstead (**NO67NE0049**) from construction of the solar PV and the HESS. The construction of these structures would be within the modernised part of the farmstead and would affect modern sheds and other structures of the farmstead, including the demolition of two sheds, both of which are modern buildings. It is considered that the removal of these buildings and the construction of the solar PV and the HESS would not affect the cultural significance of the farmstead.

The access track and cable route for the proposed wind turbine pass through the area of Cleek farmstead (**NO67NE0044, NO67NE0104**), which lies along the route of the existing access track. The development footprint would not enter the area of the turf-covered footings of the buildings and kiln, which are all visible on the ground. Furthermore, these buildings are located to the north and south of a small lochan, approximately 30 m to the east of the existing track, and beyond an existing substantial deer fence. The development footprint would not impact on the buildings of this historic farmstead and would most likely follow the route of the existing track through the area of Cleek farmstead. It is considered that this would not affect the cultural heritage of this farmstead.

There would be no direct impacts on the other previously known heritage assets during the construction of the Proposed Development.

Based on the archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site, it has been assessed that there is a low to moderate potential for buried archaeological remains to be present. Without mitigation, construction of the Proposed Development may have an adverse direct effect on any buried remains that are present.

6.2 Setting Impacts

The proposed turbine of the Proposed Development could result in adverse effects on the settings of cultural heritage assets within the Outer Study Area (which includes the Inner Study Area), although such effects would diminish with increasing distance from the Site. Given that this is a single turbine, it is considered that at distances greater than 5 km, in most instances, the Proposed Development would not appreciably alter characteristics of the settings of the heritage assets that contribute to their cultural significance. Neither would it appreciably alter how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.

The potential for the solar PVs and the HESS to have an adverse effect on the setting of cultural heritage assets in the surrounding area has also been considered. Given the relatively low-lying nature of these elements, their immediate surroundings being within a modern working farm, their distance from designated heritage assets, and as these elements are not within the key setting of any designated heritage assets, it is assessed that there is no potential for setting impacts on cultural heritage assets as a result of the solar panels and the hydrogen facility.

Appendix 2: Designations in the Outer Study Area, contains tabulated assessments of the predicted effects on the settings of designated heritage assets, based on analysis of the ZTV and information gathered during the site visit.

Two of the assets in **Appendix 2** are considered in detail below, Glensaugh, farmstead and field system 900 m northwest of **(SM 4842)** and Cairn o'Mount, cairns **(SM4968)**, as these are the assets considered to have the greatest potential for setting effects to arise as a result of the Proposed Development.

There are no designated heritage assets beyond 5 km from the Proposed Development that have been identified through appraisal of the ZTV or notified through consultation that require consideration of potential impacts on their settings.

Glensaugh, farmstead and field system 900 m northwest of (SM 4842) is the remains of a historic farmstead and its associated field system, and lies 1.4 km to the southwest of the proposed turbine. The farmstead comprises the remains of three main buildings and a corn drying kiln, as well as the turf footings of two earlier buildings and contemporary walls and enclosures, set within an area of associated field systems on the relatively steep south-facing slopes of Slack Den.

The farmstead has a localised setting on a spur between the Slack Burn and Birnie Burn watercourses, overlooking the lower ground of Glen Saugh. The ground surrounding the farmstead will have been that farmed by its occupants. It appears that the main occupation of this farm would have been upland livestock grazing. Today this setting is somewhat changed by the planting of trees to the west and south.

The ZTV (**Figure 2**) predicts a varying degree of visibility of the turbine from within the scheduled area with the greatest visibility being possible from the southern part of the scheduled area (**Figure 3**) where the turbine would be fully visible 1.4 km to the northeast on Loch Hill.

The proposed turbine, while visible on the hills to the northeast, would not adversely affect the integrity of its localised setting and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the remains of the farmstead in its setting in its localised setting on the hillside above Glen Saugh. As such, the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Glensaugh farmstead is assessed as being one of low magnitude. The cultural significance of the farmstead, as a relic of the historic farming landscape with archaeological potential to inform our understanding of the organisation of farms and farming life in the 18th century, would not be diminished by the presence of the Proposed Development.

Cairn o'Mount, cairns (SM 4968) comprise the remains of two burial cairns of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The better-preserved cairn measures 15.5 m in diameter and 3.5 m in height. A second cairn, approximately 50 m to the east south-east, is 10 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height and has been damaged by quarrying.

The cairns are located in a prominent topographic position on high ground alongside the B974, Fettercairn to Banchory road. From the cairns, there are wide panoramic views over the surrounding landscape and in particular there are long-range views to the south and southeast, looking down onto the Howe of Mearns. Views towards the cairns are also of importance, with the larger cairn remaining visible from the lower ground and being a well-known local landmark. It is evident that these cairns were sited deliberately to command view over the Howe of Mearns and to be seen from that lower landscape. Within the wide views over the surrounding landscape the baseline setting of these cairns includes Mid Hill Wind Farm, lying approximately 6.8 km to the north-east of the cairn, and other wind farms are visible from the cairn: on the lower lying ground of the Howe of Mearns to the south.

The Proposed Development would be visible from the cairns, 2.7 km to the southeast and backdropped by the slopes of Strathfinella Hill (**LVIA VP03: Figure 14d**). As a single turbine located in the view to the southeast, the turbine would not affect the key views to the south, out over the Howe of Mearns and down to the coast, nor would it affect the views northwards from the cairns through the hills and towards the Dee valley. Furthermore, the turbine would not be located within the key views towards the cairns from the surrounding lower ground.

The proposed turbine, while visible on Loch Hill to the southeast, would not adversely affect the integrity of the cairns' setting and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the cairns and their wider setting. As such, the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Cairn o'Mount cairns is assessed as being one of negligible magnitude. The cultural significance of the cairns, as a prominent prehistoric funerary asset and landmark with archaeological potential to inform our understanding of the funerary and ritual activities in the Bronze Age, would not be diminished by the presence of the Proposed Development.

6.3 Mitigation

The emphasis in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2) (para 14) is for the preservation of important remains *in situ* where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible.

6.3.1 Preservation in situ

The proposed access track passes through the remains of Cleek Farmstead but all building remains and surviving visible structures lie beyond a deer fence and over 30 m to the east of the development footprint. The retention of the deer fence will ensure no accidental vehicle movements in the area of the farmstead remains and will ensure they remain preserved *in situ*.

6.3.2 Archaeological investigations / watching briefs / recording

If required by a planning condition, to address the possibility of encountering hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains, the scope of any mitigation measures to reduce and offset the effects of the Proposed Development, to comply with planning policies, will be agreed in advance with ACAS, detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the approval of the Council, and implemented prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development.

6.3.3 Post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting

If any significant discoveries are made during any archaeological investigations or monitoring works carried out, and it is not possible to preserve those discoveries *in situ*, provision will be made for the excavation where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. The provision will include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analysis, conservation of finds, and publication of the results of the works where appropriate.

6.4 Conclusion

The proposed access track to the turbine passes through the area of Cleek Farmstead (**NO67NE0044, NO67NE0104**), however it will be routed along an existing access track and will be approximately 30 m from the recorded buildings and structures within this farmstead. It is therefore considered that any construction impact would be of at most negligible magnitude and the structures of the farmstead will be preserved *in situ*.

The solar and hydrogen facilities would be constructed within the area of Glensaugh Farmstead (**NO67NE0049**) a farmstead with historic origins. While two modern sheds would be demolished there would be no construction impacts on the historic fabric of the farmstead and no mitigation is proposed.

The potential for operational impacts on the setting of designated cultural heritage assets as a result of the operation of the proposed turbine has been considered. It is assessed that there will be no impacts of greater than low magnitude on the setting of designated cultural heritage assets.

The potential for operational impacts on the setting of designated cultural heritage assets as a result of the solar and hydrogen facilities was considered. It is concluded that, due to the nature of this development, its location within a modern working farm, and its distance from designated cultural heritage assets, that there would be no potential operational impacts.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE INNER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 1)

Reference	Name and type	Source	Description	Sensitivity of Asset	Easting	Northing
Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area						
NO67NE0044; NO67NE0104	Cleek Farmstead	HER, Canmore, Historic maps, Aerial photography, Lidar, Site Visit	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record the remains of farmstead with a horse-mill which was identified during aerial reconnaissance in 1997. All show as grass-covered foundations. At least two houses lie in hollow immediately to the north. One disused building is shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868, 1903).</p> <p>The remains of the farmstead, comprising at least one rectangular building, banks and a circular feature to the south of a lochan and two rectangular buildings to the north, are detectable on lidar imagery though they are not clearly visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth, Bing Maps).</p> <p>The site visit confirmed that a turf covered circular structure and banks are clearly visible on the high ground to the south of the lochan. The circular feature is most likely the remains of a kiln. It is possible that this feature was mistakenly identified as a horse-mill on the aerial reconnaissance. The buildings to the south of the lochan may yet survive within young forestry plantation that overlies their recorded location..</p>	Low	367838	779602
NO67NE0049	Glensaugh Farmstead	HER, Canmore, Historic maps, Aerial photography, Lidar, Site Visit	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record the former farmstead at Glensaugh, now used as an agricultural research station.</p> <p>On the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1868) it comprises a farmhouse with a bulky rectangular steading and mill pond to the southeast. By the time of the second edition map (1903) the pond is marked as having a mill dam. The mill pond is shown on the 1941 edition but has been infilled by the time of the 1959 map.</p> <p>The site visit recorded that the farmstead remains in use, with numerous research buildings and barns that have been built over the former pond. No historic buildings were identified in the area to the south of the public road, where the buildings are all relatively modern, the majority being barns. Original buildings of the farmstead survive to the north of the public road.</p>	Low	367064	778229
NO67NE0053	Loch Saugh, boathouse	HER, Historic maps, Aerial photography, Lidar	<p>The HER records the site of a now destroyed boathouse which is shown only on the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1903).</p> <p>The location of the boathouse is now submerged within the reservoir, as suggested by examination of modern aerial photography (Google Earth, Bing Maps) and lidar imagery.</p>	Low	367463	778688
NO67NE0054	Loch Saugh, quarry	HER, Historic maps, Aerial photography, Lidar	<p>The HER entry records the remains of a gravel pit shown on the historic maps from the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1868) onwards.</p> <p>The quarry pit is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth, Bing Maps) and detectable on lidar imagery adjacent to the public road.</p>	Negligible	367520	778898
NO67NE0100	Loch Saugh, reservoir	HER, Canmore, Historic maps, Aerial photography, Lidar	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record the reservoir and dam at Loch Saugh. The reservoir and dam are first depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1903).</p>	Low	367510	778707

Reference	Name and type	Source	Description	Sensitivity of Asset	Easting	Northing
			The dam is crossed by a track and is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth, Bing Maps) and lidar imagery at the southwest end of the loch.			
CFA 01	Loch hill, circular structure	Aerial Photography, Lidar, Site Visit	A circular turf-banked feature, approximately 9 m in diameter, with regular divots cut out of it, was recorded during the site visit. The feature is not recorded on historic maps, but it shows up on aerial photographs and Lidar data for the area. This may be a prehistoric hut circle, but it could alternatively be the site of an old animal enclosure or feeding station.	Low	367225	779700

APPENDIX 2: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 2)

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
SM 988	Kincardine Castle	Scheduled Monument	High	4.9 km	<p>Remains of a 13th century castle</p> <p>Located on a small natural mound which is now tree covered.</p> <p>Key views for this castle are those to and from the surrounding flat agricultural plain, wherein lies the old village of Kincardine. There is also an associative link with Green Castle (SM 4264), a possible precursor castle site, and with Kincardine Deer Dyke (SM 7882), a medieval deer park boundary dyke.</p>	<p>No Impact</p> <p>Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development. Therefore, no views from the castle and no key views towards the castle have been identified that would include the Proposed Development.</p> <p>It is considered that the setting of Kincardine Castle would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the castle and its setting.</p> <p>The associative and visual links with Green Castle (SM 4264) and Kincardine Deer Dyke (SM 7882) would not be interrupted.</p>
SM 4264	Green Castle, earthwork	Scheduled Monument	High	3.6 km	<p>Remains of probable 13th to 14th century defensive earthwork.</p> <p>Located on a scarped natural hillock now tree covered. Located in a naturally defensive location with key views over and along the Devilly Burn to its west. There is also an associative link with Kincardine Castle (SM 988), which possibly replaced Green Castle and its Kincardine Deer Dyke (SM 7882), a medieval deer park boundary dyke.</p>	<p>No Impact</p> <p>The bare-earth ZTV suggests limited theoretical visibility. However, given the amount of woodland on and between Green Castle and the Proposed Development, views of the Proposed Turbine, if possible, are likely to be heavily filtered.</p> <p>It is considered that the setting of Green Castle would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the castle remains and their setting.</p> <p>The associative and visual links with Kincardine Castle (SM 988) and Kincardine Deer Dyke (SM 7882) would not be interrupted.</p>
SM 4842	Glensaugh, farmstead and field system 900 m northwest of	Scheduled Monument	High	1.4 km	<p>Well preserved remains of a pre-improvement farmstead.</p> <p>Located on a terrace on the otherwise relatively steep south facing slopes on a spur between the Slack Burn and Birnie Burn watercourses.</p> <p>As a farmstead, this asset would have been located due to its proximity to its surrounding agricultural land. Key views</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Proposed Turbine would be theoretically visible to a varying degree from within the scheduled area, with greatest visibility from the south of the site.</p>

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
					relevant to the setting of this asset are from and to its surrounding field systems and the land it farmed.	While there would be theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbine, the setting of the farmstead and the key views to and from it would not be compromised. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the farmstead remains and their setting.
SM 4960	Arnbarrow, farmstead and field system 900 m northwest of	Scheduled Monument	High	3.6 km	Well preserved remains of a pre-improvement farmstead. Located on a southwest facing slope above the Burn of Garrol. As a farmstead, this asset would have been located due to its proximity to its surrounding agricultural land. Key views relevant to the setting of this asset are from and to its surrounding field systems and the land it farmed.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the farmstead have been identified that would include the Proposed Development. It is considered that the setting of the farmstead would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the farmstead and its setting.
SM 4967	The Ring, enclosed cairn 750 m southeast of Arnbarrow	Scheduled Monument	High	3.8 km	A prehistoric burial cairn and enclosing bank. Located for wide panoramic views over the low-lying land of the Howe of the Mearns to the southwest.	No Impact The bare-earth ZTV suggests limited theoretical visibility. However, given the amount of woodland on and between cairn and the Proposed Development, views of the Proposed Turbine, if possible, are likely to be heavily filtered. It is considered that the setting of this cairn would not be adversely affected by the Proposed Development, and it would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the cairn and its setting.
SM 4968	Cairn o' Mount, cairns	Scheduled Monument	High	2.7 km	Two prehistoric burial cairns. Located on the summit of a prominent hill, this cairn would have been sited for its wide panoramic views over the surrounding landscape, especially to the south over the Howe of Mearns, and to be a prominent feature in views towards it from its surroundings. Located by the roadside this cairn remains a prominent focal point in the landscape and a stopping point for travellers on the B974.	Negligible The Proposed Turbine would be theoretically visible in views to the southwest from these cairns. However, it would be a single turbine, at a lower elevation, and one of many similar features that can be seen in the panoramic view from the monument, which also includes large wind farms. The Proposed Turbine would not compete with the cairn for prominence or be dominant in relation to the scale of the monument and it would simply

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
						<p>become one more of the many modern features that are visible from the cairns.</p> <p>It is considered that the Proposed Development would not compromise the setting of the Cairn o' Mount cairns and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the cairns and their setting.</p>
SM 7881	Kincardine Deer Dyke and settlement south of East Burn of Cardowan	Scheduled Monument	High	4.8 km	<p>Part of the medieval Kincardine Deer Park including the boundary dyke and the later medieval farmstead of Todholes.</p> <p>As the boundary dyke of a Deer Park this enclosure is largely a functional asset and key views are largely from it to the deer park it enclosed. The key views from the farmstead are to and from the surrounding land which would have been farmed. There is also an associative link with Kincardine Castle (SM 988) and Green Castle (SM 4264) for which it would have been their deer park and hunting grounds.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>As a large scheduled area this asset has areas both within and outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Turbine and the potential for visibility of the turbine would vary across the monument.</p> <p>It is considered that the setting of the deer dyke and farmstead would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the deer dyke and its setting.</p> <p>The associative and visual links with Green Castle (SM 4264) and Kincardine Castle (SM 988) would not be interrupted.</p>
SM 7882	Kincardine Deer Dyke and settlements north of Burn of Garrol	Scheduled Monument	High	2.3 km	<p>Part of the medieval Kincardine Deer Park including the boundary dyke, a later medieval farmstead and a prehistoric settlement comprised of two hut circles and clearance cairns.</p> <p>As the boundary dyke of a Deer Park this enclosure is largely a functional asset and key views are largely from it to the deer park it enclosed. The key views from the farmstead and from the prehistoric hut circles are to and from the surrounding land which would have been farmed by their occupants. There is also an associative link with Kincardine Castle (SM 988) and Green Castle (SM 4264) for</p>	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>As a large scheduled area this asset has areas both within and outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Turbine and the potential for visibility of the turbine would vary across the monument.</p> <p>It is considered that the setting of the deer dyke, farmstead and prehistoric settlement would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this asset.</p>

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
					which it would have been their deer park and hunting grounds.	The associative and visual links with Green Castle (SM 4264) and Kincardine Castle (SM 988) would not be interrupted.
LB 9634	Saint Palladius's Episcopal Church	Category A Listed Building	High	3.1 km	Gothic church built in 1885. Located within the wooded setting of Drumtochty Glen. Its setting is localised to the enclosed area of the glen, with its front façade facing south. It would have been, and still is, a focal landmark in the local area and likely has an associative link with Drumtochty Castle and the community in the glen, but long views are not an important aspect of its setting.	No Impact While the bare-earth ZTV suggests theoretical visibility from the church, given the highly wooded nature of the surrounding glen, it is considered that there would be no clear view of the Proposed Turbine from the church or in views towards the church. It is considered that the wooded glen setting of the church would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the church and its setting.
LB 9646	Phesdo House	Category A Listed Building	High	4.3 km	Neo-Greek style Country House built 1814 -1815 Its setting is its surrounding non-designated grounds and the wider, surrounding rich agricultural lands of the Howe of the Mearns.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the house have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the house would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the house and its setting.
LB 9664	Drumtochty Castle	Category A Listed Building	High	2.4 km	Large castellated mansion house built circa. 1810-12 with later additions. Its setting is the densely wooded, enclosed Drumtochty Glen and the surrounding non-designated grounds of the castle. Long views to and from the castle are restricted by the surrounding woodland giving it an intimate and secluded setting.	Negligible The castle is located on the edge of the bare earth ZTV suggesting that, in the absence of surrounding trees, there may be limited theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbine from the area around the castle. However, given the dense mature nature of the woodland surrounding and between the castle and the Proposed Turbine, it is considered that there is very limited potential for visibility of the Proposed Turbine in views to or of the castle.

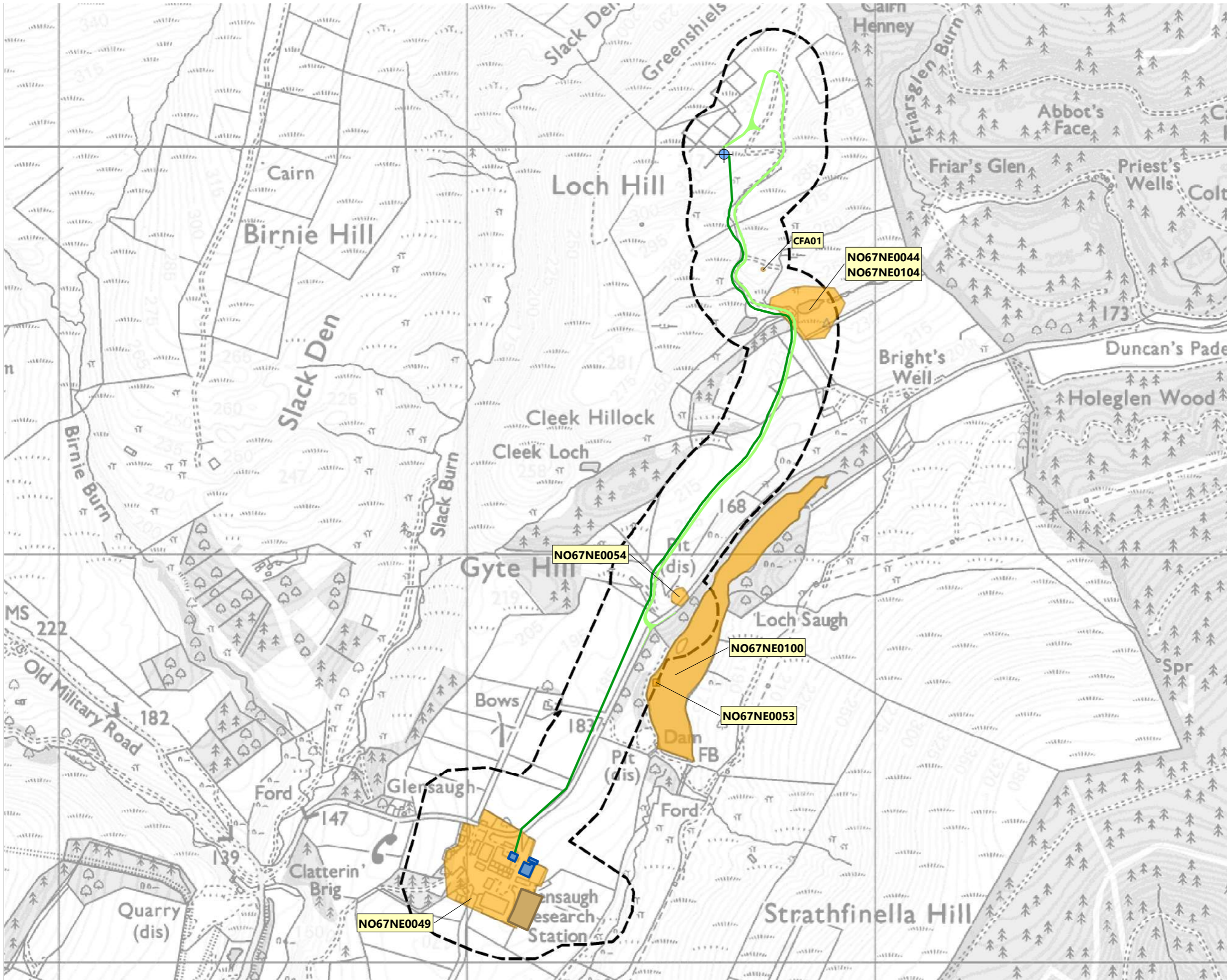
Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
						It is considered that the setting of the castle would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the castle and its setting.
LB 9632	Drumtochty Castle, Stables	Category B Listed Building	Medium	2.1 km	Stables built 1850. Localised setting within the surrounding non-designated densely wooded grounds of Drumtochty Castle for which it was built as a functional building. The stables have an evident associative link with the Castle, but wider ranging views or prominence in the landscape are not key aspects of their setting.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the stables have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the stables would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the stables and their setting.
LB 9637	Mill Of Kincardine, Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium	4 km	Early 19th Century Farmhouse. Its setting is the surrounding land farmed by its occupants and the wider agricultural land of the Howe of the Mearns. It has an associative link with Phesdo House and the surrounding farmland that it would have served.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the farmhouse have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the farmhouse would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the farmhouse and its setting .
LB 9647	Phesdo House, Stables	Category B Listed Building	Medium	4.3 km	Stables built circa 1815. Localised setting within the surrounding non-designated grounds of Phesdo House for which it was built as a functional building. They have an associative link with Phesdo House which they would have served.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the stables have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the stables would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the stables and their setting.

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
LB 9648	Phesdo House, Dovecot	Category B Listed Building	Medium	4.3 km	Dovecot built circa 1815. Localised setting within the surrounding non-designated grounds of Phesdo House of which it was a functional and decorative building. It has an associative link with Phesdo House which it would have served.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the dovecot have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the dovecot would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the dovecot and its setting.
LB 10740	Auchcairnie, Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium	4.7 km	Early 19th Century Farmhouse. Its setting is the surrounding land farmed by its occupants and the wider agricultural land of the Howe of the Mearns.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the farmhouse have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the farmhouse would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the farmhouse and its setting.
LB 10741	Clattering Bridge over Devilly burn	Category B Listed Building	Medium	2.1 km	18th Century road bridge. Localised setting on Devilly Burn and the route of the old military road: the B974.	No Impact. Localised setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the bridge and its setting.
LB 9633	Drumtochty Castle, East Lodge	Category C Listed Building	Low	3.8 km	Early 19th Lodge to Drumtochty Castle. Localised setting at the entrance to the east drive of Drumtochty Castle within the enclosed and densely wooded Drumtochty Glen. It has an associative link with Drumtochty Castle which it would have served.	No Impact. Localised setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the lodge and its setting.
LB 9642	Mill Of Kincardine, Bridge	Category C Listed Building	Low	4 km	Early 19th Century Bridge. Localised setting over the Devilly Burn at the Mill of Kincardine.	No Impact. Localised setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the bridge and its setting.








Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
LB 9662	Clattering Bridge, Limekiln	Category C Listed Building	Low	2.2 km	Early 19th century Limekiln. Localised setting by Devilly Burn and Clattering Bridge.	No Impact. Localised setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the limekiln and its setting.
LB 10750	Mayfield, Distillery House	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	Mid 19th Century Distillery House. Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10762	Auchenblae, Inverurie Street, Park View	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	19th Century House. Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10764	Shamrock Cottage, Inverurie Street,	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	Mid 19th Century Cottage Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10765	Norwood, Inverurie Street	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	Early 19th Century House Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10766	Rosebank and Rose Cottage, Inverurie Street	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	Early 19th Century cottages Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10767	Alexander Brown's, Inverurie Street	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	Early 19th Century Houses Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand,

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
						appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 10768	Myrtle Cottage, Inverurie Street	Category C Listed Building	Low	5 km	19th Century Cottage Localised setting within Auchenblae Conservation Area	No Impact. Localised village setting would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 51386	Bogendollo, Fasque	Category C Listed Building	Low	4.5 km	Early 19th Century Farmstead Localised setting within Fasque GDL important aspects of its setting are the surrounding farmland	No Impact. Localised setting within Fasque GDL would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the farmstead and its setting.
LB 51387	Home Farm Bothy, Fasque	Category C Listed Building	Low		Early to Mid 19th century Cottage Localised setting at the north entrance to Fasque House within the Fasque GDL.	No Impact. Localised setting within Fasque GDL would not be affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the building and its setting.
LB 52415	Walled garden excluding 20th century additions to interior of garden, Phesdo House, Fettercairn	Category C Listed Building	Low	4.3 km	Oval walled kitchen garden built circa 1815 Localised setting within the surrounding non-designated grounds of Phesdo House, of which it was a functional and decorative component.	No Impact Located outwith the bare-earth ZTV of the Proposed Development and no key views towards the dovecot have been identified that would include the Proposed Turbine. It is considered that the setting of the walled garden would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience it and its setting.
GDL 00178	Fasque House	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	High	4.4 km	Large, designed landscape of Fasque House developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Mixed designed landscape including large areas of arable fields, gardens, and areas of woodland. The designed landscape is largely enclosed by woodland belts. The views	Negligible The bare earth ZTV suggests varying theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbine from within the GDL. It is considered that the setting of the GDL would not be adversely affected, and it would remain

Designation Ref.	Designation Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity of Asset	Distance from Proposed Turbine	Setting	Magnitude of Impact
					from Fasque House within the GDL are of Strathmore and over the Mearns of Howe.	possible to understand, appreciate and experience the GDL, its various component parts and relationships between them, and its setting.
CA 658	Auchenblae	Conservation Area	Medium	4.6 km	<p>Conservation Area historic village of Auchenblae, a planned village which was built in 1770 around the existing settlement, spinning mill and St Palladius's chapel.</p> <p>The village developed as a centre for the linen industry, its setting is key to this aspect of its history due to the importance of the Luther Water in powering the mill and the farmland supplying flax. While the village is largely inward looking, the surrounding hills and waterways form an important part of its setting.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The bare earth ZTV suggests limited theoretical visibility from within the Conservation Area, with predicted visibility largely restricted to the area of parkland at the north of the village.</p> <p>It is considered that the setting of the Conservation Area would not be adversely affected, and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the village and its setting.</p>



Key:

-  Turbine
-  Hydrogen Production Facility
-  Ground Solar Area
-  Access Track
-  Cable Route
-  Inner Study Area
-  Cultural Heritage Asset



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Title:
Cultural Heritage: Inner Study Area

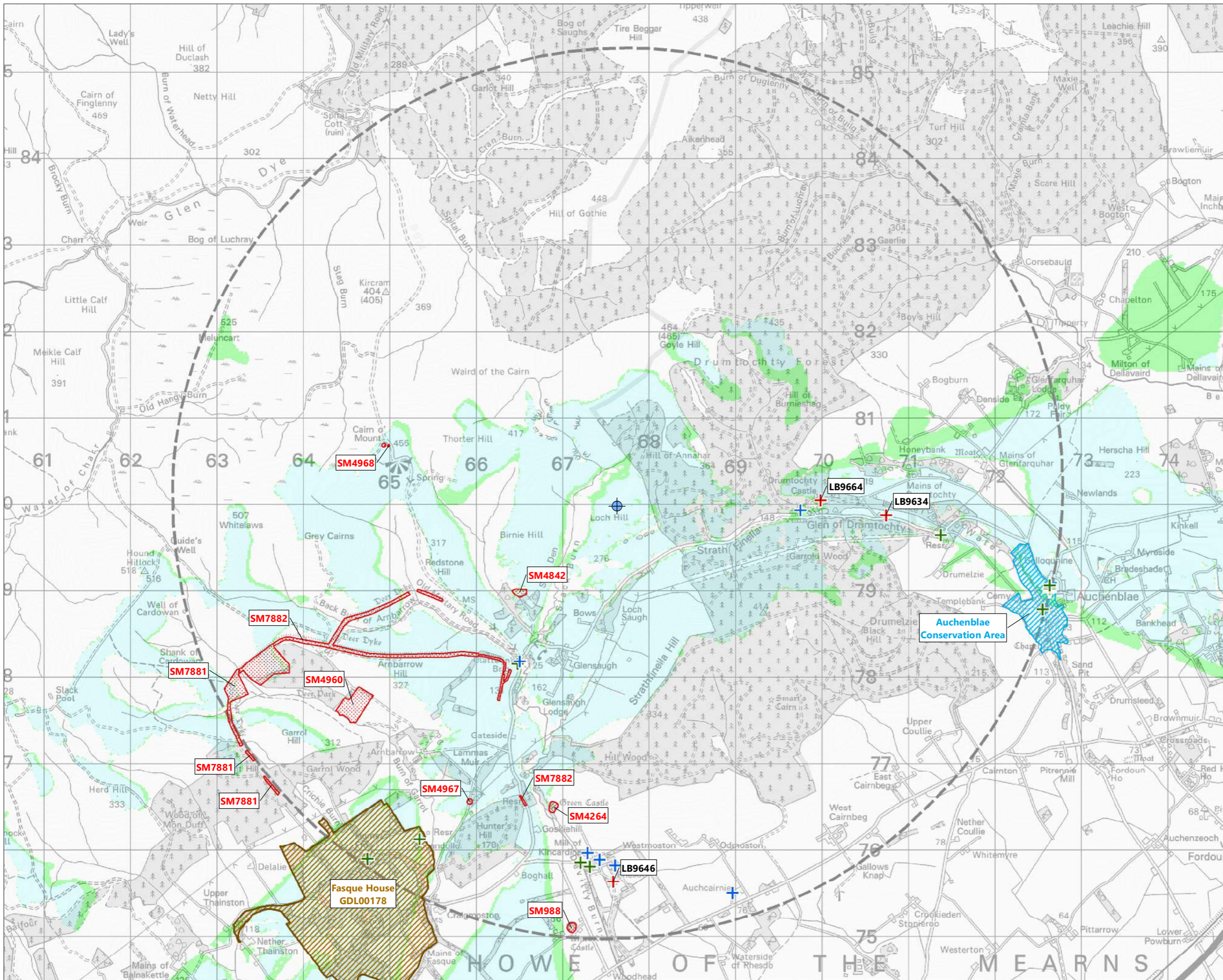
Project:
Hydroglen, James Hutton Institute

Client:
James Hutton Institute

Scale at A3:
1:8,500

Drawn by: LG	Checked: GM	Date: 04/12/2023
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Report No: 4409	Fig. No: 1
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Key:

- Turbine
- Outer Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
- Conservation Area
- Category A Listed Building
- Category B Listed Building
- Category C Listed Building

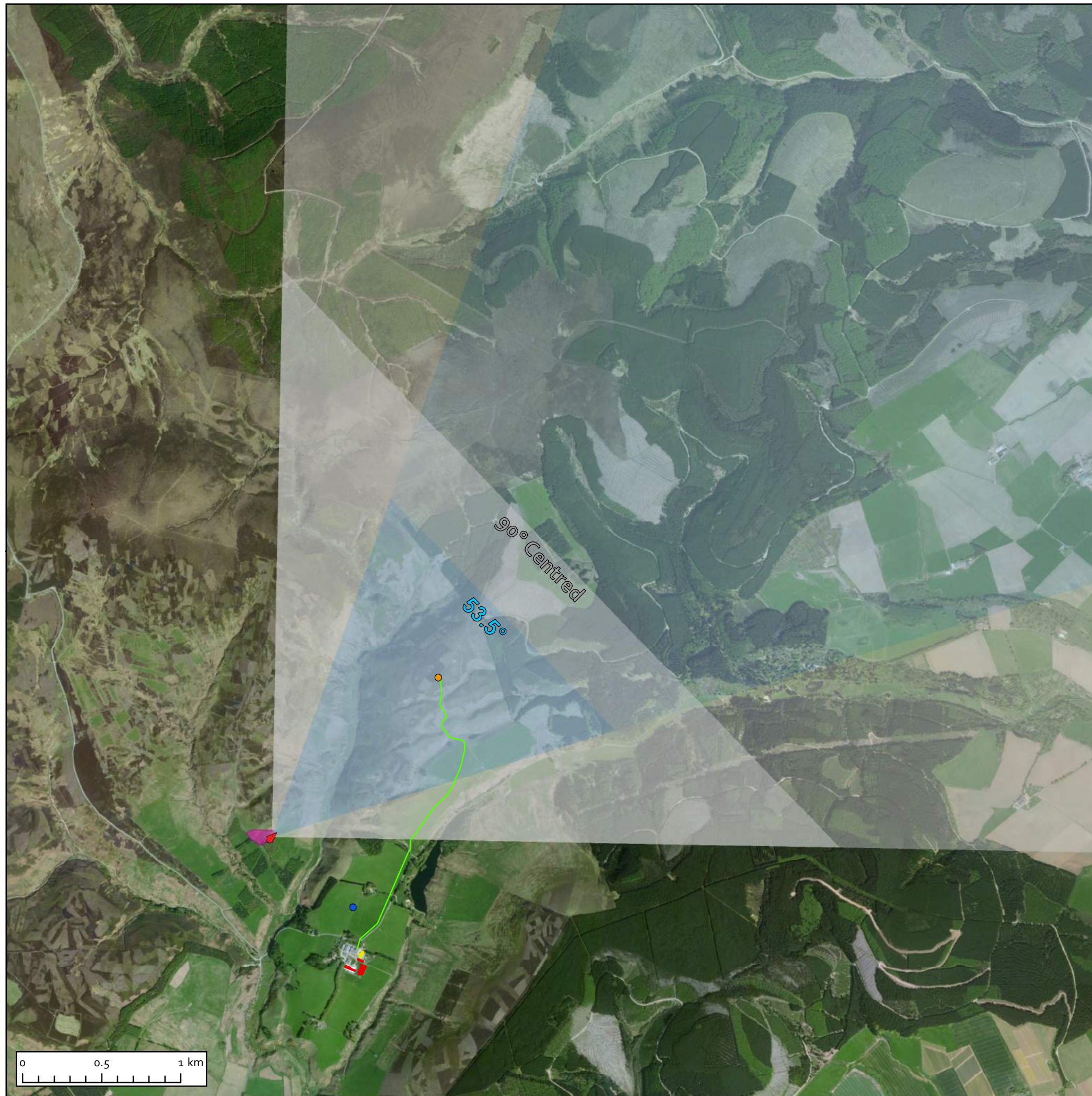
Bare-Earth ZTV

- Proposed turbine tip theoretically visible
- Proposed turbine hub theoretically visible








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Title: Site Visit		
Project: Hydroglen, James Hutton Institute		
Client: James Hutton Institute		
Scale at A3: 1:40,000		
Drawn by: LG	Checked: GM	Date: 04/12/2023
Report No: 4409	Fig. No: 2	



Legend

-  Proposed turbine location
-  Viewpoint location
-  Operational turbines
-  Proposed solar panel development
-  Proposed hydrogen development
-  Proposed overhead cabling location
-  Scheduled monument:
Glensaugh, farmstead and field system
goom NW of

**CHVP01: Glensaugh Farmstead
(Scheduled Monument 4842)**

Viewpoint OS reference: 366573, 778975
 Viewpoint elevation: 200m
 Direction of view: 46°
 Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
 Proposed turbine - hub: Y
 All cumulative sites - tip: 5
 All cumulative sites - hub: 5

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Hydroglen, Glensaugh	Client: ITP Energised
Drawing Title: CHVP01: Viewpoint Location Plan	
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3	Date: 04 / 12 / 2023
Figure No: 3.1	Status: Planning
Drawn by: R Moore	Checked by: S Hyde

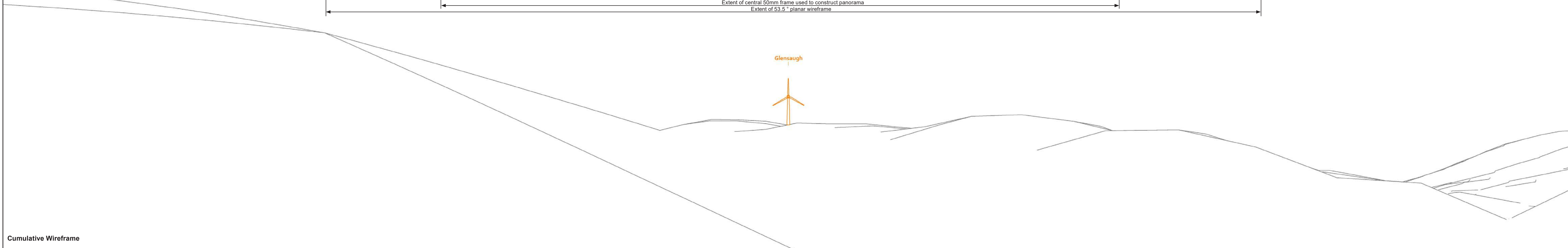


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Baseline Photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only



Cumulative Wireframe

Figure Number: 3.2
CHVP01: Glensaugh Farmstead (Scheduled Monument 4842)

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde
 Date: 04 / 12 / 2023

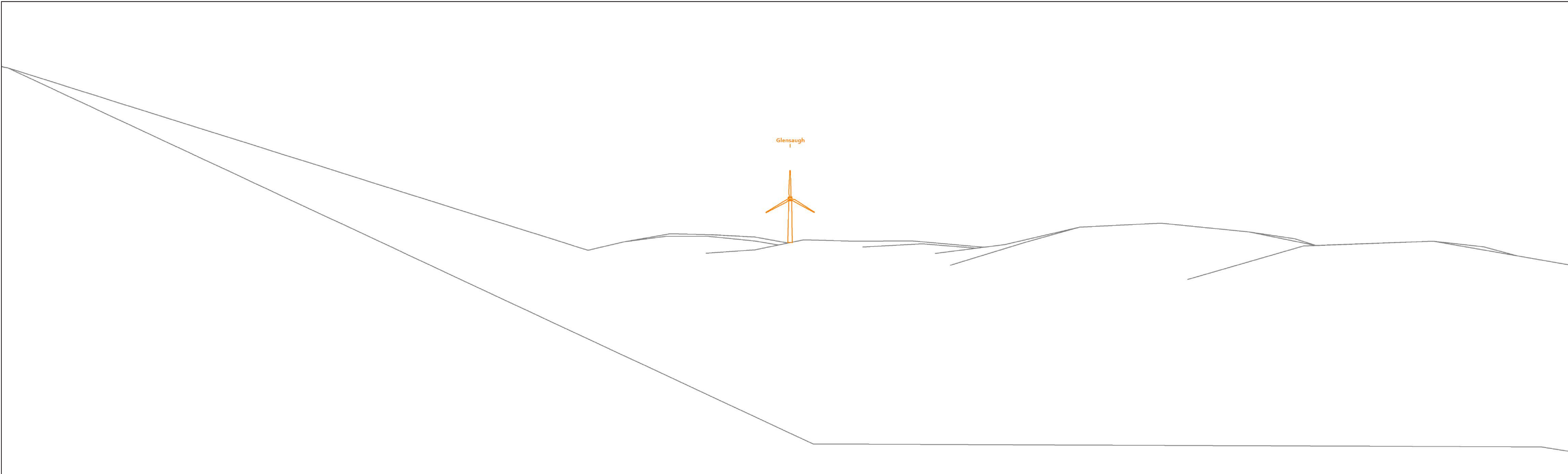
Viewpoint OS reference: 366573, 778975
 Viewpoint elevation: 200m AOD
 Direction of view: 46°
 Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
 Vertical field of view: 14.2°
 Principle distance: 522mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 130mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D (full frame)
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm
 Camera height: 1.5m AGL
 Date: 31 / 10 / 2023
 Time: 15:43 pm

Project: Hydroglen, Glensaugh
 Client: ITP Energised
 Document: Cultural Heritage Assessment





Cumulative Wireframe

View flat at a comfortable arm's length
If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 3.3
CHVP01: Glensaugh Farmstead (Scheduled Monument 4842)

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde
Date: 04 / 12 / 2023

Viewpoint OS reference: 367513, 778502
Viewpoint elevation: 167m AOD
Direction of view: 005°
Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Vertical field of view: 18.2°
Principle distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera: NA
Lens: NA
Camera height: 1.5m AGL

Project: Hydroglen, Glensaugh
Client: ITP Energised
Document: Cultural Heritage Assessment





Photomontage (Type 3 AVR Level 3)

View flat at a comfortable arm's length
If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 3.4
CHVP01: Glensaugh Farmstead (Scheduled Monument 4842)

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde
Date: 04 / 12 / 2023

Viewpoint OS reference: 367513, 778502
Viewpoint elevation: 167m AOD
Direction of view: 005°
Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Vertical field of view: 18.2°
Principle distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D (full frame)
Lens: Canon EF 50mm
Camera height: 1.5m AGL
Date: 31 / 10 / 2023
Time: 11:50 am

Project: Hydroglen, Glensaugh
Client: ITP Energised
Document: Cultural Heritage Assessment



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