



MILLENNIUM EAST WIND FARM VOLUME 3 TECHNICAL APPENDIX 9.1

*Cultural Heritage Baseline
and Stage 1 Setting Assessment
for Nadara*

January 2025

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Ver 4.0

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NGR:	229302, 809170 (centred)
Parishes/County:	Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire
Council:	Highland

Project Manager:	Owen Raybould
Author:	Owen Raybould
Field Visit:	Charlie Scovell
Approved by:	Laurence Hayes
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CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Nadara (previously Renantis) and presents the results of a combined cultural heritage baseline and Stage 1 setting assessment, which together inform the assessment of likely significant effects on cultural heritage as presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. The EIA is being produced in support of an application for Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989 to construct and operate Millennium East Wind Farm (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2. In accordance with the requirements of national and local planning policies with respect to consideration of the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2), this desk-based assessment (DBA) describes and assesses the heritage significance and importance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the Site to inform the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets in the EIA. A Stage 1 setting assessment provides an assessment of the contribution to significance made by the setting of heritage assets in the wider study area in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.

1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The Proposed Development Site is located at NGR 229302, 809170 in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire in the Highland administrative area. Fort Augustus is located c.5 km to the east of the Site boundary.
- 1.2.2. The Site, which covers an area of 1911.74 hectares (ha), is located on the slopes of the higher summits of Ceann a Mhaim (671m AOD) and Mam a Chroisg (714m AOD), which includes the sub-peak of Carn nan Mhic Raonuill (550m AOD) and the ridges and slopes of Druim a' Chathair and Meall Damh. The northern part of the Site slopes steeply down towards the A887, whilst the eastern aspect is more gently sloping with occasional plateaus.
- 1.2.3. The Site is currently unenclosed upland grazed moorland, with some commercial forestry plantation on the lower elevations to the north-west. The Site includes a detached area to the north of the A887 on the floodplain of the River Moriston, proposed for ecological enhancements. It is bounded to the north and east by commercial plantation, and to the south and west by further unenclosed upland grazed moorland.
- 1.2.4. The Site is drained by the Allt Phocaichain which flows northwards into Glen Moriston and Allt Lundie which flows southwards to the River Garry. There are occasional lochans within the Site.

Illus 1. General view of Site looking north-east



Illus 2. General view of existing wind farm looking east



2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are protected by statute.

2.1.2. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the Site is described in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	The Act defines the role of the public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Provides for statutory protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. No physical works can be carried out in relation to a listed building and its curtilage without listed building consent. It introduces a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting in considering any Development which may affect these. In conservation areas, the designation introduces general controls to conserve character and appearance within the conservation area.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	Outlines the criteria for designating a military crash site. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Scots Common Law	The movement or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority is illegal. Any human remains should be reported to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office. Further disturbance must cease until permission to continue has been granted by the legal authorities.

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. The historic environment includes individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape and is defined as *"the physical evidence for past human activity. It connects people with place, and with the traditions, stories, and memories associated with places and landscapes"* in 'Our Past, Our Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment' (2023, 10) and in National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) as *"the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand"* (Annex F – Glossary of definitions). These documents present the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment.

- 2.3.2. National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) Part 1 A National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045 describes how the future spatial development of Scotland can contribute to planning outcomes. It shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement, and improved connections across the country.
- 2.3.3. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, HES, 2019a) defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland's historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic battlefields and consents and advice.

National Planning Framework

NPF4 – Part 2: Historic Assets and Places Policy 7

- 2.3.4. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in NPF4 Part 2 National Planning Policy (The Scottish Government, February 2023) Policy 7: Historic assets and places:

The policy principles:

- *Policy Intent: To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.*
- *Policy Outcomes: 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.*
- *Local Development Plans: LDPs, including through their spatial strategies, should support the sustainable management of the historic environment. They should identify, protect and enhance valued historic assets and places."*

- 2.3.5. NPF4 Policy 7 applies these principles to designated and non-designated assets. Those relevant to the current assessment are as follows:

"a) Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change.

Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.

c) Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.

h) Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:

- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;*
- ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or*
- iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.*

j) Development proposals affecting nationally important Historic Battlefields will only be supported where they protect and, where appropriate, enhance their cultural significance, key landscape characteristics, physical remains and special qualities.

o) Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.

Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.

When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."

2.4. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.4.1. The Highland Council (THC) adopted the Highland Wide Local Development Plan (HWLDP) in April 2012. Within the HWLDP, Policy 57 Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage is of relevance to this report. This policy in part states:

"All development proposals will be assessed taking into account the level of importance and type of heritage features, the form and scale of the development, and any impact on the feature and its setting"

"Council also intends to adopt the Supplementary Guidance on the Highland Historic Environment Strategy. The main principles of this guidance will ensure that:

- Future developments take account of the historic environment and that they are of a design and quality to enhance the historic environment bringing both economic and social benefits;*
- It sets a proactive, consistent approach to the protection of the historic environment."*

2.5. GUIDANCE

2.6.1. The methodology for cultural heritage impact assessment is consistent with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (v5 NatureScot & HES 2018), guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, Appendix 1.

2.6.2. HES also provides guidance in a series of documents entitled 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment' (MCHE). These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant to this assessment are the guidance notes covering Setting (June 2016 updated 2020) and Works on Scheduled Monuments (2016 updated 2024).

2.6.3. HES published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019b) to accompany HEPS. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.

2.6.4. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation in situ of archaeological remains and the benefits of development, setting the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.

- 2.6.5. Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this assessment, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment' (2020a) and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (2020b). This assessment has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's July 2021 publication 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'. This document presents good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets which is consistent with the Principles.

2.7. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.8.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.8.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.8.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.8.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural significance of heritage assets in the EIA Report. This assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the Site.
- 3.1.2. The purpose of the DBA is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the Site, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. A DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the historic environment, or the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The specific objectives of this DBA are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information relevant to the Site and relevant study area;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development (including setting), identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
 - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and, as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, NatureScot & HES 2018, v5 Appendix 1 page 175), relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the public. The cultural significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations. Cultural significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in DPSG Annexes 1-6, which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but may also be applied more generally in identifying the 'special characteristics' of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPF4 Policy Principles. DPSG Annex 1 is widely applicable in assessing the cultural significance of archaeological sites and monuments, for instance, the criteria in Annex 2 can be used in defining the architectural or historic interest of buildings, whether listed or not. Cultural significance of assets is considered in terms described in DPSG Annex 1:
- *Intrinsic Characteristics- those inherent in the monument i.e., "how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past";*
 - *Contextual Characteristics – those relating to the monument's place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge i.e., "how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past"; and*
 - *Associative Characteristics – subjective associations, including those with current or past aesthetic preferences i.e., "how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements".*
- 4.1.2. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the 'significance of an effect' reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.3. Relative 'importance' of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets, and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See **Table 2** below).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

STUDY AREAS

- 4.2.1. Nested study areas have been used for this assessment. The Site boundary has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 4.2.2. Heritage assets within 2 km of the proposed turbines have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential of the Site.
- 4.2.3. Outer Study Areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 setting assessment which extends to 20 km from the proposed turbine locations. This reflects the maximum predicted impact of any visibility of turbines based on the ZTV. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 2 km from proposed turbines: Category C Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets;
 - Up to 5 km from proposed turbines: Conservation Areas, Category B Listed Buildings, and Inventory Historic Battlefields;
 - Up to 20 km from proposed turbines: World Heritage Properties, Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes;

- Beyond 20 km from proposed turbines, based on the ZTV: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive (i.e. make a substantial contribution to cultural significance), in the opinion of the assessor or consultees (see below).

4.2.4. Criteria for the identification of assets of particular sensitivity or importance is based on the approach set out in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020) that sets out a range of factors which might form part of the setting of a heritage asset as follows:

- *"Current landscape or townscape context;*
- *Views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;*
- *Key vistas: for instance, a 'frame' of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);*
- *The prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;*
- *Aesthetic qualities;*
- *Character of the surrounding landscape;*
- *General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
- *Views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;*
- *Relationships with other features, both built and natural;*
- *Non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan, or design), or sensory factors; and*
- *A 'sense of place': the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors."*

DATA SOURCES

4.2.5. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClFA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website in Oct 2024;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from The Highland Council in May 2024;
- Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLA Map website;
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
- Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
- Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
- Relevant internet resources, including Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports;
- Findings of other environmental topics (LVIA, peat depth, ground conditions, noise and vibration); and
- A zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) model.

- 4.2.6. All heritage assets within the Site and OSA are compiled in a Gazetteer (Annex 1).
- 4.2.7. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by their Historic Environment Scotland designation numbers. Non-designated assets are referenced by their respective HER 'MonUID' or Canmore reference. Any newly discovered assets have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset'. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

FIELD VISIT

- 4.2.8. A field visit was undertaken on 30th October 2024 in clear weather conditions with good general visibility for the identification and inspection of heritage assets. Notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use, and archaeological survival as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.9. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any cut features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.
- 4.2.10. Field visits for the purposes of detailed (Stages 2 & 3) setting assessment were undertaken the following day in clear weather conditions.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.11. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the Site was consulted to collect information on former land use and development.

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- Scottish Government LiDAR data is not available for this Site;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential, professional judgment is used in their interpretation;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the volume and frequency of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery, without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation;
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites; and
 - Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (**Table 2**).

4.4.2. Heritage Assets are defined as “*Features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system*” (NatureScot & HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5, p.122). Thus, any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its cultural significance may be said to have negligible heritage importance; in general, such features are not considered as heritage assets and are excluded from the EIA.

4.4.3. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the EIA Report.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Asset Importance	Criteria
Very High (International)	Assets valued at an international level, e.g. World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance that contribute to international research objectives.
High (National)	Assets valued at a national level, e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas, some conservation areas and non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation in the opinion of the assessor. Category B or C-listed buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Medium (Regional)	Assets valued at a regional level, e.g. Category B Listed Buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor. Category C-listed buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Low (Local)	Assets valued at a local level, e.g. Category C Listed Buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor.
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed.
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information.

POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

4.4.4. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Site is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different areas of the Site, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence.

4.4.5. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the HER and other data sources such as HES and Canmore;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

4.4.6. In the Archaeological Potential section of this report, the likelihood that the Site may contain undiscovered heritage assets, their likely location and potential density, and their likely level of importance is assessed, described, and justified.

4.5. STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 4.5.1. The results of a Stage 1 Setting Assessment are presented in full in the Gazetteer (Annex 1). The purpose of the assessment is to consider whether further detailed assessment in the EIAR chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Summary results are presented in Section 6.2.
- 4.5.2. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment methodology considers each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify those assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the Proposed Development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the Proposed Development are considered.
- 4.5.3. Further, beyond the defined OSA, the Stage 1 assessment methodology considers all heritage assets in the ZTV to identify any assets of particular importance and/or sensitivity to visual change, based on the approach set out in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 updated 2020).
- 4.5.4. In the case of the Proposed Development, following Scoping, no heritage assets are identified beyond the defined OSAs and in the ZTV requiring consideration in the Stage 1 setting assessment.

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the Site and OSA is presented in the Gazetteer (Annex 1).
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.

SITE BOUNDARY

- 5.1.0. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 5.1.1. There are eight known non-designated heritage assets within the Site, comprising:
- Seven historic period assets:
 - MHG53757 Cairn rows
 - MHG56580 Possible shieling hut
 - MHG10488/14310 Military road, the route of which partially overlaps with the Site boundary
 - MHG23081 Possible township, comprising four unroofed buildings, one of which is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1:2500, surveyed 1871 published 1874)
 - MHG34949 Military road bridge over the Allt an Eoin burn, part of MHG10488/14310 Military road
 - MHG54904 a turf and stone enclosure
 - MHG54905 a possible rectangular building
 - One asset of uncertain date:
 - MHG53256 Four stone boxes, interpreted as possible Prehistoric cists, which may be modern shooting butts.
- 5.1.2. This assessment has identified no additional features within the Site from the historic mapping sequence, however two features have been added to the Gazetteer from modern OS mapping:
- HA1 Cairn
 - HA2 17x sheep pens on the flood plain of the River Moriston

- 5.1.3. The field visit identified no additional potential heritage assets within the Site.

OUTER STUDY AREA

- 5.1.4. Within the 2 km OSA (from the proposed turbine locations), including the Site boundary, there are two non-designated heritage assets.
- 5.1.5. Within the 2-5 km OSA (from the proposed turbine locations) there are seven Scheduled Monuments, one Category A Listed Building and one Category B Listed Building.
- 5.1.6. Within the 5-10 km OSA (from the proposed turbine locations) there are 12 Scheduled Monuments and three Category A Listed Buildings (one of which is a Property in Care).
- 5.1.7. Within the 10-20 km OSA (from the proposed turbine locations) there are six Scheduled Monuments, and three Category A Listed Buildings.
- 5.1.8. No heritage assets have been identified beyond the defined OSA requiring Stage 1 assessment.

5.2. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 5.2.1. The bedrock geology across the Site comprises Metamorphic Tarvie Psammite Formation – Psammite (BGS).
- 5.2.2. Superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS as Till, Devensian – Diamicton formed during the Quaternary period to the north east, and peat in the central parts of the Site.
- 5.2.3. The National Soils Map of Scotland variously records soils within the Site as: Peaty gleys with peaty rankers with dystrophic semi-confined peat; Peaty gleyed podzols with dystrophic semi-confined peat with peaty gleys; Subalpine podzols with dystrophic blanket peat; and Dystrophic blanket peat.
- 5.2.4. The geomorphology of the Site primarily consists of upland hillside with exposed bedrock hillocks crossed by watercourses and covered with moorland and bog.

5.3. HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT (HLA)

- 5.3.1. The majority of the Site is defined by HLA as **Rough Grazing**:
Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed.
Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period.
- 5.3.2. In addition parts of the Site are defined as: **Power Generation, Freshwater, and Plantation.**

5.4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.4.1. Three previous archaeological investigations of note have been previously undertaken within the Site, all of which relate to the operational Millennium Wind Farm:
 - **EHG4197 – DBA and walkover survey – proposed Millennium Wind Farm, Glen Moriston**
 The walkover survey by Headland Archaeology in 2003 resulted in the addition of two heritage assets within the wind farm site boundary to the THC HER which were not previously known: cairn rows MHG53757 and 'cists' MHG53256.
 - **EHG1532 – Marking-out survey – Millennium Wind Farm: Sites 18 & 19**
 Additional survey work in 2006 by Headland Archaeology during a marking-out survey found three additional possible 'cists'.
 - **EHG1401 – Watching Brief – Millennium Wind Farm, Stage 1 Works**
 A watching brief was maintained in eight discrete areas during the wind farm construction. No archaeological features or structures were found. However, outside of the proposed development area a small stone built structure, possible shieling hut MHG56580 was recorded.
- 5.4.2. The extent of previous survey within the same Site boundary as the Proposed Development suggests that further hitherto unknown surface heritage assets are unlikely to be identified.

5.5. FIELD SURVEY

- 5.5.1. The field visit took place on the 30th October in clear conditions. Heritage assets recorded on Highland Council HER and potential heritage assets identified on historical and modern mapping were visited to assess their level of preservation.
- 5.5.2. Several assets were not visited as they lie out with the area of impact from the Proposed Development; these are: MHG53256 Cists – Carn Mhic Raonuill, MHG34949 Military road bridge over Allt an Eoin, MHG54904 Enclosure, Creag an Fheoir and the associated possible building (MHG54905).
- 5.5.3. MHG53757 Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows was identified during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology in 2003 when a group of twenty-five cairns, roughly set in rows, up to four wide, and measuring 1 m high and 1.5 m in diameter were recorded. The asset group was confirmed during survey for this report as a group of up to 13 visible low stone cairns in varying states of preservation and with stone spread (Illus 3-5).
- 5.5.4. The best surviving of these is located at NGR NH28114 09085 and comprises medium and large sub-rounded and sub-angular boulders stacked on either side of a single orthostat and measuring approximately 1 m x 1 m (D x H) (Illus 3). Some of the cairns survive as low stone mounds such as at NGR NH 28104 09084 (Illus 4), while in places only the uprights were visible (see also background of Illus 3).

Illus 3 North facing view of one of cairns of MHG53757 at NGR: NH28114 09085, with further cairns in background of shot



Illus 4 North facing view of one of cairn mounds of MHG53757 at NGR: NH 28104 09084



Illus 5 North-west facing view of group of cairns of MHG53757



- 5.5.5. MHG56580 was previously recorded by Headland Archaeology in 2006 where it was noted to be the possible remains of a sheiling hut surviving as a single sub-rectangular course of sub-rounded and sub-angular boulders measuring 6 m x 4 m. The asset has remained largely unchanged since this record, albeit with some minor spread of the individual boulders (Illus 6).

Illus 6 North facing view of MHG56580 Possible Sheiling Hut at NGR: NH 25374 11499



- 5.5.6. HA1 Cairn, depicted on the modern OS map was as identified as three large sub-angular stones set on the top of an area of outcropping bedrock at NGR 25740 11446 (Illus 7).

Illus 7 South-west facing view of Modern 'Cairn' HA1 at NGR: 25740 11446



- 5.5.7. The potential remains of a township at Creagan Na H-atha Township (MHG23081) is described by THC HER as comprising four unroofed buildings and one enclosure depicted on OS mapping from 1974, and as one unroofed building depicted on the 1st edition 6-inch map. This record is located within an area of improved pasture (Illus 8 & 9). All that remains within the area are two low stone mounds located at NGR NH 225511 11776, and NH 25497 11771 that are sub-circular in plan, constructed of sub-circular and sub-angular medium and large boulders and measuring up to 2 m in diameter and up to 0.30 m in height. In addition, there was also a turf-covered mound with similar dimensions at NGR NH 25536 11778.

Illus 8 North-east facing view of stone mound at NGR: 225511 11776

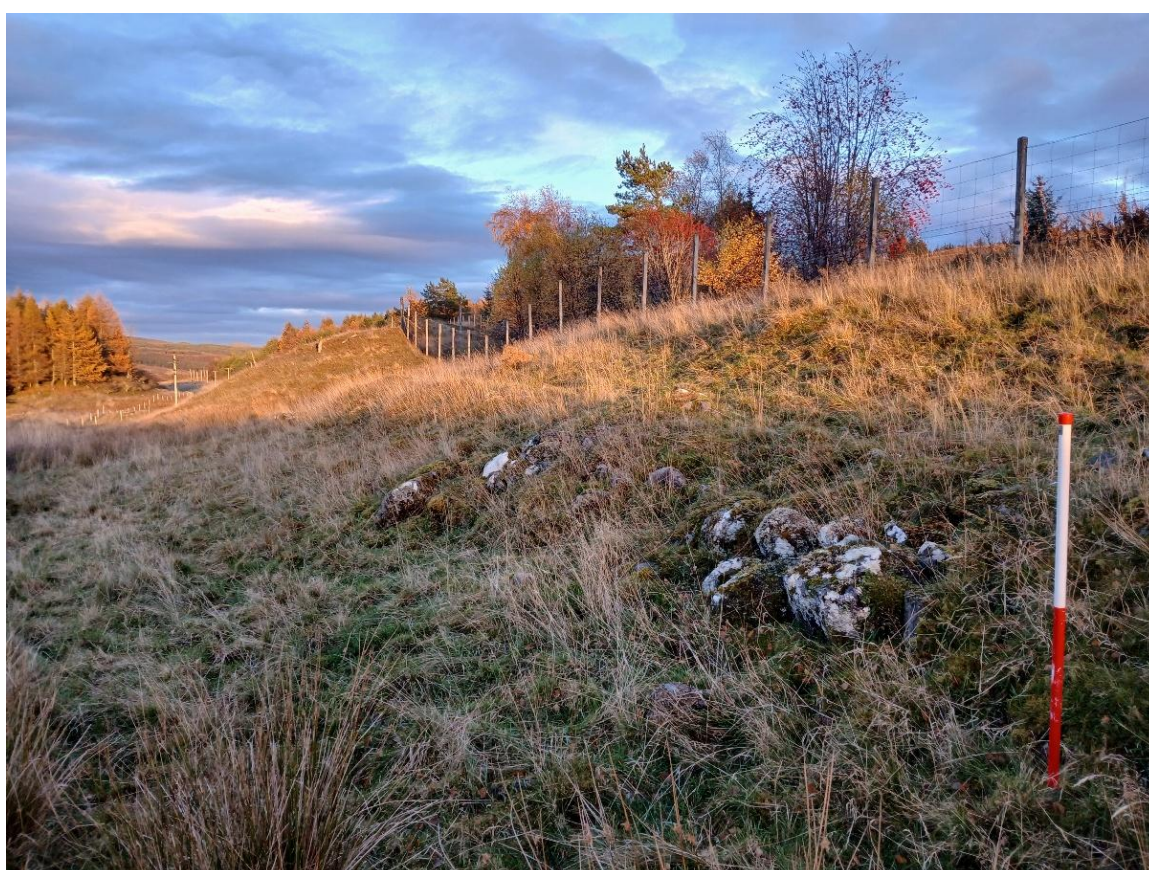


- 5.5.8. To the south-east at NGR NH 25536 11693 the partially exposed remains of a stone structure comprising two courses of medium and large sub-circular and sub-angular boulders was aligned north-east to south-west, parallel with the existing modern road, and measured 0.8 x 1 x 5 m (H x W x L) (Illus 10). This is interpreted as associated with the military road that meanders into the Site Boundary at this location (MHG14130/14088), although may potentially be the head dyke/embankment that defined the southern perimeter of the improved pasture area.

Illus 9 South-west facing view of building footings at NGR: NH 25497 11771



Illus 10 South-east facing view of exposed stone, potentially the remains of military road MHG14130/14088 at NGR NH 25536 11693



- 5.5.9. It was not possible to fully survey the area in which HA2 was located due health and safety constraints and the presence of livestock within the field within which it was located. From what could be seen from the road, the asset comprises a series of low turf covered stone mounds (Illus 11), broadly similar to those identified around the remains of the township at Creagan Na H-atha, only 500 m to the north-east (MHG23081). However, due to their location on the floodplain, they are interpreted as the remains of sheepfolds as opposed to township remains.

Illus 11. North facing view of structures HA2



5.6. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

- 5.6.1. Bleu's Atlas of Scotland (1654) shows no settlement in the vicinity of the Site, depicting only mountainous terrain.
- 5.6.2. Roy's Highlands Map (1747-52) depicts the Site as a featureless hillside bounded by MHG14088/143130 military road, annotated 'Road from Bernera to Fort Augustus'.
- 5.6.3. The three maps of Hole (1607), Dorret (1750) and Aaron Arrowsmith (1807) are not at a scale useful to identify archaeological potential within the Site, although the 'Bridge of Moriston' (LB14994 Ceannacroc Bridge) is identified on the latter.
- 5.6.4. No features were identified within the Site for this assessment from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1:2500, surveyed 1871 published 1874), or Second Edition OS (1:2500, surveyed 1901 published 1904).
- 5.6.5. Two modern features have been added to the Gazetteer (Annex 1) from a review of 20th century OS mapping. HA1 is a cairn, likely a modern walkers' cairn; HA 2 is a cluster of 17 sheep pens on the flood plain to the south of the River Moriston.
- 5.6.6. The map review demonstrates that the Site has remained with very little change from the late 19th century to the present day.

- 5.6.7. The 2003 ES for the operational Millennium East Wind Farm assessed a sequence of three aerial reconnaissance sorties in which no hitherto unknown heritage assets were identified (Headland Archaeology, 2003). In addition, there are five historical aerial images available on NCAP covering the area of proposed turbines, none of which are digitised. The aerial images representing the Site as listed in full in the references section of this report.

5.7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC/ROMAN PERIODS

- 5.7.1. There are four possible stone cists [MHG53256] within the Site that were marked out and protected from accidental physical impacts (Headland, 2007) during construction of the Millennium Wind Farm, however it is possible these are modern shooting butts.
- 5.7.2. Only 250 m to the west of the Site western boundary, in the glen and 1.1 km south of the River Moriston, MHG54906 is recorded on the Highland HER. This comprises a line of upright boulders (1 to 1.5 metres in height) which were noted during a walkover survey in May 2010. These are highly visible in the landscape on a north-facing slope at about 200m OD. It is not a definite archaeological feature, situated as it is within a landscape covered in boulder erratics and large amounts of stone. Nonetheless, the stones are upright and stand out strikingly in the landscape and could be a prehistoric alignment.
- 5.7.3. Within 2 km of the Site boundary there is limited recorded evidence for Prehistoric habitation. The funerary cairn known as Tir nan Og in Glen Moriston is scheduled [SM 11494]. These common indicators of prehistoric burial typically date to the Bronze Age (between 2500 BC to c. 800 BC (Ritchie, 2011, 1). MHG2594 represents a Prehistoric field system and hut circle in the glen, less than a kilometre north of the River Moriston. Highland HER also records a prehistoric cairnfield [MHG2595] approximately 150 m NW of Tomchrasky Cottage. The entry notes that these clearance features are of a type often associated with hut circles, although no huts or cultivation plots can be distinguished (ibid). Although there have been numerous surveys within the vicinity this appears to be the only evidence of prehistoric settlement within the outer study area.
- 5.7.4. There are no Roman period assets in the Site or within 2 km.

MEDIEVAL

- 5.7.5. There are no certain Medieval-period assets within the Site or 2 km OSA, however settlements and townships such as MHG23075, MHG23080, MHG23081, and MHG2593 located in Glen Moriston and recorded by the Highland HER as Post Medieval in origin, or the undated cross MHG2598 at Lochan A'Chrois, may have origins in the Medieval period.
- 5.7.6. Beyond 2km is the site of an early chapel and cemetery known as Cill Donnain. Legend links its founding to St. Donnan (d. 617 A.D) and although there are no upstanding remains of the early-medieval chapel, the raised area in the NE corner may be its footprint (MHG5528). According to Simpson (1935, Fig. 9), tradition holds that there was originally a cairn here marking the burial of a saint. The cemetery is well preserved but does not appear to be active, with most grave markings dating to the 19th Century. The cemetery is almost circular in shape, and therefore Ordnance Survey (OS) records held at RCAHMS suggest that it has been a site of Christian burial for a significant period of time.

POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.7.7. Cairn alignment MHG53757 consists of approximately 25 small stone cairns arranged in four rows in an east-west alignment. The cairns were built by mourners as they rested the coffin and took refreshment on their journey from Glen Garry to the graveyard near Achlain (Robertson, 1941). According to the National Catalogue of Rights of Way (CROW) the routes HL30 and HL31, which pass through the study area, form an interlinked right of way from Invergarry to Glen Moriston including routes HI102, HI103, HI19 and HL32. The routes are collectively promoted as the Ceann a' Mhàim Coffin Road. According to Robertson (1941) the route begins from a place called Seanna-bhaile in Glen Garry and continues past

Loch Lundie up to Ceann a Mhàim. The cemetery at Achlain is still marked on modern OS maps. According to RCAHMS (Canmore, 2014b), the oldest inscriptions in the graveyard date to the mid-19th century.

- 5.7.8. The majority of the assets within the 2 km study area date to the Post-Medieval period. These are primarily military or domestic in nature.
- 5.7.9. The legacy of Scotland's 18th century civil conflicts is reflected by a number of historic assets in the vicinity. Glen Moriston was a primary access route for Government forces linking Inverness, Fort Augustus and the Western Isles. A section of the road network built during the mid-18th century has been scheduled as the Fort Augustus – Bernera military road [SM 11483]. The Scheduled Area runs east to west approximately 100-150m south of and parallel to the A887, beginning about 450m south-east of Achlain. This particular section has been recognised as nationally important due to two well-preserved foot-bridges located at either end of the 400m section. The road is marked as 'General Wade's Military Road' on First Edition OS maps (1871). Military road MHG10488/14310 constructed 1740-1767 is reported to follow the line of the modern road, but for which part of the HER shapefile, digitised from historic mapping, runs partially within the Site boundary at one discrete location. Also within the Site is MHG34949 Military road bridge over Allt an Eoin which carried the military road MHG10488/14310.
- 5.7.10. A memorial cairn and grave (Mackenzie's Grave and Cairn [MHG2591]) are also associated with Scotland's 18th century civil conflicts, in this case the rebellion of 1745. The cairn is located on the south side of the A887 and the grave on its north, beside the River Moriston. According to tradition the cairn marks where Roderick Mackenzie was slain by government forces in 1746 following the battle of Culloden, and the grave is his final resting place (Blundell, 1921, 58). According to The Highland HER record, both the cairn and the grave form the focus of annual commemoration events by members and relatives of the Mackenzie Clan.
- 5.7.11. All known settlement activity is focussed on lower-lying ground in the shelter of Glen Moriston to the north and Glen Garry to the south of the Site, along with their water resources and fertile farmland. Achlain House [MHG15517] is a domestic structure located in proximity to the cemetery which is purportedly the focus of the Coffin Road noted above. There are also a number of townships in the glen: MHG23075, MHG23080, MHG2308, and MHG2593, as well as farmsteads, enclosures, and sheepfolds.
- 5.7.12. Volume XX, Number XVI of the Old Statistical Account of Scotland for the County of Inverness, published in 1798 for the Parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, cites no evidence for when the parishes were annexed. The etymology of the name Urquhart is uncertain, whereas Glenmoriston is believed to translate as 'the glen of the great waterfall'. All the place-names in the glen are pure Gaelic in origin. The soil of Glen Moriston is recorded as inferior to that of Urquhart, being light and sandy. Of note are the two burial places: Clachan an Inair in the lower part of the valley; and Clachan Mereheard. This significance of the parish accords with the presence of the Ceann a' Mhàim Coffin Road.

MODERN PERIOD

- 5.7.13. As in the historical periods, the Site in the modern period has been suitable only for grazing and, more recently, shooting. The 'cists' MHG53256 resemble shooting butts and may relate to this activity.
- 5.7.14. The historical map sequence demonstrates that the Site has remained with very little change from the late 19th century to the present day, other than the construction of the operational Millennium Wind Farm.
- 5.7.15. Features within the Site shown on modern OS mapping include walkers' cairn HA1 and buildings HA2, on the floodplain of the River Moriston and interpreted as the remains of sheepfolds.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

- 6.1.1. As per **Table 2**, designated heritage assets, or those with equivalent significance, are considered as of High (National) importance.
- 6.1.2. Non-designated assets with the potential to contribute to Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks are considered of Medium (Regional) importance, including those associated with designated heritage assets.
- 6.1.3. More commonly known non-designated remains that provide direct evidence of settlement or agricultural practices are considered of Low (Local) importance.
- 6.1.4. Erroneous interpretations, common features with negligible intrinsic interest, as well as any modern or natural features are considered of Negligible importance.
- 6.1.5. Heritage assets within the Site have intrinsic cultural significance, as they have the potential to hold physical evidence of the societies that built and used them, and may provide further information to elucidate their origin and function where this remains uncertain. These are described in detail in the Gazetteer (Annex 1) and summarised in **Table 3** below along with an assessment of importance.

Table 3. Cultural Heritage Assets Within the Site

Ref	Name	E	N	Status	Period	Importance
MHG53256	Cists - Carn Mhic Raonuill	229350	807901	Non-designated	Uncertain	Low
MHG53757	Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows	228117	809093	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG56580	Possible shieling hut - S of Glenmoriston	225374	811499	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
143130 / MHG14088	Military Road	225903	811860	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Medium
MHG23081	Creagan Na H-atha Township	225590	811760	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG34949	Military road bridge over Allt an Eoin	225000	811446	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG54904	Enclosure, Creag an Fheoir	225081	811355	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low

Ref	Name	E	N	Status	Period	Importance
MHG54905	Possible building, Creag an Fheoir	225122	811344	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
HA1	Cairn	225732	811451	Non-designated	Modern	Negligible
HA2	Sheep pens	225020	811637	Non-designated	Modern	Low

- 6.1.6. MHG53757 Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows, recorded during survey for the operational Millennium Wind Farm, comprise 25 stone cairns arranged in rows arranged east - west. They are not believed to be Prehistoric in origin. According to Robertson (1941), the cairns date to the 19th century and were placed by mourners carrying a coffin from Glen Garry to the cemetery at Achlain. The location was used as a stopping point for the mourners to rest the coffin and take refreshment. There is no existing track at the site and the exact route of the trail is difficult to define; there are multiple routes to Ceann a' Mhàim from Glen Garry. "Coffin cairns" are also known in the Highlands at the Isle of Oronsay in the Inner Hebrides and at Dunrobin Castle, Caithness.
- 6.1.7. MHG53256 comprise four (No.) stone boxes situated within an area 60 x 40 m described in the HER as possible cists which were interpreted and recorded in detail in 2007 during a survey by Headland Archaeology to mark the features out for protection from accidental physical impact during construction for the operational Millennium Wind Farm:
- 19/1 is a box-like structure, 1.0 x 0.65 m. Long-axis aligned north-south. A 200 mm thick slab sits alongside a northern end slab which protrudes 450 mm above the turf.
 - 19/2 is a three-sided rectangular dry-stone structure reminiscent of a shooting butt. The north end is an upright slab and a slab sits against the east side to 0.60 m in height. West and south sides constructed from dry stonewalling. Max length 1.70 m, width 1.25 m. Long-axis aligned north-south and located on a spur of raised bedrock to the west of 19/1.
 - 19/3 comprises two side slabs protruding from the turf only. Maximum length 0.90 m. Long-axis aligned north-south. Located south of 19/2 at the edge of the spur.
 - 19/4 consists also of west and east side slabs only; located to the west of 19/2. Long-axis aligned north-south.
- 6.1.8. The significance of these features is uncertain. Interpreted as potentially prehistoric, the 'cists' MHG53256 resemble shooting butts and may relate to this activity. There is a possibility that they are Prehistoric features that have been reconstructed more recently into shooting butts.
- 6.1.9. The presence of shieling hut MHG56580, recorded incidentally outwith the area of impact of construction activity during construction of the operational Millennium Wind Farm, indicates shieling activity within the Site at lower elevations, being located only 230 m south of the River Moriston. There is considered to be less potential for shieling activity at the higher elevations within the Site.
- 6.1.10. Possible township MHG23081, and enclosure MHG54904 and possible building MHG54905, all of Local importance and located alongside the River Moriston, confirms that settlement remains are more likely to be found at lower elevations which would have been more sheltered, with deeper soils and access to the resources and travel corridor provided by the river and its valley.
- 6.1.11. 143130/MHG14088 General Wade's military road between Bernera and Fort Augustus is of Regional importance, being the major engineering construction in the glen, and the focus of related and subsequent activity brought about by accessibility of the glen. The construction and route of the military road is also of considerable historical interest. Associated bridge MHG34949 is of Local importance.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

- 6.1.12. Most of the known heritage assets of all periods in the study area are concentrated in the valleys of Glen Moriston and Glen Garry. Settlement and domestic remains are concentrated on the sheltered lower ground and associated with the resources of the rivers, including the more fertile floodplains. The remainder of the known heritage assets relate to the Government works associated with the Jacobite uprisings in the 18th century, specifically General Wade's military road the route of which borders the Site to the north-west, and part of which may meander into the Site boundary at two discrete locations, one of which includes a contemporary arched bridge.
- 6.1.13. Where the Proposed Development Site boundary coincides with this lower-ground of higher potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development will utilise the existing infrastructure of the operational Millennium Wind Farm for access, with minimal or no groundworks required. The focus of the assessment of archaeological potential therefore relates to the proposed new turbine locations and their crane pads etc, as well as any biodiversity enhancement proposals alongside the River Moriston.
- 6.1.14. The Site has evidently never been enclosed or improved and the proposed turbines are located across hills that are above an elevation suitable for settlement. The area is crossed by numerous watercourses and characterised as bog, unsuitable even for shieling activity. Accordingly, the area is only suitable for grazing and shooting. Given the steep topography and thin soils, indicated by outcropping bedrock, it is assumed that this would have been the case throughout prehistory and the historical periods also, and the area has never been suitable for settlement. The Site has been subject (in full or in part) to five previous walkover surveys by Headland Archaeology, in 2003, 2007, 2008, 2014, and again in 2024 for this assessment. No evidence for human habitation has been discovered. The absence of settlement suggests an absence of hitherto unknown (subsurface) Prehistoric funerary remains, which tend to be invisible with settlements. In the absence of later/modern activity (such as ploughing or forestry etc), any preserved archaeological remains would be expected to remain visible, surviving as upstanding features.
- 6.1.15. The archaeological potential of the turbine area is therefore considered to be negligible for previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage interest of all periods.
- 6.1.16. This is reflected in the implemented programme of mitigation that was agreed with THC during construction of the operational Millennium Wind Farm, which concentrated on groundworks in the lower elevations only – nevertheless, the watching brief, maintained in eight discrete areas during the wind farm construction, identified no archaeological remains.
- 6.1.17. It is considered that any previously unrecorded remains of any period, if present within the Site preserved beneath peat, are likely to be of no more than Low (Local) importance; most likely to relate only to upland grazing or shooting activity. Any intrinsic evidence of previously unknown activity would be unlikely to contribute to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework objectives.

6.2. HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

- 6.2.1. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 2 km from proposed turbines: Category C Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets;
 - Up to 5 km from proposed turbines: Conservation Areas, Category B Listed Buildings, and Inventory Historic Battlefields;
 - Up to 20 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- 6.2.2. Beyond the OSAs, based on the ZTV including third party views, any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset contribute substantially to the asset's cultural significance, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees are added to

the Gazetteer (Annex 1). In the case of the Proposed Development, no heritage assets are identified beyond the defined OSAs requiring detailed consideration in the Stage 1 setting assessment.

- 6.2.3. Based on the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), every heritage asset in the OSA defined above has been considered for further detailed assessment in **Chapter 6** of the EIA Report chapter based on whether it is considered likely that its cultural significance could be affected through change within its setting.

World Heritage Properties

- 6.2.4. There are no World Heritage Properties (WHP) in the OSA, and no WHP were noted by consultees in the scoping responses. No WHP are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

- 6.2.5. There are no Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) in the OSA, and no GDL were noted by consultees in the scoping responses. No GDL are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Scheduled Monuments

- 6.2.6. Scheduled Monuments (SM) derive cultural significance from their intrinsic value as they often contain buried archaeological remains that would provide information about the date of construction and the uses of the monument in each case. Settlement sites have value as they provide physical evidence of former settlement patterns, whilst religious and funerary sites hold intrinsic value related to ritual practices.
- 6.2.7. All monuments have a setting which contributes to their significance (contextual value), being informative about intentional site selection and how it functioned in relation to the landscape and other contemporary monuments. Contextual value will be relevant for settlement sites identified as intentionally intervisible with contemporary monuments. Prehistoric funerary monuments and forts, and medieval castles are often intentionally placed in the landscape to be prominently visible in their immediate vicinity. Long range views are likely to contribute to the significance of the defensive sites, and possibly to some of the religious, ritual and funerary sites as well as to the settlement sites (in particular intervisibility with contemporary monuments).

2 km OSA

- 6.2.8. There are no SM within the 2 km OSA.

5 km OSA

- 6.2.9. There are seven SM within the 5 km OSA, all of which are within the ZTV for the Proposed Development. None of the SM within the 5 km OSA were noted by consultees in the scoping responses.
- 6.2.10. Two of the SM within the 5 km OSA are considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their cultural significance.
- 6.2.11. Wirelines have been generated to aid the Stage 1 Assessment for the following SM: SM11494 Tir nan Og, cairn 445m SSW of; SM794 Torr Dhuin, fort, Fort Augustus.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
SM11494 Tir nan Og, cairn 445m SSW of	The monument comprises a burial cairn, between 4500 and 3500 years old, situated just above the lower break of slope of a wide river valley in slightly forested moorland. The cairn is a grass-covered, roughly circular, stony mound, measuring 10.5 m in diameter, and up to 1m in height. There is a shallow hollow at the summit, 3 m in diameter. Not a hilltop cairn, located on a floodplain. Likely associated with nearby settlement positioned to take advantage of adjacent water

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
	and fertile agricultural resources, with prominent cairns positioned to lay claim to the local landscape. Wireline indicates that a single partial blade tip only would be visible over Druim a Chathair, the hillside to the south. Local prominence of cairn within the valley context would remain unaffected. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.
SM794 Torr Dhuin, fort, Fort Augustus	Occupying a rocky knoll above a precipitous crag that falls away abruptly into the valley of the River Oich in the E, this small fortification displays three roughly concentric lines of defence. In all other directions the ground falls steeply, in parts precipitously, from the summit for more than 200 ft to the floor of the valley of the River Oich. The fort conforms to the summit area of the knoll, measuring 50 ft in length from north-east to south-west by 25 ft transversely within the massive ruin of the stone wall among which large lumps of vitrification can be seen where the rank vegetation permits. The entrance is probably in the south-west. Wireline indicates that turbines would theoretically be visible from the fort which has the potential to impact upon its cultural significance through challenging the prominence of its earthworks, or being visible in important views towards the monument from the Oich valley. Detailed assessment in EIA.

10 km OSA

- 6.2.12. There are 12 SM within the 10 km OSA, nine of which are within the ZTV. Two SM were noted by HES in their scoping opinion- to confirm that no significant effects are anticipated.
- 6.2.13. Four SM within the ZTV are considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their significance. Stage 1 assessment has concluded that none of the important aspects of setting of these monuments would be affected by the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.14. Wirelines have been generated to aid the Stage 1 Assessment for the SM noted by HES in their scoping opinion: SM11484 Fort Augustus-Bernera Military Road, 1890m W of Ceannacroc Lodge; and SM11875 Dundreggan Farm, motte 35m SW of.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
SM11484 Fort Augustus-Bernera Military Road, 1890m W of Ceannacroc Lodge	Noted by HES in scoping: <i>"Parts of turbines may appear in the distance on the skyline, particularly from stretches of the Fort Augustus-Bernera military road. However, the turbines would not be in any key views for [the] monument, and would be at such a distance that the integrity of setting ... would not be affected."</i> Wireline confirms that turbines would be visible beyond the horizon at a distance of c.10km. Stretch of military road orientated ENE-WSW which continues (unscheduled) to pass to the north of the Site. A drove route from Skye and Glenelg was utilised and metalled for troops, carts and artillery. Intrinsic and historical significance. Detailed assessment required through consultation with HES
SM11875 Dundreggan Farm, motte 35m SW of	Noted by HES in scoping: <i>"Parts of turbines may appear in the distance on the skyline... However, the turbines would not be in any key views for [the] monument, and would be at such a distance that the integrity of setting ... would not be affected."</i> Wireline confirms that turbines would be visible on the hillside overlooking the motte, in the context of views towards existing turbines of the operational wind farm.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
	The monument comprises a medieval motte situated in garden grounds at Dundreggan Farm overlooking the road along the N bank of the river in Glen Moriston. The mound at Dundreggan has the classic 'truncated cone' profile of a motte. Its base is sub-circular in shape and measures approximately 33 m across. The mound is about 10 m in height and has an oval flat top measuring 11 m E to W by 7 m transversely. Its shape suggests that it is an artificially enhanced natural eminence. Metalled roadways bound three sides of the motte and construction of these may have caused some truncation of the mound. A curving drystone dyke, approximately half of which remains upstanding, formerly enclosed the motte to the N, W and S. A row of mature broadleaf trees are established along the S edge of the mound and rhododendron bushes have been planted along the N edge. At 10m high the monument would have been intended to be prominently visible to exert a display of wealth and power across the valley of the settled River Moriston. No relationship with the unsettled uplands of the Site is evident, views towards it do not contribute to significance, and in any case would be obscured by the treeline along its southern edge. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.

20 km OSA

- 6.2.15. There are six SM in the 20 km OSA, three of which are within the ZTV. None of the SM within the 20 km OSA were noted by consultees in the scoping responses.
- 6.2.16. Two SM within the ZTV are considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their significance. Stage 1 assessment has concluded that none of the important aspects of setting of these monuments would be affected by the Proposed Development.

Summary

- 6.2.17. Following Stage 1 Setting Assessment with full details presented in Annex 1, the following SMs are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR:
- SM794 Torr Dhuin, fort, Fort Augustus
 - SM11484 Fort Augustus-Berneria Military Road, 1890m W of Ceannacroc Lodge

Conservation Areas

- 6.2.18. There are no Conservation Areas (CA) in the OSA, and no CA were noted by consultees in the scoping responses. No CA are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Listed Buildings

- 6.2.19. Listed Buildings (LB) derive significance from their wider landscape setting in a vast array of ways. Most notable is where they have evidently been constructed with an aspect or orientation to enjoy views over designed or manipulated landscapes or aesthetics of the natural landform. Other considerations include the visual prominence of the building in views towards it as a status display or as an aesthetic eyecatcher across the landscape. Often, the context of the surrounding landscape informs the experiential understanding of a building on the journey to, from and around it, regardless of intervisibility.
- 6.2.20. Listed Buildings that are designated for their architectural value, with no contribution made by their wider landscape setting beyond their local setting, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR. Listed Buildings that have been identified in the Stage 1 Setting Assessment whose elements of their

wider landscape setting does contribute to significance, but these areas do not include the Site, are also excluded from further consideration.

2 km OSA

- 6.2.21. There are no LB within the 2 km OSA.

5 km OSA

- 6.2.22. Within the 5 km OSA there is one Category A Listed Building (within the ZTV) and one Category B Listed Building (outwith the ZTV), both of which are bridges. Neither of the LB within the 2 km OSA were noted by consultees in the scoping responses.
- 6.2.23. Neither of the LB within the 5 km OSA are considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their significance, however, given its importance, a wireline has been generated to aid the Stage 1 Assessment for Category A LB14996 Torgyle Bridge.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
LB14996 Torgyle Bridge (Category A)	Joseph Mitchell, 1823 after earlier bridge by Thomas Telford. c. 1811. Large, 3-span bridge, and centre arch being slightly wider and higher. Whilst the wider landscape does not contribute to the bridge's significance, other than the approach roads, these roads are orientated towards the Site and aesthetic views of the bridge on approach have the potential to be affected. Wireline indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed development from the bridge, however, a site visit has determined that due to vegetation there are no long-distance views either from the bridge, or of the bridge on approach. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.

10 km OSA

- 6.2.24. Within the 10 km OSA there are three Category A Listed Buildings (one of which is a Property in Care), two of which are within the ZTV. The two LB within the ZTV (neither of which are a Property in Care) were noted by HES in their scoping opinion- to confirm that no significant effects are anticipated.
- 6.2.25. No LB within the ZTV are considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their significance. Stage 1 assessment has concluded that none of the important aspects of setting of these monuments would be affected by the Proposed Development.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
LB1861 Fort Augustus Monastery, Abbey and School (Category A)	Noted by HES in scoping: <i>"We are content that these assets can be scoped out in this instance, following our own initial appraisal, as there are unlikely to be significant impacts on the setting of these assets."</i> The military Fort Augustus, constructed between 1729-42 is partially incorporated in the present Abbey buildings, which date variously between 1876 and 1980. Architects; Peter Paul Pugin and Joseph Hanson, father and son. Established as a Scottish Benedictine community. Cloistered hollow square in centre of monastery on site of former fort parade ground. Architectural and historical significance. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.
LB1862 Fort Augustus Abbey	Noted by HES in scoping: <i>"We are content that these assets can be scoped out in this instance, following our own initial appraisal, as there are unlikely to be significant impacts on the setting of these assets."</i>

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
Church (Category A)	Ecclesiastical building which was converted into residential and holiday apartments in 2012. Prominence of building within fort complex unlikely to be affected by presence of turbines over 7km away No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.

20 km OSA

- 6.2.26. Within the 20 km OSA there are three Category A Listed Buildings, all of which lie outwith the ZTV.

Summary

- 6.2.27. Following Stage 1 Setting Assessment with full details presented in Annex 1, no LB are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Inventory Battlefields

- 6.2.28. There are no Inventory Battlefields (BTL) in the OSA, and no BTL were noted by consultees in the scoping responses. No BTL are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2.29. There are two non-designated assets (NDA) within the Site and 2km OSA, both which are located within the ZTV.
- 6.2.30. The Highland Council noted no NDA as requiring detailed assessment in their scoping response.
- 6.2.31. Neither NDA within the ZTV is considered to have a wider landscape that contributes to their significance.

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
MHG53757 Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows	According to Robertson (1941), the cairns define a "coffin trail" dating to the 19th century and were placed by mourners carrying a coffin from Glen Garry to the cemetery at Achlain. The location was used as a stopping point for the mourners to rest the coffin and take refreshment. The historic route defined as the Ceann a' Mhaim Coffin Road by the Heritage Paths project (provided by Scotways in the current project Scoping Opinion) on which the cairns are located has already been impacted by development work comprising access tracks for the operational Millennium East Wind Farm. CROW routes HL30 and HL31 converge approximately 750m S of the cairn rows. From here the route diverges into CROW routes H102, which travels N to the W of the cairns, and H103 which travels N to the E of them. As there is no existing track the exact route of the trail is difficult to define - and it was noted during the site visit that there were multiple routes to the Ceann a' Mhàim stone rows from Glen Garry. The high ground to the SE, S and SW of the monument limits visibility to a few hundred meters. In contrast, to the NW, N and NE the topography is lower and open. This presents clear views of Glen Moriston and the cemetery at Achlain and the cairns. The turbines of the Proposed Development would be prominently visible from the area of the stone rows, within the context of existing turbines of the operational Millennium East Wind Farm. Turbines 1 -3 would be positioned on higher ground, overlooking the stone rows. As there are already a number of turbines visible to

ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE / SETTING
	the SE of the cairns which are the current prominent features of the hillside, and because the trail defined by the CROW routes has been intersected by previous developments, it is considered that the Proposed Development would be unlikely to result in a significant adverse operational effect. The historical significance of the cairns would remain unaffected. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.
MHG53256 Cists - Carn Mhic Raonuill	The stone-built features, discovered during previous survey for the operational Millennium East Wind Farm, are of uncertain provenance and function. Interpreted as potentially prehistoric, the 'cists' resemble shooting butts and may relate to this activity. There is a possibility that they are Prehistoric features that have been reconstructed more recently into shooting butts. As their significance is not understood, it is uncertain how or if setting contributes to their significance. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would be unlikely to result in a significant adverse operational effect. The physical remains of the features would be preserved to allow for future investigation, and the presence of additional wind turbines in their vicinity would not preclude speculation as to their significance. No impact on asset significance. No further assessment.

Summary

- 6.2.32. Following Stage 1 Setting Assessment with full details presented in Annex 1, no NDA are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid known heritage assets within the Site boundary.
- 7.1.2. The heritage assets identified in **Tables 4 & 5** are considered and assessed in detail in the EIA Report.

POTENTIAL DIRECT (PHYSICAL) IMPACTS

- 7.1.3. There are nine known heritage assets located within the Site boundary. These heritage assets, identified in **Table 4**, are a minimum of Low importance and thus can be considered heritage assets for planning purposes in the EIA Report.

Table 4. Heritage Assets within the Site boundary to be considered in the EIA Report impact assessment

Ref	Name	E	N	Status	Period	Importance
MHG53256	Cists - Carn Mhic Raonuill	229350	807901	Non-designated	Uncertain	Low
MHG53757	Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows	228117	809093	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG56580	Possible shieling hut - S of Glenmoriston	225374	811499	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
143130 / MHG14088	Military Road	225903	811860	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Medium
MHG23081	Creagan Na H-Atha Township	225590	811760	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG34949	Military road bridge over Allt an Eoin	225000	811446	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG54904	Enclosure, Creag an Fheoir	225081	811355	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
MHG54905	Possible building, Creag an Fheoir	225122	811344	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Low
HA2	Sheep pens	225020	811637	Non-designated	Modern	Low

SETTING EFFECTS

- 7.1.4. The Stage 1 setting assessment has found that there may be significant effects through changes within setting on the significance of one Scheduled Monument (**Table 6**).
- 7.1.5. This asset is assessed in detail in the EIA Report, supported with appropriate visualisations.

Table 5. Stage 1 Setting Assessment - Results

Ref	Name	Status
5 km OSA		
SM794	Torr Dhuin, fort, Fort Augustus	Scheduled Monument
10 km OSA		
SM11484	Fort Augustus-Bernera Military Road, 1890m W of Ceannacroc Lodge	Scheduled Monument

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NAME	SORTIE	DATE	FRAME NUMBER	SCALE
Meall Damh	GEONEX/0031/86	20 June 1986	0042	1:10,000
Ceann a' Mhim	GEONEX/0031/86	June 1986 Day unknown	0253	1:10,000
Carn Mhic Raonuill;	GEONEX/0031/86	June 1986 Day unknown	0252	1:10,000
Loch nam Faoileag	GEONEX/0031/86	June 1986 Day unknown	0229	1:10,000
Leachd na Ruadhaig	GEONEX/0031/86	June 1986 Day unknown	0230	1:10,000
	CPE/Scot/UK 295	18 Sept 1947	3403-3400	
	541/A/400	21 May 1948	3204-3213	
	541/A/400	21 May 1948	4203-4214	
	541/A/483	23 June 1949	3271-3277	
	58/RAF/802	12 Oct 1951	4088-4079	

ANNEX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS AND FEATURES IN THE SITE BOUNDARY

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS
MHG53256	Cists - Carn Mhic Raonuill	CIST?; CAIRN? A turf and moss covered stone box-like structure was identified at Carn Mhic Raonuill in 2003 during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology at the site of the proposed Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston. Additional survey work in 2006 by Headland Archaeology during a marking-out survey found three additional possible cists. 19/1 - Turf and moss-covered box-like structure, 1.0 x 0.65m, aligned N-S. The cover slab is 200mm thick and the N end-slab protrudes 450mm above the turf. 19/2 - Rectangular 'cist' structure. N end slab and E side slab survive to 0.60 m in height. W and S sides constructed from dry stonewalling. Max length 1.70 m, width 1.25 m. Aligned N-S and located on a spur of raised bedrock to the west of 19/1. 19/3 - Two side slabs survive of another probable cist-like structure. Maximum length 0.90 m, aligned N-S. Located south of 19/2 at the edge of the spur. 19/4 - Both W and E side slabs survive of another probable cist-like structure located to west of 19/2. Aligned N-S.	229350	807901	NDA
MHG53757	Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows	CAIRN. A group of twenty-five cairns were identified during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology in 2003 at the site of the proposed Millennium Wind Farm, Glenmoriston. They were located on the northeast edge of Ceann a' Mhaim overlooking a broad boggy plateau and roughly set out in rows, up to four wide. They were roughly 1m high and 1.5m in diameter. Local tradition suggested that the site was a resting place for coffins being brought for burial at the old cemetery near Achlain. The site lay immediately adjacent to the site of a proposed borrow pit and therefore had been identified as a site which required marking out in advance of construction work. A marking out survey was carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2006 in order to protect the site. A 25 m cordon was erected around the monument using red and white hazard tape and canes. This cordon was placed 25 m from the outermost visible features of the group of cairns. In addition, photographs were taken of both individual cairns and the group. A ten digit NGR was obtained from the centre of each cairn to produce a plan.	228117	809093	NDA
MHG56580	Possible shieling hut - S of Glenmoriston	SHIELING HUT? A possible shieling hut was noted during a watching brief by Headland Archaeology in 2006 on the upgrading of an access track for the Millennium Windfarm near Glenmoriston. It comprised the remains of a sub-rectangular building which measured 6m x 4m with a possible byre attached to the north-facing wall. It was of drystone construction and only a single course of sub-rounded and sub-angular boulders remained. It had an average width of 0.6m and a surviving height of 0.3m.	225374	811499	NDA
143130 / MHG14088	Military Road	Route mapped from 1st edition OS, where precursor to modern road meanders in and out of the Site boundary	225903	811860	NDA
MHG23081	Creagan Na H-Atha	TOWNSHIP. What may be a township, comprising four unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974). One unroofed building is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map	225590	811760	NDA
MHG34949	Military road bridge over Allt an Eoin	ROAD BRIDGE; ARCH BRIDGE. This military bridge over the Allt an Eoin Burn is 4.4m wide with a span of 6.9m.	225000	811446	NDA
MHG54904	Enclosure, Creag an Fheoir	ENCLOSURE; LAZY BEDS. A turf and stone enclosure was identified during a walkover survey in May 2010. The turf and moss-covered dyke of the enclosure runs for a length of approximately 180m defining a subrectangular area. A small subrectangular enclosure extension abuts the north side containing the remains of probable lazy beds. The enclosure was probably related to the farms at Wester Ainich noted on both Roy's Map of Scotland and the second edition OS map.	225081	811355	NDA
MHG54905	Possible building, Creag an Fheoir	BUILDING? A possible rectangular building is visible on modern vertical aerial photography adjacent to the south east corner of an enclosure. The feature measures approximately 10.5m by 4m and may consist of two adjoining compartments.	225122	811344	NDA
HA1	Cairn	Cairn on modern OS	225732	811451	NDA
HA2	Sheep pens	17x Sheep pens on the flood plain of the River Moriston on modern OS	225020	811637	NDA

STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

Site Boundary and 2 km OSA

REF	NAME	E	N	STATUS	ZTV	SIGNIFICANCE	SETTING
MHG53757	Ceann a' Mhaim Cairn Rows	228117	809093	NDA	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	According to Robertson (1941), the cairns define a "coffin trail" dating to the 19th century and were placed by mourners carrying a coffin from Glen Garry to the cemetery at Achlain. The location was used as a stopping point for the mourners to rest the coffin and take refreshment. The historic route defined as the Ceann a' Mhaim Coffin Road by the Heritage Paths project (provided by Scotways in the project Scoping Opinion) on which the cairns are located has already been impacted by development work comprising access tracks for the operational Millennium east Wind Farm. CROW routes HL30 and HL31 converge approximately 750m S of the cairn rows. From here the route diverges into CROW routes H102, which travels N to the W of the cairns, and H103 which travels N to the E of them. As there is no existing track the exact route of the trail is difficult to define - and it was noted during the site visit that there were multiple routes to the Ceann a’ Mhàim stone rows from Glen Garry. The high ground to the SE, S and SW of the monument limits visibility to a few hundred meters. In contrast, to the NW, N and NE the topography is lower and open. This presents clear views of Glen Moriston and the cemetery at Achlain and the cairns. Turbines of the Proposed Development would be prominently visible from the area of the stone rows, within the context of existing turbines of the operational Millennium East Wind Farm. Turbines 1-3 would be positioned on higher ground, overlooking the stone rows. As there are already a number of turbines visible to the SE of the cairns which are the current prominent features of the hillside, and because the trail defined by the CROW routes has been intersected by previous developments, it is considered that the Proposed Development would be unlikely to result in a significant adverse operational effect. The historical significance of the cairns would remain unaffected.
MHG53256	Cists - Carn Mhic Raonuill	229350	807901	NDA	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The stone-built features, discovered during previous survey for the operational Millennium East Wind Farm, are of uncertain provenance and function. Interpreted as potentially prehistoric, the ‘cists’ resemble shooting butts and may relate to this activity. There is a possibility that they are Prehistoric features that have been reconstructed more recently into shooting butts. As their significance is not understood, it is uncertain how or if setting contributes to their significance. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would be unlikely to result in a significant adverse operational effect. The physical remains of the features would be preserved to allow for future investigation, and the presence of additional wind turbines in their vicinity would not preclude speculation as to their significance.

2-5 km OSA

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	ZTV	SIGNIFICANCE	SETTING
SM11482	Balnacarn Township 550m WSW of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	226836	812964	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Settlement remains situated on floodplain of Allt na Muic to take advantage of water and fertile resources. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance.
SM11483	Fort Augustus-Bernera military road, 570m SE of Achlain	Industrial: road or trackway; Secular: bridge	228315	812106	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The monument comprises a short stretch of military road, including two bridges, that was built in the mid-18th century. The road now survives as a grass- and moss-covered track that is approximately 340 m long and an average width of 5.3 m. There are two well-preserved single-arch masonry bridges. A drove route from Skye and Glenelg was utilised and metalled for troops, carts and artillery. Intrinsic and historical significance. Orientated roughly east-west, with the ISA located 2.6km to the south. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance.
SM11494	Tir nan Og, cairn 445m SSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	228541	812239	SM	Partial	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	The monument comprises a burial cairn, between 4500 and 3500 years old, situated just above the lower break of slope of a wide river valley in slightly forested moorland. The cairn is a grass-covered, roughly circular, stony mound, measuring 10.5 m in diameter, and up to 1m in height. There is a shallow hollow at the summit, 3m in diameter. Not a hilltop cairn, located on a floodplain. Likely associated with nearby settlement positioned to take advantage of adjacent water and fertile agricultural resources, with prominent cairns positioned to lay claim to the local landscape. Wireline indicates that one partial blade tip only would be visible over Druim a Chathair, the hillside to the south. Local prominence of cairn within the valley context would remain unaffected. No impact.

SM5291	Caledonian Canal,Kyltra Lock	Industrial: inland water	235305	806811	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM6496	Caledonian Canal,Cullochy Lock to Kyltra Lock	Industrial: inland water	234976	806460	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM6497	Caledonian Canal,Kyltra Lock to Fort Augustus	Industrial: inland water	236453	807565	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM794	Torr Dhuin,fort,Fort Augustus	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	234855	806937	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Occupying a rocky knoll above a precipitous crag that falls away abruptly into the valley of the River Oich on the E, this small fortification displays three roughly concentric lines of defence. In all other directions the ground falls steeply, in parts precipitously, from the summit for more than 200 ft to the floor of the valley of the River Oich. The fort conforms to the summit area of the knoll, measuring 50 ft in length from north-east to south-west by 25 ft transversely within the massive ruin of the stone wall among which large lumps of vitrification can be seen where the rank vegetation permits. The entrance is probably in the south-west. Wireline indicates that turbines would theoretically be visible from the fort which has the potential to impact upon its cultural significance through challenging the prominence of its earthworks, or being visible in important views towards the monument from the Oich valley. Detailed assessment required
LB14996	Torgyle Bridge	GLENMORISTON, TORGYLE BRIDGE OVER RIVER MORISTON	230909	812923	Cat A LB	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Joseph Mitchell, 1823 after earlier bridge by Thomas Telford. c. 1811. Large, 3-span bridge, and centre arch being slightly wider and higher. Whilst the wider landscape does not contribute to the bridge's significance, other than the approach roads, these roads are orientated towards the ISA and aesthetic views of the bridge on approach have the potential to be affected. Wireline indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed development from the bridge, however, site visit has determined that due to vegetation there are no long-distance views either from the bridge, or of the bridge on approach. No impact.
LB14994	GLENMORISTON, CEANNACROC BRIDGE (OLD) OVER RIVER MORISTON	Ceannacroc Bridge	222740	810668	Cat B LB	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	No relationship with ISA. Situated in steep wooded valley.

5-10 km OSA

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	ZTV	SIGNIFICANCE	SETTING
SM11484	Fort Augustus-Bernera Military Road, 1890m W of Ceannacroc Lodge	Industrial: road or trackway; Secular: road	219113	810978	SM	Within ZTV	Impact possible	Noted by HES in scoping: " <i>Parts of turbines may appear in the distance on the skyline, particularly from stretches of the Fort Augustus-Bernera military road. However, the turbines would not be in any key views for [the] monument, and would be at such a distance that the integrity of setting ... would not be affected.</i> " Wireline confirms that turbines would be visible beyond the horizon at a distance of c.10km. Stretch of military road orientated ENE-WSW which continues (unscheduled) to pass to the north of the ISA. A drove route from Skye and Glenelg was utilised and metalled for troops, carts and artillery. Intrinsic and historical significance. HES has confirmed through subsequent consultation that detailed assessment is required .

SM11875	Dundreggan Farm, motte 35m SW of	Secular: motte	232940	814619	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Noted by HES in scoping: " <i>Parts of turbines may appear in the distance on the skyline... However, the turbines would not be in any key views for [the] monument, and would be at such a distance that the integrity of setting ... would not be affected.</i> " Wireline confirms that turbines would be visible on the hillside overlooking the motte, in the context of views towards existing turbines. The monument comprises a medieval motte situated in garden grounds at Dundreggan Farm overlooking the road along the N bank of the river in Glen Moriston. Mottes are mounds, usually artificial, which formed the foundations for timber (sometimes stone) castles. In Scotland these date from the 12th to the 13th centuries, appearing in N Scotland in the third quarter of the 12th century. They were generally surrounded by a ditch and accompanied by a bailey (enclosed courtyard for ancillary buildings), although there are no surviving traces of either at this site. The mound at Dundreggan has the classic 'truncated cone' profile of a motte. Its base is sub-circular in shape and measures approximately 33 m across. The mound is about 10 m in height and has an oval flat top measuring 11 m E to W by 7 m transversely. Its shape suggests that it is an artificially enhanced natural eminence. Metalled roadways bound three sides of the motte and construction of these may have caused some truncation of the mound. A curving drystone dyke, approximately half of which remains upstanding, formerly enclosed the motte to the N, W and S. A row of mature broadleaf trees are established along the S edge of the mound and rhododendron bushes have been planted along the N edge. At 10m high the monument would have been intended to be prominently visible to exert a display of wealth and power across the valley of the settled River Mariston. No relationship with the unsettled uplands of the ISA is evident, views towards it do not contribute to significance, and in any case would be obscured by the treeline along its southern edge. No impact.
SM3614	Caledonian Canal, Fort Augustus to Loch Ness	Industrial: inland water	237988	809244	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM5293	Caledonian Canal,Cullochy Lock	Industrial: inland water	234144	804151	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM5481	Invergarry Castle	Secular: castle	231500	800611	SM	No	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Outwith ZTV, with no important views towards castle identified within ZTV
SM6141	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Allt Lagan a'Bhainne to Black Burn	Secular: road	238710	802597	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Mostly outwith ZTV. See SM6142
SM6142	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Black Burn to Connachie Burn	Secular: road	238055	804714	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Section of military road orientated towards ISA where it passes over higher ground with longer-range visibility outwith the valleys. These assets derive cultural significance from their extant remains which provide intrinsic insight into how a major programme of infrastructure was constructed following the Jacobite Rebellions in the 18th century; in addition the historical interest of the roads can be appreciated as an example of the measures taken by the Crown to enable troops to access the Highlands and subjugate any potential rebellions. In terms of the contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of these assets, the military roads were positioned to allow the Crown's army to access hitherto difficult to reach areas of the Highlands and more readily allow access to forts and garrisons such as that which existed in Fort Augustus. Views from the road and experience of its setting when traversing it contribute to significance insofar as they allow the visitor to understand the challenging, remote terrain through which the road was constructed and appreciate the feat of engineering required to successfully negotiate its construction. The Proposed Development would be located a distance of 7km away, on the opposite hillsides beyond the valley of the River Oich. These distant hills, and views towards them, do not contribute to the significance of the military road.

SM6143	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Connachie Burn to Culachy	Secular: road	237158	805683	SM	No	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Outwith ZTV
SM6494	Caledonian Canal,Laggan Locks to Loch Oich	Industrial: inland water	229292	797429	SM	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV
SM6495	Caledonian Canal,Loch Oich to Cullochy Lock	Industrial: inland water	233971	803736	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The Caledonian Canal is Britain's longest inland waterway and includes four fresh water lochs and a series of man-made canals and lock systems along its length to allow communications/passage from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The route of the canal is dictated by topography, surveyed to follow a contour between locks. The surrounding highlands, whilst providing a scenic backdrop for tourists, does not contribute to the monument's cultural significance which is both intrinsic and historical. The setting that contributes to its significance includes the various towns and industries that it serviced.
SM9762	Cherry Island, crannog, Inchnacardoch Bay, Loch Ness	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	238600	810278	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The monument comprises the remains of a crannog, a late prehistoric dwelling constructed upon a partly or wholly artificial island. It includes submerged remains of what may be a medieval castle. Although it is now relatively small in extent, prior to the raising of the loch waters for the Caledonian Canal it would have measured from 50m to 60m across. In 1908 underwater examination showed the island's construction to consist of an extensive platform of oak beams, fastened together and edged by tree trunks. The wooden structure was observed to be overlain by a mound of rubble with some larger stone. Intrinsic significance (as above), understood within the context of Loch Ness. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance.
SM9903	Kilwhimen Barracks, Fort Augustus	Secular: barracks	237773	809058	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	The scheduled area consists of the W wall of the barracks, the remainder being below ground. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance.
LB1861	FORT AUGUSTUS ABBEY, MONASTERY AND SCHOOL	Monastery and School, Fort Augustus Abbey	238151	809147	Cat A LB	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Noted by HES in scoping: " <i>We are content that these assets can be scoped out in this instance, following our own initial appraisal, as there are unlikely to be significant impacts on the setting of these assets.</i> " The military Fort Augustus, constructed between 1729-42 is partially incorporated in the present Abbey buildings, which date variously between 1876 and 1980. Architects; Peter Paul Pugin and Joseph Hanson, father and son. Established as a Scottish Benedictine community. Cloistered hollow square in centre of monastery on site of former fort parade ground. Architectural and historical significance. No relationship with ISA, and views towards it do not contribute to significance.
LB1862	FORT AUGUSTUS ABBEY CHURCH	Fort Augustus Abbey Church	238197	809112	Cat A LB	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Noted by HES in scoping: " <i>We are content that these assets can be scoped out in this instance, following our own initial appraisal, as there are unlikely to be significant impacts on the setting of these assets.</i> " Ecclesiastical building which was converted into residential and holiday apartments in 2012. Prominence of building within fort complex unlikely to be affected by presence of turbines over 7km away
LB1872 / PiC327	OICH, OLD BRIDGE OVER RIVER OICH	Bridge Of Oich, Oich	233766	803612	Cat A LB/PiC	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV

10-20 km OSA

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	ZTV	SIGNIFICANCE	SETTING
SM13577	Badger Fall, still 150m SSE of, Glen Affric	Industrial: weir/dam/sluice	229973	828488	SM	Within ZTV	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Asset does not gain cultural significance from wider landscape setting
SM4567	Levishie Cottage,fort and earthwork 1050m NE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	240899	818520	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Overlooks River Moriston. No relationship with ISA
SM5295	Caledonian Canal,Laggan Locks	Industrial: inland water	228588	796272	SM	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV

SM6128	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Allt Ruadh to watershed	Secular: road	242730	798429	SM	No	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Outwith ZTV
SM6129	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Melgarve to Allt Ruadh	Secular: road	244865	796487	SM	No	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	Outwith ZTV
SM6140	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,watershed to Allt Lagan a'Bhainne	Secular: road	240434	799291	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape contributes to asset significance. Impact possible in principle.	No relationship with ISA. Section of military road orientated towards ISA where it passes over higher ground with longer-range visibility. These assets derive cultural significance from their extant remains which provide intrinsic insight into how a major programme of infrastructure was constructed following the Jacobite Rebellions in the 18th century; in addition the historical interest of the roads can be appreciated as an example of the measures taken by the Crown to enable troops to access the Highlands and subjugate any potential rebellions. In terms of the contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of these assets, the military roads were positioned to allow the Crown’s army to access hitherto difficult to reach areas of the Highlands and more readily allow access to forts and garrisons such as that which existed in Fort Augustus. Views from the road and experience of its setting when traversing it contribute to significance insofar as they allow the visitor to understand the challenging, remote terrain through which the road was constructed and appreciate the feat of engineering required to successfully negotiate its construction. The Proposed Development would be located a distance of over 10km away, on the opposite hillsides beyond the valley of the River Oich. These distant hills, and views towards them, do not contribute to the significance of the military road.
LB15021	INVERMORISTON, HOME FARM AND FORMER BARN TO REAR.	Invermoriston Home Farm	243111	816515	Cat A LB	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV
LB1874	WHITEBRIDGE, OLD BRIDGE OVER RIVER FOYERS	Old Bridge, Whitebridge	248915	815369	Cat A LB	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV
LB7121	GLEN AFFRIC LODGE.	Glen Affaric Lodge	218412	822919	Cat A LB	No	No effect anticipated on asset significance	Outwith ZTV