

SECTION 5

CULTURAL HERITAGE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This chapter considers the likely effects of the construction and operation of An Camas Mòr on cultural heritage assets. It:

- Identifies the cultural heritage baseline;
- Considers the archaeological and historic environment potential of the proposed development locations;
- Assesses the potential impacts of the construction and operation of An Camas Mòr on the baseline cultural heritage resource; and
- Proposes measures, where appropriate, to prevent, reduce and where possible offset significant adverse effects.

5.1.2 Cultural heritage assets relevant to this assessment include Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and other archaeological features of interest, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance and Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs). There are no Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites with cultural heritage dimensions within the study area considered here. Effects on ancient woodland and veteran trees are considered in the Ecology and Nature Conservation section.

5.1.3 The collation of baseline information was conducted to comply with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2001). The principal methods were archival and documentary research, consultation with interested parties and reconnaissance walkover field survey. The study adopted a three-tier study area approach to identifying the cultural heritage baseline, to reflect the varying nature of potential effects.

5.2 Methods

Consultations

5.2.1 Historic Scotland (HS) and The Highland Council (THC) were consulted by letter to obtain baseline information, to seek approval for the proposed scope and methodologies for baseline survey and impact assessment, and to establish any specific issues that those consultees considered should be addressed in the EIA. They were subsequently contacted by letter to obtain views on the potential effects of the proposed access road between Inverdrue and An Camas Mòr. Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) asked to be kept informed of the outcomes of those consultations, and was supplied with copies of consultation letters and responses.

5.2.2 Both HS and THC confirmed that the proposed scope and methodology for the cultural heritage assessment was appropriate for the EIA. In addition, HS indicated that the EIA should include an assessment on the potential impact of the proposed development on Scheduled Monument 9337, and THC provided information on potential local sources of cultural heritage information. Full details of consultations undertaken and responses received are provided in the Report of Scoping Consultations.

Study Area 1: Proposed Development Area

5.2.3 Desk-based assessment and reconnaissance walkover field survey were conducted for the An Camas Mòr site and external access routes and service corridors, where physical impacts on cultural heritage resources could occur, including 100 m wide buffers to either side of proposed access routes and service corridors. The desk-based assessment was designed to augment and update desk-based information collated as part of a Feasibility Study for the proposed development conducted in 2003-4. The following sources have been consulted:

- Databases and archival records on recorded sites and monuments held by Historic Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), and the Archaeology Unit of THC's Planning & Development Service. They included the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and THC's Historic Environment Record (HER). Aerial photographic records for known sites and monuments were checked. Relevant documentary sources indicated from these archives were followed up;
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (principally 1st and 2nd edition) and other published historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland;
- Unpublished historic maps held in the National Archive of Scotland and Rothiemurchus Estate;
- Aerial photographic records held by RCAHMS;
- Sites mentioned in published sources, including early descriptions of the area;
- The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~aj/spad/>);
- The Historic Land-use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAMAP) (jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA/);
- The National Archives of Scotland and the Highland Council Archive; and
- Local sources of information (Highland Folk Museum, Kingussie; Grantown Museum; Ann Wakeling), including survey records held by Rothiemurchus Estate of archaeological sites identified by Ann Wakeling.

5.2.4 Reconnaissance field survey was undertaken of the proposed development locations on 4th-5th September, 9th October and 18th November 2008. The aims of the field survey were to:

- Locate all cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features, both identified during the desk-based assessment and previously unrecognized, and record their character, extent and current condition;

- Identify areas with the potential to contain unrecorded, buried archaeological remains, taking into account factors such as topography, geomorphology and land-use; and
- Inform the assessment of the likely impacts of the proposed development on those features and their settings, where appropriate.

5.2.5 Identified sites were recorded on pro-forma monument recording forms, including a scaled sketch plan, where applicable, and by digital photography. They were located using GPS equipment with sub-metre accuracy. These archive materials will be offered to the HER.

5.2.6 Ground conditions presented limitations to the effectiveness of field survey. Areas of mature conifer plantation, dense patches of self-seeded conifers and, to a lesser extent, long-established woodland, hindered visibility. Elsewhere, mature heather also impeded the detection of features with low surface relief. The proposed access corridor to Inverdrue was not surveyed where it passes through Rothiemurchus Fisheries.

Study Area 2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Study Area

5.2.7 Baseline data were collected on cultural heritage sites and features with statutory and non-statutory designations, and undesignated archaeological sites and areas of national and regional importance as identified in THC's HER, within 5 km of the An Camas Mòr site, to permit an assessment of the likely effects of the proposals upon the setting of those features. A 'with trees' ZTV map generated for the proposed development was used to identify those cultural heritage receptors from where there is theoretical intervisibility with one or more development component. Further information on the ZTV maps can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 9, Section 2.

5.2.8 Guidance issued by Historic Scotland (2008) notes that the setting of a receptor could be affected by the introduction of a new development into its surroundings, even if that new development will not be directly visible from the receptor. Such cases may arise, for example, when both development and receptor will be caught in important views, vistas or prospects from somewhere other than the receptor location. Therefore, where the ZTV predicted that the development would not be visible from a receptor, further appraisal was undertaken to establish if there were any other recognised viewpoints within 5 km of the receptor from which both development and receptor would be visible.

5.2.9 The baseline setting of each relevant receptor was characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of the setting of a receptor was based upon its properties and location and took into account the factors identified in the guidance issued by Historic Scotland (2008; and also in the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, Historic Scotland, 1998). The baseline setting of each receptor was characterised principally in terms of the:

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

5.2.10 Targeted field visits were undertaken to assess the character and sensitivity of the settings of identified receptors and to assess the effects of the proposed development features on those settings. It was not possible to visit all receptors, since many are located on private land at some distance from publicly accessible locations. In such cases, publicly accessible locations as close as possible to the receptor were sought as a basis for assessment. Pro-forma record sheets were completed for each receptor visited, identifying the nature of its setting, and digital images were taken of a range of receptors.

5.2.11 The outcome of this work was an understanding, involving the application of professional judgment, of the key characteristics that define the setting of each receptor. As noted in Historic Scotland's published guidance (2008), the setting of a cultural heritage asset may not include all land visible from that asset, since distant views alone are not necessarily sufficient to raise concerns about adverse effects on setting.

Study Area 3: Habitat Compensation Areas

5.2.12 A desk-based appraisal, using NMRS / HER data and published historic maps, was undertaken of three proposed habitat compensation areas at Inverdrue (NH 895 114), Ord Bàn (NH 889 084) and Lairig Ghru (NH 956 049). Further information on the habitat compensation areas can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 9, Section 4. As the intentions for the land management of these areas have been developed only in outline, and hence specific impacts cannot be predicted, the purpose of the desk study was limited to identifying any likely cultural heritage constraints present within the habitat compensation areas. It is recognised that the further development of the proposals will require the need to conserve cultural heritage assets, and therefore proposals for further survey and mitigation design are provided in the Scope for Mitigation section.

5.3 Baseline Conditions within the Proposed Development Area (Study Area 1)

5.3.1 Twenty-three cultural heritage sites and features have been identified (full descriptions are presented in Appendix C.1). The recorded location of one of these (23) lies outside the study area, but has been included as its exact nature and extent are not known. There are two unscheduled sites assessed in THC's HER as being of regional importance – a possible hut-circle (9) and a township at Drumchork (20).

Prehistoric remains

5.3.2 The remains of what appears to be a later prehistoric settlement is located in the improved fields c 450 m NW of Dell Farm (14), on a strip of relatively fertile land beside the confluence of the Rivers Druie and Spey. The remains of timber roundhouses, a souterrain and other indeterminate features are visible as crop marks on aerial photographs. There are no surface traces of these features, which are expected to survive as buried features cut into the subsoil and sealed beneath the topsoil / plough soil. The identified remains are located almost wholly outside the study area. They are associated with a scheduled palisaded enclosure (9337) located just outside the study area.

5.3.3 What has been proposed previously as the remains of an isolated prehistoric hut circle are preserved as a low earthwork within an area of open moorland, at the edge of woodland, in the SE quadrant of the An Camas Mòr site area (9). The interpretation of this feature as a hut circle

is not certain, however, as its sunken interior would have created drainage problems had this been a house. Other explanations for the feature, such as a degraded shooting butt, might be appropriate.

Lag nith Cuimeinach

5.3.4 The place-name Lag nith Cuimeinach (Hollow of the Cummings), to the north of An Camas Mòr and west of Callart Hill, refers to the reputed location where the Shaws (aka Macintoshes; former lairds of the Rothiemurchus lands) ambushed and killed the leading men of the Cummings (aka Comyns), thus ending a running feud between the two families (23). The Shaws were informed of the approach of the Cummings by a lookout stationed on Callart Hill (Grant 1845, p 139-40). The date of this alleged skirmish is not known but, if it occurred, it probably took place some time around the 14th or 15th Century. The site now lies within a modern conifer plantation and was not visited.

Mediaeval or later rural agricultural settlement

5.3.5 Historic maps indicate that the character and locations of farms and townships have developed considerably over the last 250 years. Roy's map of 1747-55 and Tait's estate map of 1789 depict an agricultural landscape predominantly of townships and rig cultivation on the lower ground beside the Rivers Druie and Spey, with the higher ground of the An Camas Mòr site shown as moorland. Several settlements and buildings recorded by Tait, and in some cases Roy, are located within the study area. The approximate extent of rig-and-furrow (22) depicted by Tait on the lower ground, within the study area, is indicated on Figure 5.1. Field survey revealed no surface trace of these remains in what is now improved land, but there appear to be buried remains visible at various locations on vertical aerial photographs.

5.3.6 Tait recorded 'Cambusmore' farmstead (2) as five buildings with associated pasture, arable and woodland. Field survey located the remains of a building, a kiln or kiln-barn, a length of turf bank and three pits of uncertain function. No trace of the associated field system is now visible, as a result of subsequent land improvement; the former extent of the field system is approximated on Figure 5.1, but cannot be depicted accurately, owing to imprecisions in the 1789 mapping. Other remains of the settlement may survive to the south-east of the identified remains in what is now an overgrown former plantation, but effective field survey was not possible in that area. This settlement had been demolished prior to 1842, since it is not recorded on Morrison's plan of the Low Grounds of Rothiemurchus. A rectilinear hollow to the north-east of the farmstead (1) could be the remains of a small sunken-floored building, possibly related to 'Cambusmore', but the character, date and association of this feature are not certain, and it could be a relatively modern feature such as a hollow caused by the presence of a livestock feeding bin.

5.3.7 In an area of moorland, towards the south-west corner of the An Camas Mòr site, are what may be the poorly preserved remains of a building recorded but unnamed on Tait's map (10). The map depicts the building as being located in a sub-rectangular cultivated field set into "improvable moorland" (the approximate location of the enclosure is depicted on Figure 5.1), with what may have been a head dyke running between the enclosure and the River Spey. Field survey located no trace of these formerly associated land use features, in land that is depicted as plantation on the first and second edition OS maps (surveyed 1867-9 & 1899 respectively). Tait also recorded two clusters of unnamed buildings and associated rig cultivation fields in what is now substantially wooded ground, to the west and north of

Coylumbridge (18-19); their locations and extents are approximated on Figure 5.1. Field survey found no trace of these sites, where crossed by the access corridor.

5.3.8 By the middle of the 19th Century, when Morrison produced maps of the Rothiemurchus Estate, the land on the lower grounds had been improved and enclosed into fields and the rig cultivation fields of the previous century were no longer present. The settlements referred to above were also absent from his maps (2, 10, 18-19), indicating that they had been cleared and demolished prior to then. In their place was recorded a township (20) of a dozen or more buildings, which is similarly recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1867-9, plus a series of other steadings and buildings between Coylumbridge and Dell (but which lie outside the present study area). Many of these buildings no longer survive, although field inspection along the B970 revealed that three buildings at Drumchork correspond to locations of buildings depicted on the 1867-9 map (20). They are single-storey cottages, now variously extended and modified. A building mapped by Morrison north-west of Dell Farm (13), but absent from the first edition Ordnance Survey map, could not be detected in an improved field.

5.3.9 Other notable changes to the landscape of the study area, mapped by Morrison, include the enclosure of the western side of the An Camas Mòr moorland. The remains of the wall (5) are still visible. When built, the wall had a face of dressed stone, revetted back into grassed-over earth and rubble infill. It survives in varying state of repair, from largely intact to collapsed and ruinous. The wall is reputed to have been built in the 1840s (Alph McGregor, Rothiemurchus Estate, pers comm). An Camas Mòr appears to have been at least partly planted in the 1840s following the drawing-up of plans in 1842 (Smout, 1999, p72) and is depicted as such on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The wall may have been constructed as a plantation boundary, although if this was so, it was in advance of planting, since Morrison's map depicts the wall but not the plantation. The distinctive form of the wall was designed to permit access by deer across the boundary in both directions, but to prevent stock access from the pasture to the west (Alph McGregor, pers comm). The western and northern edges of the estate woodland at Drumintoul are bounded by a substantial retaining wall of similar scale to the An Camas Mòr wall (17) and the two are likely to have been of broadly contemporary design.

5.3.10 Other features that cannot be fitted readily into the broad chronological scheme outlined above, but which are agricultural features of mediaeval or later origin, consist of isolated lengths of earthen bank (3, 7) and two clearance cairns located just beyond the edge of an arable field (12), all identified by field survey.

Other mediaeval or later land use features

5.3.11 The remains of a mill lade formerly supplying water to the Inverdruie Saw Mill (site now occupied by Rothiemurchus Fisheries) are visible running through woodland along the base of a NE-facing slope below Tigh na Druidh (16). The lade is visible to the north-west as far as the access road to an electricity substation, beyond which it appears to have been destroyed with the construction of the substation. The lade survives as a substantial earthwork defined by an infilled ditch typically 2 m wide and 1 m deep, with an upcast bank typically 4 m wide and 1.5 m high flanking it to the NE. The mill lade is depicted on early Ordnance Survey map editions.

5.3.12 Close to the north bank of the River Druie is the site of a former saw mill as depicted on Tait's map of 1789 but absent from more recent map sources (15). There is no visible trace of this feature is what is now an improved field.

5.3.13 Three quarries have been identified; of which two are small borrow pits located adjacent to existing roads (6, 21). What appears to be a rather larger former sand quarry is located in the south-west corner of the An Camas Mòr site (11).

Other features

5.3.14 Two annular banked features of unknown origin (4) are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1966; this area has since been planted and field survey could identify no traces. A small rectangular pit (8), possibly spade-dug, is probably of no great antiquity and minimal archaeological value.

Historic Land Use

5.3.15 The landscape and land use within the An Camas Mòr site has alternated between open moorland and forestry plantations in recent centuries. The earliest detailed map sources, beginning with Roy's map of 1747-55, depict the area as mostly unimproved moorland – named the 'Moor of Farrowgarrow' by Anderson in 1756 and 'Moor of Callart' by Tait in 1789. The exception is the farmland of 'Cambusmore' in the north west (2) and another small cultivated area in the south-west (10). An Camas Mòr was hand planted during the 1840s, after 1842. The first edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1867-9 shows almost the whole of the site to have been under plantation. At some point in the first half of the 20th Century that plantation was almost totally felled. Vertical aerial photographs from 1948 indicate that trees remained only to the south of the An Camas Mòr site boundary, apart from a small stand located beside the B970, opposite the end of the track leading to Guislich Farm. Thus, almost all the woodland currently present within the Proposed Development Area (and shown on Figure 5.1) is post-1948 in origin. To the south-east the woodland is mature and appears to have been hand planted. By contrast, the conifer blocks to the south-west and north-west date from 1970 and the 1990s, respectively, and the land was mechanically ploughed prior to planting. To the east and north-east the woodland is very young and hand-planted or self-seeded. The areas of open ground present in the south-west corner and centre of the An Camas Mòr site lie within the zone of Victorian planting and tree stumps testify to the former presence of woodland in those areas. In the very north-west of the site the area of open ground, within which the remains of 'Cambusmore' farmstead (2) lie, appears not to have been planted in recent centuries.

5.3.16 To the south the lands around Dell have been farmland since the 18th Century, although between the late 18th and mid-19th Century the land and settlements were re-organised, with open rig systems replaced by enclosed fields. The character of the farming landscape has changed little since the end of the 19th Century, although new features, such as the Rothiemurchus Fisheries, have been constructed. The low-lying lands south of Dell Farm, to either side of the River Druie, have been recorded as primarily woodland since the 18th Century, although the river in this area has been used as a source for powering saw mills.

5.3.17 Some generalised information on landscape and land use prior to the 18th Century has been obtained from pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating of the core of lacustrine sediments taken from Loch Pityoulish (O'Sullivan, 1976). That research indicated considerable evidence for woodland clearance, associated with human settlement and farming in the area, from the second millennium BC onwards, with evidence for woodland regeneration during the Early Historic (Pictish) period. Further forest clearance around 1000 years ago appears to have ushered in a phase of exploitation whose impact increased in the last three centuries.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential of Proposed Development Area

5.3.18 The cultural heritage baseline, combined with the foregoing consideration of historic land use, permits an assessment to be made of the potential of the proposed development areas to contain as yet unrecognised, buried archaeological remains. The areas of ploughed conifer plantations have little potential to preserve coherent archaeological remains, either buried or upstanding, unless they have been deliberately excluded from planted areas. By contrast, open ground and areas of existing and former hand-planted woodland do have the potential to contain archaeological remains. However, for the most part the An Camas Mòr site appears not to have been cultivated since the mediaeval period, yet there are no visible remains of mediaeval or earlier date, in what is an area of shallow soil, typically less than 0.3 m thick, over undisturbed natural subsoil. This suggests that this area has not been a focus for past settlement and land use. Based upon the existing baseline, the archaeological potential of the An Camas Mòr site is considered to be low.

5.3.19 By contrast, the archaeological baseline indicates that the low-lying farmlands at Dell have been settled and farmed since prehistoric times (although not necessarily continuously) and those farmlands, where crossed by development features, are considered to have high potential to contain as yet unrecognised buried archaeological remains. The woodland belt beside the River Druie also has the potential to contain buried archaeological remains, although past migrations of the river channel may have erased evidence of early settlement and land use.

5.4 Key Receptors in the Landscape Surrounding the Proposed Development Area

5.4.1 There are 32 cultural heritage receptors within the ZTV study area (Study Area 2), all but one outside the site boundary, from which one or more elements of the Proposed Development would theoretically be visible (Figure 5.2). All receptors have theoretical visibility of An Camas Mòr in Period D, but a lesser number have theoretical visibility in Periods A (n=25), B (n=24) and C (n=25).

5.4.2 Four further receptors are present close to features of the Proposed Development, but not within the ZTV, have also been identified (Figure 5. 1). Appendix C contains detailed information on the baseline character and setting of these receptors. Numbers in brackets in the following paragraphs are relevant site reference codes provided by Historic Scotland or THC's HER.

Receptors within the ZTV Study Area (Study Area 2)

5.4.3 Five receptors have statutory protection (three Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings) and the remainders are covered by non-statutory designations. The Scheduled Monuments are of prehistoric origin, consisting of chambered cairns and stone circles near Wester Aviemore (889) and near Loch nan Carriagean (899), and a settlement and field system at Balvattan (9338). The Listed Buildings stand within Aviemore– the Category A Aviemore Station (257) and the Category C (S) Glenspey villa on Grampian Road (48031).

5.4.4 Small parts of the higher ground within the Doune of Rothiemurchus Garden and Designed Landscape (312), on Creag a' Mhuilinn and Ord Bàn, are theoretically visible from An Camas Mòr. Doune of Rothiemurchus is a formal landscape dating from the 17th or early 18th Century, which was informalised in the 19th Century by parkland designed in a picturesque manner. Very

small areas of the late 18th century picturesque Kinrara Garden and Designed Landscape (313) are also theoretically visible from An Camas Mòr.

5.4.5 Unscheduled sites classified by THC as being of likely national importance within the ZTV study area (Non-Statutory Register Code V) consist of a rock shelter on Ord Bàn (21184) and two sections of the route of the 18th century Wade military road between Dunkeld and Inverness (24865, 28633). Unscheduled sites of regional or probable regional importance (NSR Code R) mostly relate to post-mediaeval agricultural and industrial land use - including limekilns at Knockgranish (24876/33650) and Sluggangranish (24883); a house at High Burnside (32764), unenclosed settlements at Lochside (24848), Knockgranish (24875/26551) and Sluggangranish (24881, 24884); farmsteads at Easter Aviemore (26441), Dalfaber (32766), Guislich (26542), Drumintoul Lodge (24517), Cairn (21088), Upper Tullochgrue (21048, 26544, 26602) and Balvattan (21046); a township at Milton (26442); a midden at High Burnside (33488); and a ferry point at Loch Bain (24822). Features of potentially greater antiquity consist of a cairn on Creag a' Mhuilinn (21169), the alleged site of a stone circle and burial ground at Dalfaber (39055) and an alleged hut circle at An Camas Mòr (25051; also Site 9 in Appendix C.1).

Other receptors

5.4.6 Four further receptors, not theoretically visible from An Camas Mòr, but located close to proposed access features, have been identified. They consist of the scheduled Dell Farm palisaded enclosure (9337); the Category B listed Dell Steading (252) and Episcopal Church of St John the Baptist (256); and the unscheduled Category R NSR township at Drumchork (24516; also site 20 in Appendix C.1).

5.5 Habitat Compensation Areas (Study Area 3)

5.5.1 No features of cultural heritage interest have been identified within the habitat compensation area at Inverdrue.

5.5.2 Three features of cultural heritage interest have been identified by desk study of the Ord Bàn habitat compensation area. The site is located within the Doune of Rothiemurchus GDL (312), within which the Ord Bàn forms a key landscape feature, being present in one of the principal views from The Doune. A grand formal avenue linked The Doune with Ord Bàn in the 18th century, and partly survives. Archaeological features recorded within the habitat compensation area consist of a rock shelter (21184) and an enclosure (20105).

5.5.3 No previously recorded features of cultural heritage interest are present within the Lairig Ghru habitat compensation area. A path or track between Rothiemurchus Lodge and Lairig Ghru is recorded running through the habitat compensation area on Ordnance Survey maps, from the first edition of 1875 onwards (Inverness-shire, sheet LXXIII).

5.6 Future Baseline Conditions without An Camas Mòr

5.6.1 Apart from the proposals assessed here, no specific sources of future changes to the character of the cultural heritage baseline have been identified. However, the character and / or setting of archaeological sites within and beyond the proposed development area could be affected by a range of potential causes, for example forestry planting or felling and woodland regeneration and new housing. Where no land use change takes place, baseline conditions of archaeological

sites are likely to remain broadly unchanged in the short- and medium-term. The conditions of Listed Buildings and other structures of architectural or historical interest may change as a result of decay, extension, alteration or demolition. A range of activities could contribute to a change in character or setting of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

5.7 Assessment Methodology

Effect Classification

5.7.1 The effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural heritage were assessed on the basis of their type (direct, indirect, cumulative), nature (beneficial, neutral or adverse), and longevity (reversible, short-term or long-term; irreversible, permanent).

5.7.2 Direct effects arise as a straightforward consequence of a scheme. They include physical changes to the fabric of a cultural heritage feature, or effects on the setting of a cultural heritage feature. Indirect effects are those that arise as a result of an initial effect of the scheme, e.g. changes to setting that effect tourism as regards cultural heritage sites, or forestry felling that leads to windthrow of trees outside the felled areas.

5.7.3 Beneficial effects are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. Neutral effects occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receiving environment, while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of a receptor. Scottish Planning Policy 23 *Planning and the Historic Environment* (SPP23), Section 39 (Scottish Government, 2008) refers to a neutral effect as an effect which does no harm. Adverse effects are those that detract from the value of a receptor through a reduction in, or disruption of, valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics.

5.7.4 The potential effects on cultural heritage resources, which form the key considerations for assessment, are:

- Ground-disturbing and above-ground construction operations and other land management activities that may damage or destroy cultural heritage remains; and
- The presence of development features, which may affect the settings of cultural heritage sites in their vicinity.

Effects

Assessment of Physical Effects

5.7.5 The assessment of physical effects takes into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of impact. Where a physical impact on a feature is predicted, the assessment of effect contains a summary statement of the 'cultural significance' of that feature, following the guidance defined in the Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 1999), where cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations".

5.7.6 The assessment of sensitivity of archaeological and heritage assets reflects the relative weight which statute and policy attach to them, principally as published in SPP23 and the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Historic Scotland, 1998).

5.7.7 Table 5.1 summarises the relative sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources relevant to this assessment.

Table 5.1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Resources

Sensitivity	Definition/Criteria
High	Sites of national importance, including: Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling; Undesignated sites of national importance (including NSR Codes C&V); Category A Listed Buildings; Gardens and Designed Landscapes
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of regional importance (including NSR Code R); Category B Listed Buildings.
Low	Sites of local Importance, including: Category C(S) Listed Buildings; Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with vernacular characteristics; Archaeological sites and areas of local importance.
Negligible	Sites of lesser importance, including: Sites of former archaeological features; findspots; Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest; Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.

5.7.8 Criteria for assessing magnitude of physical impact, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more element of the Proposed Development, are classified in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Magnitude of Physical Impact

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial alteration of character.
Low	Minor alteration of the baseline condition of the receptor.
Negligible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

Neutral	A potential impact that is not expected to affect the baseline condition in any way, therefore no impact is predicted.
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5.7.9 Sensitivity of the receptor and magnitude of impact are used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the effect. Table 5.3 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of an effect. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table 5.3: Significance of Physical Effects

Magnitude	Sensitivity			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major-Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Medium	Major-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-Slight	Slight
Low	Moderate-Slight	Moderate-Slight	Slight	Slight
Negligible/neutral	Negligible/neutral			

Assessment of Effects on Setting

5.7.10 For each receptor identified as requiring consideration, the assessment of possible effects adopted a four-stage approach:

- Identification of the characteristics of the setting of the receptor (see above, Section 5.2);
- Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting;
- Identification of how the presence of the proposed development will affect that setting (i.e. magnitude of impact); and
- Assessment of significance of effect.

Criteria for assessing sensitivity of setting

5.7.11 Sensitivity of setting was assessed by considering two factors:

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

5.7.12 The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting was determined using the sensitivity of archaeological and heritage resources set out in Table 5.1. None of the sites is of 'negligible sensitivity'. The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the

understanding and / or appreciation of the receptor is assessed according to the criteria set out in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Receptor

Contribution	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and / or appreciation of the siting and / or historical / archaeological / architectural context of a receptor. E.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the receptor was created.
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and / or appreciation of the siting and / or historical / archaeological / architectural context of a receptor. E.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development.
Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and / or appreciation of the siting and / or historical / archaeological / architectural context of a receptor. E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape.
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and / or appreciation of the siting and / or historical / archaeological / architectural context of a receptor. E.g. immediate surroundings of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or industrial development that are not relevant to understanding the context of the receptor.

5.7.13 The two criteria were combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor

Sensitivity of receptor	Contribution			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

Identification of how the presence of the Proposed Development will affect that setting (magnitude of impact)

5.7.14 Magnitude of impact on setting was assessed according to the thresholds in Table 5.6:

Table 5.6: Magnitude of Impacts on Setting

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental impacts obviously changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Impacts discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline setting of the receptor materially.
Negligible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.
Neutral	A potential impact that is not expected to affect the baseline condition in any way, therefore no effect is predicted.

Assessment of effect significance

5.7.15 The significance of effect depends on both the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of the setting of the receptor. Table 5.7 presents the matrix used to inform the process.

Table 5.7: Significance of Effects on Setting

Magnitude	Sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Slight
Medium	Major	Moderate	Slight
Low	Slight	Slight	Slight
Negligible/neutral	Negligible/neutral		

5.7.16 Significance of effect was classified as major, moderate, slight or negligible/neutral, as defined in Table 5.8. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot by its nature lead to a significant effect. A significant effect arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why a low magnitude change to a receptor with a highly sensitive setting is not 'moderate'.

Table 5.8: Significance Criteria for Effects on Setting

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

5.8 Significance of Effect

5.8.1 Permanent and irreversible, adverse, direct construction impacts are predicted on 13 cultural heritage sites and features identified within the proposed development site at An Camas Mòr (1-3, 5-11, 16-17, 22): in one case (2) the effect is predicted to be significant. No impact is predicted on seven sites (12-15, 19-21), which are located outside areas proposed for land use change as part of the An Camas Mòr development. Impacts on three sites (4, 18, 23) cannot be assessed, since it cannot be established whether associated remains of archaeological significance are present within the land proposed for development.

Period A

5.8.2 Impacts are predicted on 10 sites as a result of Period A construction works (1-3, 5-7, 11, 16-17, 22).

5.8.3 What may be the remains of a building (1) are located in an area proposed for woodland planting and could be disturbed as a result of tree planting and growth. The historical importance of this feature is uncertain owing to a lack of precise information as to its function and antiquity. However, the feature has no aesthetic appeal, some potential for scientific research through archaeological survey and excavation to provide information on its date and function, but no known social / spiritual value. The feature is considered to be at most of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period A woodland planting has the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be at most moderate-slight and not significant.

5.8.4 The remains of 'Cambusmore' farmstead (2) are located in an area proposed for woodland planting and could be disturbed as a result of tree planting and growth. The cultural significance

of this site can be understood principally in terms of its historical association with the Rothiemurchus Estate, as a pre-improvement farmstead, which appears to have been cleared and depopulated at some stage prior to c. 1840. The Doune Papers (Rothiemurchus Estate records), which have not been researched as part of the EIA, may contain additional information on the historical development, produce and occupants of this farm. The low earthwork remains possess little aesthetic appeal and no known spiritual value. They have good scientific value through the potential for additional information to be revealed by archaeological investigation and documentary research. Through these associations the remains of the farmstead, even though only partial compared to what is recorded on 18th Century maps, are considered to be of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The Period A woodland planting has the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be moderate and significant.

5.8.5 A length of bank (3) will be intersected by a pedestrian / cycleway route. The historical importance of this feature is uncertain owing to a lack of precise information as to its function and antiquity. However, the feature has no aesthetic appeal, limited potential for scientific research through archaeological survey and excavation to provide information on its date and function, but no known social / spiritual value. The feature is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period A development works have the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be at greatest slight and not significant.

5.8.6 The An Camas Mòr wall (5) will be intersected by a pedestrian / cycleway route and may be physically affected by the planting of trees around the south-west boundary of the An Camas Mòr site. The cultural significance of this feature relates to it being a relic of the process of 19th Century improvements within Rothiemurchus Estate, which resulted in the enclosure of the farmlands and the planting of An Camas Mòr. The wall has some aesthetic appeal, in sections where it is preserved intact and is presently not obscured by vegetation. It is of local historical interest, has limited potential for scientific research through more detailed recording of its fabric and character, but is of no known social / spiritual value. The wall is considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period A development works will affect a small portion of the wall, resulting in an impact of low magnitude. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.

5.8.7 A quarry pit beside the B970 (6) is located in an area proposed for woodland planting and could be disturbed as a result of tree planting and growth. This site has minimal cultural significance. It has no known historical importance and minimal aesthetic appeal, no social / spiritual value and minimal value as a resource for scientific research. The quarry is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period A planting has the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be at greatest slight and not significant.

5.8.8 A length of field bank (7) is located in an area proposed for woodland planting and could be disturbed as a result of tree planting and growth. The historical importance of this feature is uncertain owing to a lack of precise information as to its function and antiquity. However, the feature has no aesthetic appeal, limited potential for scientific research through archaeological survey and excavation to provide information on its date and function, but no known social / spiritual value. The feature is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period A woodland planting has the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be at greatest slight and not significant.

- 5.8.9** The remains of a sand quarry (11) will be intersected by a pedestrian / cycleway route. This site has little cultural significance. Its date and the use to which the extracted material was used are unknown. It has no historical or social / spiritual importance and minimal aesthetic appeal or value as a resource for scientific research. The quarry is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period A development works may materially affect the character of the quarry, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.
- 5.8.10** The remains of a mill lade (16) will be intersected by a pedestrian / cycleway route between An Camas Mòr and Inverdrue. The cultural significance of this feature relates to its historic association with the former Inverdrue Saw Mill, in turn associated with Rothiemurchus Estate. The feature has some aesthetic appeal, has limited potential for scientific research through archaeological survey and excavation, but no known social / spiritual value. The feature is considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period A development works will affect a small portion of the lade, resulting in a low magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.
- 5.8.11** The Drumintoul wall (17) will be intersected by the proposed relocation of the present B970 road to the east of Coylumbridge and may also be affected by B970 upgrade north of Coylumbridge (although the road will be widened to the west of the existing carriageway). The cultural significance of this feature can be understood in much the same way as that of the An Camas Mòr wall (5). The wall is considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period A development works will affect a small portion of the wall, leading to a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be moderate-slight and not significant.
- 5.8.12** The construction of the pedestrian / cycleway routes may disturb buried remains of former rig cultivation (22). Rig-and-furrow cultivation has historical significance as a relic of an unenclosed post-mediaeval farming landscape that was swept away with the enclosure of the Dell farmlands in the late 18th or early 19th Century, as part of a local re-organisation of patterns of land tenure and farm location. Any surviving remains have little aesthetic appeal, some scientific research potential (to reveal information on past cultivation practices through archaeological survey and excavation), but no known social / spiritual value. The site is considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period A development works may affect only a very minor part of the rig and furrow, which has been recorded over a wide area around Dell Farm, leading to an impact of negligible magnitude. The effect is predicted to be negligible and not significant.

Period B

- 5.8.13** Impacts are predicted on two sites as a result of Period B construction works (6, 8).
- 5.8.14** A quarry pit beside the B970 (6) may be affected by the upgrading of the road. The cultural significance and sensitivity of this feature are assessed above (Period A). The Period B development works may fundamentally change the character of the quarry, resulting in a high magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.
- 5.8.15** A rectilinear hollow of uncertain function (8), but most probably of recent origin and of no archaeological significance, is located within an area proposed for housing and will be destroyed with its formation. This feature has no identifiable cultural significance. It is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period B development works will fundamentally change the character of the feature, resulting in a high magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.

Period C

- 5.8.16** Impacts are predicted on three sites as a result of Period C construction works (5, 16, 22).
- 5.8.17** The An Camas Mòr wall (5) will be intersected by a pedestrian / cycleway route (additional to that constructed in Period A). The cultural significance and sensitivity of this feature are discussed above (Period A). The Period C development works will affect a small portion of the wall, resulting in an impact of low magnitude. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.
- 5.8.18** The remains of a mill lade (16) will be intersected by the realigned B970 between An Camas Mòr and Inverdrue. The cultural significance and sensitivity of this feature are discussed above (Period A). The Period C development works will affect a short length of the lade, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be moderate-slight and not significant.
- 5.8.19** The construction of the realigned B970 between An Camas Mòr and Inverdrue may disturb buried remains of former rig cultivation (22). The cultural significance and sensitivity of this feature are discussed above (Period A). The Period C development works will affect a narrow corridor through the area the rig and furrow, which has been recorded over a wide area around Dell Farm, leading to an impact of low magnitude. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.

Period D

- 5.8.20** Impacts are predicted on three sites as a result of Period D construction works (5, 9-10).
- 5.8.21** The An Camas Mòr wall (5) will be intersected by additional pedestrian / cycleway routes, and a length will be removed in the south-west by the formation of housing. The cultural significance and sensitivity of this feature are described above (Period A). The Period D development works will materially affect the overall condition of the wall, resulting in an impact of medium magnitude. The effect is predicted to be moderate-slight and not significant.
- 5.8.22** What may be the remains of a hut-circle, but is more likely a more recent feature of uncertain function (9), are located in an area proposed for woodland planting and could be disturbed as a result of tree planting and growth. The historical importance of this feature is uncertain owing to a lack of precise information as to its function and antiquity. However, the feature has no aesthetic appeal, good potential for scientific research through archaeological survey and excavation to provide information on its date and function, but no known social / spiritual value. Although this site has been classified in the THC HER as an NSR site of regional importance, reassessment of its character suggests that it is better considered as being at most of local importance and low sensitivity. The Period D woodland planting has the potential to materially affect the condition of this site, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be at greatest moderate-slight and not significant.
- 5.8.23** What may be the poorly preserved remains of a building recorded on a late 18th Century estate map (10) are located in a housing zone and will be destroyed as a result of construction works. A formerly associated enclosure, cultivation remains and head-dyke appear to no longer survive. The cultural significance of this feature is uncertain as it is not definitively the building recorded on the estate map. Indeed the recorded feature is not certainly of archaeological origin. The low earthwork remains possess little aesthetic appeal and no known spiritual value. They have good

scientific value through the potential for additional information to be revealed by archaeological investigation. The remains of the farmstead are considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity. The Period D construction works will fundamentally affect the condition of this site, resulting in a high magnitude impact. The effect is predicted to be slight and not significant.

Buried / unknown archaeology (all periods)

5.8.24 Ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of An Camas Mòr have the potential to have a direct, adverse and irreversible effect on any currently unidentified archaeological remains, including those sites which have been identified, but where the presence of associated remains within the site boundary cannot be confirmed from baseline information (4, 18, 23). Based upon the baseline and the variable archaeological potential discussed above, at most a moderate-slight and not significant effect is considered likely to result, although confidence in this prediction is limited by the lack of knowledge of what buried remains are present within the development footprint.

Habitat Compensation Areas

5.8.25 There is a potential for woodland clearance on Ord Bàn and woodland regeneration at Lairig Ghru and Inverdrue to have physical impacts on cultural heritage features, both currently known and as yet unrecorded. Specific effects cannot be assessed reliably on the basis of the outline proposals, but any effects are unlikely to be significant given the nature of the proposed land use changes. Further survey and mitigation is proposed below to ensure that as more detailed proposals are brought forward any potential direct effects on the character of recorded cultural heritage assets will be avoided.

Effects on Setting

5.8.26 Using the methodology described above, Appendix C.6.3 details the assessment of the operational effects of An Camas Mòr on the settings of those 36 receptors identified in Appendix C.6.2 and summarised above. The following summary of effects is divided between those receptors that are located within the ZTV and those which are not. All effects are predicted to be direct and permanent.

5.8.27 The settings of the majority of receptors were assessed either from site visits or from nearby vantage points from which those settings could be appreciated. Several receptors (SAM 899; NSRs 21046, 21048, 21088, 24822, 24875/26551, 24876/33650, 24881, 24883, 24884, 32766) were not visited and could not be seen from publicly accessible locations nearby. However, it is felt that this does not limit the confidence that can be placed upon the assessments of effect made in Appendix C.3 given the recorded character of those receptors.

Effects on setting of receptors within the ZTV

5.8.28 Of the 32 receptors assessed, in no case is the presence of An Camas Mòr predicted to have a significant effect on its setting. Slight permanent, direct operational effects are predicted in relation to five receptors – the scheduled Aviemore chambered cairn and stone circle (899) and Balvattan settlement and field system (9338), the Doune of Rothiemurchus Historic Garden and Designed Landscape (312), the possible hut circle at An Camas Mòr (25051), and the cairn at

Craig a'Mhuilein (21169). In all other cases the effects are predicted as being negligible or neutral. Further details can be found in Appendix C.3.

Effects on setting of other receptors

5.8.29 Of the four receptors assessed, in no case is a significant effect on setting predicted. In three cases (252, 9337, 24516) the effects are predicted to be slight and in one case (256) negligible.

Indirect and cumulative effects

5.8.30 No indirect or cumulative effects have been identified.

5.9 Scope for Mitigation

Mitigation for physical effects

5.9.1 Mitigation measures will be implemented to avoid, reduce or offset the predicted physical construction effects of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage features (except where otherwise stated below), in line with the requirements of SPP23, The Highland Structure Plan Written Statement 2001, Policy BC1 and the Badenoch & Strathspey Local Plan 1997, section 2.5.14. A suitable phased programme of mitigation will be prepared and presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the approval of THC and CNPA, prior to the commencement of any construction works. Provision will be made within the WSI for an appropriate programme of investigation and recording of any archaeological remains identified as a result of any mitigation works undertaken in advance of, or during, construction works and that cannot not be preserved in situ. The mitigation works will include the consequent production of written reports on the findings of the archaeological work conducted, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work, where appropriate.

5.9.2 The following measures are proposed for the An Camas Mòr site:

- Detailed design to aim to preserve in situ the An Camas Mòr wall (5) wherever possible, for example incorporating it as a boundary feature between housing and woodland zones. Pedestrian / cycleway routes will be micro-routed to avoid disturbing the remains of a bank (3) and a former sand quarry (11);
- In areas of conifer plantation to be felled, post-felling archaeological survey will be carried out to identify and record any previously unknown features that survive in felled areas and to identify and record suspected cultural heritage sites and features that were previously not detected (e.g. 4, 18). Further mitigation measures will be proposed appropriate to the nature and location of any discoveries made as a result of that work, and will be discussed and agreed with THC and CNPA;
- Construction operations to seek to avoid known archaeological areas. Such sites will be suitably fenced off during the period of construction works to prevent unintended damage occurring;
- Woodland planting and management to be designed to avoid disturbing features of archaeological interest (1-2, 5, 7, 9), in line with the *Forests & Archaeology Guidelines*

(Forestry Commission 1995), with ongoing monitoring undertaken to ensure that self-seeding trees do not encroach on to those sites;

- An appropriate scheme to be designed for the phased archaeological investigation and recording of sites which will be unavoidably and directly affected, in whole or in part, by the development, and to be included within the WSI to be agreed with THC and CNPA prior to construction works commencing (5, 8, 10, 16-17). Such works may include survey / fabric recording of historic structures and / or sample excavation and recording, depending upon the nature of the remains to be disturbed;
- A phased scheme for the detection and further treatment of presently unknown or unconfirmed archaeological remains (e.g. 22) to be included within the WSI to be agreed with THC and CNPA prior to construction works commencing. Such works may include conducting a phased programme of archaeological field evaluation prior to construction works commencing in areas of good archaeological potential, or archaeological watching briefs undertaken during construction works in areas of low archaeological potential. All such works will comply, as appropriate, with the requirements of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2006) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001). Provision will be made for the proper further investigation of any remains of archaeological significance discovered, where it is not possible to preserve *in situ* those remains; and
- Formal arrangements to be put in place for any unforeseen archaeological discoveries made by the construction contractor/s to be reported to a retained professional archaeological organisation. They will require any unexpected discoveries in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring (e.g. building remains, human remains, artefacts, etc.) to be assessed and dealt with appropriately and will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who make unexpected discoveries of archaeological significance. Procedures will be included in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).

5.9.3 No mitigation measures are proposed in relation to quarry 6, which has been recorded as part of the EIA and is of little archaeological interest.

5.9.4 Reconnaissance field survey will be carried out within the proposed habitat compensation areas, should these proposals be taken forward following further discussions with CNPA. A report will be produced that details the findings of the surveys. The conservation management plan for the habitat conservation areas will include measures that ensure the preservation *in situ* of features of cultural heritage interest discovered during the surveys.

Mitigation for effects on setting

5.9.5 No mitigation measures are proposed in relation to any predicted effect on the setting of a cultural heritage asset. No significant effects have been predicted. The woodland setting of the new community will largely screen the new buildings from cultural heritage receptors present in the surrounding landscape.

5.10 Significance of Residual Effects

Physical effects

5.10.1 Table 5.10 assesses the residual physical effects of the construction of An Camas Mòr on cultural heritage resources before and after mitigation measures. Before mitigation, significant effects were predicted in relation to one site (2), but with mitigation that effect has been reduced to being not significant.

5.10.2 Taking into account mitigation, moderate-slight effects have been predicted on three sites (5, 16-17). The residual effect on any previously undiscovered and unconfirmed archaeological remains that may be discovered, is most likely also to be moderate-slight and not significant, based upon professional judgement, but confidence in this assessment is limited by a lack of knowledge as to what is present at proposed development locations. In line with the requirements of SPP23, any archaeological remains that are identified will be either preserved *in situ* or excavated and recorded to a standard agreed with THC and CNPA, leading to the accrual of archaeological information and preservation by record.

5.10.3 Slight residual effects have been predicted for four sites, in all cases where pre-mitigation effects were also predicted to be slight. In three cases (8, 10, 22) this is because the archaeological investigation and recording proposed as mitigation will offset the predicted effect, but will not reduce it. In the remaining case (6) no mitigation has been proposed.

5.10.4 For six sites where pre-mitigation effects have been identified (1-3, 7, 9, 11), mitigation has been proposed that will avoid the predicted effects. In four cases the mitigation will involve avoiding sites during tree planting (1-2, 7, 9) and in the other cases (3, 11) the sites will be avoided by pedestrian / cycleway routes.

Table 5.10: Summary of Residual Physical Effects

Predicted Effect (Period)	Significance of effect	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effect
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr building (1) from woodland planting (A)	Moderate-slight	Woodland planting to avoid disturbing site; ongoing monitoring to ensure encroachment is avoided	Neutral
Disturbance of 'Cambusmore' farmstead (2) from woodland planting (A)	Moderate	Woodland planting to avoid disturbing site; ongoing monitoring to ensure encroachment is avoided	Neutral
Disturbance of bank (3) from pedestrian / cycleway route (A)	Slight	Micro-routing to avoid disturbing site	Neutral
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr boundary wall (5); various causes (A, C,	Moderate-slight	Design to preserve <i>in situ</i> where possible; record where not possible	Moderate-slight

Predicted Effect (Period)	Significance of effect	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effect
D)			
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr quarry pit (6) by planting and road upgrading (A, B)	Slight	None	Slight
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr field bank (7) from woodland planting (A)	Slight	Woodland planting to avoid disturbing site; ongoing monitoring to ensure encroachment is avoided	Neutral
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr pit (8) from housing construction (B)	Slight	Appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording	Slight
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr possible hut circle (9) from woodland planting (D)	Moderate-slight	Woodland planting to avoid disturbing site; ongoing monitoring to ensure encroachment is avoided	Neutral
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr building (10) from housing construction (D)	Slight	Appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording	Slight
Disturbance of An Camas Mòr sand quarry (11) from pedestrian/cycleway route (A)	Slight	Avoidance of site by development features wherever possible	Neutral
Disturbance of mill lade (16) along	Moderate-slight	Appropriate programme of archaeological investigation	Moderate-slight

Predicted Effect (Period)	Significance of effect	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effect
access corridor (A, C)		and recording	
Disturbance of Drumintoul boundary wall (17) with relocation of present B970 at Coylumbridge (A)	Moderate-slight	Appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording	Moderate-slight
Disturbance of buried remains of rig and furrow cultivation (22) by construction works in the Dell farmland (A, C)	Slight	Appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording	Slight
Direct, adverse, permanent on buried archaeology (including unconfirmed remains, 4, 18, 23) (A-D)	Moderate-slight	Post-felling archaeological survey / watching briefs / field evaluations will be conducted at locations to be agreed as part of a WSI approved by the planning authorities. Discoveries made in other locations not subject to watching briefs will be dealt with through reporting procedures identified in CEMPs.	Moderate-slight

5.10.5 Taking into account the mitigation proposed above, the residual effects of land management within the habitat compensation areas are assessed as being neutral.

Effects on Setting

5.10.6 No mitigation has been proposed and predicted residual effects remain as assessed previously. No significant effect is predicted and eight slight effects are predicted.

References

- Forestry Commission 1995 Forests & Archaeology Guidelines, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.
- Historic Scotland 1998 Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998, Historic Scotland, Edinburgh.
- Historic Scotland 2008 Scoping of Development Proposals. Assessment of Impact on the Setting of the Historic Environment Resource – Some General Considerations (November 2008), www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/scoping-of-development-proposals-2008.pdf.
- Scottish Government 2008 Scottish Planning Policy 23, Planning and the Historic Environment.