

## **SECTION 4**

### **CULTURAL HERITAGE**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

**4.1.1** 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. Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) asked to be kept informed of the outcomes of those consultations (at a meeting with John Grant and Mark Turnbull, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2008), and was supplied with copies of consultation letters and responses.

#### **4.2 Initial letter and additional material relevant to consultation**

**4.2.1** Initial consultation letters were sent to HS and THC's Archaeology Unit on 18 August 2008. Those letters provided background information to the development proposal and the approach to scoping. Consultees were invited to provide any comments on cultural heritage issues that they considered to be of importance and that should be taken into account in the EIA, and on the scope of, and approach to, the intended assessment, as set out in a methods statement supplied with each consultation letter.

**4.2.2** THC was additionally requested to provide cultural heritage data extracted from its Historic Environment Record for a search area including the proposed An Camas Mòr site and an area 5km around it. THC was also requested to provide advice on any local institutions, groups or individuals, or other local sources of information that it recommended be consulted as part of the EIA, and any current or recent archaeological work or projects being undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed development area, the results of which may not yet be recorded in the Historic Environment Record.

**4.2.3** HS and THC were also consulted by letter on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008, to seek comments on the potential effects on cultural heritage interests of a proposed distributor road between Inverdrue and An Camas Mòr, and on measures such as woodland planting and changing fence lines, that would help to mitigate those effects. An aerial photograph annotated with the indicative route was supplied with the letter. (Historic Scotland subsequently requested a map showing the route before responding).

#### **4.3 Methods Statement for Cultural Heritage**

**4.3.1** Rothiemurchus Estate proposes to create a new community at An Camas Mòr to the east of Aviemore, on the opposite side of the River Spey, on land owned by the Estate, to meet the growing development pressure within Strathspey. The

new community would provide a range of homes with associated community and business facilities, and infrastructure provision, with construction completed by 2027. An Environmental Statement will be produced to support the outline planning application. A chapter within that document will consider the likely significant effects on cultural heritage interests of the construction and operation of the proposed development, and will identify measures that should be taken to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.

- 4.3.2** For the purposes of this study, cultural heritage resources include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other archaeological features, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas and other important historic townscapes, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and other sites with cultural heritage designations identified in the relevant Structure and Local Plans. There are no World Heritage Sites with cultural heritage dimensions close to the proposed development site. (Effects on ancient woodland and veteran trees will be considered in the Ecology and Nature Conservation chapter of the Environmental Statement). The study will be conducted with reference to the relevant legislative and planning frameworks for cultural heritage, at national, regional and local levels.

## **4.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 4.4.1** The cultural heritage chapter within the Environmental Statement will:

- identify the cultural heritage baseline;
- assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- consider the potential impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed development on the baseline cultural heritage resource; and
- propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.

## **4.5 Consultation**

- 4.5.1** During the Environmental Impact Assessment, Historic Scotland, The Highland Council and Cairngorms National Park Authority will be consulted as necessary to discuss the potential impacts of the proposed development on the cultural heritage and approaches to mitigation.

## **4.6 Baseline Survey**

- 4.6.1** The collation of baseline information will be conducted according to CFA's standard methodology for EIA projects, and will comply with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2001). The principal methods will comprise archival and documentary research, consultation with interested parties, and reconnaissance field survey.

## 4.7 Desk-based Assessment and Field Survey of Proposed Development Area

4.7.1 A desk-based assessment will be conducted of the proposed development area, 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 will be used in the desk-based compilation of the data used to inform the impact assessment:

- 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), the Archaeology Unit of The Highland Council Planning & Development Service, and Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA), including the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the local authority Historic Environment Record, and the relevant Structure and Local Plans. Aerial photographic records for known sites and monuments will be checked. Relevant documentary sources indicated from these archives will be followed up.
- Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 or by Rothiemurchus Estate;
- vertical aerial photographic records held by RCAHMS and the local authority Historic Environment Record. They may reveal the presence of hitherto unidentified sites and sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground;
- sites mentioned in published sources, including early descriptions of the area;
- the Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (<http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/spad/>);
- the Historic Land-use Assessment data for Scotland (HLAMAP) ([jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA](http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/HLA));
- the National Archive of Scotland and the Highland Council Archive; and
- local sources of information (e.g. museums, societies, individuals), including survey records held by Rothiemurchus Estate of archaeological sites identified by Ann Wakeling.

4.7.2 A reconnaissance field survey will be undertaken of the proposed development areas. The aims of the field survey will be to:

- locate all cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features, both identified during the desk-based assessment and previously unrecognised, and record their character, extent and current condition;
- identify areas with the potential to contain unrecorded, buried archaeological remains, taking into account factors such as topography, geomorphology and ground conditions; and
- inform the assessment of the possible impacts of the proposed development on those features, and their settings where appropriate.

**4.7.3** Areas of dense commercial forestry will not be surveyed in detail due to access difficulties; post-felling archaeological survey would be more effective in such areas. Identified sites will be recorded on pro-forma monument recording forms, including a scaled sketch plan where applicable, and by digital photography, and will be located using GPS equipment. These archive materials will be offered to the local authority Historic Environment Record. Fieldwork will be timed wherever possible to occur when ground conditions are suitable (e.g. avoiding seasons of snow cover).

## **4.8 Identification of External Receptors and Characterisation of their Setting**

**4.8.1** Details will be obtained for previously recorded cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features with statutory designations (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes); including candidate sites where applicable and archaeological sites and areas of national and regional importance as identified in the local authority Historic Environment Record, present within 5km of the proposed development site.

**4.8.2** A ZTV map generated for the proposed development will be used to identify those cultural heritage receptors from where there is theoretical intervisibility with one or more development component.

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

**4.8.4** The baseline setting of each relevant receptor (i.e. identified as a result of the analyses detailed above) will be characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of setting of a receptor will be based upon its properties and location, and will take into account the factors identified in the guidance issued by

Historic Scotland. The baseline setting of each receptor will be 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.

**4.8.5** Targeted field visits will be 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 will probably not be 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 will be sought as a basis for assessment. Wireframes will be generated of views from selected receptors and will be taken on the field visits to aid assessment. As wireframes provide bare ground views, field observation will be important in identifying any obstructions, screening etc that limit visibility of the proposed development in key views.

**4.8.6** Pro-forma record sheets will be completed for each receptor visited, identifying the nature of its setting, and digital images will be taken of a range of receptors. These archive materials will be offered to the local authority Historic Environment Record.

**4.8.7** The outcome of this work will be an understanding, involving the application of professional judgement, of the key characteristics that define the setting of each receptor. As noted in Historic Scotland's published guidance (see footnote 3), 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.

## **4.9 Assessment of Physical Effects**

**4.9.1** The physical effects of the proposed development on the cultural heritage will be assessed on the basis of their type (direct, secondary, indirect, cumulative), nature (beneficial, neutral or adverse), and longevity (reversible, short-term or long-term; irreversible, permanent). The assessment will take into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect. Where a physical impact on a feature is likely, the assessment of effect will contain a summary statement of the 'cultural significance' of that feature (following the guidance defined in the Burra Charter).

**4.9.2** The assessment of sensitivity of archaeological and heritage assets reflects the relative weight which statute and policy attach to them, principally as published in *National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5 Archaeology and Planning, NPPG*

18 Planning and the Historic Environment, and the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Memorandum). Table 4.1 summarises the relative sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources.

**Table 4.1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Resources**

Sensitivity	Definition/Criteria
<i>High</i>	Sites of national importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling;</li> <li>• Undesignated sites of national importance (including NSR Codes C&amp;V);</li> <li>• Category A Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;</li> <li>• Outstanding Conservation Areas.</li> </ul>
<i>Medium</i>	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites and areas of regional importance;</li> <li>• Category B Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• Conservation Areas.</li> </ul>
<i>Low</i>	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category C(S) Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics;</li> <li>• Archaeological sites and areas of local importance.</li> </ul>
<i>Negligible</i>	Sites of lesser importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites of former archaeological features; findspots;</li> <li>• Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest;</li> <li>• Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.</li> </ul>

**4.9.3** Criteria for assessing magnitude of physical effect, 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 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Magnitude of Physical Effects**

Level of magnitude	Definition
<i>High</i>	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character.
<i>Medium</i>	A material, partial alteration of character.
<i>Low</i>	Minor alteration of the baseline condition of the receptor.
<i>Negligible</i>	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.
<i>Neutral</i>	A potential impact that is not expected to affect the baseline condition in any way, therefore no effect is predicted.

**4.9.4** Sensitivity of the receptor and magnitude of effect are then used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the effect. Table 4.3

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 4.3: Significance of Physical Effects**

	<b>Sensitivity</b>			
<b>Magnitude</b>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major-Moderate	Moderate	Slight
<i>Medium</i>	Major-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-Slight	Slight
<i>Low</i>	Moderate-Slight	Moderate-Slight	Slight	Slight
<i>Negligible / neutral</i>	Negligible / neutral			

## 4.10 Assessment of Effects on Setting

**4.10.1** For each receptor identified as requiring consideration, the assessment of possible effects will adopt a four-stage approach:

- identification of the characteristics of the setting of the receptor (see above);
- assessment of the sensitivity of that setting;
- identification of how the presence of the proposed development will affect that setting (i.e. 'magnitude' of effect'); and
- assessment of significance of effect.

**4.10.2** The results of this process will be reported in the Environmental Statement for each receptor. Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects will be proposed, and residual effects will be assessed taking into account the likely effectiveness of the mitigation proposed. The reporting of assessment of effects will contain a statement as to any limitations on the confidence placed on assessments, providing reasons as necessary.

## 4.11 Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

**4.11.1** Sensitivity of setting will be 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.

**4.11.2** The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting will be determined using the sensitivity of archaeological and heritage resources set out in Table 4.1. Where individual designated receptors are present within larger designated areas (e.g. Listed Buildings within a Conservation Area), the sensitivity will be stated as the higher of the two designations. None of the sites is of 'negligible sensitivity'.

**4.11.3** The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation of the receptor will be assessed according to the criteria set out in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Receptor**

<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>High</i>	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.
<i>Moderate</i>	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.
<i>Low</i>	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.
<i>Negligible</i>	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.

**4.11.4** These two criteria will be combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor**

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

<i>Medium</i>	High	Medium	Low	Low
<i>Low</i>	Medium	Low	Low	Low

**4.11.5** Table 4.5 defines the overall contribution of setting. The characterisation of baseline setting for each receptor will identify any specific elements of that setting which individually provide a greater contribution to understanding and/or appreciation of a receptor than the overall contribution assessment might suggest.

## 4.12 Identification of How the Presence of the Proposed Development will Affect that Setting (Magnitude of Effect)

**4.12.1** Magnitude of effect on setting will be assessed according to the thresholds in Table 4.6:

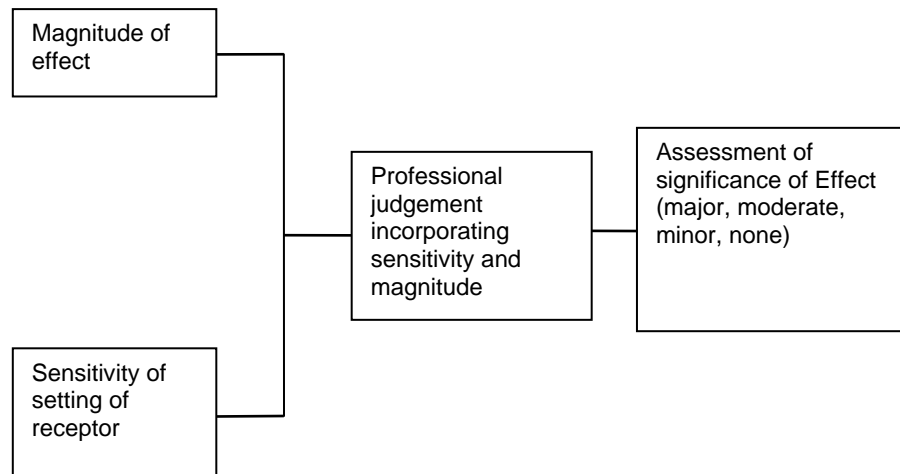
**Table 4.6: Magnitude of Effects on Setting**

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

## 4.13 Assessment of Effect Significance

**4.13.1** The significance of effect depends on both the magnitude of effect and the sensitivity of the setting of the receptor. The following diagram represents the process by which the significance of effects on the setting of cultural heritage receptors will be determined and Table 4.7 presents the matrix that will be used to inform the process.

### Diagram: the Assessment Process



**Table 4.7: Significance of Effects on Setting**

Magnitude	Sensitivity		
	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major	Slight
<i>Medium</i>	Major	Moderate	Slight
<i>Low</i>	Slight <sup>1</sup>	Slight	Slight
<i>Negligible / neutral</i>	Negligible / neutral		

**4.13.2** Significance of effect was classified as major, moderate, slight or negligible / neutral, as defined in Table 4.8. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

**Table 4.8: Significance Criteria for Effects on Setting**

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

## 4.14 Notes and Responses to Scoping Consultations

<sup>1</sup> 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 this particular significance assessment finding is not ‘moderate’.

#### **4.14.1 HS Response (8 September 2008) to Consultation Letter of 18th August 2008**

I refer to your letter of 18th August seeking relevant information/comments on the above. We have treated this as a request for information on the potential scope of any Environmental Impact Assessment under the above Regulations which might be required for this development. Our comments concentrate on Historic Scotland's statutory remit at the national level for:

- scheduled monuments;
- category A listed buildings; and
- historic gardens and designed landscapes

I note in Section 4 Consultation, you intend to consult the Highland Council and Cairngorms National Park Authority for issues relating to cultural heritage and assume this includes unscheduled archaeology. Your letter indicates you have up-to-date GIS information on scheduled monuments, listed buildings and gardens and designed landscapes from our records and as such I will not reiterate here a list of cultural heritage features in the surrounding areas of this development site. I will however confirm that there are no scheduled monuments within the site boundary. I will also highlight that the various site layout figures within the Scoping Report indicate that the new B970 road will lie close to SM Rothiemurchus, palisaded enclosure to NW of Dell Farm (index 9337). As such we would expect to see consideration of this monuments setting not only in regard to the development itself but also for potential impacts from this road. Mitigation for potential direct impacts upon this monument from the road should also be given due attention. Further to your existing GIS data there are no newly proposed scheduled monuments within the site boundary, nor in the surrounding areas.

In regards to the proposed methodology I am content that a comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, both direct and upon the setting of monuments, buildings, and gardens will be given due consideration. Should you wish to discuss this any further, we would be happy to meet with you.

#### **4.15 THC Archaeology Unit Response (18 September 2008) to Consultation Letter of 18 August 2008**

Subject: An Camas Mòr Consultation  
Date: Thu, 18 Sep 2008 14:56:10 +0100  
From: Kirsty Cameron <kirsty.cameron@highland.gov.uk>  
To: <adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk>

**\*An Camas Mòr Consultation\***

Please find attached HER information for this consultation area and a 5km buffer – as requested.

Your comprehensive Methods Statement appears to cover all the relevant issues and I can confirm that the proposed methodology of assessment is acceptable.

I am pleased to see that you will be consulting local sources of information such as the Rothiemurchus Estate archives, particularly as they include information from local historian Ann Wakeling. If you wish to contact Ann directly, she will be listed in the local telephone directory with an Aviemore address. In addition, the Cairngorm National Park Authority has produced an audit of cultural heritage assets within the park area that may be of interest.

The most recent work conducted in the Aviemore area was the evaluative excavation of a historic township at Kinakyle (GUARD 2008). The report is currently available within the New Additions section of the Highland HER at <http://her.highland.gov.uk> <<http://her.highland.gov.uk>> (listed last in the New Fieldwork Reports).

Please give me a call if you want to discuss any of the above in more detail.

With apologies for the delayed response,

Kirsty

Kirsty Cameron | Archaeologist | Planning & Development | Highland Council  
Glenurquhart Road, Inverness, IV3 5NX | T: 01463 702504 | F: 01463 702298

## **4.16 Supply of above consultation information to CNPA**

Subject: An Camas Mòr Consultation  
Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2008 10:11:42 +0100  
From: Andy Dunwell <[adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)>  
Reply-To: [adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
Organisation: CFA Archaeology Ltd  
To: [matthewhawkins@cairngorms.co.uk](mailto:matthewhawkins@cairngorms.co.uk)  
CC: Mark Turnbull <[mark@mtla.co.uk](mailto:mark@mtla.co.uk)>, Johnnie Grant  
<[johnnie.grant@rothie.net](mailto:johnnie.grant@rothie.net)>, HOWARD BRINDLEY  
<[howard.brindley@btinternet.com](mailto:howard.brindley@btinternet.com)>, Andy Mackenzie  
<[andy@mbenviron.co.uk](mailto:andy@mbenviron.co.uk)>

Dear Mr Hawkins

Further to your meeting with John Grant and Mark Turnbull on 12 September, I attach for your information the cultural heritage consultation responses received from The Highland Council Archaeology Unit (below, but with metadata not attached) and Historic Scotland (attached). I also attach a copy of the consultation letter sent to The Highland Council (that to Historic Scotland was very similar), and a statement of the scope and methodology for the ongoing cultural heritage study, which was agreed as appropriate by both consultation bodies. Follow-up written consultation is being undertaken, and I will appraise you of the responses.

Kirsty Cameron refers below to the CNPA audit of cultural heritage assets. I was aware of this but could not find it on your website - is it possible that you could point me in the right direction or even send me a copy?

Finally, it's my understanding that CNPA does not have an in-house Historic Environment Record, but I would be grateful for your confirmation (or otherwise) of that.

Please give me a call if you wish to discuss any of the above.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dunwell

#### **4.17 THC Response (5 November 2008) to Consultation Letter of 15 October 2008**

In response to your letter of 15th October I can confirm that with regard to the content of the EIA, Highland Council Archaeology Unit has no further comment additional to that contained in our response of 18th September.

I note that the proposed access route will cut across an area of archaeological potential adjacent to where buried prehistoric remains have been recorded – including a scheduled palisaded enclosure, at least two roundhouses, a putative souterrain and a number of indeterminate features. However, as these sites are not visible from the ground surface, no impacts on their setting are predicted and so recommendations regarding planting and fencelines would not be appropriate.

Please let me know if you require any further information or clarification regarding this proposal.

#### **4.18 HS Response 03/03/09 to Consultation Letters of 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008 and 5 February 2009 (abridged)**

- 4.18.1** I refer to your letter of 5 February seeking relevant information/comments on the above. We have treated this as a request for information on the potential scope of any Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under the relevant Regulations which might be required for this development.
- 4.18.2** We understand from the documents provided that the scheme will involve a 6m wide road from Inverdrue to An Camas Mòr via Dell Farm, with an off-road unbound pathway nearby.
- 4.18.3** In this case we confirm that there are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings or historic gardens and designed landscapes within the search area – that is, the proposed road route as identified on the Indicative Land Use Plan.
- 4.18.4** As per our previous letter of 8 September 2008 (Ref AMN/16/H) consideration should be given to the setting of the scheduled monument known as ***Rothiemurchus, palisaded enclosure to NW of Dell Farm (Index NO. 9337)***, as it is located only c. 130m from the proposed road. We would expect any ES produced to contain a thorough assessment of the potential indirect impact on this site in particular. Mitigation for potential direct impacts upon this monument from the road should also be given due attention.
- 4.18.5** Please note however that there may be other archaeological sites that could be subject to impacts beyond the boundary of your development site. The developer's archaeological consultant will be able to advise on this issue.
- 4.18.6** It is not possible for us to provide definitive information on any of these issues at this stage but we would be happy to discuss these as the assessment progresses.

#### **4.19 Supply of additional consultation information to CNPA**

Subject: An Camas Mòr additional consultations

Date: Wed, 25 Mar 2009 11:49:12 +0000

From: Andy Dunwell <adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk>

Reply-To: adunwell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Organisation: CFA Archaeology Ltd

To: matthewhawkins@cairngorms.co.uk

CC: Mark Turnbull <mark@mtla.co.uk>, Johnnie Grant  
<johnnie.grant@rothie.net>, HOWARD BRINDLEY  
<howard.brindley@btinternet.com>, Andy Mackenzie <andy@mbenviron.co.uk>

Dear Mr Hawkins

Further to my previous message of 14 October 2008, please find attached additional consultation letters sent to Historic Scotland and The Highland Council, with their responses.

Please contact me if you require any further information regarding the attached.

Your sincerely

## **4.20 Conclusion**

**4.20.1** Consultation with HS and THC confirmed that the proposed approach to the cultural heritage assessment was appropriate for the EIA. The cultural heritage assessment contained within the Environmental Statement was therefore undertaken in line with the scope and methodology presented above.