MORAY WEST
OFFSHORE WINDFARM

Onshore Transmission Infrastructure Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited

Chapter 8 Historic Environment

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Figures

See EIA Report Volume 3.

Appendices

See EIA Report Volume 4.

Acronyms	
Acronym	**Expanded Term**
ACAS	Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service
ACIfA	Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
AMAAA	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HESPS	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016
HLA	Historic Landuse Assessment
LDP	Local Development Plan
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NPF3	National Planning Framework 3
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAB	Planning Application Boundary
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy (2014)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WWII	Second World War
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terms	
Term	**Definition**
Historic environment	Elements of cultural heritage, including standing buildings, earthwork monuments, industrial features, sub surface archaeological remains and artefact scatters. It also considers landscapes and their constituent features which have been shaped by human occupation, from planned features such as historic parks and gardens, field boundaries and plantations to changes in flora and fauna as a result of human activity.
Direct effects	The material disturbance of heritage assets.
Indirect effects	Where a development harms heritage assets without causing direct disturbance; primarily arising from changes in their settings.
Setting	A perceptual and experiential relationship between an asset and the specific values which contribute to the sensitivity of that asset.

8 The Historic Environment

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report considers the potential for significant effects on the historic environment associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Moray West Onshore Transmission Infrastructure (OnTI).

8.1.1.2 The 'historic environment' is referred to in accordance with the definition provided in Scottish Planning Policy (2014) (SPP) and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016 (HESPS). SPP defines Scotland's historic environment as "Scotland's historic environment is the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see". The physical evidence includes standing buildings, earthwork monuments, industrial features, sub surface archaeological remains and artefact scatters. It also considers landscapes and their constituent features which have been shaped by human occupation, from planned features such as inventory garden and designed landscapes, field boundaries and plantations to changes in flora and fauna as a result of human activity.

8.1.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following Technical Appendices:

- Technical Appendix 8.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets; and
- Technical Appendix 8.2: Assessment of Effects by Asset.

8.1.1.4 This chapter of the EIA Report has been prepared by Dr Victoria Park ACIfA (Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), Senior Consultant within the Environmental Assessment department of Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited who has over 10 years' experience in the archaeology and heritage sectors.

8.2 Approach to Assessment

8.2.1.1 The main objectives of this assessment are to:

- Identify all known heritage assets that may be impacted by the OnTI;
- Assess the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present;
- Assess the potential effects of the OnTI on the historic environment resource;
- Propose mitigation strategies aimed at preventing, reducing or off-setting any potential negative effects of the OnTI; and
- Determine the residual effects, where relevant.

8.2.2 Planning Policy and Legislative Context

8.2.2.1 Certain historic environment assets that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection. The importance and protection of these assets and their settings is recognised in legislation as well as national, regional and local planning policy.

8.2.2.2 European Conventions relating to heritage include the 1985 Granada Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage and the 1992 Valetta Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised), as well as the European Landscape Convention, which has been in force in the UK since 2007 and which promotes the protection of landscapes and recognises the role of landscape as a component of cultural heritage. These European Conventions are incorporated into UK policy and legislation.

8.2.2.3 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (AMAAA) provides for a schedule of monuments which are protected and sets out measures for their protection and management. Provisions of the AMAAA are amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014.

8.2.2.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 provides for the definition and protection of a list of buildings and areas of architectural and historical interest, and sets out the requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the buildings or their settings in considering development proposals. Specific provisions within the 1997 Act are also amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014.

8.2.2.5 The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 requires that planning authorities should consult with the Scottish Ministers where development proposals may impact an inventory garden or designed landscape, a scheduled monument or its setting, or a category A listed building or its setting. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 places a general duty in the exercise of planning functions to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

National, Regional and Local Policies

8.2.2.6 Relevant national planning policies are contained within the SPP and the National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3). In addition, relevant national policies are contained within the HESPS and advice relating to archaeological matters is detailed within Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (July 2011) and Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series.

8.2.2.7 The current Development Plans for the development site are the Moray Local Development Plan (LDP) (formally adopted in July 2015) and in Aberdeenshire the Aberdeenshire LDP (2017) and the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2014). Key policies relevant to the historic environment are outlined in Table 8.2.1. Further details regarding all relevant national and Development Plan policies, including emerging policies, are provided in Chapter 4: Planning Policy Context, together with information regarding other planning considerations.

Table 8.2.1: Policies Relevant to the Historic Environment

Policy Document	Summary
SPP	Paragraph 169 identifies a number of considerations which are likely to be relevant when determining proposed energy infrastructure developments, including *"impacts on the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings*".
SPP: Valuing the Historic Environment Subject Policy (paragraphs 135-151)	Paragraph 137 states that planning should *"promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment"*. Paragraph 140 required the siting and design of proposed developments to take account of *"all aspects of the historic environment"*. In relation to listed buildings, paragraph 141 states that *"where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting"*.

Table 8.2.1: Policies Relevant to the Historic Environment	
Policy Document	**Summary**
	In relation to scheduled monuments, paragraph 145 states "*where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances"*. In relation to gardens and designed landscapes, paragraph 148 states that *"planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance"*. In relation to archaeology, paragraph 150 states that *"planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development"*. In relation to historic assets which are not afforded statutory protection, paragraph 151 states that *"planning authorities should protect and preserve significant resources as far as possible, in situ wherever feasible"*.
HESPS 2016	This document sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment and provides policy direction for HES. Paragraph 1.9 identifies a number of key principles which underpin what HES does, including that *"there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it"*.
PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (July 2011)	This document provides advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains.
Moray LDP (2015)	Polices of relevance include: Policy BE1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and National Designations; Policy BE2 Listed Buildings; Policy BE3 Conservation Areas; and Policy BE5 Battlefields, Gardens and Designed Landscapes. These policies state that development proposals will be refused where they adversely affect assets or the integrity of their setting unless these are outweighed by social or economic benefits.
Aberdeenshire LDP (2017)	Aberdeenshire provides important assets for the city region and Scotland as a whole. The LDP policies insist that all development must give an appropriate level of protection to internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of built heritage, archaeological and environmental importance. They must also use any opportunities to improve the natural and built environment as a whole. Polices of relevance include: Policy HE1 Protecting historic buildings, sites, and monuments; and Policy HE2 Protecting historic and cultural areas. Policy E2 Landscape is supported by Supplementary Guidance on Special Landscape Areas (SLA), which includes the north Aberdeenshire coast. Features of built heritage typically prominent in the open landscape and the remains of WWII anti-invasion defenses along the beaches are considered to contribute to the SLA of the north Aberdeenshire Coast.

Table 8.2.1: Policies Relevant to the Historic Environment	
Policy Document	**Summary**
Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2014)	The SDP includes an objective to "*make sure new development maintains and improves the region's important built, natural and cultural assets".* With a target to *"make sure that development improves and does not lead to the loss of, or damage to, built, natural or cultural heritage assets.*

8.2.3 Scope of Assessment

8.2.3.1 The OnTI Scoping Report (Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited [Moray West], 2017) was submitted to Moray Council in July 2017. Regarding the historic environment, this proposed an assessment of direct and indirect effects of heritage assets as set out below and summarised in Table 8.2.2. The Scoping Report set out an overall approach to assessment and allowed for the revision to the planning application boundary (PAB) over the course of the assessment.

- **Construction Effects**
  - There are known archaeological features within the Scoping Study Area and, depending upon the final location of the OnTI, these could be materially disturbed during construction. There is also the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets to be present, which could similarly be exposed to direct effects. Depending upon the final location of the OnTI, indirect effects on heritage assets may arise through changes to their setting caused by the construction of underground infrastructure, e.g. the erection of fencing or presence of construction equipment. However, these effects will be relatively localised, short term and reversible. In agreement with the relevant consultees, it was concluded that detailed assessment of indirect effects during the construction of underground infrastructure be excluded from the EIA.
  - Due to the localised, short term and reversible nature of construction activities, any change to setting that may arise from the onshore substation is most appropriately considered as an operational effect.
- **Operational Effects**
  - It is envisaged that no major refurbishment works will be required during operation of the OnTI and therefore it is unlikely that there will be any direct effects on known, or as yet unknown archaeological remains. It is likely that any excavations or infrastructure replacement will be isolated to areas of ground previously disturbed during construction. It is envisaged that vehicular access routes required for maintenance will follow established tracks, or follow routes taken during construction. In agreement with the relevant consultees, the detailed assessment of direct effects during operation was excluded from the EIA.
  - As the onshore cable circuits will be below ground, they will not result in any indirect effects on the setting of heritage assets and therefore no detailed assessment was proposed for the EIA.
  - During operation, the onshore substation has potential to give rise to indirect effects on heritage assets through changes to their setting. These effects were ascertained further during the EIA process and through liaison with the project Landscape Architect and HES to ensure they were appropriately assessed.
- **Decommissioning Effects**
  - After the lifetime of the Moray West Offshore Wind Farm (assumed to be up to 50 years from the start of offshore operation), it is possible that the Moray West OnTI

may be retained and not decommissioned, in line with its consent in perpetuity. However, in accordance with the Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion received from Moray Council and Aberdeenshire Council, the most likely decommissioning scenario for the OnTI is also considered in this EIA Report.

- If decommissioning does take place in the future, proposals are likely to include all underground infrastructure and the foundations of the onshore substation remaining in situ. It was therefore proposed within the OnTI Scoping Report, and agreed within the Scoping Opinion, that a detailed assessment of direct effects from decommissioning be excluded from the EIA.
- The above ground infrastructure at the onshore substation are likely to be cleared and the site reinstated if decommissioning takes place. As with construction activities, any changes to setting that may arise from decommissioning activities associated with the onshore substation are likely to be localised, short term and reversible. It was proposed within the OnTI Scoping Report, and agreed within the Scoping Opinion, that such effects during decommissioning will not be significant and could therefore be excluded from detailed assessment during the EIA.

8.2.3.2 Scoping responses were received from HES (05 July 2017) and Aberdeenshire County Archaeology Service (ACAS) (19 June 2017), who also provide a service for Moray Council. These were both in agreement with the proposed approach, subject to further consultation for specific details as the scope of works was narrowed down (see Table 8.2.3).

8.2.3.3 In conclusion, the issues which will be assessed within the EIA comprise:

- Direct effects on heritage assets within the footprint of the OnTI during construction; and
- Indirect effects on heritage assets as a result of above ground infrastructure (i.e. the onshore substation) during operation.

Table 8.2.2: Scope of Assessment

Potential Effect	Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Decommissioning	Scoped Out
Direct disturbance of designated and non-designated archaeological remains where they are located within the footprint of the OnTI.	Yes	No	No	No
Indirect effects on the settings of designated assets resulting from below ground infrastructure.	No	No	No	Yes
Indirect effects on the settings of designated assets resulting from above ground infrastructure.	No	Yes	No	No

Consultation

8.2.3.4 Following issue of the Scoping Opinion, refinement of the scope of proposed construction works with the identification of PAB and selection of the onshore substation site, further consultation was undertaken with HES and the ACAS by email as set out in Table 8.2.3.

Table 8.2.3: Consultation

Date	Consultee	Issue Raised	Moray West Approach
15 Dec 2017	HES	As proposed in the Scoping Report, following selection of the onshore substation site, and production of an initial Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), assets subject to potential significant effect were identified and these were discussed with HES. It was identified that only one Category B listed building lay within the ZTV and within 2.5 km onshore substation study area, and that those beyond 2.5 km and within the ZTV would not be subject to significant effects either due to the nature of their setting, or their location (i.e. within the town of Keith). It was proposed that these could be scoped out and no indirect effects were anticipated.	HES requested that detailed justification be provided should further assessment of setting effects be scoped out and that the ZTVs are provided along with a written explanation / justification to help demonstrate the lack of potential setting effects. Detailed explanation / justification can be found in sections 8.2.5.8, 8.3.1 and 8.5.2.
07 Dec 2017	Bruce Mann, ACAS	As proposed in the Scoping Report, following selection of the ~500 m corridor for the PAB, the refined approach to assessment and mitigation for direct effects on non-designated heritage assets was consulted upon with ACAS.	The approach is to employ a worst case scenario for each asset within the PAB, providing embedded mitigation, and residual effect mitigation where avoidance is not possible, thereby mitigating the effects on the assets to a non-significant level. The development of specific mitigation should certain areas be impacted was discussed with ACAS and is reflected in sections 8.4 and 8.6.

8.2.4 Data Gathering

Study Area

8.2.4.1 As set out in the Scoping Report, a study area of 500 m from the PAB was initially established to identify designated and non-designated assets for the assessment of direct effects (see Figures 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 respectively). As EIA is an iterative process, the findings of the assessment have informed the development of the PAB, which has altered in size and shape at various locations. It should be noted that, although the PAB has largely reduced in size over the course of the EIA process, the assessment continues to consider the initial 500 m study area; this is referred to as 'the study area' throughout this chapter. Such an approach helps to provide contextual information for considering the potential for further, as yet unknown, archaeological remains within the PAB.

8.2.4.2 Regarding indirect effects on designated assets, a distance of 2.5 km from above ground infrastructure (i.e. the onshore substation) was initially reviewed alongside the wider ZTV see (Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity). This 2.5 km study area is shown on pages 5 and 6 of Figure 8.2.1.

Desk Study

8.2.4.3 For the purpose of establishing the historic environment baseline, the following sources have been consulted:

- National and County-based registers of known archaeological and historical sites;
- Cartographic and historic documents;
- Aerial photographs;
- Historic Landuse Assessment (HLA) mapping;
- Published sources;
- Internet sources;
- Previous archaeological assessments of the area.

8.2.4.4 These sources were obtained from the following organisations:

- HES;
- The Aberdeenshire and Moray Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- The National Archives of Scotland; and
- National Library of Scotland Map Library.

8.2.4.5 In order to gauge the potential for the OnTI to impact the historic environment, a desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (CIfA, 2014).

8.2.4.6 In completing a DBA of the effects of any development on the historic environment, it is important to consider a number of factors, including:

- Development can not only have direct effects upon heritage assets (e.g. land take), but also indirect effects, such as harm to the setting of heritage assets. This assessment follows the Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016) definition of a perceptual and experiential relationship between an asset and the specific values which contribute to the sensitivity of that asset;
- Desk based assessment involves a review of current available information only and there may be further features within the PAB that are not yet known. The potential for this may be assessed from ground conditions, features within the wider area and the history of land use within and around the PAB; and
- Not all heritage assets are considered of equal sensitivity and it is important to identify the sensitivity of these assets with reference to legislation, policy guidance and professional judgement.

Field Survey

8.2.4.7 In addition to the DBA, a site walkover was undertaken between 23 and 27 October 2017 by Victoria Park ACIfA and Amy Roberts ACIfA. The site walkover focused on the land within the then proposed PAB at the time, as well as visiting key designated assets within the wider study area and within the ZTV (Figure 8.2.1). Within the PAB, the site walkover focused on ground-

truthing targeted SMR records and known remains, as well as identifying any further remains within the potential footprint of the OnTI, and establishing ground conditions, including identifying potential manmade earthworks and any modern disturbance, to inform understanding of the potential for further, as yet unknown assets.

8.2.5 Evaluation of Effects

8.2.5.1 Effects on the historic environment can be both direct and indirect. Direct effects can arise from the material disturbance of heritage assets. They primarily occur during the construction phase of a development and are permanent and irreversible, although restricted to the footprint of any works. The exact route for the cable circuits is as yet undetermined within the PAB. This EIA therefore considers direct effects on all known heritage assets within the PAB, presenting an assessment of a worst case scenario. The assessment has taken into account that designated within the PAB will be avoided through detail design and this is presented within the Section 6.4: Embedded Mitigation. The EIA also considers the potential for direct effects upon as yet unknown heritage assets within the PAB.

8.2.5.2 Indirect effects arise where a development harms heritage assets without causing direct disturbance; primarily arising from changes in their settings. Changes to setting are caused when there is visibility of a development in views of and from a heritage asset. Such effects are more likely to occur during the operational phase of a development and can be reversible on decommissioning.

Direct Effects

8.2.5.3 In order to understand the significance of direct effects, the presence of any features that are known to be, or could potentially be, within the PAB which may be disturbed by the OnTI has been assessed. The PAB for the OnTI extends to the Mean Water Low Springs (MWLS). Comparison of the distribution of known and potential archaeological features in the study area allows the potential extent and nature of any direct disturbance to be characterised.

8.2.5.4 An interpretive assessment, by prehistoric and historic period on the existing heritage assets within the study area, their relative sensitivity, and an assessment of the potential for encountering previously unknown heritage assets within the PAB has also been undertaken.

Indirect Effects

8.2.5.5 The methodology adopted for the assessment of effects on setting follows the approach set out by HES (2016). HES (2016) establishes a range of factors which might form part of the setting of a historic structure. These include:

- Current landscape or townscape context;
- The visual envelope, incorporating views to, from and across the historic structure;
- The heritage asset's prominence in views throughout the surrounding area;
- Key vistas, framed by rows of trees, buildings or natural features that give a structure a context, whether or not intentional;
- The character of the surrounding landscape;
- General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;
- The relationships between both built and natural features;
- Aesthetic qualities;
- Other non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors; and
- A 'sense of place' (the overall effect formed by the above factors).

8.2.5.6 The potential for change to the setting of heritage assets is most likely to occur as a result of intervisibility or direct views between the asset and the development. Change to views of an asset from an additional viewpoint, even where there is no direct intervisibility between the development and asset, may also be relevant. For example, where an asset is partly designed to be viewed from a distance, or a specific other viewpoint, any interruption of these views would impact on the appreciation and understanding of the landscape and historic context of the asset. In addition to purely visual considerations, other effects of a development, such as noise may also have an effect on the setting of an asset, although this is normally only relevant for assets in relatively close proximity. Factors which may be of relevance in the assessment of the change to the setting of a heritage asset include:

- The scale of the proposed development, its layout and appearance;
- The extent, scale and / or prominence of the asset in relation to the development;
- The distance between the development and a given asset;
- The presence of any intervening buildings, vegetation or local topography, which may affect the visibility and prominence of the development from an asset; and
- The proposed duration of the development or potential effect.

8.2.5.7 Change to the setting of a heritage asset may be negative, value neutral or positive and bring about enhancement, depending on the qualities of the setting and how these contribute to the sensitivity of the asset (HES, 2016). Changes should be understood in terms of the relationship of the asset with its current setting rather than any conjectured 'historic setting', although the extent to which the current setting of the asset reflects a perceived original or designed setting should be considered.

8.2.5.8 Due to its size and visibility within the landscape, it was determined at scoping that it is unlikely that there will be significant indirect effects arising from the onshore substation at a distance greater than 2.5 km, dependent on location and terrain. As requested by Historic Environment Scotland, the final list of assets to be assessed was established with reference to wider ZTVs, wireframe and photomontage visualisations as appropriate to ensure there were no effects beyond the initial 2.5km onshore substation study area. Consultation was held with HES to ensure that potential receptors and effects are appropriately assessed. Following the selection of the onshore substation site, and using the ZTV, it was established that no significant indirect effects will arise. More detailed justification for this is set out in sections 8.3 and 8.5.

Significance Evaluation Methodology

8.2.5.9 Assessing the significance of any effect is largely a product of the sensitivity of an asset, as informed by legislation and policy, and the magnitude of the impact on it, qualified by professional judgement. The terminology used for this assessment follows that set out in Chapter 3: The Environmental Impact Assessment Process. The definitions for sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of impact as they apply to the historic environment are set out below.

8.2.5.10 The policy sensitivity of assets discussed in this section has been assessed using professional judgement with reference to defined categories, which are summarised in **Error! Reference s ource not found.**.

Table 8.2.4 Sensitivity of Receptor

Sensitivity	Rationale
High (National and International)	World heritage sites are designated on the basis of 'Outstanding Universal Value' and would normally be considered of international sensitivity. By legal definition, scheduled monuments are considered as being of national importance and therefore high sensitivity. As the process of scheduling is ongoing,

Table 8.2.4 Sensitivity of Receptor	
Sensitivity	Rationale
	and as scheduling is a representative designation, there are further assets which are not scheduled but which may be of equivalent sensitivity. Individual categories of listed building are not legally defined, however, Category A listed buildings are described by HESPS as of national or international sensitivity. Sites recorded in the inventories of historic battlefields and gardens and designed landscapes are, by legal definition, of national sensitivity. Conservation areas rated by HES as of 'Outstanding' quality (where such appraisals have been made) could be considered as being of national sensitivity.
Moderate (Regional)	These include archaeological sites which do not merit scheduling but which are nevertheless of interest or which could make a substantial contribution to established regional research agendas. HESPS describes category B listed buildings as of regional or more than local sensitivity. The principles of selection for designation of conservation areas do not explicitly include valuations of national, regional or local sensitivity, although most examples would be of sensitivity on a moderate level.
Low (Local)	HESPS describes buildings listed at Category C as of local sensitivity and lesser examples of any period, style or building type. The majority of non-designated assets would normally be considered of Low sensitivity.
Negligible	These include those features which are no longer extant, where there are no further known or surviving remains (e.g. locations of previous archaeological work), or where assets may have minimal sensitivity, such as modern quarries.

Magnitude of Impact

8.2.5.11 The magnitude of impact on receptors is assigned to one of four classes, as defined in Table 8.2.4.

Table 8.2.4: Definition of Magnitude of Impact	
Magnitude	**Definition**
High	Total or substantial change to an asset or complete alteration of the characteristics of an asset's setting.
Moderate	Partial alteration of an asset and, or change to the key characteristics of an asset's setting.
Low	Minor alteration of an asset. Changes to a setting which do not affect the key characteristics.
Negligible	Minor alteration of an asset or minor and short-term changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics.

Significance of Effect

8.2.5.12 As noted, the evaluation of an effect largely relies on professional judgement in the light of relevant legislation and policy, rather than any scoring of criteria. With respect to potential effects on the setting of designated assets, the magnitude of impact reflects the extent to which the change to setting would alter the understanding or human experience of the asset.

8.2.5.13 Effects are evaluated using the matrix set out in **Error! Reference source not found.**. This matrix is used as a guide only and the evaluation of an effect on a heritage asset or its setting is

dependent on the exercise of professional judgement. Effects of moderate and major are considered to be significant in EIA terms.

Table 8.2.6: Significance of Effects				
Sensitivity of Receptor	**Magnitude of Impact**			
	Negligible	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor to Negligible	Minor
Low	Negligible	Minor to Negligible	Minor	Moderate
Moderate	Minor	Moderate to Minor	Moderate	Major to Moderate
High	Moderate to Minor	Moderate	Major to Moderate	Major

8.3 Baseline Conditions

8.3.1 Site Description and Geology

8.3.1.1 The HLA records the land within the PAB as predominantly comprising *Fields and Farming,* with smaller areas of *Woodland and Forestry*, *Moorland and Rough Grazing* and *Crofts and Smallholdings* (HES, 2018).

8.3.1.2 The bedrock geology of land within the PAB varies greatly. Much of the superficial geology comprises Till of the Devensian-Diamicton formation, with areas of River terrace deposits and Alluvium along the watercourses. Towards the northern end of the PAB, superficial deposits comprise clay, silts and sands of varying formations. The onshore substation site and southern part of the PAB lies on calcerous psammite and semipelite of the Pitlurg Calcerous Flag Formation (BGS, 2018). A full geological description of the PAB and surrounding area can be found in Chapter 5: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology.

8.3.2 Designated Heritage Assets

8.3.2.1 Designated assets within the PAB comprise five listed buildings centred around Glassaugh, as well as the Bridge of Grange. These are listed within the gazetteers in Appendix 8.1, and are illustrated on Figure 8.2.1.

8.3.2.2 Within the study area lie further designated assets. These include two scheduled monuments and two listed buildings, as well as a large number of designated assets within the three conservation areas at Sandend (57 listed buildings), Fordyce (45 listed buildings and one scheduled monument) and Berryhillock (seven listed buildings). These are listed within the gazetteers in Appendix 8.1, and are illustrated on Figure 8.2.1.

8.3.2.3 In accordance with the assessment process set out by HES (2016), and following confirmation of the onshore substation site, an initial appraisal of the OnTI's potentially significant indirect effects on heritage assets was made, focusing on the 2.5 km onshore substation study area set out within the Scoping Report, but also reviewed high sensitivity assets further out which may be subject to effects with reference to the ZTV. Two assets lie within 2.5 km of the onshore substation site. Only one listed building, the Category B Edintore House (LB 8703), lies within the ZTV of the onshore substation and the 2.5km study area (Figure 7.3.9 and Figure 8.2.1, Page 6 of 6). The nature of this asset (a farmhouse with views to the south away from the onshore substation) together with trees and other farm buildings to the east between the asset and the onshore substation site mean any visibility of the onshore substation will be minimal and not impact on its setting.

8.3.2.4 While other assets lie within the ZTV, these are out with the 2.5 km onshore substation study area and are not considered to be close enough, or of high enough sensitivity to be subject to significant indirect effects on their setting as a result of the onshore substation. The majority of the additional assets within the ZTV lie within the northern and eastern parts of the conservation areas at Keith (at *c.* 4.7 km). The nature of these buildings, and their close settings within a town location will preclude much, if not all, visibility of the onshore substation.

8.3.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

8.3.3.1 There are 130 SMR records within the PAB, and a further eight non-designated assets within the three conservations areas that extend into the PAB. A full list of these can be found within the gazetteers in Appendix 8.1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 8.2.2

8.3.3.2 Many of the non-designated records relate to either extant or now demolished farmsteads and crofts, while other records relating to limekilns, mills ponds and lades, indicative of the agricultural nature of the region. Further SMR records relate to roads, road bridges, dismantled railway lines and a milestone.

8.3.3.3 A further 30 features were identified within the PAB during the DBA and site walkover. These included farmsteads and crofts, and further limekilns, mills ponds and lades. A full list of these can be found within the gazetteers in Appendix 8.1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 8.2.2.

8.3.3.4 Within the study area lie a further 133 records within the Aberdeenshire and Moray SMRs in addition to those which relate to designated assets or which are found within the conservation areas (five within Fordyce, and three within Sandend). These are listed within the gazetteers in Appendix 8.1, and their locations are illustrated on Figure 8.2.2.

8.3.4 Site Chronology

8.3.4.1 The PAB and study area have been considered for non-designated assets in order to provide contextual information for understanding the potential for further, as yet unknown, archaeological remains within the PAB. This draws upon ground conditions, features within the wider area and the history of land use within and around the PAB.

Prehistory

8.3.4.2 A number of records which may relate to the Prehistoric period are known within the PAB. Within the fields to the east of Glenglassaugh Distillery, cropmarks are noted on aerial photography, including linear and other miscellaneous features (NJ56NE0030). Cropmarks (e.g. NJ56SW0085; NJ56SW0086; and NJ56SW0088), close to the Mains of Skeith, south of Berryhillock, are visible on aerial photographs. These include the thin trace of part of a possible elongated oval enclosure and a possible ring-ditch to the east. This enclosure is noted as possibly representing the remains of a mortuary enclosure. Two possible ring ditches with linear and other indeterminate marks (NJ56SW0087) have also been recorded in a field to the south of the Mains of Skeith.

8.3.4.3 A small food vessel is recorded by the SMR as being found within the PAB (NJ56SW0004), which the National Record of the Historic Environment (Canmore) notes may be a Bronze Age Cinerary Urn (Canmore ID 17993).

8.3.4.4 Beyond the PAB, and close to the beach at Sandend lie several records dating to the prehistoric period, suggestive of activity within this part of the landscape. These include the record for a tumulus which is no longer present (NJ56NE0005). The tumulus was mentioned in the 1792 statistical accounts of the parish and is recorded as once containing bones. However, it was damaged in 1801 when a limekiln was erected nearby.

8.3.4.5 Several cropmarks lie within the study area between the A98 and Sandend Bay, and around Glenglassaugh Distillery, including possible evidence of ring ditches; associated marks are

recorded from aerial photography (e.g. NJ56NE0035 and NJ56NE0036). The most southern of the cluster of these cropmarks, a ring ditch (NJ56NE0018), is noted in the SMR as potentially being of regional significance. Within the fields to the south of Sandend Caravan Park, and to the west of the Glenglassaugh Distillery, further cropmarks have been identified through aerial photography. However, nothing was visible on the ground during the site walkover and the SMR notes that marks in one field may be fungal in nature.

8.3.4.6 Glassaugh Windmill (SM 4271), at the northern end of the study area, to the south east of Sandend, was built on top of a Bronze Age burial cairn, using much of the associated stone. Trial trenching (NJ56NE0105) in the fields to the south of Glenglassaugh Distillery was undertaken in 2016 ahead of the construction of new warehouses. This uncovered stone scatters, which may be the remains of the cairn destroyed when the windmill was built and a cluster of small shallow features, although their age was not clear.

8.3.4.7 The remains of cairns are noted at several locations within the study area (e.g. NJ56SW0011), although these are not always dated and it is not possible to determine whether they are of prehistoric date or relate to more recent agricultural activity. Within Old Fordyce churchyard, it is possible that cup-marked stones were present (NJ56SE0021). These were recorded in the late 19th and early 20th century; however, a visit in 1961 could not locate them. While they may not have been in situ, they may have come from the surrounding area, indicating prehistoric activity within the region at that time.

8.3.4.8 The intensity of agriculture in the region over the past few centuries may have precluded the survival of upstanding prehistoric remains, such as stone circles or larger prehistoric barrows, within the PAB. The statistical accounts for Keith in the County of Banff in 1793, for example, notes that within the parish *"are the remains of several druidical circles, which are now mostly demolished, for the sake of their stones"*. An instance of this is recorded within the SMR at Ley Farm (NJ56SW0008), where it is noted there was once a stone circle measuring 4.8 m across, with an outer ring of small stones and six large blocks marking the main circle. The stones were used to build the farmhouse, and there is now no trace of the circle. A further stone circle is recorded in the vicinity of Ley Farm (NJ56SW0009) and an urn was also found at Ley Farm (NJ56SW0013). A watching brief was carried out at Lay Farm in August 2015 (NJ56SW0057), but no features of archaeological significance were uncovered. To the east of Cairds Wood, on slightly higher ground than the PAB, lies a large cairn built on an artificial platform on the shoulder of the hill (NJ44NW0004). It is recorded as being regionally significant within the SMR.

Iron Age

8.3.4.9 No assets dating to the Iron Age are known within the PAB.

8.3.4.10 Within the study area, a small number of finds and assets are known, including the find of the Deskford Carnyx (NJ56SW0012), the head of an Iron Age trumpet dating to *c.*80-200AD, which was found at the bottom of a peat moss, most likely put there as an offering to an unknown god. Remains of a settlement site are also known at the same location at Leichestown, Deskford (NJ56SW16). Archaeological investigation at the site has revealed a variety of remains including possible defensive ditches, stakeholes and a disturbed cremation pit. Pottery dating to the Iron Age, as well as artefacts from a disturbed Middle Bronze Age cremation were unearthed at the site.

8.3.4.11 At Ley Farm, 1.3 km east of the finds at Leichestown, a silver chain, pins, brooches and possible buckles of a possible Pictish date (NJ56SW0026), with one pin of a style dating to the 2nd century AD, indicate further evidence of activity during these periods within the vicinity.

Potential for Further as Yet Unknown Prehistoric and Iron Age Remains

8.3.4.12 Given the contextual evidence, there is a moderate to high potential for as yet unknown subsurface remains dating to the Prehistoric period within certain parts of the PAB.

8.3.4.13 The potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the Iron Age is considered to be similar to that for earlier prehistoric remains, although the location of such features cannot be reliably inferred from the available information.

8.3.4.14 Based on the location of known assets and cropmarks, the following sites have been identified as having a higher potential for further Prehistoric and, or, Iron Age remains:

- Between the A98 and the coast, to the east of Sandend and Glenglassaugh Distillery where it has already been noted that there are possible cropmarks;
- The land between Towie, Ley, Cairnton and Fordyce, close to where stone circles and small finds dating to the late Prehistoric and Iron Age activity have been found;
- There may also be further remains close to the cropmarks at the Mains of Skeith, near Lower Broadrash, particularly where the area has not been subject to more recent heavy forestry plantation which is likely to have disturbed any remains should they have been present;
- Close the areas around Milton, although the PAB is at a slightly higher altitude than the valley bottom where evidence for a settlement site (NJ56SW0027) and cropmarks of possible ring ditches were located; and
- To the east of Cairds Wood, within the south the PAB, where a regionally significant cairn (NJ44NW0004) is located on the shoulder of the hill.

8.3.4.15 Based on contextual information, it is likely that any such remains would be represented by ditches, pits, postholes and linear features, providing evidence of settlement and activity during prehistory.

8.3.4.16 Any such remains would likely be of local significance, enhancing the understanding of Aberdeenshire and Moray during these periods and contributing to the overall picture of lifeways and lifestyles, material culture and use of resources within Prehistoric and then Iron Age Scotland.

Roman

8.3.4.17 Evidence for Roman activity exists within the study area. The Roman marching camp at Auchinove (NJ45SE0004) lies just outside the western edge of the PAB, to the north of the River Isla, covering an area of 10.9ha. It was first identified from the air in 1949, with later ground investigations in 1960. Its form suggests that it is Flavian in date, due to the Stracathro-type gateways. These forts are characterised by a rounded *clavicula*-type expansion of the rampart and ditch on the right-hand side of the gate (viewed from within), with oblique linear defenses to the left. These are named after the form of camp at Strathacro, and are thought to have been built in the later part of the 1st century AD, during the campaigns of Agricola in 82/83 AD. The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD. Gnaeus Julius Agricola was governor of Britain in the later part of the 1st century AD, consolidating the Roman conquest of Wales and Northern England. In 82 AD he continued into the north of Scotland. These early campaigns culminated in the battle of *Mons Graupius*, which was fought in 83 or 84 AD between the Roman forces and the northern Caledonian tribe. The exact location and details of the battle are still uncertain. From the description of the location given by Tacitus in his *Agricola*, it may have been located at Bennachie, 35 km to the southeast of the PAB, and the fort at Auchinhove could have been part of these northern campaigns; some accounts use the location of Auchinhove to argue for Knock Hill 8 km to its east being the location of *Mons Graupius*. Although the Romans won at *Mons Graupius*, from 87 AD they gradually withdrew from Scotland, and Hadrian's Wall was built in 122 AD.

8.3.4.18 Roman marching camps were used by the army as a way of getting deep into hostile territory, where, while they felt they had superior training and equipment during the day, could be vulnerable to attack at night. Marching camps were temporary or semi-permanent fortifications

that could be dug in at the end of the day and, where required, occupied and improved over a longer period of time.

8.3.4.19 A second Roman Camp at Muiryfold (NJ45SE000), lies 2.5 km east of Auchinhove. The site lies just outside the eastern edge of the PAB and provides further evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity. The camp at Muiryfold is much larger than Auchinhove, at 120 acres, and may be one of the fortifications built during the Severan campaign into Scotland. The Severan campaigns, launched by Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons occurred in 208-211 AD as an attempt to conquer the Caledonians.

8.3.4.20 There were several defensive works on the Haugh of Isla (NJ45SE0005). A rectangular area of parched grass appears in dry spells, possibly indicating the presence of a building at this location. The potential remains, are noted within the SMR as being of regional importance.

8.3.4.21 The statistical accounts of 1792 for Deskford record that Roman coins were found at Deskford. The accounts also note that a previous minister hypothesized that the name 'Deskford' came from 'Decius Fort', and believed there was a Roman Station in the parish. No further information relating to either the finds or the name was revealed by the DBA, and it may be that the idea of the Romans in the vicinity at this time relates to the already noted temporary marching camps further to the south.

Potential for Further as Yet Unknown Roman Remains

8.3.4.22 There is a moderate to high potential for further, as yet unknown Roman remains within certain parts of the PAB. It is anticipated that this potential is highest in the vicinity of the two known Roman marching camps, which lie to the north of the River Isla, along the route of the modern A95, as well as at the Haugh of Isla. Excavations at other Roman marching camps at Deer's Den, Kintore indicate potential for remains to be discovered outside of the enclosed area of the camp itself.

8.3.4.23 In addition to remains associated with the camps themselves, the River Isla would also have been crossed by the military. Evidence for these crossings may be present within the PAB between the marching camps, although there are also records relating to the flooding of the river during the 18th and 19th century and the great destruction this caused. Such floods must also have occurred over the intervening centuries and swept away much of a Roman wooden bridge structure if it had been present, although abutments and any more substantial permanent masonry may have survived.

8.3.4.24 As with the SMR status of the two known Roman camps, any further finds of a Roman date at these locations within the PAB are likely to be regionally significant, contributing to the understanding of the Roman campaigns into northern Scotland.

Medieval Period

8.3.4.25 The medieval period in the broader Moray and Aberdeenshire region was an unsettled one, being located between Picts and Scots in the first half of the first millennium, and then between the Vikings in the north and the Kingdom of Scotland further south. Within the PAB lie a small number of records that can be dated to the medieval period.

8.3.4.26 The drove road which runs across the lower west facing steep slope of Gallowhill (NJ45SE0021) is noted as having possible Medieval origins, leading from the old chapel at Grange to a ford lying to the northwest of the hill.

8.3.4.27 A chapel may have stood on Chapel Hill (NJ45NE0010) although the exact location of this is uncertain and it is noted within the SMR that there is a degree of confusion with the possible site of a chapel at Myreton (NJ45NE0007). No date is given for this chapel, but it may have been medieval. A watching brief was undertaken in 2001 on the construction of a pipeline which passed 60 m east of the location, but no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

8.3.4.28 Fordyce, within the eastern half of the study area, and surrounded by the PAB, is medieval in origins, with its current streets largely following the medieval plan. The church was established before 1271 and the Old Church and Burial Ground are a scheduled monument (SM352).

8.3.4.29 A number of castles and forts, which may have medieval origins lie within the study area. These include Inaltry Castle (SM 11178), the upstanding remains of the south curtain wall of the enclosure of a castle dating to the 13th century lie to the south east of Milton; Crathie Point (NJ56NW0017), noted as being of regional importance; and the Castle of Skeith (NJ56SW0021). Within the wider vicinity, a number of scheduled monuments date to the medieval period and provide further evidence for activity and unrest during this period. These include Findlater Castle (SM 2846), an extensive fortress, 1.5 km west along the coast from Sandend. It was built during the reign of David II in the mid-14th century, although it is likely that it had earlier origins and the site itself was fortified in the early medieval period, with the first castle being built on the site in the 13th century. Monuments like Inaltry Castle were often designed and built to dominate and intimidate the local population, and to impress rival lords.

8.3.4.30 Pitlurg Castle (NJ44NW0001), the current remains of which probably date to the late-16th century, is a Z-plan tower and courtyard lying within the southern extent of the study area, is associated with the Gordon family, but it is likely to have earlier, medieval origins. It is noted that it was at least partly habitable in 1749, but is now unroofed and more recently has been used as a dovecot. Associated remains to the east, have been quarried away. It has been suggested that the name Pitlurg suggests the existence of an earlier Pictish settlement. The castle was built on a natural rock, on a linear feature on the south side given open views to the west. It may have been surrounded by a deep ditch, but this is no longer in evidence.

Potential for Further as Yet Unknown Medieval Remains

8.3.4.31 It is not anticipated that further, as yet unknown, remains dating to the medieval period are present within the PAB. Substantial castles and fortifications dating to this period are known, and scheduled, or recognised within the SMR. Where farmsteads and communities were present it is likely they were superseded during the post medieval period. The remains of any further subsurface assets dating to this period within the PAB are likely to be of local or low sensitivity.

Post Medieval and Modern Periods

8.3.4.32 The majority of features within the PAB and study area relate to the post medieval period. They reflect the agricultural and industrial nature of the region throughout this period.

8.3.4.33 Over half of the records from the SMR relate to farmsteads and crofts, some of which are destroyed, other of which are still extant. In addition to farmsteads and crofts element which supported agriculture, are known including mill lades, ponds and sluices, and lime kilns.

8.3.4.34 Much of the PAB and study area lies within what was once Banffshire (it was divided between Aberdeenshire and Moray in 1975). The historical parishes of Keith, Grange, Deskford and Fordyce lie within the study area. Banffshire was a largely agricultural county, with the statistical accounts for the parishes providing commentary on the fertile arable land, the agricultural practices including lime production and mills within the parish.

8.3.4.35 As the account for Keith in 1793 notes, the farms *"in general are small, but profits of farms are not sufficient to maintain a family, and large farms are increasing, with the tenants of smaller farms devoting themselves to other manufacture"*. This would at least partly account for the number of now demolished farmsteads and crofts within the PAB and wider study area and the decline over the 19th century.

8.3.4.36 In addition to the main farmsteads and associated built structures, the statistical accounts, for Grange parish, note that much of the parish is enclosed by hedges and ditches rather than stone

fences *"as ditches would tend to drain the wet soil, and hedges to shelter a bleak and open country; but the heritors give no encouragement for inclosing of any kind"*.

8.3.4.37 Limekilns were used to manufacture lime. In pre-industrial times lime formed the basis of plasters, mortar and concrete. The statistical accounts for Keith in 1783 notes the abundance of limestone in the area *"on almost every farm, with plenty of peat at a moderate distance for converting it to the purposes of building or agriculture"*. The accounts also note that *"a considerable quantity of the produce of the parish is exported"*. The accounts for Grange note that *"There are inexhaustible quarries of the very finest limestone in almost every part of the parish"*, which gave *"employment to many carters and small crofters both in driving the coals from Port Gordon to the quarries and driving the lime"*. Records for now destroyed limekilns include those at the Mains of Auchoynanie (NJ44NE0033), Cairntown (NJ56SW0079) and Sandend Bay (NJ56NE0053), all of which are noted within the SMR as being present on the 1867 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, but not on the 1888 2nd edition. These are likely to be small local limekilns built and used as part of a farmstead. The remains of more substantial limekilns are known at Fordyce; these are now designated as a Category B Listed Building (LB10637).

8.3.4.38 The use of mills within the region is also reported on in the Statistical Accounts, for example the 1845 accounts for Keith note that in that parish alone there were two flour mills, two mills for carding and spinning, a mill for home grown flax and six corn mills (supplying the county for up to 20 miles). Watermills are buildings housing machinery dedicated to a particular purpose, such as grinding grain, which are powered by a wheel turned by moving water, usually with associated water management features. Many of the mills within the PAB include mill lades, and mill ponds, of which parts remain. There are records of mill lades, and drainage ditches along fields can be seen throughout the site, including those at Myrietown (NJ45NE0041), Mid Skeith (NJ55NW0020), and North Whiteley (NJ44NW0038). Much of the mill infrastructure is now destroyed, but at Oathillock (NJ56SW0063) it is noted that the mill building itself still forms part of the present farmstead. The first edition OS mapping, supported by the findings of the site walkover, reveals further remains of mill lades and mill structures, including the substantial ruins at Mill of Paithnick (DBA08) where high, ruinous walls of the mill building survive on the steep banks, and at Bridge of Burnend where remains of the mill lade system (DBA 18) can be seen to the edge of the fields.

8.3.4.39 The remains of a now dismantled railway, once part of the Buchan Railway service (NJ56NE0054), runs across the northern end of the PAB. It was opened in the 1880s and the line ran through farming county and helped local farmers transport their produce and livestock to market. It closed in the 1960s during the Beeching cuts. The remains of Glassaugh Station (NJ56NE0055), lie within the eastern part of the PAB, although much of this has now gone and only part of the platforms now remains.

8.3.4.40 Glassaugh Windmill (SM4271) lies within the northern part of the study area, between Sandend Bay and the A98. It was built in the mid 18th century by General James AbercrombieIt was built at a time when many mills in the area were powered by water, and further reflects the industrial and agricultural nature of the surrounding landscape. Up until 2016 it was also designated as a listed building (LB6761). The designation was removed as part of the Dual Designation project, which reviewed structures that were dually listed in order to provide clarity for the future management of sites.

8.3.4.41 The former water mills along the Glassaugh Burn (NJ56NE0045) in the study area to the west of the PAB are now the Glenglassaugh Distillery. It was founded in 1875 and was built with some of the mill buildings and extended further to the south with new buildings. In the 1890's it was acquired by the Highland Distilleries Company. It was silent from 1907 to 1931 until it was extensively rebuilt around 1959 to 1960. It closed again in 1986, was re-opened and now closed again.

Second World War

8.3.4.42 Evidence of Second World War (WWII) features are evident within the study area.

8.3.4.43 The defences at Sandend are part of a long stretch of the Moray coast along which defences, many of which still survive, were placed during the war. They are evidence of the importance of the coast, and the perceived threat at the time. Defences were put up at Sandend Bay when it appeared on the Scottish Command list of vulnerable beaches in 1940 and 1941. Anti-tank blocks lie in a double line along the full length of the beach at Sandend (NJ56NE0038000). Two pillboxes are still in existence, located at the east end of Sandend Bay, comprising a Type 28 pill box (NJ56NE0039) and a Type 24 pillbox (NJ56NE0040) built into the bank.

8.3.4.44 Further remains relating to the World Wars are known within the study area including war memorials within Fordyce (NJ56SE0027) and at Grange (NJ45SE0054).

Potential for Further as Yet Unknown Post Medieval and Modern Remains

8.3.4.45 Post medieval and modern activity within the PAB is well documented within the SMR and within documentary sources, including historic and OS mapping. As such, there is a low potential for further, as yet unknown remains relating to this period within the PAB. As seen with many of the now destroyed crofts and farmsteads which are recorded on OS mapping, in many cases there is no evidence on the ground, they lie in well used agricultural fields and are likely to have been completely removed, with the materials re-used.

8.3.4.46 It is not anticipated that further, as yet unknown, remains dating to the post medieval and modern period will be present within the PAB. However, if present, they would most likely represent further elements of the agricultural nature of the area and would be of local, or low sensitivity.

8.3.5 Future Baseline

8.3.5.1 In the absence of the OnTI, any change to the baseline is expected to be minimal. Much of the land is open agricultural fields, and it is anticipated that this use will continue.

8.3.6 Data Limitations

8.3.6.1 An attempt has been made to consult all readily available documentary sources. However, it is always possible that there are additional documentary sources, for example those held under obscure references, which have not been identified. Given the nature of the area, and the results of previous archaeological investigations, it is unlikely that these sources will hold information which would alter the conclusions of this assessment.

8.3.6.2 At the time of the site walkover (October 2017) access was not available to all areas. Where land access was not available, the DBA was supported by satellite imagery and longer views across the landscape from public access land.

8.3.6.3 No further archaeological survey (geophysical or intrusive) have been undertaken at present. The conclusions are therefore predictive and have been made in consultation with the Moray and Aberdeenshire County Archaeologist, Bruce Mann. This chapter provides an indicative assessment in relation to the potential for unknown archaeological remains within the PAB. Once more information on the OnTI becomes available at the detailed design stage, a more refined phase of archaeological evaluation, including trial trenching if required at the location of higher potential such as known cropmarks, will be undertaken in consultation with ACAS. This will enable further determination of the archaeological potential of known assets and as yet unknown remains, and will ensure adequate recording or mitigation can be undertaken.

8.4 Embedded Mitigation

8.4.1.1 Detailed design of the OnTI, particularly design of a route for the cable circuits and construction methods, will account for the location of heritage assets within the PAB. In the case of designated assets, these will be avoided by the detailed design of the OnTI.

8.4.1.2 The identification of a location of the onshore substation took into account statutory environmental designations as well as potential landscape and visual effects, minimising potential indirect effects on heritage assets.

8.4.1.3 In the case of non-designated assets, these will be avoided where practicable. Where this is not practicable, for instance due to the presence of other environmental constraints, additional mitigation measures will be required. These measures are outlined as additional mitigation in section.

8.5 Assessment of Potential Effects

8.5.1 Potential Construction Effects

8.5.1.1 There are known archaeological features within the PAB and, depending upon the final location of the OnTI, these could be materially disturbed during construction. There is also the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets to be present, which could similarly be exposed to direct effects.

8.5.1.2 Due to the localised, short term and reversible nature of construction activities, any change to setting that may arise from the onshore substation is most appropriately considered as an operational effect.

Known Heritage Assets

8.5.1.3 There are a small number of designated assets within the PAB, which are of **high sensitivity**. These comprise five listed buildings centred around Glassaugh, as well as the Bridge of Grange. These will be avoided through the detailed design process and **no negative effects** are anticipated.

8.5.1.4 Known assets within the PAB are all recorded within the SMR. The majority of SMR records are of **local, or low sensitivity**. An assessment by individual asset can be found within the table in Appendix 8.2. Avoidance through detailed design of these assets will remove the potential negative effect. Where this is not possible, the assets will be subject, at most, to destruction, but depending on their size and location will normally be subject to partial disturbance, with elements surviving outside the construction footprint of the OnTI. This will result, at worst, in a **high magnitude of impact**, resulting in a **moderate negative effect**, which will be **significant** in EIA terms.

8.5.1.5 The defensive works at Clerkseat (NJ45SE0005) are of regional importance and therefore **moderate sensitivity**. Full avoidance, through detailed design, of this asset will remove the potential negative effect. Where this is not possible the assets will be subject to partial destruction. This will result in a **moderate magnitude of impact** leading to a **moderate negative effect** that will be **significant** in EIA terms.

As Yet Unknown Heritage Assets

Remains Dating to the Prehistoric and Iron Age Periods

8.5.1.6 There is a moderate to high potential for further as yet unknown remains dating to the Prehistoric and Iron Age periods within certain areas of the PAB as set out in section 8.4.3. It is likely that any such remains will be represented by ditches, pits, postholes and linear features, providing evidence of settlement and activity during these periods. Any such remains will likely be of local to regional or **low to moderate sensitivity**. Avoidance through detailed design of the areas of higher potential, identified in 8.3.4 and supported through pre-construction evaluation

methods, will remove the potential negative effects. Where this is not possible, the assets will be subject to partial or, in the worst case, complete destruction. This will represent a **high magnitude of impact**, resulting in a **major to moderate negative effect**, which will be **significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Roman Period

8.5.1.7 There is the potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the Roman Period, particularly between the locations of the two marching camps and in the vicinity of the defensive works on the Haugh of Isla. If present, remains will be of regional, or **moderate sensitivity.** Avoidance through detailed design of the areas of higher potential identified through pre-construction evaluation methods, will reduce the potential negative effects. However, given the potential location across the width of the PAB, and current unknown nature of the assets, it may not be possible to fully mitigate through detailed design, and this may result in complete destruction of any assets that are present. This will represent a **high magnitude of impact**, resulting in a **major to moderate negative effect**, which will be **significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Medieval Period

8.5.1.8 As noted above, the potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the medieval period within the PAB is considered to be low. Any subsurface remains dating to this period within the PAB are likely to be of **local, or low sensitivity**. Given the low potential for further remains, no embedded mitigation is proposed, and this may result in complete destruction of any assets that may be present. This represents a **high magnitude of impact**, resulting in a **moderate negative effect**, which will be **significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Post Medieval and Modern Periods

8.5.1.9 The potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the post medieval period is considered to be low, and any subsurface remains dating to this period within the PAB are likely to be of **local, or low sensitivity**. Given the low potential for further remains, no embedded mitigation is proposed, and this may result in complete destruction of any assets that may be present. This will represent a **high magnitude of impact**, resulting in a **moderate negative effect**, which will be **significant** in EIA terms.

8.5.2 Potential Operational Effects

8.5.2.1 The exact location and layout of the onshore substation within the site will be determined as part of the detailed design and planning processes; however its footprint will be up to approximately 60,000m^2 (300 m x 200 m). An assessment of operational effects has been made based on a ZTV produced for a worst case scenario for the design of the onshore substation (Figure 7.3.9).

8.5.2.2 Only the Category B Edintore House (LB 8703) lies within the 2.5 km onshore substation study area and the ZTV. The asset is of **regional, or moderate sensitivity**. The nature of the asset with views to the south away from the onshore substation and intervening farm buildings will largely preclude any visibility between the two and any magnitude of impact will be **negligible** resulting in a **minor to negligible negative effect**, which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

8.5.2.3 Other assets within the ZTV, but outwith the 2.5 km onshore substation study area out to 5 km, lie at northern and eastern parts of Keith. The buildings are considered of **regional, or moderate sensitivity**. The setting of these buildings is linked to their town location, with close views rather than views out to the surrounding areas, and **no impact** is anticipated.

8.5.3 Potential Decommissioning Effects

8.5.3.1 The decommissioning of the OnTI has been scoped out of the EIA within the Scoping Opinion on the basis that, if decommissioning is required, the onshore cable circuits would be left in-situ and that potential effects from the removal of the onshore substation are likely to be the same as those of construction (temporary and reversible) and can be scoped out of the assessment.

8.6 Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

8.6.1.1 Additional measures which should be adhered to where assets cannot be avoided through detailed design or construction methods are set out for each asset in Appendix 8.2, and are summarised for the different groups of assets within Table 8.6.1. Measures will be implemented through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), developed in consultation with the ACAS following final design information, and controlled through a planning condition.

Table 8.6.1: Proposed Additional Mitigation Measures

Asset Type	Mitigation Measure
Prehistoric cropmarks near Sandend.	Targeted evaluation trenches of these prior to construction to allow more detailed understanding and build in time for dealing with features appropriately should they prove to be complex. Location of trial trenching to be determined once narrower cable corridor has been determined and in consultation with ACAS. Work to be undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Areas of Prehistoric / Iron Age potential.	Archaeological watching brief during construction undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Roman marching camps and area of Roman potential.	Archaeological investigation and recording (strip map and record) in advance of construction work. To be undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Potential chapel site at Chapel Hill, forts and castle	Further evaluation to determine the nature and extent of remains. Archaeological watching brief during construction undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Extant farmsteads / crofts.	Recording in advance of construction work undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Destroyed farmsteads / crofts.	Watching brief / recording if construction work is required at this location undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.
Mill structures / lades, limekilns, roads, bridges and other post medieval features.	Recording of extant structures in advance of construction work; watching brief to record any remaining elements, undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.

Table 8.6.1: Proposed Additional Mitigation Measures	
Asset Type	**Mitigation Measure**
Potential as yet unknown medieval and post medieval remains.	A programme of archaeological inspection at points along the construction route (an intermittent watching brief) along with raising awareness of construction staff through measures such as toolbox talks. To be undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a WSI to be prepared in consultation with the ACAS following confirmation of detailed construction design and secured through a planning condition.

8.7 Residual Effects

8.7.1.1 A detailed assessment of residual effect on individual assets can be found in Appendix 8.2; this is summarised below and set out in Table 8.7.1. The application of additional mitigation measures will allow the informative value of heritage assets to be preserved, ensuring the OnTI will have no significant residual effects.

8.7.2 Known Heritage Assets

8.7.2.1 Regarding those known assets within the PAB considered to be of **local, or low sensitivity**, once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor to negligible negative effect** which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

8.7.2.2 Regarding the assets of **moderate sensitivity** including the defensive works on the Haugh of Isla (NJ45SE0005), once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor negative effect** which will be **not significant in EIA terms**.

8.7.3 As Yet Unknown Heritage Assets

Remains Dating to the Prehistoric and Iron Age Periods

8.7.3.1 There is a moderate to high potential for further as yet unknown remains dating to the Prehistoric and Iron Age periods within certain areas of the PAB as set out in section 8.4.3. Any such remains will likely be of local to regional or **low to moderate sensitivity**. Once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor negative effect** which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Roman Period

8.7.3.2 There is the potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the Roman Period, particularly between the locations of the two marching camps. If present, remains will be of regional, or **moderate sensitivity**. Once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor negative effect** which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Medieval Period

8.7.3.3 As noted above, the potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the medieval period within the PAB is considered to be low. Any subsurface remains dating to this period within the PAB are likely to be of local, or **low sensitivity**. Once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor to negligible negative effect** which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

Remains Dating to the Post Medieval

8.7.3.4 The potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to the post medieval period is considered to be low, and any subsurface remains dating to this period within the PAB are likely to be of **local, or low sensitivity**. Once the additional mitigation measures set out in Table 8.6.1 have been applied, any impact will reduce to be of **low magnitude**. This will result in a **minor to negligible negative effect** which will be **not significant** in EIA terms.

Table 8.7.1: Summary of Assessment						
Potential Effect	**Nature**	**Probability**	**Sensitivity of Receptor**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Significance of Effect**	**Rationale**
Construction						
Loss of designated assets within footprint of the OnTI.	Direct Permanent	Unlikely	High	N/A	N/A	Designated assets will be avoided through detailed design.
Loss of known non-designated heritage assets within footprint of the OnTI.	Direct Permanent	Possible – certain	Moderate to Low	Low	Minor; and Minor to Negligible Negative (Not Significant)	Assets will be avoided where practical, supported by pre-construction evaluation where appropriate. Where avoidance is not possible, there is the potential for complete loss of the assets, however this could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation which will reduce the potential effect to not significant.
Loss of as yet unknown heritage assets within footprint of the OnTI.	Direct Permanent	Possible – certain	Moderate to Low	Low	Minor; Minor; and Minor to Negligible Negative (Not Significant)	Areas of higher potential will be avoided where practical, supported by pre-construction evaluation where appropriate. There is the potential for complete loss of the assets; however this can be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation and recording which will reduce the potential effect to not significant.

Table 8.7.1: Summary of Assessment						
Potential Effect	**Nature**	**Probability**	**Sensitivity of Receptor**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Significance of Effect**	**Rationale**
Operational						
Indirect effects on Edintore House (LB8703).	Indirect Long-term	Certain	Moderate	Negligible	Minor to Negligible (Not Significant)	Location of asset with key views to the south, additional buildings and planting to the east will preclude most visibility to the onshore substation. Any visibility will be minimal and will not impact key aspects of the setting.

8.8 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

8.8.1.1 The potential effects of a development cannot be considered in isolation. The following other proposed developments have been identified for a cumulative effects assessment.

- Aultmore Wind Energy Project; and
- Lurg Hill Wind Farm.

8.8.1.2 No other proposed development has been identified that will directly affect any heritage assets considered within this assessment, and consequently, there is no potential for cumulative direct adverse effects to arise.

8.8.2 Cumulative Operational Effects

8.8.2.1 Only Edintore House, a category B listed building of **moderate sensitivity** was identified for assessment of indirect effects arising from the operation of the OnTI within the main assessment. Its location, nature and visibility resulted in only a negligible effect being identified.

8.8.2.2 The cumulative developments lie over 10 km to the north of Edintore House. The location of the asset on the southern slope of Cairds Hill, with key views out to the south will preclude any visibility of the cumulative developments. **No negative cumulative effects** are predicted.

8.9 References

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