

VOLUME 2 - CHAPTER 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.	CULTURAL HERITAGE	
8.1	Executive Summary	8-3
8.2	Introduction	8-4
8.3	Scope of Assessment and Methodology	8-5
8.4	Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane - Baseline	8-9
8.5	Section 1: Edinbane to North of Sligachan - Baseline	8-13
8.6	Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford - Baseline	8-16
8.7	Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea - Baseline	8-18
8.8	Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich - Baseline	8-20
8.9	Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry - Baseline	8-23
8.10	Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus - Baseline	8-25
8.11	Assessment of Likely Significant Effects	8-27
8.12	Cumulative Effects	8-30
8.13	Mitigation	8-32
8.14	Residual Effects	8-32
8.15	Summary and Conclusions	8-32

Appendices (Volume 5 of this EIA Report)

Appendix V2-8.1: Scope and Methodology of Assessment

Appendix V2-8.2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area

Appendix V2-8.3: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

Appendix V2-8.4: Cultural Heritage References

Figures (Volume 5 of this EIA Report)

Figure V2-8.1-S0a-j: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 0)

Figure V2-8.1-S1a-i: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 1)

Figure V2-8.1-S2a-f: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 2)

Figure V2-8.1-S3a-g: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 3)

Figure V2-8.1-S4a-p: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 4)

Figure V2-8.1-S5a-h: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 5)

Figure V2-8.1-S6a-d: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 6)

Figure V2-8.2-S0a-f: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 0)

Figure V2-8.2-S1: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 1)

Figure V2-8.2-S2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 2)

Figure V2-8.2-S3a-d: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 3)

Figure V2-8.2-S4: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 4)

Figure V2-8.2-S5a-c: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 5)

Figure V2-8.3-S0a-d: Visualisation from Trumpan Church and Burial Ground

Figure V2-8.3-S1a-d: Visualisation from Dun Arkaig Broch

Figure V2-8.3-S3a-b: Wireline from Old Corry Cairns

Figure V2-8.4-S0a-d: Visualisation toward Dun Hallin Broch from Knockbreck School

8. CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 Executive Summary

- 8.1.1 The Cultural Heritage Chapter considers the likely significant effects on cultural heritage interests from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), informed by comments and information provided by Historic Environment Scotland and Highland Council.
- 8.1.2 The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any cultural heritage interests present within an Inner Study Area covering the Site of the Proposed Development and associated access tracks, through the examination of desk-based resources and walk-over field survey. It is also designed to identify and evaluate heritage assets within an Outer Study Area extending up to 2.5 km around the Proposed Development. For the purposes of this EIA Report, these assets comprise scheduled monuments, listed buildings and a conservation area, in respect of which their settings could be affected.
- 8.1.3 A total of 208 heritage assets were identified within the Inner Study Area; 76 are recorded on the Historic Environment record (HER) and 132 were identified during the desktop study and/or subsequent field surveys. None of them are statutorily designated.
- 8.1.4 Twenty-four of these assets are assessed to be of regional heritage importance (medium sensitivity), 156 of these are assessed to be of local heritage importance (low sensitivity) and 28 are of lesser importance (negligible sensitivity).
- 8.1.5 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid upstanding heritage assets wherever possible. However, potential direct effects of moderate significance have been predicted for one asset of local importance (low sensitivity). Potential direct effects of minor significance have been predicted for 14 assets of regional importance (medium sensitivity) and 41 assets of local importance (low sensitivity). Potential direct effects of negligible significance have been predicted for three assets of regional importance (medium sensitivity), 89 assets of local importance (low sensitivity), and 16 assets of lesser importance (negligible sensitivity).
- 8.1.6 Mitigation measures are proposed to ensure the protection of surviving remains that lie in close proximity to Proposed Development groundworks. Following the application of mitigation measures, the significance of all residual direct effects would be reduced to negligible.
- 8.1.7 A total of 65 statutorily designated heritage assets were identified within the Outer Study Area. They comprise 11 Scheduled Monuments and one Category A Listed Building assessed to be of national heritage importance (high sensitivity), 30 Category B Listed Buildings and one Conservation Area assessed to be of regional heritage importance (medium sensitivity), and 21 Category C Listed Buildings assessed to be of local heritage importance (low sensitivity).
- 8.1.8 There would be effects of minor significance on the settings of ten scheduled monuments and one Category A Listed Building. All other effects on the settings of designated heritage assets in the Outer Study Area would be of no more than negligible significance.
- 8.1.9 Potential cumulative effects of minor significance on the settings of two Scheduled Monuments (Dun Arkaig, broch (**SM 13662**) and Old Corry, cairns (**SM 13673**)) are predicted, arising from the Proposed Development in combination with the proposed extensions to Edinbane Substation and Broadford Substation, and the approved Glen Uilinish Wind Farm (including access track). All other cumulative effects on the settings of designated heritage assets in the Outer Study Area would be of no more than negligible significance.

8.2 Introduction

8.2.1 This Chapter describes the potential effects of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage (historic environment and built heritage; hereafter referred to as 'heritage assets') and provides an assessment of the residual predicted significance of effects after mitigation. It details the results of a desk-based assessment and field survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and draws on information and comments provided by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and The Highland Council (THC) Historic Environment Team (HET) during the Scoping process.

8.2.2 The assessment considers the potential direct effects of the Proposed Development on assets within a 200 m corridor around the proposed overhead line (OHL) and underground cable (UGC) alignment and 50 m corridors around offline access tracks (Inner Study Area) and the indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape (Outer Study Area).

8.2.3 The specific objectives of the Chapter are to:

- identify and describe the cultural heritage baseline within the Inner Study Area and the Outer Study Area;
- assess the archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area;
- consider the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the baseline cultural heritage resource; and
- propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects and report on the residual predicted significance of effects.

8.2.4 The Chapter is supported by the following appendices and figures:

- Appendix V2-8.1: Scope and Methodology of Assessment
- Appendix V2-8.2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area
- Appendix V2-8.3: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area
- Appendix V2-8.4: Cultural Heritage References
- Figure V2-8.1-S0a-j: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 0)
- Figure V2-8.1-S1a-i: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 1)
- Figure V2-8.1-S2a-f: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 2)
- Figure V2-8.1-S3a-g: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 3)
- Figure V2-8.1-S4a-p: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 4)
- Figure V2-8.1-S5a-h: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 5)
- Figure V2-8.1-S6a-d: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area (Section 6)
- Figure V2-8.2-S0a-f: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 0)
- Figure V2-8.2-S1: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 1)
- Figure V2-8.2-S2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 2)
- Figure V2-8.2-S3a-d: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 3)
- Figure V2-8.2-S4: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 4)
- Figure V2-8.2-S5a-c: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area (Section 5)
- Figure V2-8.3-S0a-d: Visualisation from Trumpan Church and Burial Ground
- Figure V2-8.3-S1a-d: Visualisation from Dun Arkaig Broch
- Figure V2-8.3-S3a-b: Wireline from Old Corry Cairns
- Figure V2-8.4-S0a-d: Visualisation toward Dun Hallin Broch from Knockbreck School

8.2.5 Figures and appendices are referenced in the text where relevant.

8.2.6 The cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by Tom Janes MA (Hons) MCIfA of CFA Archaeology (CFA). CFA is a Registered Organisation (RO) of the Chartered Institute for (CIfA) based in Musselburgh, East Lothian. Tom Janes is a Consultant with CFA Archaeology Ltd and a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). He has over 23 years full-time experience in archaeological project management, fieldwork and consultancy, the last ten of which have been spent mainly producing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for renewable energy, infrastructural, residential, industrial and commercial developments across the UK and in the Republic of Ireland. A table presenting relevant qualifications and experience is included in **Appendix V1-5.1: EIA Team**, contained within Volume 5 of this EIA Report.

8.3 Scope of Assessment and Methodology

8.3.1 The scope of the assessment and methodology used is summarised in this Part of Chapter 8 and presented in detail in **Appendix V2-8.1**, which is within **Volume 5** of the EIA Report.

8.3.2 Direct or indirect effects on heritage assets arising from the Proposed Development are assessed, supported by the results of the desk-based study of the OHL and UGC alignments, as well as the locations of ancillary works (such as access tracks and sealing end compounds) and by field survey along the route of the OHL, UGC and ancillary works to verify the findings of the desk-based study and to inform mitigation proposals.

Study Areas

8.3.3 The following study areas have been agreed during scoping and adopted for the cultural heritage assessment.

Section 0

8.3.4 Comprising a new, replacement wood pole 132 kV OHL between Ardmore and Edinbane Substations. No new on-line or off-line construction access routes are planned for Section 0 – all materials would be delivered to and from construction areas using a combination of existing roads, helicopter and / or tracked vehicles.

- The Inner Study Area comprises a corridor nominally 200 m wide centred on the alignment of the OHL for the identification of cultural heritage assets that could be directly affected by construction of the Proposed Development, including on-line construction access by tracked vehicles between the positions of the proposed wooden pole supports for the OHL.
- An Outer Study Area for indirect effects (i.e. effects on setting): this is consistent with the Study Area used in the Landscape and Visual impact Assessment (LVIA) (see **Volume 2, Chapter 3: Landscape and Visual**) extending to 1.5 km either side of the OHL, has been used, in combination with the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) model for the Proposed Development, to identify those heritage assets with statutory or non-statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, etc.) that could have their settings adversely affected by the Proposed Development.

Section 1 to Section 5

8.3.5 For the most part these Sections comprise a new steel lattice double circuit 132 kV OHL to replace the existing 132 kV OHL (which includes a combination of wood pole and steel lattice support structures). The use of new and existing access tracks (upgraded where required) would be required to facilitate construction and operation of the OHL. Within Section 2, the Proposed Development from north of Sligachan to Luib would comprise UGC for approximately 15 km.

- The Inner Study Area comprises:
 - A corridor nominally 200 m wide centred on the alignment of the OHL elements of the Proposed Development forms the study area for the identification of cultural heritage assets that could be directly

affected by construction of the Proposed Development, including on-line construction access between tower positions.

- Off-line construction access routes: a corridor 50 m wide (to allow for potential micro-siting) centred on the routes of proposed new access tracks (temporary or permanent) or existing tracks or paths that would be built or used to facilitate access for the Proposed Development, forms the study area for the identification of cultural heritage assets that could be directly affected by access requirements.
- An Outer Study Area for indirect effects (effects on setting): this is consistent with the Study Area used in the LVIA (see **Volume 2, Chapter 3: Landscape and Visual**) extending to 2.5 km either side of the OHL, has been used, in combination with the Proposed Development zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) model, to identify those heritage assets with statutory or non-statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, etc.) that could have their settings adversely affected by the Proposed Development. Given the installation of 15 km of UGC in Section 2 of the route for the Proposed Development, no long-term setting impacts are anticipated in this Section and therefore, no Outer Study Area has been used within those parts of Section 2 proposed for UGC.

Section 6

8.3.6 The Proposed Development within Section 6 would entirely comprise UGC, and no setting impacts are anticipated. Therefore, no Outer Study Area assessment has been carried out within Section 6.

- The Inner Study Area comprises:
 - A corridor nominally 200 m wide centred on the UGC elements of the Proposed Development forms the study area for the identification of cultural heritage assets that could be directly affected by construction of the Proposed Development, including on-line construction access within the UGC construction corridor.
 - Off-line construction access routes: a corridor 50 m wide (to allow for potential micro-siting) centred on the route of the proposed temporary haul road and existing tracks or paths that would be built or used to facilitate access for the Proposed Development forms the study area for the identification of cultural heritage assets that could be directly affected by access requirements.

Desk-Based Assessment

8.3.7 A desk-based assessment has been carried out to identify the archaeological baseline and inform a judgement of the archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area. This desk-based assessment was informed by a study of designations data curated by HES, an extract from THC Historic Environment Record (HER), historic maps available online from the National Library of Scotland, modern vertical aerial photographic imagery (Google Earth, Bing Maps, and ESRI World Imagery) and other publicly available data sources. All data sources are detailed in **Appendix V2-8.1** and **Appendix V2-8.4**.

Field Survey

8.3.8 As agreed through the scoping and the consultation process, the entire Inner Study Area within Sections 1 and 2 was subject to a walk-over survey to identify and record any cultural heritage sites not located by the desk-based study that could be directly affected by the Proposed Development. This survey was undertaken by two teams of three experienced archaeological surveyors over a week in mid-February 2022.

8.3.9 Section 0, and Section 3 to Section 6 of the Proposed Development were subject to a targeted walk-over survey to confirm the nature and extent of known heritage assets identified during the desktop study and to identify and record any previously unknown cultural heritage sites that could be directly affected by the Proposed Development. Areas to be targeted were agreed during scoping and subsequent consultation with HET. Targeted survey areas are depicted on the accompanying Figures.

8.3.10 This survey was undertaken by two teams of three experienced archaeological surveyors over three weeks in October 2020, and February and March 2022.

8.3.11 Designated heritage assets in the Outer Study Area were also visited to determine the potential for impacts on cultural significance arising from the presence of the Proposed Development.

Consultation

8.3.12 Both HET and HES were consulted prior to, and during the Scoping process. **Table V2-8-1** summarises the consultation responses received during the scoping process and of relevance to Cultural Heritage and provides information on where and / or how they have been addressed in this assessment.

Table V2-8-1: Scoping Responses

Organisation	Response	Comment
The Highland Council	<p>THC require the EIA Report to identify all designated cultural heritage sites which may be affected by the development either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>THC also expect any assessment to contain a full appreciation of the setting of these historic environment assets and the likely impact on their settings, supported by visualisations (as stated in the Scoping Report).</p>	<p>Details of the EIA Report's findings on Cultural Heritage are set out in this Chapter and associated appendices.</p> <p>Visualisations have been produced to assist with assessment of impacts on sites and their settings, and these are included in Volume 3, Figure V2-8.3-S0a-d, Figure V2-8.4-S0a-d, Figure V2-8.3-S1a-d and Figure V2-8.3-S3a-b of this EIA Report.</p>
Historic Environment Scotland, Scoping Response, 15/2/2022	<p>HES state that they "are content with the scope of assessment for our remit provided within the scoping report. [HES] welcome that the assessment will include consideration of the potential for direct physical effects on assets within our remit for both (sic.) all elements of the Proposed Development including off-line construction infrastructure, and for the removal of the existing overhead line infrastructure.</p> <p>[HES] welcome that the assessment will also consider potential effects on the setting of assets in the wider surrounding area. [HES] are content with the proposed study areas identified within chapter 9 of the scoping report. [HES] agree that the potential cumulative effects of the various elements of the overall development, including the new substation infrastructure for example, should be assessed.</p> <p>[HES] have been involved in consultation for this proposed development throughout the route and alignment selection process. [HES] have previously provided detailed comments on the potential impacts of the proposed development at various stages in the design process. [HES]' most recent response to the applicant (dated 11 November 2021) provided detailed comments on the Preferred Alignment</p>	<p>Potential for direct physical effects on designated assets from all elements of the Proposed Development including off-line construction infrastructure, and the removal of the existing overhead line infrastructure has been considered and assessed in this Chapter and associated Appendices.</p> <p>Potential effects (including cumulative effects) on the setting of assets in the wider surrounding area (using Study Areas proposed in the Scoping Report) have been considered and assessed in this Chapter and associated Appendices.</p> <p>Previous consultation with HES has informed the iterative design process of the Proposed Development and mitigation of direct impacts has been embedded in the project design where relevant.</p>

Organisation	Response	Comment
	<p>which is shown in the scoping report. [HES] have therefore not repeated these comments, however, the response [was] attached for information.</p> <p>As stated in that response there remains the potential for some adverse effects from the proposed development and [HES] would welcome continued consultation as the detailed design of the development progresses. In particular [HES] would welcome consultation on proposed mitigation to ensure avoidance of direct effects on Old Corry, cairns 820m NE of, Isle of Skye (SM 13673), and the potential effects on the setting of scheduled monuments in the vicinity of Section 4 of the proposed development.</p> <p>[HES] note that paragraph 9.5.29 suggests that the detailed methodology for assessment will be agreed in consultation with ourselves and The Highland Council's Historic Environment Team. [HES] would be happy to provide advice regarding the methodology if that would be helpful. In addition, [HES] would be happy to provide advice regarding the requirements for any further visualisations as suggested at paragraph 9.5.38. This may be particularly relevant to assets in the vicinity of section 4 of the proposed development.</p>	<p>Potential direct effects upon Old Corry, cairns (SM 13673) were mitigated through design, and no further consultation with HES was sought in this regard.</p> <p>No significant effects are predicted on the settings of scheduled monuments in the vicinity of Section 4, and therefore no further consultation with HES was sought in this regard.</p> <p>Since HES declared themselves content with the assessment methodology as proposed in the Scoping Report, no further consultation with HES was sought in this regard.</p> <p>No significant effects are predicted on the settings of scheduled monuments in the vicinity of Section 4, and therefore no further visualisations were required beyond those proposed in the Scoping Report.</p>

Impact Assessment

8.3.13 The archaeological and cultural heritage assessment has been carried out with reference to all relevant legislation, policy and guidance. These are detailed in **Appendix V2-8.1**.

8.3.14 The assessment has considered the potential for significant effects associated with:

- physical (direct) impacts of construction on cultural heritage assets within the Proposed Development LoD, groundworks for construction access, and access and groundworks associated with dismantling of the existing OHL.
- setting (indirect) effects on assets resulting from the dismantling of the existing OHL and introduction of the Proposed Development; and
- cumulative effects.

8.3.15 The methodology employed in the assessment, based on the guidance in the Scottish Natural Heritage¹ (SNH) / HES Guidance (2018)², has been agreed through scoping and consultation with HES and HET. The methodology is explained in detail in **Appendix V2-8.1**.

8.3.16 Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce, or offset significant adverse effects are outlined and residual effects remaining following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures are assessed.

¹ Now known as 'NatureScot'

² Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, 2018)

8.3.17 Visualisation requirements for designated heritage assets were determined following an initial review of the Proposed Development ZTV and, where appropriate, viewpoints and visualisation types (photomontages or wirelines) were agreed through consultation with HES and THC.

8.3.18 Visualisations are included to illustrate predicted likely significant effects upon the setting of four designated heritage assets. Visualisations from cultural heritage assets are included with other cultural heritage figures referenced in this Chapter within **Volume 3** of this EIA Report and comprise:

- Figure V2-8.3-S0a-d: Visualisation from Trumpan Church and Burial Ground
- Figure V2-8.4-S0a-d: Visualisation toward Dun Hallin Broch from Knockbreck School
- Figure V2-8.3-S1a-d: Visualisation from Dun Arkaig Broch
- Figure V2-8.3-S3a-b: Wireline from Old Corry Cairns

Issues Scoped Out

8.3.19 The Scoping Report proposed that the assessment of certain effects be scoped out of this Chapter. Consultees have agreed, and those assessments scoped out are detailed here.

8.3.20 Assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on any maritime archaeological resources within the Study Areas has been scoped out. These all lie offshore and would not be adversely affected by the Proposed Development.

8.3.21 Assessment of the potential significance of effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Inventory Historic Battlefields has been scoped out. There are no assets with those designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.

8.3.22 Assessment of the potential significance of effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of key heritage assets more than 2.5 km from the steel lattice tower and sealing end compound elements of the Proposed Development and 1.5 km from the wood pole elements, has been scoped out. No such assets have been identified through initial analysis as having settings sensitive to adverse effects from the Proposed Development.

8.3.23 Assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development within the UGC element of Section 2 and the entirety of Section 6 on the settings of heritage assets has been scoped out. The entirety of the Proposed Development within Section 6 would comprise UGC. No impacts on the settings of heritage assets within these parts of the route are anticipated for both Sections 2 and 6. In particular, there would be no visibility of Section 6 from Torr Dhuin (SM 794) or from the Caledonian Canal (SM 6497). Assessment of potential impacts on their settings is therefore scoped out.

8.4 Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane - Baseline

8.4.1 The numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figures V2-8.1-S0a-j** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

8.4.2 The archaeological and cultural heritage baseline of Section 0 is characterised by features typical of upland rural landscapes throughout the Highlands. On the more cultivable land, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and / or plough-cut rig and furrow. In the upland pasture, stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers' tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens and enclosures are evident. Settlement remains include abandoned crofting townships, cleared and abandoned during the Highland Clearances of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and there are traces of 18th century military roads, carried over the numerous burns by simple stone bridges.

8.4.3 The majority of these features most likely date to the late-medieval and post-medieval periods, although some evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity is present in the form of Iron Age brochs, hut circles and occasional chance finds of artefacts. The relative scarcity of cultivable land on suitable terrain is likely to mean that later settlement has largely continued and developed on lands exploited in prehistoric periods, and it is likely that the later activity has obscured (but not obliterated) much of the evidence of earlier settlement and occupation. The evidence suggests a long, and in places continuous, occupation from the Bronze Age to the present. The landscape formed by this historic and prehistoric occupation is both extensive and well-preserved along much of Section 0.

Historic maps³

8.4.4 Roy's map of 1747-55⁴ does not include the Isle of Skye. Other historic maps (Blaeu, 1654⁵ and Moll, 1745⁶) record the Isle of Skye in general, but do not record the Section 0 study areas in detail. Arrowsmith, 1807⁷ and Thomson and Johnson, 1820⁸ record placenames and representations of settlements along the Section 0 route from 'Halisira' (Halistra) in the north down to 'Ballmeanach' in the south. An area of 'Old Bothys' is also recorded just east of the Fairy Bridge (**LB 466**) over the Bay River. These are recorded on the HER as two groups of sheilings (**MHG 3204** and **MHG 4345**, not depicted on figures), just to the east of and outside the Inner Study Area.

8.4.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1880-1⁹ adds much more detail, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks throughout Section 0. The HER also includes several townships (Trumpan, **MHG 4739**, Glen Ose, **MHG 5070**, Brae Stein **MHG 6129** and Lusta **MHG 6139**) and farmsteads (**MHG 4082**, **MHG 4088** and **MHG 6020**) recorded on the first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1904)¹⁰ records few differences from the earlier map, there are minor changes to the layouts of some field boundaries around Halistra (**HA 0002**), but otherwise the Inner Study Area remains essentially unchanged.

Aerial Photography

8.4.6 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery of the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping, and numerous previously unrecorded features are also visible.

8.4.7 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; shieling huts and bothies (e.g., **HA 0021**, **HA 0027**), enclosures, sheepfolds and pens (e.g., **HA 0001**, **HA 0004**), and field systems and areas of cultivation ridges (e.g., **HA 0009**, **HA 0026**).

Previous Investigations

8.4.8 The HER records largely derive from previous work undertaken by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Scotland (RCAHMS) in the early 1990s. The Afforestation Land Survey was undertaken by RCAHMS in Waternish between June and November 1990 and identified numerous features since added to the HER (**Appendix V2-8.2**)¹¹.

³ Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

⁴ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

⁵ Blaeu, J. *Skia vel Skiana, [vulgo], The Yle of Skie / Auct. Timotheo Pont 1654*

⁶ Moll, H. *A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands 1745*

⁷ Arrowsmith, A. *Map of Scotland constructed from original materials, 1807*

⁸ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Skye Island, &c. 1820*

⁹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet IX and Sheet XV, 1880, Sheet XXI, 1881*

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XXXV 1904*

¹¹ Afforestation Land Survey: Waternish (RCAHMS, 1990)

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

8.4.9 Refer to **Figures V2-8.1-S0a-j** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.

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

8.4.11 There are 73 non-designated heritage assets, comprising 35 features previously recorded on the HER and 38 previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study of historic maps and aerial photography and subsequent field survey. The majority of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and / or early modern period, with some others of prehistoric date. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Prehistoric Settlement

8.4.12 Eight probable prehistoric settlement sites are recorded in the HER; they comprise an Iron Age broch and at least seven hut circles.

8.4.13 The broch (**MHG 4788**) is on a rocky knoll on the western slopes of Glen Heysdal and has been heavily disturbed by erosion and quarrying; only partial foundations survive. The hut circles (**MHG 5961**, **MHG 5979**, **MHG 5981**, **MHG 5985**, **MHG 5986**, **MHG 5987**, and **MHG 60524**) are all on the gently sloping land north of Upper Halistra. Identified by RCAHMS during their survey in 1990, they comprise the remains of circular stone huts, despite later disturbance from cultivation, they survive to their lower courses.

Post-Medieval Settlement

8.4.14 Several post-medieval farmsteads and crofting townships were identified within the Inner Study Area. Eleven (**MHG 4082**, **MHG 4088**, **MHG 4739**, **MHG 5070**, **MHG 5962**, **MHG 6020**, **MHG 6129**, **MHG 6139**, **MHG 6141**, **MHG 6456** and **MHG 27647**) were previously recorded on the HER, and the twelfth (**HA 0029**) was identified during the field survey. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these features are considered to be related, although separately recorded.

8.4.15 The townships are at Trumpan (**MHG 4739**), Glen Ose (**MHG 5070**), Brae Stein (**MHG 6129**) and Lusta (**MHG 6139**). They comprise groups of buildings, field banks, cultivation ridges and enclosures recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and vary in size and extent from seven buildings recorded at Glen Ose to 89 buildings recorded at Lusta.

8.4.16 Within the boundaries of Trumpan township are several buildings, enclosures and field banks (**MHG 6048**, **MHG 6070**, **MHG 6453**, **MHG 6456**, and **MHG 6457**) recorded separately on the HER but considered to be related to the township. Two of the farmsteads (**MHG 4082** and **MHG 4088**) are also within Trumpan township. Field systems and enclosures at Halistra (**MHG 5965**, **HA 0001** and **HA 0002**) are partially within the boundary of Trumpan township but are more likely to be associated with the townships of Lower Halistra and Hallin outside the Inner Study Area to the south-east. The HER also records a farmstead at Upper Halistra (**MHG 5962**) comprising two buildings and an enclosure within the area of cultivation recorded as **MHG 5965**.

8.4.17 At Brae Stein (**MHG 6129**), four features were identified during the desktop study that are likely to be associated with this small crofting township. **HA 0004**, **HA 0005**, **HA 0006** and **HA 0007** are features visible in modern aerial photography and comprise enclosures, buildings areas of cultivation ridges, field banks and a track .

8.4.18 At Lusta (**MHG 6139**), five other features are likely to be associated with the small crofting township. **HA 0008** is a track visible in modern aerial photography and identified during the desktop study, **HA 0009** is a field

system, enclosures and a roofless building identified during desktop study, whilst **MHG 6020**, **MHG 6141** and **MHG 6046** are two farmsteads and a livestock pen respectively.

8.4.19 Glen Ose township (**MHG 5070**) is at the eastern end of Section 0, during field survey three new features (**HA 0036**, **HA 0037** and **HA 0038**) were identified in its vicinity, they comprise a possible weir, and two field banks.

8.4.20 A farmstead comprising a building, annex and small pen at Glen Heysdale (**HA 0029**) was identified during the field survey, with an area of peat extraction (**HA 0028**) nearby to the east and an enclosure and field banks (**HA 0027**) to the north. This latter asset may be associated with a farmstead recorded on the HER outside the study area to the west.

8.4.21 Field survey showed the farmstead at Horneval (**MHG 27647**) to survive as a roofless building and three enclosures, and to be outside the Inner Study Area.

Post-Medieval Shielings, Sheepfolds and Enclosures

8.4.22 Seventeen heritage assets within the Inner Study Area represent evidence of post-medieval stock management. Ten HER entries record shieling huts (**MHG 4787**, **MHG 5897**, **MHG 6079**, **MHG 6114**, **MHG 6131**, **MHG 6462**, **MHG 32814** and **MHG 32815**) and stock enclosures (**MHG 45565**, **MHG 6081**). Of these assets, **MHG 4787** is the most extensive, comprising 30 ruined shielings beside a stream on the slopes of Ben Horneval. Field survey found only nine of these to be within the Inner Study Area. Field survey identified another five shielings (**HA 0012**, **HA 0014**, **HA 0016**, **HA 0019**, **HA 0020**) and two sheepfolds (**HA 0033**), and two enclosures (**HA 0021** and **HA 0023**) were identified in modern aerial photography and historic maps during the desktop study. Field survey found no visible surface traces of **HA 0021**, but **HA 0023** was found to survive as a ruinous stone-walled enclosure.

Post-Medieval Field Boundaries and Field Systems

8.4.23 Desktop study of modern aerial photography and historic mapping identified six areas of field systems defined variously by cultivation ridges, field banks and enclosures (**HA 0003**, **HA 0024**, **HA 0025**, **HA 0026**, **HA 0031** and **HA 0034**). Another three such areas were identified during field survey (**HA 0022**, **HA 0030** and **HA 0032**).

8.4.24 **HA 0003**, **HA 0022**, **HA 0024**, **HA 0030** and **HA 0032** are all field banks crossing the Inner Study Area or sections of field banks. **HA 0025**, **HA 0026**, **HA 0031** and **HA 0034** are more extensive areas of cultivation ridges and field banks that define fields and/or field systems.

Post-Medieval Communication

8.4.25 Two linear features were identified during the desktop study of modern aerial photography. **HA 0010** is a possible dyke with a track alongside it, and **HA 0011** is a track crossing the Inner Study Area and connecting two groups of shielings recorded on the HER although the shielings themselves (**MHG 6461**, **MHG 4745** and **MHG 3204**) are all outside the Inner Study Area.

Quarrying & Peat Extraction

8.4.26 Three areas of historic peat extraction (**HA 0015**, **HA 0017** and **HA 0035**) and two quarry scoops (**HA 0013** and **HA 0018**) were identified during the field survey.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.4.27 Refer to **Figures V28.1-S0a-j** and **Appendix V5-8.3.**)
- 8.4.28 There are six Scheduled Monuments within the Outer Study Area. All six are heritage assets of value at a national level and are of **high** sensitivity.
- 8.4.29 They comprise two prehistoric chambered cairns at Barpannan (**SM 893**), and Iron Age brochs at Dun Hallin (**SM 916**), Dun Arkaig (**SM 13662**)¹² and Abhainn Bhaile Mheadhonaich (**SM 13664**). **SM 13664** also includes a standing stone. There are also two medieval ecclesiastical sites; the site of a probable monastic settlement at Annait (**SM 942**) and a church and burial ground at Trumpan (**SM 949**).

Listed Buildings

- 8.4.30 There are 12 Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area: four of Category B, and eight of Category C. Category B buildings are heritage assets of value at a regional level and are of **medium** sensitivity. Category C buildings are of value at a local level and are of **low** sensitivity.
- 8.4.31 The listed buildings comprise cottages, steadings and inns, churches and schools, and a bridge in semi-rural or village settings in and around the townships of Hallin, Stein and Lonmore. Five of the listed buildings are within Stein Village Conservation Area.

Conservation Area

- 8.4.32 There is one Conservation Area within the Outer Study Area: Stein Village (**CA 120**) encompasses the historic core of the 18th century planned village formerly known as Lochbay and includes one Category B and four Category C Listed Buildings. It is a heritage asset of value at a regional level and is of **medium** sensitivity

8.5 Section 1: Edinbane to North of Sligachan - Baseline

- 8.5.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figures V28.1-S1a-i** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3.**

Character of the Inner Study Area

- 8.5.2 The archaeological and cultural heritage baseline of Section 1 is characterised by features typical of upland rural landscapes throughout the Highlands. Land use within most of the Section 1 Study Area comprises rough upland pasture with areas of commercial forestry plantation. Here, stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers' tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens and enclosures are evident, if sparse. On the scarce areas of historically cultivable land, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and / or plough-cut rig and furrow. Settlement remains include crofting townships, cleared and abandoned during the Highland Clearances of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- 8.5.3 The majority of these features most likely date to the late-medieval and post-medieval periods, although some evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity is present in the form of hut circles and the reported discovery of a souterrain in the 1920s. The relative scarcity of cultivable land on suitable terrain is likely to mean that later activity has largely continued on lands exploited in prehistoric periods, and it is likely that this has obscured (but not obliterated) much of the evidence of earlier settlement and occupation. The evidence suggests occupation from the Bronze Age to the present. The landscape formed by this historic and prehistoric occupation is intermittent but moderately well-preserved along much of Section 1.

¹² Dun Arkaig is also relevant to the Section 1 Assessment

Historic maps¹³

- 8.5.4 Roy's map of 1747-55¹⁴ does not include the Isle of Skye. Other historic maps (Blaeu, 1654¹⁵; Moll, 1745¹⁶, and Thomson and Johnson, 1820¹⁷) record the Isle of Skye in general, but do not record the Section 1 study areas in any great detail beyond the recording of placenames and certain topographical features; Glenmore ('Gleanmhor') and Mugeary ('Mugarragh') are both recorded by Thomson and Johnson.
- 8.5.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch maps of 1880-1¹⁸ add some more detail, recording a small group of roofless buildings (**HA 1009**). The HER also includes two structures (**MHG 27663** and **MHG 27733**) recorded on the first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1903)¹⁹ records two main differences from the earlier map; neither (**HA 1009**) or (**MHG 27733**) are depicted, but otherwise the Inner Study Area remains largely unchanged.

Aerial Photography

- 8.5.6 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery of the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of several features recorded on historic mapping, and numerous previously unrecorded features are also visible.
- 8.5.7 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; shieling huts and bothies (e.g., **HA 1004**, **HA 1007** and **HA 1008**), field banks and cultivation ridges (e.g., **HA 1001**, **HA 1011** and **HA 1014**) and enclosures (e.g., **HA 1006**, **HA 1010** and **HA 1013**).

Previous Investigations

- 8.5.8 The HER records a previous survey undertaken in advance of construction of Edinbane wind farm in 2002 (**MHG 42605**, not on figures) which identified several shielings and hut circles. Although this survey was just outside the Inner Study Area, **HA 1001** is likely to relate to features identified in 2002.

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

- 8.5.9 Refer to **Figures V2-8.1-S1a-i** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.
- 8.5.10 There are no designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.
- 8.5.11 There are 15 non-designated heritage assets, comprising two features previously recorded on the HER, and 13 previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study of historic maps and aerial photography and subsequent field survey. These are summarised below and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2**. All of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and / or early modern period.

Post-Medieval Settlement

- 8.5.12 Four post-medieval farmsteads and/ or small townships were identified during this assessment. Other heritage assets (**HA 1002**, **HA 1013** and **HA 1014**) in the vicinity of these farmsteads are considered to be related, although separately recorded.

¹³ Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

¹⁴ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

¹⁵ Blaeu, J. *Skia vel Skiana, [vulgo], The Yle of Skie / Auct. Timotheo Pont 1654*

¹⁶ Moll, H. *A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands 1745*

¹⁷ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Skye Island, &c. 1820*

¹⁸ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XXII 1880, Sheet XXIX 1881, and Sheet XXXIV 1881.*

¹⁹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XXII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXXIV 1903.*

- 8.5.13 **HA 1001, HA 1002 and HA 1003** are at the northern end of Section 1 and were identified during the desktop study (**HA 1001**) and field survey (**HA 1002 and HA 1003**). **HA 1001** comprises three buildings with associated field banks, cultivation ridges and areas of peat extraction (including **HA 1002**, which is slightly removed from the main group around **HA 1001**), and **HA 1003** is a single dwelling approximately 360 m to the south-east.
- 8.5.14 **HA 1009** was identified at Achaleathan, approximately midway along Section 1, during the desktop study. The field survey confirmed it to comprise the well-preserved remains of a township with associated field system. The township remains included four buildings, a head-dyke, several turf and stone banks, an enclosure, a probable shieling hut and a small shelter or sheep pen. Further remains of the field system and township were noted to be present outside the Inner Study Area.
- 8.5.15 **HA 1012** comprises two groups of buildings and cultivation remains to the west of a forestry plantation on the eastern side of the Allt Airigh Meall Beathaig. Nearby, but separate, are a small enclosure (**HA 1013**) and curvilinear field banks (**HA 1014**). The northernmost buildings are a three-roomed (probable) cottage, with a smaller two-roomed building perpendicular to its western end, and a third building parallel to the northern side. Around the buildings is an area of rig-and-furrow, with a head-dyke visible to the north and west. A second small group of rectangular buildings was also noted, to the south-west, outside the Inner Study Area on the western bank of the Allt Airigh Meall Beathaig.

Post-Medieval Shielings, Sheepfolds and Enclosures

- 8.5.16 Six heritage assets comprise post-medieval shieling sites, with associated enclosures / pens. Two of these are recorded on the HER, the remainder were identified during this assessment.
- 8.5.17 **MHG 27663** was first identified on the historic Ordnance Survey maps as a single stone building. In Glen Vicaskill close to **HA 1001-3**, field survey found it to survive in a ruinous state, with a later lambing pen constructed from some of the rubble on the interior.
- 8.5.18 **HA 1006** is a D-shaped enclosure defined by two earth-and-stone banks with the remaining side of the D formed by a stream. **HA 1010** appears to represent a similar type of informal enclosure, comprising an earthen bank alongside a river.
- 8.5.19 **HA 1007 and HA 1008** comprise a group of six shielings and an isolated hut respectively. On the gently sloping land above the Lon Dubh stream. Field survey found the buildings to survive in a ruinous and overgrown condition.
- 8.5.20 **MHG 27733** is recorded on the HER as a possible unroofed shieling, depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Field survey found no surface trace of a building in the location, although there was a slight raised area of firm ground.

Other Post-Medieval Features

- 8.5.21 **HA 1005 and HA 1011** are the remains of a track and an area of cultivation ridges respectively. Both were seen on aerial photography and were identified during field survey as faint surface traces.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

- 8.5.22 Refer to the series of **Figures V2-8.2 and Appendix V2-8.3**.

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.5.23 There is one Scheduled Monument within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development in Section 1. 'Dun Arkaig, broch', (**SM 13662**)²⁰ is a heritage asset of value at a national level and is of **high** sensitivity.

Listed Buildings

*There is one Listed Building within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development in Section 1: 'Sligachan, Old Bridge' (**LB 1783**)²¹ is a Category B listed building of heritage value at a regional level and of **medium** sensitivity.*

8.6 Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford - Baseline

- 8.6.1 Five post-medieval farmsteads and three townships were identified during this assessment. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these settlements are considered to be related, although separately recorded.
- 8.6.2 From north to south, the townships are Tormichaig (**HA 2024**; a group of six ruinous stone huts and cottages on the slopes above the A87), Sconser (**MHG 27772**), and Strollamus (**MHG 5165**). One farmstead was identified within Strollamus: **HA 2048**. Other farmsteads were identified outwith the three main townships. Three are in the vicinity of other settlement areas: **HA 2036** at Luib, and **MHG 6537** and **MHG 6539** at Sligachan. The final farmstead, **HA 2055**, is on upland pasture south-east of Strollamus.
- 8.6.3 As well as the farmsteads, other associated features are recorded separately within, and in the vicinity of, the three townships.
- 8.6.4 Fourteen heritage assets were identified on the upland areas south of Sconser: **HA 2008**, **HA 2010**, **HA 2012**, **HA 2013**, **HA 2016**, **HA 2017**, **HA 2018**, **HA 2019** and **HA 2020** are all shieling huts, six were identified by Wildgoose²² and confirmed by the field survey, the remainder were identified during this assessment. A series of field banks and dykes define several fields and enclosures along the southern edge of Sconser: **HA 2007**, **HA 2009**, **HA 2011**, **HA 2014** and **HA 2015** were all identified during the desktop study and confirmed during field survey.
- 8.6.5 Of the four heritage assets associated with Tormichaig township, two (**HA 2023** and **HA 2025**) are shielings first identified by Wildgoose and confirmed by the field survey, one (**HA 2022**) is a sheepfold, recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps, and found by field survey to be still in use. **HA 2021** records a field system around the buildings (**HA 2024**) at Tormichaig, and also extending north-west along the hillside towards Sconser.
- 8.6.6 In addition to the farmsteads and hut circles mentioned above, there are numerous associated features within and around the boundaries of Strollamus township (as defined by the HER polygon, **MHG 5165**). These represent a series of enclosures, field banks, field systems and lazy beds: **MHG 5853**, **HA 2043**, **HA 2044**, **HA 2053**, and **HA 2054**, with associated buildings representing a mixture of shielings, cottages and outbuildings: **MHG 6095**, **HA 2045**, **HA 2047**, and **HA 2049**. There is also a stone bridge over the Allt Strollamus, **HA 2046**, recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps and confirmed during the field survey.

Post-Medieval Shielings, Sheepfolds and Enclosures

- 8.6.7 Six groups of shieling huts were identified away from the three main townships. **HA 2003** (eleven huts), **HA 2005** (five huts), **HA 2027** (one hut), and **HA 2034** (former site of one hut) were all identified by Wildgoose. **HA 2003** could not be safely accessed, but the remainder were visited by the field survey; **HA 2005** and **HA 2027** still survive as upstanding remains. **MHG 5714** (ten huts) and **MHG 6553** (former site of 3-4 huts)

²⁰ SM 13662 is also of relevance to the assessment of potential effects in Section 0

²¹ LB 1783 is also of relevance to assessment of effects in Section 2.

²² In 1997 Martin Wildgoose undertook a pre-afforestation survey around Sconser, detailed survey results are currently unavailable, but THC HER has provided basic information for this baseline.

were also visited by the field survey. **MHG 5714** could not be safely accessed, but the location of **MHG 6553** was visited, and found to have been severely scarped of peat with large areas of exposed bedrock visible across the area.

- 8.6.8 Two stone sheepfolds (**HA 2006** and **HA 2042**) and three earthen-banked stock enclosures (**HA 2026**, **HA 2030** and **HA 2032**) were identified during the desktop study and confirmed during the field survey.

Post-Medieval Field Boundaries and Field Systems

- 8.6.9 Also away from the main townships, four areas of field banks and field systems were recorded. **HA 2056**, **HA 2057** and **HA 2058** were identified during the field survey, **HA 2035** was identified during the desktop study, and is depicted in modern aerial photography and historic maps.

Post-Medieval Communication

- 8.6.10 Two bridges (**HA 2031** and **MHG 35139**) were both visited during the field survey and found to be upstanding. The latter bridge is still in use, carrying a minor road, whilst **HA 2031** carries the track **HA 2028** over the Allt Mhic Mhoiren. A second track (**HA 2001**) was identified near the farmsteads at Sligachan.
- 8.6.11 Near Sligachan, Wildgoose identified the site of a pier (**HA 2002**) and a 'boat noost' (**HA 2004**) along the foreshore of Loch Sligachan. Field survey did not identify the pier, although a pile of rubble was noted in the location, and the site of the boat noost was inaccessible due to the high tide.

Quarrying and Peat Extraction

- 8.6.12 Three gravel pits (**HA 2029**) are recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps alongside the track **HA 2028**. It is assumed that they provided the stone and gravel used to surface the track. Six areas of historic peat cutting were also noted during field survey **HA 2037** to **HA 2041** are around Luib, and **HA 2059** is near Broadford.

Other features

- 8.6.13 The site of a 'kiln house' identified by Wildgoose (**HA 2033**) was visited during the field survey, no structure was found but an area of possible demolition rubble was noted in the approximate location. A 'boat-shaped mound' recorded in the HER (**MHG 6203**) was also visited and found to be a natural topographic feature.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

- 8.6.14 Refer to the series of **Figures V2-8.2-S2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.6.15 There is one Scheduled Monument within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development within Section 2. 'Old Corry, cairns 820 m north-east of', (**SM 13673**)²³ is a heritage asset of value at a national level and is of **high** sensitivity.

Listed Buildings

- 8.6.16 There are nine Listed Buildings within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development within Section 2: five of Category B, and four of Category C. Category B buildings are heritage assets of value at a regional level and are of **medium** sensitivity. Category C buildings are of value at a local level and are of **low** sensitivity.

²³ SM 13673 is also part of the baseline in Section 3.

8.6.17 The listed buildings comprise cottages, coach houses and lodges, a pier, and a lime kiln in semi-rural or village settings in and around Broadford and the townships of Strollamus and Sligachan.

8.7 Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea - Baseline

8.7.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figures V2-S8.1-S3a-g** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

8.7.2 Cultivable land is relatively scarce in this Section, and land use comprises a mix of partially improved, enclosed pasture, wilder upland grazing, and commercial forestry plantations. Settlement is mostly concentrated in the conjoining townships of Broadford, Harrapool and Skulamus.

8.7.3 In and around these townships, and on low-lying, flatter land along the shore of Kyle Rhea, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose traces of historic cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and / or plough-cut rig and furrow. In the steeper uplands, the land is largely used as rough pasture and / or wild grazing. Stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers' tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens and enclosures are evident. Settlement remains include abandoned crofting townships, cleared and abandoned during the Highland Clearances of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Historic maps²⁴

8.7.4 Roy's map of 1747-55²⁵ does not include the Isle of Skye. Other historic maps (Blaeu, 1654²⁶ and Moll, 1745²⁷) record the Isle of Skye in general, but do not record the Section 3 study areas in detail. Arrowsmith, 1807²⁸ and Thomson and Johnson, 1820²⁹ record placenames and representations of settlements along the Section 3 route from 'Broadford Inn' / 'Broadford Mill' in the west down to 'Runicaleach' (Runicaleach, **MHG 5424**) in the south-east.

8.7.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1880-2³⁰ adds much more detail, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks throughout Section 3. The HER includes three townships (Braith Skulamus, **MHG 5301**, Runicaleach, **MHG 5424**, and Broadford **MHG 27842**) recorded on the first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1904)³¹ records few differences from the earlier map.

Aerial Photography

8.7.6 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery within the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping, and numerous previously unrecorded features are also visible.

8.7.7 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; enclosures, sheepfolds and pens (e.g., **HA 3002**, **HA 3013**), and field systems and areas of cultivation ridges (e.g., **HA 3001**, **HA 3005**).

²⁴ Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

²⁵ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

²⁶ Blaeu, J. *Skia vel Skiana, [vulgo], The Yle of Skie / Auct. Timotheo Pont 1654*

²⁷ Moll, H. *A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands 1745*

²⁸ Arrowsmith, A. *Map of Scotland constructed from original materials, 1807*

²⁹ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Skye Island, &c. 1820*

³⁰ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XLII 1880, Sheet XL, XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII 1881, Sheet XLI 1882*

³¹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XL, XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII 1903, Sheet XLI and XLII, 1904*

Previous Investigations

- 8.7.8 The HER and Canmore record survey work undertaken around Broadford by RCAHMS and Glasgow University in the early 1990s³². A pre-afforestation survey of Kinloch Forest was undertaken by Miket and Wildgoose in the late 1980s and identified numerous features since added to the HER (**Appendix V2-8.2**)³³.

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

- 8.7.9 Refer to **Figures V2-8.1-S3a-g** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.
- 8.7.10 There are no designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.
- 8.7.11 There are 13 non-designated heritage assets, comprising three features previously recorded on the HER and 10 previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study and subsequent field survey. All of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and / or early modern period. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are included in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Post-Medieval Settlement

- 8.7.12 Three post-medieval crofting townships and a farmstead were identified within the Inner Study Area. The townships (**MHG 5301**, **MHG 5424**, and **MHG 27842**) were previously recorded on the HER, and the farmstead (**HA 3013**) was identified during the desktop study. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these features are considered to be related, although separately recorded.
- 8.7.13 The townships are at Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), Runicacleach (**MHG 5424**), and Upper Harrapool (**MHG 27842**). They comprise groups of buildings, field banks, cultivation ridges and enclosures recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and vary in size and extent from five buildings recorded at Braigh Skulamus to at least 11 at Broadford.
- 8.7.14 At Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), features were identified during the desktop study that are likely to be associated with this small crofting township. **HA 3006** comprises a building, enclosures and field banks visible in modern aerial photography and confirmed during the field survey. **HA 3007** is a stone dyke, recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and confirmed by field survey, which appears to demarcate the boundaries of three townships: Braigh Skulamus (**MHG 5301**), Skulamus, and Harrapool/Broadford (outside the Inner Study Area).
- 8.7.15 Near Runicacleach (**MHG 5424**) a building and curvilinear enclosure bank were identified in modern aerial photography. Field survey confirmed four buildings, an enclosure, and a field bank (**HA 3013**).
- 8.7.16 In the vicinity of Upper Harrapool township (**MHG 27842**) are several buildings, enclosures and field banks (**HA 3002**, **HA 3003**, **HA 3004** and **HA 3005**) not recorded on the HER but considered to be related to the township.

Other Post-Medieval Features

- 8.7.17 Away from the main concentration of townships and associated features, three heritage assets within the Inner Study Area represent evidence of post-medieval farming and / or stock management.

³² <https://canmore.org.uk/event/791774>

³³ Miket R., and Wildgoose, M. 'Survey. Kinloch Forest', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1989, p.44-8

8.7.18 Desktop study of modern aerial photography and historic mapping identified two areas of field systems defined by field banks and tracks at Broadford (**HA 3001**), and field banks and clearance cairns at Kylerhea (**HA 3011**). Field survey confirmed both features.

8.7.19 Field survey also identified a solitary shieling hut at Kylerhea (**HA 3012**), close to Runicaleach township (**MHG 5424**). This is not clearly visible on modern aerial photography and is not recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

8.7.20 Refer to **Figures V2-8.1-S3a-g** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Scheduled Monuments

8.7.21 There are two Scheduled Monuments within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development within Section 3. 'Old Corry, cairns 820m north-east of', (**SM 13673**) and Caisteal Maol (Castle Moyle), Kyleakin, Skye (**SM 951**) are heritage assets of value at a national level and are of **high** sensitivity.

Listed Buildings

8.7.22 There are eleven Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area: they are in three clusters at Broadford, Kyle Akin and Kylerhea and comprise eight Category B buildings of value at a regional level and of **medium** sensitivity, and three Category C buildings of value at a local level and of **low** sensitivity.

8.7.23 The buildings are a mixture of buildings typical of Highland coastal communities, consisting of piers and slipways, coach houses and stables, inns, a minor country house, a railway station, and a limekiln.

8.8 Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich - Baseline

8.8.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on a series of **Figures V2-8.1-S4a-p** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

8.8.2 Cultivable land is very scarce in this section; land use comprises some partially improved pasture towards the western end of the section but otherwise is dominated by wild upland grazing and moorland south and east of Glen More, with occasional areas of commercial forestry plantation. Settlement is sparse, and almost exclusively confined to small townships and farms around Glen More and Kinloch Hourn.

8.8.3 In and around these settlements, and on any areas of low-lying, flatter land along the OHL route, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose traces of historic cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and / or plough-cut rig and furrow. On the steeper uplands, the land is largely used as rough pasture and / or wild grazing. Occasional stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers' tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens and enclosures are evident.

Historic maps³⁴

8.8.4 Roy's map of 1747-55³⁵ depicts the settlement pattern in Section 4 in some detail – settlements and field systems are depicted at Kinloch Hourn, along 'Glen Beg' and on either shore of Kyle Rea. Other historic maps

³⁴ Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

³⁵ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

(Gordon, 1636-52³⁶, Blaeu, 1654³⁷ and Moll, 1745³⁸) record the area in general, but do not record the Section 4 study areas in as much detail as does Roy. Thomson and Johnson, 1830³⁹ record placenames and representations of the settlements along the Section 4 route from 'Kyle Rae' in the west to 'Ballivraid' (**MHG 27260**) and 'Glendulachan' (**HA 4008, MHG 27283**) and shows the road from Kinlochhourn to Loch Quoich.

- 8.8.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1876⁴⁰ adds much more detail than previous maps, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks throughout Section 4. The HER includes several features, such as the township at Balvraid (**MHG 27260**), recorded on the first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1902)⁴¹ records few differences from the earlier map.

Aerial Photography

- 8.8.6 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery of the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping, and several previously unrecorded features are also visible.
- 8.8.7 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; enclosures, sheepfolds and pens (e.g., **HA 4007, HA 4008**), and field systems and areas of cultivation ridges (e.g., **HA 4005**). These features are consistent with the character of the settlement and land-use pattern depicted on historic mapping.

Previous Investigations

- 8.8.8 Apart from the site visits noted in **Appendix V2-8.2**, the HER and Canmore do not record any other survey work as having been undertaken within Section 4.

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

- 8.8.9 Refer to **Figures V2-8.1-S4a-p** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.
- 8.8.10 There are no designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.
- 8.8.11 There are 23 non-designated heritage assets, comprising 14 features recorded on the HER and nine previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study and subsequent field survey. All but two of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and/ or early modern period. These two others are likely to be prehistoric. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Probable Prehistoric Features

- 8.8.12 Two features recorded on the HER near Balvraid represent likely evidence of prehistoric activity. **MHG 5276** is the remains of a hut circle 155 m north of the scheduled Iron Age fort at Dun Grugaig (**SM 914**, below), and **MHG 5351** is the second of two cupmarked stones recorded beside a farm track at Balvraid (the first stone was last seen in 1966 and was not found during the field survey).

³⁶ Gordon, R. *A map of Scotland, north of Loch Linnhe and the River Dee and west of the River Deveron* 1636-52

³⁷ Blaeu, J. *Scotiae provinciae mediterraneae inter Taum flumen et Vararis aestuarium : Sunt autem Braid-Allaban, Atholia, Marria Superior, Badenoch, Strath-Spea, Lochabria, cum Chersoneso qui ei ad occasum praetenditur; cum singulis earundem partibus* 1654

³⁸ Moll, H. *The Shires of Ross, and Cromartie* 1745

³⁹ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Northern Part of Inverness Shire*. 1830

⁴⁰ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLVII – XCV* 1876

⁴¹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLVII – XCV* 1902

Post-Medieval Settlement

- 8.8.13 One post-medieval crofting township and four farmsteads were identified within the Inner Study Area. The township (**MHG 27260**) and one farmstead (**MHG 27267**) were previously recorded on the HER, and three farmsteads (**HA 4005**, **HA 4008**, and **HA 4009**) were identified during the desktop study, all were visited and recorded during the field survey. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these features are considered to be related to these settlements, although separately recorded.
- 8.8.14 The township is at Balvraid (**MHG 27260**). It comprises a group of buildings field banks and enclosures recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. The township is still occupied today, although much reduced in extent and population, and several of the historic structures survive as a farmhouse and outbuildings.
- 8.8.15 Abhainn Ghleann Dubh Lochain (**MHG 27267**) is a cottage, recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps and confirmed by the field survey. Downstream, at GleannDubhloch, **HA 4008** is a farmstead recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey map and confirmed by the field survey. An enclosure recorded on the HER (**MHG 27283**) over the river to the west is likely to be associated.
- 8.8.16 At Srath a'Chomair a building and field banks are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps. Field survey confirmed a stone-built cottage surviving as a ruin, and fragmentary field banks within a forestry plantation (**HA 4005**).
- 8.8.17 Historic Ordnance Survey maps also record the farmstead at Coireshubh (**HA 4009**), depicted as two roofed buildings and two enclosures. Field survey found remains of all four structures.

Post-Medieval Shielings and Stock Management Features

- 8.8.18 Three shieling huts (**MHG 27242**, **MHG 27244**, and **HA 4006**) and a sheepfold (**HA 4007**) were identified alongside the Allt Ghleann Aoidhdailean, and the HER records another small group of shieling huts (**MHG 37216**) at Srath a'Chomair. Six shieling huts at Allt Mòr (**HA 4003**) were identified in historic mapping and modern aerial photography, and field survey found three of them to survive. The remainder lie outside the Inner Study Area and were not visited.
- 8.8.19 Near Balvraid, an earthen banked enclosure / field (**MHG 27248**) and a stone sheepfold (**HA 4004**) were confirmed by field survey.

Other Post-Medieval Features

- 8.8.20 The HER records two stone bridges over the Allt Bhodaich (**MHG 13208** and **MHG 13209**) and a third in Glen Quoich (**MHG 19456**). Kinlochhourm's historical significance as a herring fishery is also noted in the HER (**MHG 49279**) and a small lookout post in the hills above the loch (**MHG 31003**) is likely to be associated with the herring industry.
- 8.8.21 Desktop study of historic mapping identified a corn mill (**HA 4001**) and associated building (**HA 4002**) at Balavoulin, but access to these was across private land, and they could not be visited during the field survey.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

- 8.8.22 Refer to **Figure V2-8.1-S4a-p** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.8.23 There are three Scheduled Monuments within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development in Section 4. ‘Dun Grugaig, dun, Gleann Beag’, (**SM 914**), ‘Bernera barracks’ (**SM 950**), and ‘Dun Telve and Dun Troddan, brochs, Glenelg’ (**SM 90152**) are heritage assets of value at a national level and are of **high** sensitivity.

Listed Buildings

- 8.8.24 There are 11 Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area: they comprise one Category A building of value at a national level and of **high** sensitivity, nine Category B buildings of value at a regional level and of **medium** sensitivity, and one Category C building of value at a local level and of **low** sensitivity.
- 8.8.25 The buildings are a mixture of buildings typical of the rural Highlands, consisting of piers and slipways, coach houses and stables, inns and shops, a church, a war memorial and a former manse, and a mid-twentieth century dam.

8.9 Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry - Baseline

- 8.9.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figures V2-8.1-S5a-h** and **Figure V2-8.2-S5a-c** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

- 8.9.2 Cultivable land is very scarce in this Section, and land use towards the western end of the Section is dominated by wild upland grazing and moorland. Between the eastern end of Loch Poulary and Invergarry the OHL route is largely under commercial forestry plantation. Settlement is sparse, and almost exclusively confined to small townships and farms at Tomdoun, Inchlaggan and Ardochy.
- 8.9.3 In and around these settlements, and on any areas of low-lying, flatter land along the OHL route, irregular fields defined by drystone walls and earthen banks enclose traces of historic cultivation remains in the form of spade-cut lazy beds and / or plough-cut rig and furrow. On the steeper uplands, the land is largely used as rough pasture and / or wild grazing. Occasional stock management features such as sheepfolds, drovers’ tracks, shieling huts and livestock pens and enclosures are evident.

Historic maps⁴²

- 8.9.4 The earliest map to depict placenames and major topographical features throughout Section 5 is Pont’s late sixteenth-century manuscript⁴³. ‘Loch Koich’ and ‘Glen Koich’ are depicted, as well as settlements at Ardoch, ‘Achalochar’ (Achaidh Luachraich, **HA 5002**) and ‘Monerighe’ (Munerigie, **HA 5003** and **HA 5004**).
- 8.9.5 Roy’s map of 1747-55⁴⁴ also depicts Section 5 in some detail – settlements and field systems are depicted at Inchlaggan and along the northern shore of Loch ‘Gary’. The buildings at ‘Achlorach’ (**HA 5002**) are depicted, as well as three buildings to the west annotated as ‘Altrinich’. These latter buildings could represent the bobbin mill recorded in the HER as **MHG 29815** and possibly located during field survey (**HA 5001**). The buildings and enclosures at Munerigie, recorded as **HA 5003** and **HA 5004** are depicted as ‘Manerachy’, but the cemetery (**MHG 5528**) is not. Other historic maps (Gordon, 1636-52⁴⁵, Blaeu, 1654⁴⁶ and Moll, 1745⁴⁷) record Ardoch, Achaidh Luachraich and Munerigie with variations on the spellings, but do not record the Section 5 study areas

⁴² Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

⁴³ Pont, T. *The Great Glen and Glen Garry* (Pont 5, circa 1583-96)

⁴⁴ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

⁴⁵ Gordon, R. *A map of Scotland, north of Loch Linnhe and the River Dee and west of the River Deveron* 1636-52

⁴⁶ Blaeu, J. *Scotiae provinciae mediterraneae inter Taum flumen et Vararis aestuarium : Sunt autem Braid-Allaban, Atholia, Marria Superior, Badenocha, Strath-Spea, Lochabria, cum Chersoneso qui ei ad occasum praetenditur; cum singulis earundem partibus* 1654

⁴⁷ Moll, H. *The East Part of the Shire of Inverness with Badenoch &c.* 1745

in as much topographical detail as Roy. Thomson and Johnson, 1830⁴⁸ record placenames, representations of settlements and topographical features along the Section 5 route from 'Inchlagan' to 'Munergie'.

- 8.9.6 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1873-76⁴⁹ adds much more detail, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks throughout Section 5. The HER includes several features, such as the farmstead at Loch Quoich Dam (**MHG 23002**), recorded on the first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1902-04)⁵⁰ records few differences from the earlier map.

Aerial Photography

- 8.9.7 The study of existing aerial photography and satellite imagery of the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping, and numerous previously unrecorded features are also visible.
- 8.9.8 The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape; enclosures, sheepfolds, and farmsteads (e.g., **HA 5002** and **HA 5003**).

Previous Investigations

- 8.9.9 Apart from the site visits noted in **Appendix V2-8.2**, the HER and Canmore do not record any other survey work undertaken within Section 5.

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

- 8.9.10 Refer to **Figure V2-8.1-S5a-h** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.

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

- 8.9.12 There are 11 non-designated heritage assets, comprising seven features recorded on the HER and four previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study and subsequent field survey. All of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and / or early modern period. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Post-Medieval Settlement

- 8.9.13 Four post-medieval farmsteads, with associated enclosures, and a building were identified within the Inner Study Area. The building (**MHG 23026**) and one farmstead (**MHG 23002**) were previously recorded on the HER, and two others (**HA 5002** and **HA 5004**) were identified during the desktop study. Other heritage assets in the vicinity of these features are considered to be related, although separately recorded.
- 8.9.14 The farmstead downstream to the east of Loch Quoich Dam (**MHG 23002**) comprises three buildings, field banks and enclosures recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Two of the buildings and several sections of field banks and walls survive in a ruinous condition.
- 8.9.15 **MHG 23026** is a roofless cottage, recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Field survey found no upstanding remains, and it is presumed to have been removed by road improvement and / or forestry works. To the east, at Achaidh Luachraich, **HA 5002** is a farmstead recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey map (and earlier maps) and confirmed by field survey to remain upstanding and occupied. Further east again, two features were identified at Munergie during desktop study. **HA 5003** is the location of a sheepfold, recorded on

⁴⁸ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Northern Part of Inverness Shire*. 1830

⁴⁹ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LXXXII, XCVII, 1873 Sheet LXXXI, XCVI, 1875, Sheet XCIV, XCV 1876

⁵⁰ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheets LXXXI, XCIV, XCV, XCVI, 1902, Sheets LXXXII, XCVII, 1904

the historic Ordnance Survey map, and since removed. **HA 5004** is a complex of farm buildings and enclosures, also recorded on the historic mapping, and still occupied and in use today.

Post-Medieval Ecclesiastical Remains

8.9.16 Also at Munerigie, and recorded on the HER, is the supposed site of a church (**MHG 5528**), said to have been founded in the seventh century⁵¹, within a small cemetery containing gravestones dating from the mid-twentieth century to the late post-medieval period. Other, unmarked, stones within the cemetery may represent even earlier graves.

Other Post-Medieval Features

8.9.17 The HER records two stone bridges (**MHG 13218** and **MHG 13220**) over tributaries of the River Garry and a road (**MHG 30804**) at Tomdoun. The supposed site of a bobbin mill (**MHG 29815**) at Achaidh Luachraich is also recorded in the HER, and possible remains of a building (**HA 5001**) were identified near this location during field survey.

Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

8.9.18 Refer to **Figures V2-8.2-S5a-c** and **Appendix V2-8.3**.

Listed Buildings

8.9.19 There are two Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area: they comprise a mid-twentieth century dam (**LB 51704**), which is a Category B building of value at a regional level and of **medium** sensitivity, and a nineteenth-century footbridge (**LB 6828**), a Category C building of value at a local level and of **low** sensitivity.

8.10 Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus - Baseline

8.10.1 Numbers in brackets and in bold in the following text refer to the heritage assets shown on **Figures V2-8.1-S6a-d** and described in detail in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Character of the Inner Study Area

8.10.2 There is almost no cultivable land in this Section, and land use is dominated by commercial forestry plantations at Auchterawe and east of Loch Lundie. Settlement is very sparse, confined to the small township around Auchterawe House. The cultural heritage features along Section 6 most likely date to the late-medieval and post-medieval periods. The scarcity of cultivable land on suitable terrain is likely to mean that settlement has largely continued and developed on lands previously exploited in prehistoric periods, and it is likely that the later activity has obscured much of the evidence of earlier settlement and occupation. A collection of archaeological remains, in a group around the Invervigar Burn, are evidently perhaps all associated remains of the small, former Dail a' Chuirn / Achadh-nan-darach township settlement.

Historic maps⁵²

8.10.3 The earliest map to depict major topographical features throughout Section 6 in any detail is Roy's map of 1747-55⁵³. However, no settlements or field systems are depicted. Thomson and Johnson, 1830⁵⁴ record the settlement at 'Dallachurin' (**HA 6002, MHG 32910**) and some topographical features along the Section 6 route from Loch Lundie to Fort Augustus. No other historic maps record the Section 6 study area in detail.

⁵¹ Simpson, WD. *The Celtic church in Scotland: a study of its penetration lines and art relationships*, 1935

⁵² Historic map images viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

⁵³ Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*

⁵⁴ Thomson, J. & Johnson, W. *Northern Part of Inverness Shire*. 1830

8.10.4 The Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map of 1873-74⁵⁵ adds much more detail, recording buildings, enclosures, field boundaries and tracks throughout Section 6. The HER includes the settlement at Dail a'Chuirn (**MHG 32910**), recorded on Thomson and Johnson's 1830 map and the Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch map. The Ordnance Survey second edition 6-inch map (1904)⁵⁶ records few differences from the earlier map.

Aerial Photography

8.10.5 The study of modern aerial photography and satellite imagery of the Study Area (using Bing Maps, Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery) confirmed the survival of features recorded on historic mapping and revealed previously unrecorded features. The previously unrecorded features are examples of structures typically found in a rural, upland landscape: farmsteads and cairns (e.g., **HA 6002** and **HA 6003**).

Previous Investigations

8.10.6 Apart from the site visits noted in **Appendix V2-8.2**, the HER and Canmore do not record any other survey work as having been undertaken within Section 6.

Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area

8.10.7 Refer to **Figure V2-8.1-S6a-d** and **Appendix V2-8.2**.

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

8.10.9 There are six non-designated heritage assets, comprising three features recorded on the HER and three previously unrecorded undesignated heritage assets, identified during desktop study and subsequent field survey. All of these heritage assets are likely to date from the post-medieval and / or early modern period. These assets are summarised below, and more detailed descriptions (including the assets' sensitivity) are in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

Post-Medieval Settlement

8.10.10 Four features, representing various elements of a settlement, were identified within the Inner Study Area. The approximate location of the settlement (**MHG 32910**), one building (**MHG 32908**), and an enclosure (**MHG 40606**) are recorded on the HER, and the full extent of the settlement (**HA 6002**) was identified during the desktop study and subsequent field survey.

8.10.11 The HER records the general location of a farmstead recorded on historic mapping (**MHG 32910**). As depicted on the map, it comprises three buildings (one of which is recorded separately as **MHG 32908**) and two enclosures (one recorded separately as **MHG 40606**). Field survey confirmed the extent of the settlement (recorded as **HA 6002**), and found that four buildings, two large enclosures, smaller pens and yards, and several sections of field banks and walls survive in a ruinous condition within the Inner Study Area: all likely to be component parts of the same settlement.

Other Post-Medieval Features

8.10.12 Field survey discovered remains of a possible lime kiln (**HA 6001**) at Doire Mòr, east of Loch Lundie. It comprises a stone-built 'fireplace', fire-reddened, and set into a roughly conical mound.

⁵⁵ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LXXXII, 1873 Sheet LXXVII, LXVIII, 1874

⁵⁶ Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd edition, *Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheets LXXXII, LXXVII, and LXVIII, 1904

Undated features

8.10.13 Desktop study identified an alignment of three cairns (**HA 6003**) on the west bank of the Allt Cille, depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Field survey found several large boulders in the area, but no structures or evidence of former cairns were noted. The area within which the cairns are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map was within recently felled commercial forestry.

8.11 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

8.11.1 No significant residual effects have been identified arising from the Proposed Development in relation to direct and indirect impacts on cultural heritage assets within the Inner and Outer Study Areas. Other direct and indirect effects (including effects arising from the dismantling of the existing OHL, henceforth referred to as 'dismantling works') identified but assessed as being not significant in EIA terms are detailed in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3** and summarised here.

Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane

8.11.2 The study has identified 73 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and 19 assets with statutory designations within 1.5 km of the Proposed Development. The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the prehistoric, post-medieval and early modern period and comprise brochs, hut circles, farmsteads, shielings, sheepfolds, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 73 are non-designated heritage assets; eight are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, 57 are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and eight are of negligible heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

8.11.3 Designated assets within 1.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise six Scheduled Monuments of national heritage value and high sensitivity, four Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, and eight Category C Listed Buildings of local heritage value and low sensitivity. There is also one Conservation Area of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity.

8.11.4 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to 61 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on five heritage assets, and adverse effects of **negligible** significance on 56 others.

8.11.5 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce and offset predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.

8.11.6 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **minor** significance on the settings of the Scheduled Monuments and residual effects of **negligible** significance upon the settings of the Listed Buildings within 1.5 km of the Proposed Development.

Section 1: Edinbane to North of Sligachan

8.11.7 The study has identified 15 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and two assets with statutory designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development. The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise farmsteads, shielings, sheepfolds, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 15 are non-designated heritage assets; three are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, ten are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and two are of negligible heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

- 8.11.8 Designated assets within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise one Scheduled Monument of national heritage value and high sensitivity, and one Category B Listed Building of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity.
- 8.11.9 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to 14 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on nine heritage assets, and adverse effects of **negligible** significance on five others.
- 8.11.10 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.
- 8.11.11 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **negligible** significance on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and no residual effects upon the setting of the Category B Listed Building within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development within Section 1.

Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford

- 8.11.12 The study has identified 66 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and ten assets with statutory designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development. The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise farmsteads, shielings, sheepfolds, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 66 are non-designated heritage assets; six are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, 47 are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and 13 are of negligible heritage value and negligible sensitivity.
- 8.11.13 Designated assets within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise one Scheduled Monument of national heritage value and high sensitivity, five Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, and four Category C Listed Buildings of local heritage value and low sensitivity.
- 8.11.14 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to 53 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on 27 heritage assets, and adverse effects of **negligible** significance on 26 others.
- 8.11.15 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce and offset the predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.
- 8.11.16 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **negligible** significance on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and no residual effects upon the settings of the Category B or Category C Listed Buildings within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development within Section 2.

Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea

- 8.11.17 The study has identified 13 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and three assets with statutory designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.
- 8.11.18 The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise townships, farmsteads, shielings, historic field boundaries and cultivation remains. All 13 are non-designated heritage assets; four are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, and nine are of local heritage value and low sensitivity.

8.11.19 Designated assets within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise two Scheduled Monuments of national heritage value and high sensitivity, eight Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity and three Category C Listed Buildings of local heritage value and low sensitivity.

8.11.20 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to 12 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on three heritage assets, and adverse effects of **negligible** significance on nine others.

8.11.21 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with THC: HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.

8.11.22 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **minor** significance on the settings of the Scheduled Monuments and residual effects of **negligible** significance upon the settings of the Listed Buildings within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.

Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich

8.11.23 The study has identified 23 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and eight assets with statutory designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.

8.11.24 The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the prehistoric, post-medieval, and early modern periods and comprise rock art, settlement sites, farmsteads, shielings, historic field boundaries, and cultivation remains. All 23 are non-designated heritage assets; two are of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, 20 are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and one is of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

8.11.25 Designated assets within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise three Scheduled Monuments of national heritage value and high sensitivity, one Category A Listed Building of national heritage value and high sensitivity, nine Category B Listed Buildings of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, and one Category C Listed Building of local heritage value and low sensitivity.

8.11.26 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to 18 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **moderate** significance on one heritage asset, potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on 12 heritage assets, and potential adverse effects of **negligible** significance on five others.

8.11.27 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with THC: HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.

8.11.28 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **minor** significance on the setting of two Scheduled Monuments and one Category A Listed Building, and residual effects of **negligible** significance upon the settings of eight Listed Buildings within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development. There would be no impacts upon the settings of the remaining designated assets (one Scheduled Monument and two Listed Buildings).

Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry

8.11.29 The study has identified 11 heritage assets within the Inner Study Area and two assets with statutory designations within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.

8.11.30 The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise farmsteads, bridges, roads and a possible mill, and a cemetery. All 11 are non-designated heritage

assets; one is of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, eight are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and two are of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

8.11.31 Designated assets within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development comprise one Category B Listed Building of regional heritage value and medium sensitivity, and one Category C Listed Building of local heritage value and low sensitivity.

8.11.32 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect up to four heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on one heritage asset, and potential adverse effects of **negligible** significance on three others.

8.11.33 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.

8.11.34 The Proposed Development, when completed, would result in residual effects of **negligible** significance upon the settings of both Listed Buildings within 2.5 km of the Proposed Development.

Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus

8.11.35 The study has identified six heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.

8.11.36 The identified assets within the Inner Study Area are largely of the post-medieval and early modern period and comprise a farmstead, enclosures, field banks and walls and a possible lime kiln. There are also three undated cairns recorded on historic mapping. All six are non-designated heritage assets; five are of local heritage value and low sensitivity, and one is of limited heritage value and negligible sensitivity.

8.11.37 Potential direct impacts arising from dismantling and construction works have been identified that would affect all six heritage assets within the Inner Study Area. These would result in potential adverse effects of **minor** significance on one heritage asset, and potential adverse effects of **negligible** significance on five others.

8.11.38 Mitigation measures are set out that would reduce predicted adverse direct impacts, through archaeological investigation, recording, and archaeological monitoring. The scope and detail of mitigation work would be agreed with HET. Following mitigation, all residual adverse effects would be of **negligible** significance.

8.12 Cumulative Effects

8.12.1 **Figures V1-5.1a and 5.1b** show the cumulative developments in the surrounding landscape. Figures referenced in the text below show the cumulative developments in relation to the Proposed Development and any relevant heritage assets. Designated heritage assets that are both within the 2.5 km Outer Study Area, and within 2.5 km of the cumulative developments have been assessed for potential cumulative effects.

8.12.2 In brief, the cumulative developments comprise proposed extensions to Edinbane Substation and Broadford Substation, a proposed upgrade to Quoich Tee Switching Station, the approved Glen Uilinish Wind Farm (including access track), the proposed Coire Glas Grid Connection OHL alignment and the proposed Loch Lundie Substation.

Proposed extension to Edinbane Substation

8.12.3 There is one designated heritage asset within 2.5 km of Edinbane Substation (**SM 13662**, Dun Arkaig, broch, **Figure V2-8.2-S1**). It comprises a scheduled monument of high sensitivity and effects upon its setting are fully assessed in **Appendix V2-8.3**. In brief, effects upon the monument's setting from the presence of the Proposed Development have been assessed as being of **minor** significance,

8.12.4 The proposed extension to Edinbane Substation would be 1.46 km north of the scheduled monument. The presence of the proposed extension in views from the scheduled monument would not alter the impact made by the Proposed Development upon the setting of the monument.

8.12.5 Cumulative impacts upon the setting of **SM 13662** from the Proposed Development and the proposed extension to Edinbane Substation would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **minor** significance.

Proposed extension to Broadford Substation

8.12.6 There are six designated heritage assets within 2.5 km of Broadford Substation. They comprise one scheduled monument of high sensitivity (**SM 13673**, Old Corry, cairns, **Figure V2-8.2-S2**) and five Listed Buildings (two Category B, three Category C). Effects upon the assets' settings are fully assessed in **Appendix V2-8.3**. In brief, effects upon the scheduled monument's setting from the presence of the Proposed Development have been assessed as being of **minor** significance and effects upon two of the Category C listed buildings (**LB 13990** and **LB 13991**) were assessed as being of **negligible** significance. There are no impacts upon the remaining listed buildings.

8.12.7 The proposed extension to Broadford Substation would be 585 m northwest of the scheduled monument, and 2 km northwest of **LB 13990** and **LB 13991**. The presence of the proposed extension in views from the scheduled monument and listed buildings would not alter the impact made by the Proposed Development upon the settings of the assets.

8.12.8 Cumulative impacts upon the setting of **SM 13673** from the Proposed Development and the proposed extension to Edinbane Substation would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **minor** significance. Cumulative impacts upon the settings of **LB 13990** and **LB 13991** would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **negligible** significance.

Proposed upgrade to Quoich Tee Switching Station

8.12.9 There are no designated heritage assets within 2.5 km of the proposed Quoich Tee Switching Station (Figure V2-S5-8.2), and no cumulative effects are predicted.

Glen Uilinish Wind Farm

8.12.10 There is one designated heritage asset within 2.5 km of Glen Uilinish Wind Farm (**SM 13662**, Dun Arkaig, broch, **Figure V2-8.2-S1**). It comprises a scheduled monument of high sensitivity and effects upon its setting are fully assessed in **Appendix V2-8.3**. In brief, effects upon the monument's setting from the presence of the Proposed Development have been assessed as being of **minor** significance,

8.12.11 Glen Uilinish Wind Farm has been consented. The nearest turbine would be 210 m northeast of the scheduled monument. The presence of the wind farm in any views from the scheduled monument would not alter the impact made by the Proposed Development upon the setting of the monument.

8.12.12 Cumulative impacts upon the setting of **SM 13662** from the Proposed Development and the consented Glen Uilinish Wind Farm would be of low magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **minor** significance.

Proposed Coire Glas Grid Connection OHL Alignment and Loch Lundie Substation

8.12.13 There are 16 designated heritage assets within 2.5 km of the proposed Coire Glas Grid Connection OHL alignment and Loch Lundie Substation (**Figure V2-8.2-S5a-c**). These comprise nine Category B Listed Buildings and seven Category C Listed Buildings. Effects upon their settings are fully assessed in **Appendix V2-8.3**. In brief, only one of the assets (**LB 6828**, Suspension Footbridge over River Garry by Hydro Dam, Category C listed) would be subject to impacts upon its setting from the Proposed Development, resulting in an effect of **negligible** significance.

8.12.14 The proposed Coire Glas Grid Connection OHL alignment would be approximately 265 m southeast of **LB 6828**. The presence of the proposed OHL alignment in views from the listed building would not alter the impact made by the Proposed Development upon the setting of the asset.

8.12.15 Cumulative impacts upon the setting of **LB 6828** from the Proposed Development and the proposed Coire Glas Grid Connection OHL alignment would be of negligible magnitude, resulting in cumulative effects of **negligible** significance.

8.13 Mitigation

8.13.1 The routeing and alignment selection process for the Proposed Development has taken into consideration the potential for significant effects on heritage assets, and for such effects to be avoided or minimised where possible. This has continued through the EIA process, with survey data informing the siting of infrastructure and access routes to further minimise effects on archaeological features where practicable. This process is detailed in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Routeing Process and Alternatives**.

8.13.2 Mitigation proposals are outlined in general in **Appendix V2-8.1** and measures relating to specific heritage assets are detailed in **Appendix V2-8.2**.

8.13.3 In brief, mitigation measures will be agreed following discussion with HET and will be implemented in accordance with Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment (revised 2017)⁵⁷ and PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology⁵⁸. PAN 1/2013 describes mitigation as a hierarchy of measures: prevention, reduction and compensatory (offset) measures. Prevention and reduction measures can be achieved through design, whilst compensatory measures offset effects that have not been prevented or reduced. The emphasis in PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology⁵⁹ is for the preservation of important remains in situ where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible.

8.14 Residual Effects

8.14.1 No significant residual effects have been identified arising from the Proposed Development. Other direct and indirect effects identified but assessed as being not significant in EIA terms are detailed in **Appendix V2-8.2** and **Appendix V2-8.3**. Following the application of mitigation measures as detailed in **Appendix V2-8.1** and **Appendix V2-8.2**, all residual effects would be reduced to negligible, and not significant.

8.15 Summary and Conclusions

8.15.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the ClfA 'Code of Conduct' and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' and the IEMA 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'. Assessment of effects on the settings of heritage assets follows the guidance set out in the 'Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook'; 'Designation Policy and Selection Guidance'; and 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting'. The baseline conditions within the Inner Study Area and the Outer Study Area were established through a combination of desk-based research and field survey. No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.

⁵⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-1-2013-environmental-impact-assessment/?msclkid=84d847b3b0e611eca0da36f5b46eca5b>

⁵⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/?msclkid=aed94f61b0e611ecbc77c4974456c35d>

⁵⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/?msclkid=aed94f61b0e611ecbc77c4974456c35d>