



Supplementary Environmental Information – Indicative Grid Connection Corridor Assessment

Cossans Solar & BESS

Trio Power Limited

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BPM	Best Practicable Means
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area
ECOW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GSP	Grid Supply Point
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HMWBs	Heavily modified water bodies
HRA	Habitat Regulations Appraisal
ICP	Independent Connection Provider
IGCC	Indicative Grid Connection Corridor
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDP	Local Development Plan
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHRE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NPF	National Planning Framework
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SEI	Supplementary Environmental Information
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SNER	Scottish North Eastern Railway
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SSEN	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks
SSSI	Sites of Scientific Interest
TO	Transmission Owner
UGC	Underground cable



WFD	Water Framework Directive
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Trio Power Ltd ('the Applicant') applied to the Scottish Ministers in June 2025 for Section 36 consent and deemed planning permission, under the terms of the Electricity Act 1989, for permission to construct and operate the Cossans Solar and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)¹ (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located approximately 1.6 km west of Forfar, within the Angus Council administrative area.

The application was supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report as required by the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations'). The EIA Report was prepared to assess the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development and accompanied the Section 36 application submitted in June 2025 (Energy Consents Unit (ECU) Reference: ECU00005213).

1.2 Requirement for Further Information

The Proposed Development will require a grid connection from the onsite substation to the Grid Supply Point (GSP), which will comprise an underground cable (UGC).

The grid connection does not form part of the Proposed Development for which Section 36 consent is currently sought by the Applicant. However, to comply with the EIA Regulations² and in response to a request from the ECU (refer to **Appendix B**), this Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI) Report provides an overview of an Indicative Grid Connection Corridor (IGCC) route identified by the Applicant, through which the UGC could be routed, and the likelihood of any significant environmental effects based on the information available to date. This assessment is based solely on information available to the Applicant at the time of completing the assessment. **Figure 1** provides an overview of the UGC route.

It is noted that the final UGC route will be fixed at a later date and will be required to comply with SSEN's statutory environmental duties as the distribution network operator (DNO) under the Electricity Act 1989.

1.3 Indicative Grid Connection Corridor

The final grid connection solution for the Proposed Development has not yet been confirmed with SSEN. However, in accordance with the recent *Raeshaw Farms Ltd v Scottish Ministers* [2026] CSIH 10 decision³, and consistent with current Planning and EIA practice, it is necessary to demonstrate that a feasible and environmentally assessable grid connection is available at this stage of the planning process for the Proposed Development.

UK case law makes clear that an EIA must address only those environmental effects that are both likely and have a sufficiently certain causal connection to the proposed development. The Supreme Court in *R (Finch) v Surrey County Council* [2024] UKSC 20⁴ emphasised that effects which are uncertain, remote, or speculative fall outside the scope of what the EIA Regulations

¹ Battery Energy Storage System

² The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

³ *Raeshaw Farms Limited v Scottish Ministers* [2026] CSIH 10 (Inner House, Court of Session, 17 February 2026). Available at: <https://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/media/t4eds4lr/2026csih10-raeshaw-farms-limited-against-scottish-ministers-and-another.pdf>

⁴ *R (Finch) v Surrey County Council and others* [2024] UKSC 20 (UK Supreme Court, 20 June 2024). Available at: <https://supremecourt.uk/cases/press-summary/uksc-2022-0064>

require to be addressed. The Court held that only effects that can be demonstrated to arise as a real and identifiable consequence of the development must be assessed, rejecting any approach that rests on “speculation or conjecture.”

It should be noted that SSEN operate within a statutory and licenced framework under the Electricity Act 1989 that places a duty upon them to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical system of electricity transmission in addition to having regard to environmental impacts and the mitigation of effects of their assets. In this sense, SSEN are dutybound to weight the network efficiency and economics of connections alongside the environmental factors.

Information is not available to the Applicant at this time to inform of the network efficiency and economic factors of the indicative grid route. Instead, an IGCC has been identified which is considered to represent a reasonably likely grid route for assessment purposes at this stage. The Applicant considers this approach to comply with Regulation 4(2) of the EIA Regulations which requires the EIA to “*identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of the circumstances relating to the proposed development, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development*” (emphasis added).

The indicative IGCC in this report assumes the grid connection would be a UGC rather than an overhead line in order to avoid, for example, overly adverse landscape and visual impacts. It also takes account of the current understanding of landownership between the Proposed Development site and the likely GSP.

1.4 The Applicant

As set out in Section 1.2 of the EIA Report, BLC Energy was set up in 2022 to develop solar and BESS projects in the UK. The three partners have over 60 years’ experience in developing renewable energy projects and have so far secured planning consent for three solar projects in Scotland.

In 2023, BLC entered into a development services agreement with Octopus Energy (via Octopus Renewable Infrastructure Trust (ORIT)). TRIO POWER Limited was set up as the development company and is wholly owned by ORIT and managed by BLC Energy. BLC are developing the Site on behalf of the Applicant, TRIO POWER Ltd.

ORIT is an Impact Fund with a core objective to accelerate the transition to net zero through its investments, building and operating a diversified portfolio of Renewable Energy Assets. ORIT is managed by Octopus Energy Generation.

Octopus Energy Generation are one of Europe’s largest investors in renewables, operating around £4 billion of green energy generation across seven countries. Octopus Energy Generation operate solar and wind projects across the UK.

1.5 Assessment Team

The assessment was undertaken by SLR’s environmental teams supported by external consultants and is largely similar to the team that prepared the EIA Report. For further information on the assessment team, please refer to Section 1.6 of the EIA Report.

1.6 Availability of the SEI Report

In accordance with Regulation 20 of the EIA Regulations, copies of the SEI Report will be available for inspection by the public, notice of which will be published on the application website, in the Edinburgh Gazette, and in The Courier, a local newspaper circulating within the locality of the Proposed Development as agreed with the ECU.

Hard copies of the full SEI submission documents can be made available at a charge of £50 per copy. Alternatively, a USB copy can be made available on request at a charge of £20. Requests for hard copies or USB copies should be made to SLR Consulting Limited at the address and/or telephone number below, or by submitting a request via the Enquiry function on the project website: <https://www.blcenergy.com/projects/cossans-solar-and-bess/>

SLR Consulting Limited
The Tun
4 Jackson's Entry
Edinburgh
EH8 8PJ
Phone: 0330 088 6631

A printed copy of the SEI Report will be available to view during opening hours at the following location:

Forfar Library
West High Street
Forfar
DD8 1BA

Electronic copies of the SEI Report, including all figures, appendices and accompanying documents are available to view on the project website <https://www.blcenergy.com/projects/cossans-solar-and-bess/> and can be accessed at <https://www.energyconsents.scot>

1.7 Representations to the Application

Any representations to the application should be made directly to the Scottish Government at:

Energy Consents Unit
5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
Glasgow
G2 8LU

Online: <http://www.energyconsents.scot/> using the relevant Project Name (Cossans Solar & BESS) or ECU reference number (ECU00005213).

2.0 Description of Connection

It is anticipated that the grid connection will be a 33 kV UGC. This will be confirmed at a later date and will be dependent factors including the DNO's design standards, topography, environmental constraints and conductor loading.

3.0 Description of Indicative Grid Connection Corridor (IGCC)

As set out in **Figure 1**, the IGCC, identified by the Applicant, extends from the substation within the Proposed Development in a northeasterly direction to connect with Lunanhead 132:33kV Substation. The length of the UGC within the IGCC would be approximately 9.4km.

As the IGCC leaves the Proposed Development site, it traverses a predominantly rural, agricultural landscape characterised by farmland, agricultural buildings and tree plantations. Approximately 1.9km from the Proposed Development, the IGCC passes within 200m south of the village of Padanaram, before meeting the A9 at the A926 junction. The IGCC follows the A90 north east for approximately 1.3km before continuing in an easterly direction for approximately 3.1km through rural, agricultural land. Approximately 1km north of the village of Lunanhead, the IGCC turns south through Lunanhead, and then south west to connect to the Lunanhead Substation.

The IGCC bypasses Forfar, following a route approximately 2.5km north of the town. The eastern extent of the IGCC follows the Halton of Carse Road and crosses a number of minor B-Class roads, including the B9128 and the B9134. As the IGCC passes through Lunanhead, it runs along a residential street, close to a number of residential properties.

According to the carbon and peatland 2016 map⁵, the IGCC does not traverse any areas of nationally important (Class 1) peatland. There are a number of minor watercourses along the IGCC.

It is anticipated that the footprint of the works required to construct the grid connection would be carefully managed within a defined corridor, therefore disturbance of sensitive features would be avoided or minimised as far as possible. This assessment considers a corridor (i.e. the IGCC) of 100 m on either side of an indicative UGC route.

Figure 2 provides an overview of the environmental constraints within and around the IGCC.

4.0 Potential Cumulative Schemes

The cumulative schemes that are considered potentially relevant to this assessment are shown in **Table 1**. These are discussed, as relevant, within the technical sections of this report.

Table 1: Potential Cumulative Schemes

Name	Proximity	Description	Status
Suttieside PV & BESS	Within IGCC	30MW Solar and 22MW BESS.	Under construction
Craignathro Farm Solar Array	c.3km south west of Lunanhead Substation	6.5MW Solar and 6MW BESS	Awaiting Construction (due 2026 – date unknown)

⁵ Scotland Soils. Carbon and Peatland 2016 map available at: <https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/thematic-maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/#technicalAndReferenceMaterial>

5.0 Assessment of Likelihood of Significant Environmental Effects

This assessment sets out the pertinent environmental considerations insofar as they can be identified at this stage.

For the purposes of this assessment, it is acknowledged that the grid connection will need to be delivered in accordance with the statutory environmental duties of the electricity licence holder (e.g. the DNO) under the Electricity Act 1989. Schedule 9 of the Act requires licence holders to have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, conserving flora, fauna and features of special interest, and protecting cultural heritage. It also requires them to take all reasonable steps to mitigate any adverse environmental effects arising from their proposals. These duties apply to both the design and execution of works including the installation of underground electric lines and all associated infrastructure. In practice, this is reflected through established Schedule 9 compliance processes and the integration of environmental mitigation measures directly into project design and construction (“embedded mitigation”). On this basis, it is reasonable to assume that installation of the grid connection would be subject to recognised best-practice construction methods and would incorporate appropriate environmental safeguards throughout the delivery of the grid connection.

It is further assumed that all construction activities would comply with SEPA’s Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP), including:

- **GPP1:** Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices.
- **GPP5:** Works and maintenance in or near water
- **GPP6:** Working at construction and demolition sites

For decommissioning, all effects are expected to be no greater than those arising during construction. It is assumed that all cables would be safe and left in situ, resulting in limited disturbance during decommissioning.

5.1 Landscape and Visual

5.1.1 Introduction

This section of the assessment sets out the existing landscape and visual condition and describes the nature of the anticipated change to the landscape and visual resource including the landscape fabric and character, and key visual receptors

The landscape and visual section is guided by published best practice; namely the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition)⁶.

As the proposal relates to a UGC and considering the temporary nature of effects, as part of the construction phase, a limited visual envelope or area of influence is proposed, based on professional judgement and experience on similar projects. This area of influence is set to 500m from the indicative UGC route and is shown on **Figure 3**.

⁶ Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (2013). Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

As noted in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) for the Proposed Development application⁷, the Angus Local Development Plan⁸ Policy PV9 is relevant to this assessment. It states:

“Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development will be supported in principle where they meet the following criteria [including]:

- the location, siting and appearance of apparatus, and any associated works and infrastructure have been chosen and/or designed to minimise impact on amenity, landscape and environment, while respecting operational efficiency;*
- access for construction and maintenance traffic can be achieved without ... causing unacceptable change to the environment and landscape; [and]*
- there will be no unacceptable adverse impact individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed development on landscape character, setting within the immediate and wider landscape (including cross boundary or regional features and landscapes), sensitive viewpoints and public access routes”.*

5.1.2 Baseline

A baseline desk study has been used to understand the existing conditions and identify the landscape and visual receptors that have the potential to be affected by the IGCC. Landscape and visual receptors are shown on **Figure 3**.

There are no designated landscapes along the indicative UGC route or 500m area of influence.

The IGCC is located within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 384 Broad Valley Lowlands – Tayside⁹, with the majority of the area of influence also within this LCT. The LCT is dominated by agriculture, with settlements like Forfar being gateways to upland areas from lowland straths. Beyond Forfar, the hamlets of Padanarm and Lunanhead are located within the area of influence, along with scattered farmsteads and properties.

The area of influence is characterised by gently sloping mixed fields of pasture and arable use. Field boundaries mainly consist of timber post and wire fencing, with remnant shelterbelts and scattered trees throughout. Woodland is limited although a small area of Ancient Woodland extends from Carse Hill towards the indicative UGC route. The area of influence also coincides with tributaries of the River South Esk, including channelised burns along field boundaries.

The IGCC is proposed along a number of key routes, including the A90, A926 and B9134. The IGCC is also proposed along the local road network, which coincides with several Core Paths.

This assessment considers effects on the landscape fabric and character of LCT 384 and visual receptors – road users, users of Core Paths and residents.

5.1.3 Assessment of Likelihood of Construction/Installation Effects

As the grid connection will be undergrounded, it is anticipated that landscape and visual effects would almost exclusively occur during the construction/installation phase. Construction works

⁷ Cossans Solar & BESS EIA Report. April 2026 available at:
<https://www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationDetails.aspx?cr=ECU00005213> or
<https://www.blcenergy.com/projects/cossans-solar-and-bess/#applicationdocuments>

⁸ Angus Local Development Plan (LDP) (2016)

⁹ Scottish National Landscape Character Assessment (2019). Available online: [LCT 384 - Broad Valley Lowlands - Tayside - final pdf.pdf](#)

would be limited to the road, Core Path and field boundary corridor, which the IGCC runs along. With the presence of plant, machinery, personnel, storage and temporary construction compounds, and potentially boring equipment for Horizontal Directional Drilling under watercourses, where required.

The installation of the UGC would have a very limited effect on the character and landscape fabric of LCT 384, with the temporary, short-term loss of use of agricultural land, north of the property at Heatherstacks and south of Padanarm. Vegetation loss would be limited to very localised removal of boundary vegetation as a worst-case, alongside crops and grassland where the UGC coincides with field boundaries and cuts through fields. Measures would be put in place to avoid the removal or damage of any trees within the Ancient Woodland extending from Carse Hill.

Roads and Core Paths that coincide with the UGC would be temporarily closed and diverted during construction, with users unable to access these routes in the short-term. From these diversions and other routes within the area of influence, there would be views to the construction works. Residents would also have views to the installation works given the proximity to the works and lack of intervening vegetation at, for example, Lunanhead and Padanarm.

The works would be temporary, short-term in nature, restricted in extent and confined to small areas, shifting along the IGCC as works advance. Short-term, temporary construction activities and features such as tree guards would not be considered incongruous within an agricultural landscape. On this basis, it is not considered that there is potential for significant landscape and visual effects.

5.1.4 Assessment of Likelihood of Operational Effects

It is not anticipated that there would be any operational effects the UGC is installed, as there would be no notable overground built elements and the roads, Core Paths and fields would be restored back to their former condition.

5.1.5 Potential for In-Combination or Cumulative Effects

As included in the Proposed Development LVIA, the consented Suttieside Farm solar farm is located within the study area for the Proposed Development. Suttieside Farm is also located between properties at Heatherstacks and Benzil, within the 500m area of influence. There is potential for both the construction works associated with the proposed UGC and Suttieside Farm to occur concurrently.

However, on the basis that no significant effects are expected for the UGC as described above, any cumulative landscape and visual effects would not be expected to be significant.

5.2 Ecology and Biodiversity

5.2.1 Baseline

As shown on **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**, the IGCC does not run through any nationally or internationally important statutory designated ecological sites. There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) located within 5 km of the indicative UGC route which are designated for non-avian features. There are three Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites within 20km which are designated for avian features.

The nearest non avian designated site, the River South Esk SAC, is located 100 m north of the indicative UGC route at its closest point, towards the mid-point of the route. It is designated for Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).

The River Tay SAC is 500 m south of the indicative UGC route at its closest point, at the western end of the route. It is designated for Atlantic salmon, brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, otter (*Lutra lutra*), river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*), sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), and freshwater pearl mussel.

The indicative UGC route is located 6.3 km south-east of Loch of Kinnordy SPA / Ramsar and within 20 km north of the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA / Ramsar. Both are designated for pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) which have a 20 km foraging range. The IGCC is, therefore, potentially functionally linked with the above SPA and Ramsar sites' populations. No other qualifying species are considered functionally linked to the IGCC. There are no nationally designated ornithological sites within the 20 km area of search.

The nearest SSSI, Restenneth Moss is located 300 m south-east of the indicative UGC route. It is designated for its basic fen habitat. Forest Muir SSSI is 2.7 km northwest, designated for lowland wet heath and spring fen. Rescobie and Balgavies Lochs SSSI is 2.4km southeast, designated for basic fen, vascular plant assemblage and transitional open fen.

There are approximately 50 parcels of woodland listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) within 5 km of the indicative grid route, listed as either long established (of plantation origin) or ancient (of semi-natural origin). The indicative route avoids directly passing through these parcels of AWI habitat (**Figure 4**).

Aerial imagery of the IGCC primarily indicates that habitats along the route primarily consist of modified/ neutral grassland, arable land, broadleaved and mixed woodland, roads, residential land, with lines of trees and native hedgerow. The IGCC runs through a mixture of classes of soil and peatland classes;

- Class -2; non-soil (e.g. loch, built up area, rock and scree);
- Class 0; mineral soil (peatland habitats are not typically found on such soils);
- Class 5; no peatland habitat recorded and may also include areas of bare soil (soils are carbon-rich and deep peat);
- Class 4; area unlikely to be associated with peatland habitats or wet and acidic type. Area unlikely to include carbon-rich soils; and
- Class 1; nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas likely to be of high conservation value.

The indicative UGC route predominately runs through Class 0, though there are patches of Class 5 located 900 m to the southwest of the route and a mixture of Class 5 and Class 1 located 300 m to the southeast of the route.

The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas search confirmed the following protected / notable non-avian species were recorded between 2011 and 2026 within 2 km of the IGCC;

- Badger (*Meles meles*)
- Beaver (*Castor fiber*)
- Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)
- Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)
- Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- Smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*)
- Common toad (*Bufo bufo*)

Schedule 1 protected avian species include;

- Kingfisher (*Alcedinidae*)
- Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)

Red listed conservation concern avian species include;

- Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)
- Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*)
- Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*)
- Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)
- Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)
- Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)
- Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)
- Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- Swift (*Apus apus*)
- Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)

Amber listed conservation concerned avian species include;

- Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)
- Common Gull (*Larus canus*)
- Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)
- Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
- Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)
- Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)
- Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)
- Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*)
- Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)
- Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*)

5.2.2 Assessment of Likelihood of Construction/Installation Effects

Regarding the River South Esk SAC, a branch of the SAC is located within 100 m of the indicative UGC route. Though not directly connected, depending on where the final route is located, there is a watercourse, the Lemno Water, adjacent to the A90 carriageway along the IGCC that connects with the aforementioned branch of the SAC. The works would be temporary and localised, and it is anticipated that significant effects would be avoided through mitigation measures such as pollution prevention measures. However, a Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA) may be required to demonstrate this. The River Tay SAC lies approximately 500 m south of the indicative UGC route. At this distance it is unlikely that significant adverse effects would occur to the features of the SAC, though there is a small risk of pollution reaching the SAC. An HRA may be required although significant effects would be avoided through standard mitigation measures.

The IGCC passes through suitable foraging habitats for wintering and passage pink-footed geese. UGC works might cause disturbance of foraging geese. Disturbance should be judged as significant if an action (alone or in combination with other effects) impacts on (water) birds in such a way as to be likely to cause impacts on populations of a species through either (i) changed local distribution on a continuing basis; and/or (ii) changed local abundance on a sustained basis; and/or (iii) the reduction of ability of any significant group of birds to survive, breed, or rear their young. Significant disturbance affecting one or more qualifying features of a European or Ramsar site would undermine conservation objectives defined for the site and features. However, the disturbance impact will be temporary, localised and short lasting as the construction moves along the IGCC with alternative habitats readily available. Therefore, there is no risk of significant disturbance, i.e., affecting local distribution and abundance of the wintering pink-footed goose populations on a sustained basis, though an HRA may be required to demonstrate this.

Restenneth Moss SSSI is located within 300 m of the indicative UGC route. Though not directly connected, it is anticipated that significant effects to the qualifying features (basic fen habitat) can likely be avoided through mitigation measures designed to avoid habitat disturbance or damage, however a Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA) may be required to demonstrate this.

The disturbance of birds which are not specially protected (i.e. not listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA) is not an offence. However, intentional or reckless damage to, or destruction of nests is a potential offence, unless it can be shown that the activity was a lawful operation, and that reasonable precautions were taken to avoid the damage/destruction (or it could not have reasonably been foreseen), and that reasonable steps to mitigate damage had been taken once it was apparent that it had or would occur.

An approach to achieve reasonable precautions for common and widespread species could be described in a Bird Protection Plan and include:

- time restricted working to avoid breeding season;
- presence of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) during construction;
- pre-commencement breeding bird surveys and nest checks;
- imposing stand-off zones from active nests; and
- other good practice construction measures aiming at minimising impact of ecological receptors described in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

It is anticipated that with the adoption of the above measures and good practices, any impact of the UGC installation on breeding birds would be negligible.

Considering the strong protection afforded to ancient woodland under NPF4 and the presumption against its removal, any impacts to ancient woodland would likely result in a significant adverse effect and should be avoided through mitigation. As the indicative UGC route runs close to a small section of AWI woodland habitat, there is a risk of damage to trees and root systems from installation works. Mitigation measures would be required to avoid the removal or damage of ancient woodland as a result of the construction of any UGC, with this in place, a significant effect can likely be avoided. It is expected that the fixed and final UGC route would avoid all areas of AWI habitat.

The footprint of the UGC installation works would be restricted in extent to minimise disturbance of habitats. The UGC would be installed in accordance with relevant best practice construction techniques, and take into account relevant ecological data in order to comply with protected species legislation. Full baseline survey information for habitats, and protected species (including bats and other protected mammals) would be required to inform a full assessment of impacts and identify requirements for specific mitigation. On the assumption

that significant effects to habitats and species can be appropriately mitigated, it is not considered that there is potential for significant effects on habitats as a result of the construction of the UGC.

5.2.3 Assessment of Likelihood of Operational Effects

The completed UGC works would result in no permanent above ground structures. Effects may occur during routine maintenance activities throughout the period of operation, however, it is assumed that mitigation measures will be applied as required, and so unlikely to lead to significant operational effects.

5.2.4 Potential for In-Combination or Cumulative Effects

The desk based assessment for the Proposed Development (i.e. the solar & BESS) concluded that with mitigation implemented to avoid any significant effects to statutory designated site features, along with the avoidance of damage to ancient woodland through mitigation, and other mitigation measures implemented as required for habitats and protected and notable species, there would be no likely significant in-combination effects or result in any negative cumulative effects on the known local ecology.

The combined effects of the operation of the UGC with the effects reported in the assessment the Proposed Development are not likely to give rise to the potential for significant effects on ecology. In addition, it is not anticipated there will be any significant cumulative effects in relation to surrounding consented developments (e.g. Craignathro Farm Solar Array and Battery Storage, and Suttieside Solar Farm).

5.3 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

5.3.1 Baseline

Known heritage assets within 100m of the indicative UGC route have been identified through review of the Aberdeenshire and Angus Historic Environment Record (HER) data (data received 13th of May 2026) and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) databases as maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) (reviewed on 12th of May 2026). Published historic and Ordnance Survey maps and LiDAR imagery were also consulted via the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and satellite imagery was viewed via the NLS and Google Earth Pro.

All data sources are desk based. No walkover survey or site visits have been undertaken to inform this baseline. As noted in Section 2 it is anticipated that the grid connection will be a 33 kV UGC, and thus would be largely imperceptible in the landscape during construction and operation. As a result, the construction / installation of the UGC is not anticipated to give rise to the potential for any significant effects on the setting of cultural heritage assets. Therefore, the attention of this assessment is on potential direct physical impacts in relation to upstanding and buried archaeological remains.

All heritage assets identified within a 100m distance from the indicative UGC route (henceforth 'IGCC') have been given a unique 'Asset No.' and all previous archaeological investigations have been given a unique 'Event No.' number. These are recorded in the Heritage Assets Gazetteer (**Appendix C**). This baseline is supported by **Figure 6**, Heritage Assets & Events within the IGCC. The list of maps reviewed to establish the baseline is included in **Appendix C**.

There are no designated heritage assets within the IGCC (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventoried Battlefields, Inventoried Garden & Designed Landscape, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings). There are 25 non-designated assets and four events within the IGCC.

Appendix C provides further detail on the baseline.

5.3.2 Assessment of Potential Significant Effects on Archaeology

Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing, or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction, and other works associated with the UGC installation) within the footprint of the IGCC. In the context of this development, physical impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of High magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.

This assessment has identified a total of 25 non-designated heritage assets within the IGCC. Based on the assets and events reviewed in this assessment there is judged to be a Low-Medium potential for hitherto unknown archaeological features and artefacts to remain.

This assessment finds that there is a Low potential of unknown remains from the prehistoric period (finds such as flint or features such as pits), and a Medium potential of remains of the Roman temporary camp (Assets 2 and 3) and the installation and operation of the railways (Assets 13 and 16) and post medieval field boundaries (Assets 11, 12 and 17).

5.3.3 Assessment of Likelihood of Construction/Installation Effects

The likelihood of construction/installation effects to archaeology through direct impact of the proposed works on the majority of the identified heritage assets is judged to be Negligible. The exception is the potential Medium-High magnitude of impact to the railway crossings (Assets 13 and 15) and the Lemno Burn Bridge (Asset 19). The magnitude of impact to these assets depends on the planned design of the installation of the UGC at these points. The magnitude of impact can be mitigated or eliminated through the final design.

Where there remains potential for the construction and enabling works to impact upon unrecorded remains this could likely be mitigated by the implementation of a watching brief during installation of the UGC.

5.3.4 Assessment of Likelihood of Operational Effects

There is no likelihood of operational effects to archaeology once installation of the UGC has occurred as all mitigation measures will have been implemented.

5.4 Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

5.4.1 Baseline

Along the length of the IGCC, there are several minor and a few larger watercourses, including the Lemno Burn and its tributaries, namely the Black Burn and Lemno Water.

The IGCC is not located within an area designated as a Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Area (DWPA). The IGCC is located within a Groundwater DWPA, although the majority of Scotland is designated as such.

The River South Esk SAC is located within 500m of the indicative UGC route. The SAC extends along the Lemno Burn (which ultimately discharges to the River South Esk). The IGCC does not extend into the SAC and no crossings are proposed within the Lemno Burn. The Restenneth Moss SSSI is located within 500m of the UGC. The majority of the IGCC is not in hydraulic continuity with the SSSI with the exception of the final route along the B9134 within Lunanhead.

The IGCC is located within the wider surface water catchments of the Lemno Water and Dean Water. Both watercourses are classified as heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and currently hold an overall status of 'Moderate'. The water bodies have been designated as heavily modified due to physical alterations associated with agricultural land drainage requirements.

The majority of the IGCC is located outwith areas considered to be at risk from flooding and is therefore considered to be at low risk of fluvial and surface water flooding (less than 0.1% annual probability). However, several sections of the route pass through areas identified as being at 'Low to High' risk of fluvial and surface water (pluvial) flooding, corresponding to an annual probability of flooding of up to 10% (1 in 10 year). **Figure 7** provides an overview of flood risk along the route based on Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) online mapping.

Additional smaller unmapped field drains and ditches may also be present along the IGCC, although these are anticipated to pose a limited flood risk.

The primary flood risk constraints are anticipated to occur in the vicinity of watercourse crossings (refer to **Figure 8**), including crossings of the Lemno Water and several unnamed drains and ditches.

5.4.2 Assessment of Likelihood for Construction/Installation Effects

As the majority of the IGCC is located outwith areas identified as being at risk of fluvial or pluvial flooding, the potential for flooding to adversely affect construction or installation activities is considered limited. Therefore, the overall likelihood of flooding impacts affecting construction of the UGC is considered to be low.

In areas where the potential for flooding is greater, such as in proximity to waterbodies and at proposed watercourse crossings, there would be increased potential for localised flooding to affect construction activities. Construction activities in these areas would also present some potential for sediment runoff or pollution to enter nearby watercourses and the surrounding hydrological environment.

The final watercourse crossing methodology would be subject to detailed design and would be selected based on the characteristics and sensitivities of each crossing location. It is anticipated that the majority of minor crossings would likely be undertaken via open cut trenching techniques, with trenchless methods such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) considered at more sensitive or constrained crossings where appropriate. Relevant mitigation and best practice construction measures would be implemented in accordance with the selected crossing methodology to minimise impacts on the hydrological environment.

However, the potential impacts associated with flooding and pollution can be minimised through detailed route design and the implementation of standard best practice construction mitigation measures. Mitigation measures would include adherence to SEPA and Met Office flood and weather warnings, implementation of a site-specific emergency flood response plan, and positioning entry and exit pits for trenchless crossings outwith areas identified as being at Medium or High flood risk where practicable. Temporary bunding or similar measures around excavation areas would also minimise the potential for surface runoff or floodwater ingress into working areas.

Additional mitigation measures would include appropriate pre-construction surveys, pollution prevention measures, minimisation of working footprints in higher risk areas, and where practicable, programming works during drier periods of the year.

Construction and installation effects would be temporary and localised in nature and would be undertaken with embedded mitigation and best practice construction measures in place.

Therefore, the overall likelihood of significant effects on the local hydrological environment during construction and installation is considered to be low.

5.4.3 Assessment of Likelihood for Operational Effects

Given that the UGC would comprise a buried and unmanned cable connection, the potential for the operational phase of the development to significantly affect the local hydrological environment is considered to be low.

During operation, consideration would be required in proximity to waterbodies and at watercourse crossings to ensure that sufficient burial depth and appropriate protection measures are maintained to avoid exposure of the cable during periods of erosion or elevated flows. In areas susceptible to prolonged waterlogging or elevated groundwater levels, there is also some potential for adverse effects on cable infrastructure if inappropriate specifications were adopted. However, this risk would be minimised through detailed design and the selection of suitably rated cable infrastructure and protection measures appropriate to the local ground and groundwater conditions.

As the operational UGC would not materially alter existing runoff pathways, flood storage, or channel conveyance, no significant effects on local hydrology are anticipated during operation. Therefore, the overall likelihood of significant operational effects on the hydrological environment is considered to be low.

5.4.4 Potential for In-Combination or Cumulative Effects

The combined effects associated with installation of the UGC alongside construction of the Proposed Development are not anticipated to result in significant in-combination effects. Significant cumulative effects with other development projects are also considered unlikely due to their separation distance from the IGCC and Proposed Development.

5.5 Traffic and Transport

5.5.1 Baseline

The IGCC follows or crosses a number of roads along its length which are detailed below.

Drumgley Road (U364) – Drumgley Road is located to the east of the site and connects to the private road which provides direct access to the site. The IGCC would follow this route north some 850m where it would then turn west following a private farm track till it reaches Redford Road. The route is typically single track with informal passing places throughout the length of the IGCC subject to very low traffic volumes.

Redford Road (A926) – The route crosses Redford Road to the west of A90(T) Kirriemuir Junction and continues north following the A90(T). The route would cross the A90(T) some 400m north of the Redford Road overbridge.

A90(T) - Following the crossing of the A90(T), the IGCC continues north following the eastern boundary of the A90(T) till it crosses the Lemno Water. Once north of the Lemno Water, it turns east to the B9128.

Brechin Road (B9128) – Brechin Road is located to the north of Forfar and is a standard rural single carriageway route with a footway on the east side of the carriageway. The IGCC will follow Brechin Road south for some 200m before turning east on to Hatton of Carse Road.

Hatton of Carse Road – Hatton of Carse Road is a private access road serving a small number of agricultural premises. The route is generally single track with passing places and subject to very low traffic volumes. The route is designated as a core path by Angus Council.

The IGCC follows the route east crossing Baggerston and another core path before connecting to Carseview Terrace to the southeast.

Carseview Terrace – Carseview Terrace is a typical residential street with footways, direct access to properties and on-streets parking. The route connects to Old Brechin Road to the south.

Old Brechin Road (B9134) – Old Brechin Road is a single carriageway distributor road which connects Forfar with smaller settlements to the northeast. The Lunanhead Substation is circa 600m to the southwest of Carseview Terrace.

With the exception of the A90(T), all of the roads detailed above would be classified as carrying low traffic volumes.

5.5.2 Assessment of Likelihood of Construction/Installation Effects

Construction of the UGC would require additional vehicle movements on the public road network arising from staff travelling to and from the various works sites as well as the delivery and removal of plant, components, materials and supplies. These activities will lead to additional cars, vans, Light Good Vehicles (LGVs) and HGVs on the road network.

The construction of the UGC would require temporary access to each installation location along the route. These accesses would aim to use existing field or private accesses where possible, although there may be a need for improvements to some of these (to widen them or provide a suitable running surface for example) or for new temporary accesses to be formed. Appropriate visibility splays would be provided for any new accesses. Temporary trackway pads would be provided where required to provide a suitable vehicle route between accesses and work sites.

The number of vehicle movements using any one access would vary, but a typical working day would likely see something in the order of five to ten vehicle visits (so 10 to 20 vehicle movements, accounting for arrivals and departures). That number of vehicle movements would be unlikely to be noticeable to other users of the public road network in the vicinity of the installation works.

Further vehicle movements would likely be generated at the start and end of the works as a temporary construction compound would be established and items such as storage containers, welfare cabins and site offices are delivered and then removed. There would be further movements throughout construction as items such as plant, materials (such as sand and cables) and consumables (such as fuel for plant) are delivered.

There may be the occasional need for work within the carriageway where the UGC crosses public roads, or within the verge where the UGC runs alongside a carriageway. These works may cause some short-duration delays to other roads users if traffic management measures are required. Any such measures would, however, be subject to appropriate permissions and requirements from the roads authority.

Where the cable crosses the A90(T) using directional drilling would not require the traffic to be controlled in any way.

As previously indicated, the private routes are also designated core paths. Despite the core path designation, there is generally limited pedestrian or cycle activity given the rural nature of the surroundings.

Given the temporary nature of the road works and the ability to mitigate the works with adequate traffic management, it is not considered that the works will give rise to significant effects.

5.5.3 Assessment of Likelihood of Operational Effects

During operation of the UGC associated with the Proposed Development, it is not considered that there would be potential for significant effects on the transport network.

5.5.4 Potential for In-Combination or Cumulative Effects

Vehicle access to the Proposed Development from the public road network would be from Drumgley Road / A94 Junction. As noted in section 5.5.1 above, the IGCC runs north along Drumgley for 850m. Therefore, there would be construction traffic from both the Proposed Development and the installation of the UGC on this section of the road network. However, overlapping works would be scheduled so that there wouldn't be significant adverse effects to the local roads. No potential significant effects on the transport network are therefore considered likely from the construction of the UGC in combination with the Proposed Development.

5.6 Noise

5.6.1 Baseline

As the IGCC leaves the Proposed Development's onsite substation, it passes through an environment that is rural in nature and sparsely populated, comprising mainly agricultural land, following the route of minor country roads and the A90(T). Before reaching Lunanhead Substation, the indicative UGC route travels through the residential settlement of Lunanhead via Carseview Terrace.

For the majority of the IGCC, the existing baseline noise environment is likely to be characterised by 'natural' sources such as wind and disturbed vegetation, with some anthropogenic sound such as agricultural activity and road traffic. As the IGCC passes through Lunanhead, the baseline noise environment is likely to be characterised by anthropogenic noise from residential activity.

Grid connection works are linear in geographical extent and of short duration at any one location.

5.6.2 Assessment of Likelihood of Construction/Installation Effects

There are a number of residential properties on either side of the Carseview Terrace road that face onto the indicative UGC route that would potentially be subject to increased noise as a result of construction or installation of the UGC.

Noise generated during construction would diminish quickly as construction progresses, moving the activity away from any noise sensitive receptor such that potential significant effects are not likely, despite the potential for short term impacts.

Works would be controlled by the Control of Pollution Act 1974, The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (Scotland) Order 1985 and would be undertaken on the basis of noise limits set by BS 5228-1¹⁰. The standards generally apply to long-term construction projects where receptors are exposed to construction noise for longer than one month, and that shorter term and higher levels of construction noise are generally acceptable provided such effects are minimised through the adoption of Best Practicable Means (BPM) and the residents are given suitable advance notice of the works. Where noisy construction activities are required in the vicinity of residential properties, the residents will be notified in

¹⁰ BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014, Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites - Noise

advance of the works, and, if necessary, working hours adjusted to minimise noise effects. Noise effects would be minimised through the adoption of Best Practicable Means. Further mitigation is not proposed or anticipated to be required, due to the short duration of potential noise effects.

5.6.3 Assessment of Likelihood of Operational Effects

The potential for noise arising from the UGC would arise only during the construction period as there would be no potential for noise impacts during the operational period.

5.6.4 Potential for In-Combination or Cumulative Effects

The combined effects of the construction/installation of the UGC with the effects reported in the EIA Report in respect of the construction of the Proposed Development are not likely to give rise to the potential for significant in-combination effects of noise. Installation would be temporary in nature, restricted in extent and confined to small areas, shifting steadily along the linear IGCC as works advance.

Similarly, cumulative effects with other development projects at the time of installation are unlikely since mitigation measure should be readily available if required, albeit it is impossible at this stage to predict what potential cumulative schemes might be relevant by the time the grid connection is being installed.

5.7 Other Issues

5.7.1 Arboriculture

There will be no loss of woodland or impacts upon trees designated on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) from construction of the UGC within the IGCC. As part of the consenting process for the grid route, the route would be expected to follow the least environmentally constrained path and therefore no felling is anticipated. Where the UGC runs close to areas of AWI or other woodland, it is expected that an ECoW would ensure that an appropriate buffer between the tree root protection zone and the construction area is maintained..

5.7.2 Recreation

There are a number of core paths in proximity to the IGCC that may be temporarily impacted during the construction phase of the UGC. It would, however, be ensured that the route follows the least environmentally constrained route. Where corridor margins overlap, or core paths are directly affected – it is anticipated that public access would be maintained via publicised diversions (i.e. signage, notifications) and/or an Access Management Plan. The core path would be reinstated, and no permanent impacts are anticipated.

The visual amenity of the core paths would not be permanently impacted given that the entirety of the UGC would be trenched.

5.7.3 Agricultural Land

There will be no loss of prime agricultural land associated with the construction phase of the UGC as it is anticipated to follow field boundaries. Any soils disturbed would be reinstated on completion of trenching works and in line with relevant best practice guidance. Mitigation measures to manage any temporary excavation works and required offsets from agricultural field boundaries/margins would be set out in method statements and followed by Contractors.

6.0 Conclusion

This Indicative Grid Connection Corridor Assessment sets out the key environmental considerations relating to the potential underground grid connection for the Proposed Development.

While the final connection route and technology would be confirmed in due course, this assessment has considered a realistic route corridor for an underground 33 kV grid connection to ensure that the potential for significant environmental effects is appropriately considered, proportionate to the information available at this stage.

The parameters used to appraise the likelihood of significant environmental effects include:

- UGC connection method;
- a defined IGCC (see **Figure 1**)
- assessment of the construction/installation and operational phases; and
- the potential for in-combination and cumulative effects.

Legal requirements and relevant best-practice guidance would also be applied during construction to minimise environmental effects, including adherence to GPP1, GPP5 and GPP6; preparation of a CEMP and works method statements; and implementation of Best Practicable Means (BPM) under applicable pollution and noise control legislation.

This assessment identifies areas where adverse environmental effects may potentially arise in relation to residential visual amenity, landscape and visual receptors, cultural heritage settings, and cumulative construction traffic along the road corridors of the IGCC. However, it also confirms that through careful route refinement, micro-siting, and adherence to established best-practice construction and environmental management measures, potential impacts can be effectively avoided or reduced to an appropriate level.

It is noted that the findings of this assessment could be subject to change depending on the fixed and final grid connection route which would be subject to SSEN's statutory environmental duties as DNO under the Electricity Act 1989. Further detailed assessment would be undertaken at that time, supported by more advanced design information, to ensure that the final grid connection solution is environmentally responsible, technically robust and in alignment with relevant planning and regulatory requirements.

Appendix A Figures

Appendix B ECU Correspondence

From: David.King2@gov.scot <David.King2@gov.scot>
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2026 10:42
To: Bronwyn Fisher <bronwyn.fisher@slrconsulting.com>
Subject: Cossans FEI - Raeshaw Farms Judgement

I have now considered the information you have provided in relation to the associated grid connection for the Cossans application and can confirm that the information is considered to be Environmental Information with regard to Regulation 19 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

I have therefore provided details below in relation to the submission of the Additional Information and the associated requirements.

1. Additional Information documentation

Please advise what the Additional Information will cover i.e. what chapters of the EIA and the anticipated volume of Additional Information.

2. Uploading Additional Information electronically to the ECU website

Please note that the Additional Information should be uploaded to the ECU website using the same reference as the application. You should advise when you intend to start uploading the Additional Information to enable me to revert the case to "draft" on the ECU website.

1

The uploaded information should use an appropriate naming convention, for example, "**Additional Information – subject**". Abbreviations, no matter how obvious they may be, should not be used. Individual file sizes cannot exceed 10MB and all uploaded documents should be redacted (for example signatures or personal information should be redacted).

Please also note that uploading of Additional Information documentation will have to be completed and reviewed **prior to the date on which the first advert is being published**. Please confirm when you intend to upload the documentation to ensure the case status is amended to permit this. If possible, this should be at least 2 weeks prior to publication. You should also ensure that the Additional Information is uploaded to your dedicated West Springfield Solar website **prior to the date on which the first advert is being published**.

Some consultees may require hard copies, particularly of visualisations. I suggest you contact the Planning Authority, NatureScot, HES and SEPA directly to enquire how they wish to be served the Additional Information.

Confidential Annexes

Please confirm if there will be any confidential annexes. If so, you will need to contact the Planning Authority, NatureScot and RSPB Scotland for the contact details of who should receive any confidential annex/es and where they should be sent.

Please also ensure that you forward an electronic version of the confidential annexes to the ECU case officer direct for our records.

In addition, you should also provide redacted versions of the confidential annexes so that any non-confidential information contained within them can be published on the ECU website and a redacted hard copy version placed in the viewing venues. **Any sensitive information which could be used to persecute protected species should be redacted, including information relating to nest, roosting or holt/set locations, as it could substantially prejudice protection of the environment.**

Please ensure that the unredacted confidential annexes are not sent to any consultee other than the Planning Authority, NatureScot or RSPB Scotland and are not published on your application website.

3. Public viewing and public notice requirements

You are required to arrange for the Additional Information and EIA Report to be made available for public viewing in a venue or venues in the locality of the proposed Cossans development **from the date the first advert is published.**

When Additional Information is submitted public notices (adverts) will be required.

The advert will have to be published on one occasion in the Edinburgh Gazette and in a publication(s) circulating in the locality of the proposed development. Please note that there is no requirement for an advert to be published in a national publication.

You should also ensure that the advert is uploaded to your dedicated Cossans website **prior to the date on which the first advert is being published.**

A template advert can be found on the ECU website at [Energy consents: application procedure and publicity requirements - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot/energy-consents-application-procedure-and-publicity-requirements). When you have completed your draft

please send it to me **prior to publication** so that it can be reviewed. Please note that the advert defines the Application, EIAR and Additional Information together as "the information" and then advises that a hard copy of the information can be obtained at a cost. As written, that cost should reflect the cost of the EIAR and any Additional Information submitted, not just the Additional Information.

Please let me know the name and intended date(s) of publication.

4. Consultation

Regulation 20 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 requires that those previously consulted will be notified of the Additional Information submitted.

Regulation 20(3)(f) of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 allows for representations to be made for a period of 30 days, at least, and it will run from the publication date of the **last** advert published.

5. Consultee list

We will consult all those who were consulted as part of the original consultation.

I would be grateful if you could confirm if the e-mail addresses for the Community Councils remain accurate.

6. Serving the Additional Information on the planning authority and other parties

Regulation 20, paragraph 4 of The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 states that the Developer must serve a copy of the Additional Information and a copy of the advert/notice on the planning authority and on "any other person" to whom a copy of the EIA report was previously served (i.e. all those parties consulted previously). I have attached a draft e-mail which can be amended and sent to the planning authority and all consultees providing the required information.

Your email should also include a weblink to where the Additional Information can be viewed on the ECU website **along with advice that the ECU will be in contact**. Your email should include a question to consultees asking that they confirm to you that they can access the Additional Information.

7. Other

Please provide a GIS shape file for the development. This is to enable consultation via informedDecision with NatureScot.

If you have any questions regarding this process please let me know.

David King | Senior Case Officer | Energy Consents Unit

The Scottish Government | david.king2@gov.scot

To view our current casework please visit www.energyconsents.scot



Appendix C Cultural Heritage Information

C.1 Cultural Heritage Baseline

Prehistoric (12,700 BC – AD 400):

A prehistoric pit-alignment (Asset 1) was recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) during aerial reconnaissance in 1983 centred approximately 144m northwest of the IGCC at National Grid Reference (NGR) NO 47064 51862, and approximately 70m north of the Lunanhead Substation. The crop mark is not visible on modern satellite imagery and may have been ploughed out.

A possible prehistoric roundhouse (Asset 4) has been recorded as a cropmark via aerial photography centred east of Hatton of Course Road.

Findings of stone axes and flint arrowheads have been recorded “*on the lands of Drumgley*”¹¹, (Asset 25). While the exact locations of these finds are not known and may have occurred outside of the Study Area, the findings indicate human activity in the landscape during the prehistoric period.

Roman (AD77 – AD400)

The recorded areas of two Roman camps extend into the Study Area. A temporary Roman camp is centred at NO 47009 52188, 440m west of the IGCC (Asset 2). The camp is illustrated on Ainslie's map of 1794, Knox's map of 1831 and the OS map of 1865. The camp was sketched by General Melville in 1754 under the name 'Cloughton' and appeared in the General's contribution to Camden's 'Britannia'. The Ordnance Survey Name Book and New Statistical Account record that the western side had been removed by the late 19th century and that urns, coins, and pieces of armour were said to have come from the camp. The camp was examined in 1939, whereby it was recorded that the east side had also been removed. The camp was reported to be under plough in 1943. In 1958 only north and south earthworks 20-30m broad and 2.5m high with an 'extensive hollow' between them were recorded as visible. The site of the camp has been ploughed flat in the intervening years, but crop marks of the camp have been recorded by Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUPAP) and RCAHMS indicating that plough truncated below ground remains of the camp may survive.

The Lunanhead Roman Camp (Asset 3) is centred at NO 47354 52107 approximately 90m northwest of the UGC. The Roman temporary camp is known from both cartographic and documentary evidence. Ainslie's map of Forfar (1794) shows a plan of a long narrow rectangular 'Roman Camp' with a small rectangular enclosure in the southeast interior. Two roads cross the camp from north-south. Knox (1831) shows that the camp has rounded corners and six gates, defended by *titulii* and that the southern entrances were not respected by the roadways crossing the camp as well as showing the internal enclosure. The Rev Dr Jamieson (1822)¹² mentioned the remains of what he called a 'Pictish camp', in an area by then mostly planted so only one part of the earthwork could be seen distinctly. The ditch appeared to have been about 3m broad and was still 1.5m deep, and the 'breastwork' was about 1.8m broad. The Roman camp is further depicted on Sidney's map of 1825 and Johnston's map of 1848. In 1939 the camp was rediscovered by Crawford when he noted what he interpreted as Jamieson's earthwork running parallel to the Caledonian Railway from a large oval mound at Lunan Well and crossing the Brechin road immediately south of the railway bridge. The OS visit in 1958 discovered no trace of the camp, most of which was under crop, except a bank or wall foundation running from NO 4704 5190 to NO 4723 5194. In 1969 a short length of cropmark recorded by CUCAP was excavated by St Joseph and found to be

¹¹ J Stirton 1913, referenced in the HER <https://www.trove.scot/place/33849?tab=details>

¹² Referenced in the HER <https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB64393>

that of a V-shaped ditch of Roman type. Subsequent reconnaissance has revealed 426m of the north side and the rounded northwest corner. This camp has been classified by St Joseph as of the '63 acre' class which are attributed to the campaigns of the Emperor Septimius Severus and his son Caracalla, AD 208 and AD 210¹³.

Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500)

There is one medieval asset within the Study Area recorded as part of Asset 4 (the prehistoric finds of stone tools). Rig and furrow crops marks of likely medieval date were observed in the same fields and indicate use of the land within the Study Area for agriculture at this time.

Post Medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1914)

There are 15 non-designated assets dated to the post medieval period within the Study Area (Assets 6-20). Five of these are built assets which include farmsteads, dwellings and roofed buildings (Assets 6-10, 18, and 20), three are field boundaries (Assets 11, 12 and 17), four are associated with the Caledonian railway and the Forfar and Brechin Branch Railway (Assets 13-16), and a bridge over Lemno Burn (Asset 19).

Nether Drumgley Strathmore Estates (Asset 6) contains the post medieval Drumgley farm estate including the farmhouse and associated buildings. Drumgley is labelled on Pont's map of 1583-96 indicating its relative longevity. Three farmsteads are denoted on the Ainslie 1794 map: Nether Drumgley, Upper Drumgley and Drumgley (the latter two are located outside of the Study Area). It is not known if any of the three are situated over the earlier estate labelled on older maps, however, Drumgley is labelled as "Drumgley Earl of Strathmore", making it the most likely location of the original Drumgley estate, meaning that Nether Drumgley was established between the late 16th century and late 18th century.

Heatherstacks (Asset 7), Carseburn (Asset 9) and Hatton of Carse (Asset 20) are all extant non-designated assets from the post medieval period. Heatherstacks farm cottages are labelled as "Old Tollhouse" on the 1892-1914 OS Map. Carseburn is depicted on the OS map of 1846 as a small hamlet consisting of ten buildings with a curling pond to the north. By 1888 it had reduced to six buildings and the curling pond is no longer evident. Today only two buildings survive. Hatton of Carse Farmstead, is depicted on historic OS maps. On the 1st edition a U-plan steading is shown with one rectangular building on the west side and a horse mill on the north side. To the northeast of the steading there is a rectangular building and well. The well had been removed. By the time of the 2nd edition the horse mill, easternmost building and part of the steading have since been removed and there have been further alterations and additions.

There are two structures within the Study Area identified on historic OS maps. A roofed building and enclosure (Asset 10) were located at NGR NO4370651779, 16m from the UGC route. The building is no longer there, though archaeological evidence of the enclosure may remain. A roofed building (Asset 18) at NGR NO4628752859 associated with Hatton of Carse estate, was either farm cottages or a gatehouse, has been demolished. Asset 18 was within a property adjacent to Hatton of Carse Road along which the UGC route would be laid.

The 1st edition OS map (1840s – 1880s) outlines the field of the 19th century agricultural landscape of the surrounds, a level of detail not seen on earlier maps. Assets 11, 12 and 17 are field boundaries that the proposed IGCC will cross. Comparison with current satellite

¹³ St Joseph, J K 1973 'Air reconnaissance in Britain 1969-72', *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Volume 63, November 1973, pp. 224 Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2307/299178>

imagery shows they no longer exist; however archaeological evidence of these boundaries may remain.¹⁴

The Caledonian Railway and the Forfar and Brechin Branch Railway (Assets 13-16) have been recorded from the same OS map. The Caledonian Railway (Asset 13) runs roughly southwest-northeast from Perth to Forfar. A total length of 1.15km of the UGC is proposed to run along this line. The main Strathmore Railway from Perth to Forfar was opened in 1848 by the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, but in 1856 was merged with the Aberdeen Railway to form the Scottish North Eastern Railway (SNER). Thereafter SNER was absorbed into the larger Caledonian Railway. Closures of part of the line began in 1955 and continued until 1965, including the portion within the Study Area. There are two crossings in this portion of the UGC. Asset 14 is a track that bridges the line at NGR NO4254151182 and is still in use. Asset 15 is a small bridge which crosses the line at NGR NO4200650982 and is visible on current satellite imagery.

The Forfar and Brechin Branch Railway (Asset 16) was promoted as a possible alternative main line to part of the Caledonian Railway route between Perth and Aberdeen. It was opened in 1895, having been sold while incomplete to the Caledonian Railway. The hopes to become a main line were never realised and it remained a purely local concern. Its low traffic volumes led to early closure to passengers in 1952 and completely in 1967. It runs north from Forfar towards Aberdeen and the IGCC would cross it at NGR NO4415052629.

A bridge over Lemno Burn (Asset 19) was identified on the first edition Six Inch OS map (1840s – 1880s) at NGR NO4716353003. Baggerton road still crosses the river at this point.

Modern (AD 1914 – now)

There is one non-designated asset from the modern period. Lunanhead Church Hall War Memorial Plaque (Asset 5) is within the hall located on Old Brechin Road approximately 67m northeast of the UGC.

Unknown

There are four assets within the Study of an unknown date (Assets 21-24). These are linear features and enclosures recorded in RCAHMS 1994 aerial photography from crop marks and likely relate to agricultural activities although they are recorded crop marks their date and origin remain unknown.

Events

Events 26-29 record archaeological investigations and a watching brief with the Study Area.

In 2008 a geophysical survey and trial trenching (Event 26) was carried out ahead of the laying of a new electricity cable in part within a temporary Roman camp (Asset 3) and across a pit alignment (Asset 2). Six trenches were focused on areas of possible anomalies identified by Ground Penetrating Radar and Magnetic surveys carried out along the route. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey (Event 27) was carried out in 2022 ahead of proposed development of a solar array. The survey identified sites for further study (including a building, cropmarks and a find spot) all of which were located outside of the Study Area.

¹⁴ There are additional field boundaries within the Study Area that are depicted on historic OS maps, however as the IGCC will not intersect with these they are not individually assigned Asset numbers.

A watching brief (Event 28) was undertaken in 2017 during ground-breaking work for a house off Carseview Terrace. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

In 2001 an archaeological field evaluation (Event 29) at the A90 Glamis to Kirriemuir Junctions was undertaken. The majority of the features identified were interpreted as post-improvement drainage or agricultural systems. The exceptions, three small and shallow isolated pits (Trenches 11 and 15), contained no dating evidence or potential for environmental analysis. The evaluation included the portion of the UGC that skirts this junction and no archaeological evidence was located here.

C.2 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

The table below provides the Cultural Heritage Gazetteer.

Asset / Event Number	Asset/Event Name	Status	NRHE/ HER Reference	Classification	Period	Easting	Northing	Centre Grid Reference	Description	Weblink
1	Muirlands	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB64602	Pit	Prehistoric	347064	751862	NO4706451862	Cropmarks of a pit-alignment recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1983.	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/monument/MAB64602
2	Lunahead Crop Marks	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB64394	Roman Camp	Roman	347009	752188	NO4700952188	Cropmarks of a camp which is shown on the (circa 1846) 1st edition OS map. This camp, also illustrated within the Roman Temporary Camp of Lunanhead (see NO45SE0011) on Ainslie's and Knox's maps, was extant until about 1960. The camp was sketched by General Melville in 1754 under the name 'Cloughton' and appeared in the General's contribution to Camden's 'Britannia'. The Ordnance Name Book and New Statistical Account record that the west had been removed by the late 19th century and that urns, coins and pieces of armour were said to have come from the site. The site was examined by Crawford in 1939, who reported that the east side had also been removed and that the site was under the plough in 1943. The OS investigator in 1958 was not impressed by the remains, again only north and south visible, circa 20 - 30 m broad and 2.5 m high with an 'extensive hollow' between them. The site was under crop, and the investigator interpreted it as either entirely natural or the remains of a long disused sand-quarry. It has apparently since been ploughed flat and cropmarks recorded by CUCAP and the RCAHMS	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB64394
3	Lunahead Roman Camp	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB64393	Roman Camp	Roman	347353.6	752107	NO4735452107	Cropmarks of Roman Temporary Camp, known also from map evidence. Ainslie's map of Forfar (1794) shows a plan of a long narrow rectangular 'Roman Camp' with a small rectangular enclosure in the south east interior. Two roads cross the camp from north-south. Knox (1831) shows that the camp has rounded corners and six gates, defended by tituli and that the southern entrances were not respected by the roadways crossing the camp as well as showing the internal enclosure. The Rev Dr Jamieson (1822) mentioned the remains of what he called a 'Pictish camp', in an area by then mostly planted so only one part of the earthwork could be seen distinctly. The ditch appeared to have been about 3m broad and was still 1.5m deep, and the 'breastwork' was about 1.8m broad. In 1939 this camp, was rediscovered by O. G. S. Crawford when he noted what he interpreted as Jamieson's earthwork running parallel to the railway from a large oval, perhaps natural, mound at Lunan Well and crossing the Brechin road immediately south of the railway bridge. The OS in 1958 discovered no trace of the camp, most of which was under crop, except a bank or wall foundation running from NO 4704 5190 to NO 4723 5194 which was interpreted as too slight to be of any defensive value, and probably an old field bank. No trace was also found east of the road towards the mound, which was interpreted as a natural swelling at Lunan Well. However, in 1969 a short length of cropmark recorded by CUCAP was excavated by St Joseph and found to be that of a V-shaped ditch of Roman type. Subsequent reconnaissance has revealed 426m of the north side and the rounded northwest corner. This camp has been classified by St Joseph as of the 63 acre class. The dimensions of the camp are given as circa 2 1/2 furlongs (circa 503m) North-South, and extending from a line north of South Suttieside (NO 463 518) on the west to the alleged 'camp' (NO45SE0016) on the east, a distance of circa 5 1/2 furlongs (circa 1106m). Lying within the area of this camp is a circular crop mark of an enclosure centred NO4733 5223 (NMR ref NO45SE121)	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB64393



Asset / Event Number	Asset/Event Name	Status	NRHE/ HER Reference	Classification	Period	Eastin g	Northi ng	Centre Grid Reference	Description	Weblink
4	Hatton of Carse Rig & Furrow and Roundhouse	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	361022	Rig and Furrow	Medieval	346630	752940	NO4663052940	Rig And Furrow (Medieval), Roundhouse (Prehistoric)(Possible)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/361022/
5	Lunanhead Church Hall War Memorial Plaque	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	338711	War Memorial	Modern	347558	752173	NO4755852173	War Memorial (20th Century)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/338711/
6	Nether Drumgley Strathmore Estates	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	194751	Farmhoue	Post Medieval	342107	750063	NO4210750063	Farmhouse (Period Unassigned), Farmstead (Period Unassigned)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/194751/
7	Heatherstacks Farm Cottages	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	266738	Cottage	Post Medieval	345200	752666	NO4520052666	Cottage(S) (Period Unassigned) Labelled As Heatherstacks Old Tollhouse On 1892-1914 25 Inch Os Map	https://canmore.org.uk/site/266738/
8	Sparrowmuir	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB35337	Dwelling	Post Medieval	342010	750130	NO4201050130	Cottage depicted on the OS 1st edition map which shows a long rectangular building with a smaller building to the southeast. The smaller building and east end of the larger building had been removed by the time of the 2nd edition map.	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB35337
9	Carseburn	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB35076	Settlement	Post Medieval	347050	752820	NO4705052820	Carseburn is depicted on the OS map of 1846 as a small hamlet consisting of ten buildings with a curling pond to the north. By 1888 it had reduced to six buildings and the curling pond is no longer evident. Today only two buildings survive.	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB35076
10	Forfar Bypass, Turfbeg: Roofed Building	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Roofed Building	Post Medieval	343706	751779	NO4370651779	Roof building and enclosure identified on 1892-1914 OS 25 Inch Map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026). No longer there	
11	Forfar Bypass, Turfbeg: Field Boundary	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	343864	752093	NO4386452093	Field boundary identified on 1892-1914 OS 25 Inch Map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026). Now under overpass	
12	Forfar Bypass, Turfbeg: Field Boundary	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	343971.8	752263	NO4397152263	Field boundary identified on 1892-1914 OS 25 Inch Map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026). East side of A90 no longer there, west side of A90 boundary still exists as edge of plantation	
13	Caledonian Railway	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Railway	Post Medieval	342854	751297	NO4285451297	Scottish North Eastern Railway identified on 1840's-1880's 6 Inch OS map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026)	



Asset / Event Number	Asset/Event Name	Status	NRHE/ HER Reference	Classification	Period	Eastin g	Northi ng	Centre Grid Reference	Description	Weblink
14	Caledonian Railway Bridge Crossing	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Bridge	Post Medieval	342541	751182	NO4254151182	Bridge crossing identified on 1840's-1880's 6 Inch OS map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026)	
15	Caledonian Railway Bridge Crossing	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Bridge	Post Medieval	342006	750982	NO4200650982	Bridge crossing identified on 1840's-1880's 6 Inch OS map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026)	
16	Forfar & Brechin Branch	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Railway	Post Medieval	344151	752629	NO4415152629	Railway branch identified on 1840's-1880's 6 Inch OS map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026)	
17	Field Boundary	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	344767	752726	NO4476752726	Field boundary identified on 1892-1914 OS 25 Inch Map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026). East side of A90 no longer there, west side of A90 boundary still exists as edge of plantation	
18	Hatoon Cottage/Gatehouse	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Dwelling	Post Medieval	346287	752859	NO4628752859	Roofed building identified on OS Map	
19	Bridge over Lemno Burn	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	N/A	Bridge	Post Medieval	347163	753003	NO4716353003	River crossing identified on 1840's-1880's 6 Inch OS map (recorded by NK, AOC archaeology group, May 2026)	
20	Hatton of Carse Farmstead	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	MAB35257	Farmstead	Post Medieval	346261	752964	NO4626152964	Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. On the 1st edition a U-plan steading is shown with one rectangular building on the west side and a horse mill on the north side. To the northeast of the steading there is a rectangular building and well. To the southeast of the steading there is a U-plan house with a garden to the south. By the time of the 2nd edition the U-plan steading had been extended, by the addition of a building within the steading yard, and a rectangular building to the northeast. The well had been removed. The horse mill, easternmost building and part of the steading have since been removed and there have been further alterations and additions.	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/monument/MAB35257
21	Lunanhead	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	79018	Linear Featurs	Unknown	347300	752500	NO4730052500	Linear Feature(S) (Period Unassigned)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/79018/
22	Heatherstacks Farm Cottages	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	126619	Enclosure	Unknown	345100	752800	NO4510052800	Enclosure (Period Unknown)(Possible)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/126619/



Asset / Event Number	Asset/Event Name	Status	NRHE/ HER Reference	Classification	Period	Eastin g	Northi ng	Centre Grid Reference	Description	Weblink
23	Heatherstacks Farm Cottages	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	126621	Enclosure	Unknown	345200	752600	NO4520052600	Enclosure (Period Unknown)(Possible)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/126621/
24	Carseburn	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	134409	Linear Features	Unknown	346760	752830	NO4676052830	Linear Feature(S) (Period Unassigned)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/134409/
25	Drumgley	Findspot	33849	Flint	Prehistoric	342000	750000	NO4200050000	Findspot (Period Unassigned), Arrowhead(S) (Flint)(Period Unassigned), Axehead(S)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/33849/
26	Lunanhead Survey	Event	MAB60662	Archaeological Investigation	N/A	347032	751789	NO4703251789	Geophysical survey and trial trenching was carried out by SUAT in April-May 2008 ahead of the laying of a new electricity cable in part within a temporary Roman camp	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB60662
27	Suttieside	Event	MAB60670	Archaeological Investigation	N/A	346141.7	752369.6	NO4614252370	A desk based assessment and rapid walkover survey was carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2022 ahead of proposed development of a solar array. Site visits recorded a number of previously known sites	https://her.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/Monument/MAB60670
28	Lunanhead, 16 Carseview Terrace	Event	357572	Watching Brief	N/A	347380	752320	NO4738052320	A watching brief was undertaken, 30 June 2017, during ground-breaking work for a house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.	https://canmore.org.uk/site/357572/
29	A90 - A926 Junction	Event	346668	Archaeological Investigation	N/A	343500	751700	NO4350051700	Archaeological field evaluation at the A90 Glamis to Kirriemuir Junctions, near Forfar, Angus to evaluate the impact of ground works for the proposed construction of a series of new slip roads and flyovers (2001). Virtually all of the features identified are interpreted as post-improvement drainage or agricultural systems. The exceptions, three small and shallow isolated pits (Trenches 11 and 15), contained no dating evidence or potential for environmental analysis.	https://canmore.org.uk/site/346668/



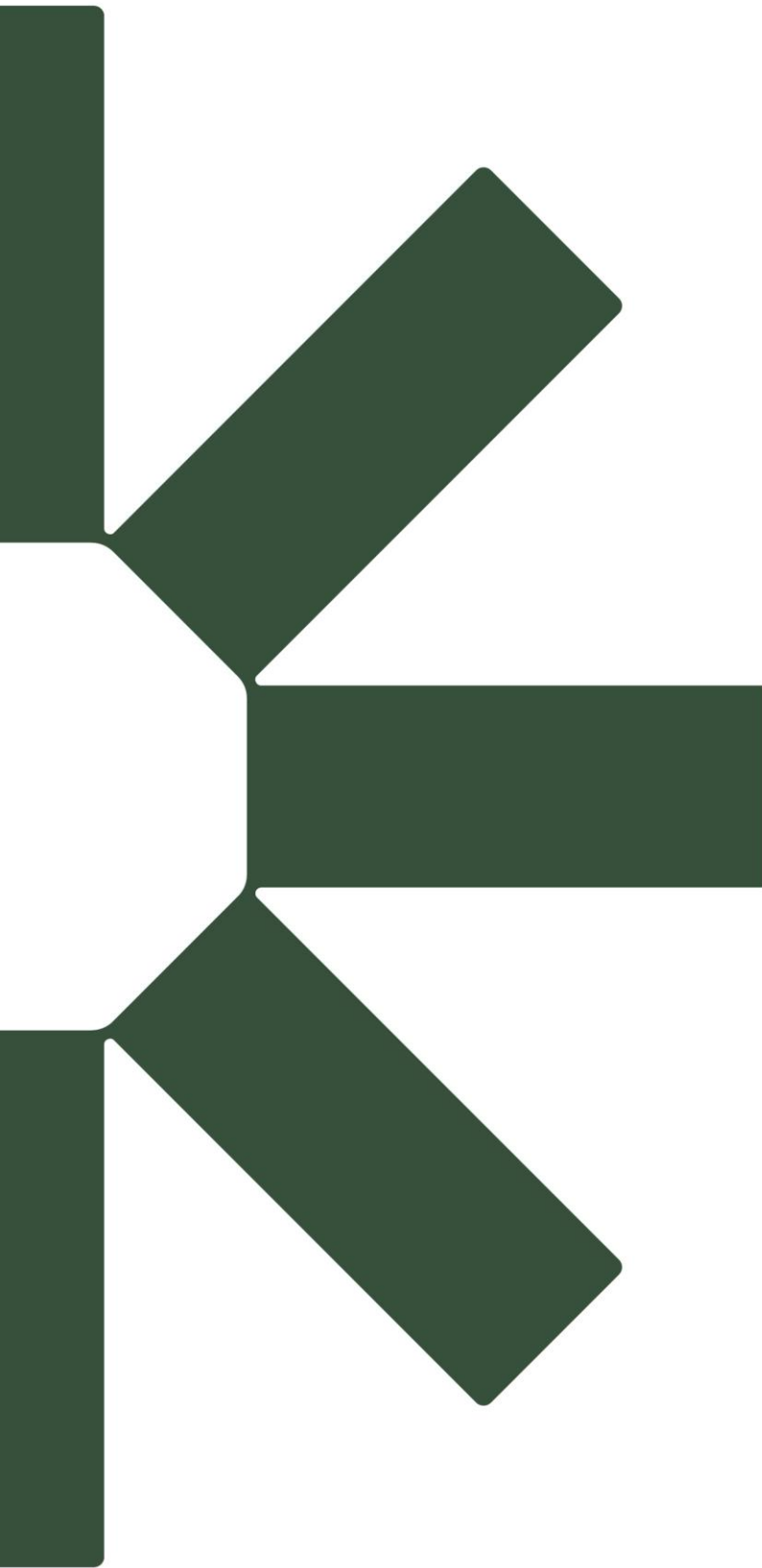
C.3 Map Reference List

Map Link	Date	Catographer and Title	Details
https://maps.nls.uk/pont/view/?id=pont26#zoom=4.3&lat=2448&lon=4621&layers=BT	1583-96	Pont, Timothy Title: Lower Angus and Perthshire east of the Tay - Pont 26	Shows Drumgley
https://maps.nls.uk/view/652	1678	Edward, Robert Title: Angusia Provincia Scotiae sive The Shire of Angus.	Shows Forfar
https://maps.nls.uk/view/356	1640	Gordon, Robert Title: Aberdeen, Banf [sic], Murrey [sic] &c. to Inverness : [and] Fra the north water to Ross / Robertus Gordonius a Strathloch describat 1640.	Shows Forfar
https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=15.4&lat=56.64182&lon=-2.94496&layers=3&b=ESRIWorld&o=100	1747-52	Roy Highlands	Shows Forfar but not Drumgley, shows road to Brehcin (now Old Brechin Road)
https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400191 https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400190	1794	Ainslie, John Title: Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus.	Shows Drumgley and Roman Camp.
https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442890	1825	Hall, Sidney. Title: Northern part of Angushshire ; Southern part of Angushire.	Shows Drumgley and Roman Camp
https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442635	1831	Knox, James Title: Map of the basin of the Tay ... / from a survey by James Knox. Engraved by J. Gellatly.	Shows Drumgley and Roman Camp



Map Link	Date	Catographer and Title	Details
https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442683	1848	W. & A.K. Johnston Limited Title: Johnston's map of the county of Forfar with the railways.	Shows Drumgley and Roman Camp
https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=16.1&lat=56.65863&lon=-2.86500&layers=257&b=ESRIWorld&o=100	Surveyed 1861 and Published 1865	OS Map 6 Inch	Scottish North Eastern Railway, and Electric Telegraph
https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182	1893	Inglis, Harry R. G. Title: Fife, Forfar and East Perth District / edited by H.R.G. Inglis.	Shows Drumgley - and railway
https://maps.nls.uk/view/216546966	1875-1891	Bartholomew Reduced Ordnance Maps of Scotland, County of Forfar	Shows Drumgley
Acquisition of the SNER and other lines brought a number of branch lines to communities off the main line. A number of infill lines were added towards the end of the 19th century. The Dundee and Forfar direct line was opened by the Caledonian in 1870 between Broughty Ferry and Forfar , developing commuter travel to Dundee but otherwise only a rural line. The Forfar and Brechin Railway was promoted as a potential alternative main line; it opened in 1895 but remained simply a rural branch.		The Forfar and Brechin Railway was promoted as a possible alternative main line to part of the Caledonian Railway route between Perth and Aberdeen. It was opened in 1895, having been sold while incomplete to the Caledonian Railway. The hopes to become a main line were never realised and it remained a purely local concern. Its low traffic volumes led to early closure to passengers in 1952 and completely in 1967. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forfar_and_Brechin_Railway	





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