



Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm, Onshore EIA Report

Volume 2, Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment
Desk-Based Assessment

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Glossary

Defined term	Definition
Barrow	A hemispherical artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone surrounded by a ditch, often accompanied by an external bank, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials.
Bivallate	An enclosure bounded by a double line of ramparts.
Bronze Age	Period dating from 2500-800 BC
Cable Corridor	The 220/275 kV and the 400 kV Cable Corridors.
Cropmark	Patterns or variations in the colour or growth rates of crops that are visible from the air, usually caused by the differential effects on plant ecology of below - ground disturbances or soil enrichment. Often these relate to archaeological features and provide a proxy indicator of what lies within or beneath the ground.
Cultural Heritage	<p>Cultural heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation. It can include customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values, aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual aspects (HES, 2019a).</p> <p>Cultural heritage includes the historic environment which is defined by National Planning Framework 4 (NPF 4) as “<i>the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand</i>” (Scottish Government 2023a).</p>
Debitage	Waste flakes and cores produced in the manufacture of stone implements.
Designated Heritage Assets of National Importance	Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, and historic marine protected areas.
Heritage Asset	A physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance (Scottish Government 2023a).
House Platform	An area of ground on which a house was built.
Hut Circle	Indicated by the presence of low, roughly circular banks of turf, earth or stone, forming the base of the walls.
Iron Age	800 BC – AD 400
Lithic Scatter	A spatially discrete, though sometimes extensive, scatter of stone (usually flint) artefacts.
Historic Landscape Types (HLT)	A distinctive and repeated combination of components [that] define a generic historic landscape character (Rippon 2004, pp. 19). To facilitate the assessment of potential effects on the historic landscape it was divided into HLTs.
Medieval	AD 400 – AD 1500
Microlith	A very small flint or other stone tool.
Midden	A refuse heap.
Modern	AD 1500 onwards

Defined term	Definition
Neolithic	4,100 BC – 2,500 BC
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Period	12,700 BC – 4,100 BC
Points	A stone tool with a sharp tapering end used for piercing materials or as a weapon point.
Polished Stone Axe	An axehead of flint or other stone.
Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) Application Boundary	The red line boundary representing the extent of the planning permission in principle application.
Prehistoric	The period before written records encompassing the palaeolithic period until around AD 600 or, in some areas of Scotland, ending with the arrival of the Romans in the 1st century AD.
Proposed Development	Term used to define the Onshore Infrastructure associated with the Project landward of MLWS for which PPP is being sought. Further details of the parameters are included in the Onshore EIA Report Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Proposed Development.
Retouched Stone Tool	A flake that has had small flakes removed to blunt, sharpen, refine the outline or prepare the edge of the tool.
Ring Ditch	A circular or near circular ditch, seen as cropmarks.
Rig and Furrow	A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation.
Roman Period	AD 77 – AD 211
Scrapers	A stone flake or blade with retouch along one or more edges.
Setting	The way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced (HES 2016).
Souterrain	An underground chamber, storeroom, or passage.
Substation site	The total area proposed (42 hectares) to be required for the Substation Switchyard as well as areas for landscaping, biodiversity enhancement and drainage.

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DSM	Digital Surface Model
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
GI	Ground Investigations
HEDBA	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland

Acronym	Definition
HLT	Historic Landscape Types
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photographs
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
ScARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework

Table of Units

Units	Definition
km	Kilometre
m	Metre

Non-Technical Summary

This Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix presents the results of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) undertaken by Jacobs UK on behalf of Thistle Wind Partners to support the Cultural Heritage inputs into the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm Project Onshore Infrastructure (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development).

Baseline conditions were established through a desk-based survey, including a targeted walkover survey and site inspection (undertaken from 18 to 20 June 2025). In total 203 heritage assets were considered as part of the baseline comprising 117 archaeological remains, 73 historic buildings and 13 Historic Landscape Types or HLTs.

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix presents the results of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA)¹ undertaken by Jacobs UK on behalf of Thistle Wind Partners to support the Cultural Heritage inputs into the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm Project Onshore Infrastructure (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 This HEDBA is supported by the following figures:

- Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage, Figure 9.1: Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings; and
- Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage, Figure 9.2: Historic Landscape Types (HLTs).

1.2 Sources Consulted

Cultural Heritage Study Areas

Cable Corridor

1.2.1 For the Cable Corridor the Cultural Heritage Study Area used to establish the baseline was defined as the PPP Application Boundary of the Proposed Development and a 250 m area extending in all directions from it. A 250 m study area is sufficient to establish a robust baseline as it allowed heritage assets within the PPP Application Boundary, and those that extend into it, to be identified, and enabled an informed assessment of the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains. The Cultural Heritage Study Area also allowed for the identification and assessment of potential direct (physical) effects on heritage assets within the PPP Application Boundary, and those that extend into it, which may influence the design of the Proposed Development through the design process.

Substation Site

1.2.2 Designated heritage assets comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Inventory Battlefields located up to 3 km from the PPP Application Boundary for the proposed Substation site were included in the cultural heritage baseline due to potential effects on their setting during operation of the Proposed Development. The distance is appropriate given the scale of the Substation and the character of the surrounding landscape. This study area (hereafter referred to as the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area) was agreed with HES (see Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).

¹ Please note, the historic environment is defined as ‘the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand’ (HES 2019a, pp. 5) and is synonymous with the term ‘Cultural Heritage’.

1.2.3 In response to consultation with Aberdeenshire Council's Built Heritage Team (see Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) Category B Listed Buildings, Category C Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas located up to 5 km from the PPP Application Boundary for the proposed Substation site (hereafter referred to as the 5 km Cultural Heritage Study Area) were also included in the cultural heritage baseline due to potential effects on their setting.

1.2.4 The Cultural Heritage Study Areas are shown on Figures 9.1 and 9.2 in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage.

Baseline Conditions

1.2.5 Baseline conditions were established through a desk-based survey, including consultation of the following sources²:

- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) designation data for World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Historic Battlefields (downloaded 16 March 2025);
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and Canmore³ (downloaded 30 April 2025 and 01 May 2025 respectively), and HES Pastmap⁴;
- Historic Landuse Assessment for information on the historic landscape (downloaded 20 May 2025);
- data from the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on non-designated archaeological remains and historic buildings (obtained 03 March 2025);
- historic mapping available online through the National Library of Scotland (NLS)⁵;
- aerial photographs available online, including those held by the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP)⁶;
- satellite imagery via Google Earth;
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data provided as a Digital Surface Model (DSM) by Thistle Wind Partners on 05 December 2024;

² Please note HES launched trove.scot on February 16, 2025 which combines information from the Historic Environment Portal, Canmore, SCRAN, and Property in Care collections. While these sources remained accessible until 24 June 2025 they have now been retired by trove.scot. Data gathered before this date to inform this HEDBA still references these sources.

³ <https://canmore.org.uk/>

⁴ <https://pastmap.org.uk/map>

⁵ <https://maps.nls.uk/>

⁶ <https://ncap.org.uk/>

- British Geological Survey (BGS) for information on the underlying geology of the Cultural Heritage Study Area;
- the results of Ground Investigations (GI), including archaeological monitoring, undertaken for the Proposed Development (Igne 2025; GUARD Archaeology 2025);
- the Old Statistical Accounts (Hutcheon 1794; Thom 1794; Scott 1795; Unknown 1796);
- the New Statistical Account (Glen 1845; Mylne 1845; Drummond 1845; Thomson 1845);
- information from The Bureau of Aircraft Accidents Archives⁷, Map of aircraft wreck sites in the Scottish mountains⁸, RAFCommands Database of aircraft losses⁹ and *Aircraft Crashes in the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland 1913 - 2019* (Hancock, 2020) for information on WWII aircraft crash sites;
- secondary sources, including archaeological studies, landscape studies, research frameworks and strategies, and papers, including OASIS grey literature archive curated by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
- the NE Scotland Regional Research Framework¹⁰ and Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)¹¹; and
- Discovery and Excavation in Scotland and online sources held by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

1.2.6 A targeted walkover survey of representative locations throughout the Cultural Heritage Study Areas and site inspection of specific heritage assets, including a windshield survey throughout the Cultural Heritage Study Areas, were undertaken for the Proposed Development (18 to 20 June 2025) to verify and augment the results of the HEDBA and to gather information on setting.

1.3 Assessment of Sensitivity

1.3.1 For all three sub-topics (archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape), an assessment of the sensitivity of each heritage asset was undertaken on a three-point scale of High, Medium, and Low, based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria provided in Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook Guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact

⁷ <https://www.baaa-acro.com/zone/aberdeenshire>

⁸ <http://www.edwardboyle.com/drupal/map-of-aircraft-wreck-sites-in-the-scottish-mountains>

⁹ <https://data.rafcommands.com/losses/>

¹⁰ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/leisure-sport-and-culture/archaeology/north-east-scotland-regional-research-framework>

¹¹ <https://scarf.scot/national/>

Assessment process in Scotland (Scottish Natural Heritage and HES 2018) as presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Criteria to assess the sensitivity of archaeological remains, historic buildings and Historic Landscape Types (HLTs)

Sensitivity	Guideline Criteria
High	Heritage assets valued at an international or national level, e.g. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, historic marine protected areas, some Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets that meet the criteria for designation in the opinion of the assessor. Category B or C Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Medium	Heritage assets valued at a regional level, e.g. Category B Listed Buildings, some Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor. Category C Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Low	Heritage assets valued at a local level, e.g. Category C Listed Buildings, some Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Geological Background

- 2.1.1 The superficial geology is largely Devensian Till formed between 116 and 12 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, including deposits of the Mill of Forest Till and Banchory Till Formations (BGS n.d.). Areas of Hummocky (moundy) Glacial Deposits of diamicton, sand and gravel are present to the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, along with areas of alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels along the channels of watercourses, and sands and gravels of the Lochton and Drumlithie Sand and Gravel Formations (BGS n.d.). Along the coast, Raised Marine Deposits comprising sand, silt, clay and gravels of similar age are also present. Pockets of peat, formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present, are recorded in the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area (BGS n.d.; Igne 2025; GUARD Archaeology 2025).
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of the Catterline Conglomerate, Deep Conglomerate, Cromlix Mudstone and Arron Sandstone Formations, as well as the Arbuthnott-Garvock and Dunnottar-Crawton Groups, formed between 435 and 400 million years ago (BGS n.d.). Igneous rock comprising the Crawton Volcanic and Montrose Volcanic Formations and Pocket Arbuthnott-Garvock Group, formed approximately 400 million years ago, are also present, along with older Metamorphic formations (Glen Lethnot Grit Formation) formed between 1000 and 541 million years ago in the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area (BGS n.d.).

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Period (12,700 BC – 4,100 BC)

- 2.1.3 Nomadic hunter-gatherers, dependant on herds of animals, travelled across north-west Europe accessing Scotland via Doggerland (now the North Sea) during the Palaeolithic period (12,700 BC – 10,900 BC) (Saville & Wickham-Jones 2012). While the archaeological record of this period in Scotland remains relatively scarce, their presence is evidenced by lithic scatters (a spatially discrete, though sometimes extensive, scatter of stone (usually flint) artefacts), including simple stone scrapers (a stone flake or blade with retouch along one or more edges) and points (stone tools with a sharp tapering end used for piercing materials or as a weapon point). Examples include those recovered from Nethermills Farm and along the River Dee, both approximately 10 km to the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Bjarke Ballin and Wickham-Jones 2017; Wickham-Jones *et al.* 2021).
- 2.1.4 The Mesolithic (10,800 BC to 4,100 BC – 4,100 BC) period saw a continuation of hunter-gatherer society; however, with improvement in climate resources became more abundant and the population increased (Wickham-Jones *et al.* 2021). Mesolithic sites are often ephemeral, typically evidenced by cave sites, middens (refuse heaps), and extensive lithic scatters (Saville & Wickham-Jones 2012). The latter often occur in the fertile land bordering rivers, or along ancient riverbanks, as well as along the coast (Wickham-Jones 2022), and include barbed points, scrapers and microliths (very small flint or other stone tool). While absent from the Cultural Heritage Study Area, this period is well-

represented along the River Dee approximately 10 km to the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Wickham-Jones *et al.* 2021; Clarke *et al.* 2024).¹²

Neolithic (4,100 BC – 2,500 BC)

- 2.1.5 The Neolithic (4,100 BC – 2,500 BC) saw a shift towards a more sedentary society with the introduction of farming. This period is characterised by occupation sites of more permanent structures and megalithic monuments (religious or funerary monuments constructed of large stones). While no megaliths have been identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area, several examples of settlement sites, evidenced by hut circles (indicated by the presence of low, roughly circular banks of turf, earth or stone, forming the base of the walls) and house platforms (areas of ground on which a house was built), have been identified at Clochanshiels (Assets 160, 161 and 164; a Scheduled Monument; Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).
- 2.1.6 Manufacture of material culture also became more sophisticated typified by retouched stone tools (flakes that have had small flakes removed to blunt, sharpen, refine the outline or prepare the edge of the tool) and polished stone axes (axehead of flint or other stone), as well as the appearance of pottery (Brophy & Sheridan 2012). Examples of polished stone axeheads dating to the Early Neolithic (4000 BC – 3300 BC) were recovered at Drumlithie (Asset 102; Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and Nether Craighill (Asset 74; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Two sites where lithics have been produced have been recorded within the Cultural Heritage Study Area at Pitcarles (Asset 62; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and Peattie (Asset 43; Figure in 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage). These sites comprised large quantities of worked stone and debitage (waste flakes and cores produced in the manufacture of stone implements) as well as leaf-shaped arrowheads, which may date to the Neolithic.
- 2.1.7 In addition, examples of art, such as carved stone balls, also date from this period (Brophy & Sheridan 2012). The carved stone ball recovered from Gyraatsmyre (Asset 78; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) likely dates to the Late Neolithic (3300 BC – 2500 BC) period (Stewart-Moffitt 2022).

Bronze Age (2,500 BC – 800 BC)

- 2.1.8 The arrival of metalworking from Europe began a period of social and cultural change during the Bronze Age (2,500 BC – 800 BC). Evidence suggests a more extensive network of trade for raw materials and artefacts, increased social stratification, and an increase in consolidated settlement (Downes 2012). While there was a continuation of monumental architecture, older monuments were subject to alteration during this period, and hillforts and roundhouses were also built (Downes 2012).

¹² <https://www.mesolithicdeeside.org/index.asp>

- 2.1.9 Round houses continue to evidence domestic settlement; however, funerary rites increasingly became displays of individual identity with individual inhumations and cremations more widely practiced (Downes 2012). Ring ditches, circular or near circular ditches, seen as cropmarks, were identified at Three Wells (Asset 36 from Figure 9.1a in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and Anniston (Asset 32; Figure 9.1a in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and may represent the remains of ploughed out round houses or round barrows (hemispherical artificial mounds of earth, turf and/or stone surrounded by a ditch, often accompanied by an external bank, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials).
- 2.1.10 An individual urn containing ashes and a group of cairns, including several smaller mounds containing individual urns, were recorded at Elfill (Asset 133; Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and Hill of Tannachie (Asset 117; Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) respectively, and may evidence Bronze Age activity within the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

Iron Age (800 BC – 400 AD)

- 2.1.11 While there are no definitive events that demarcate the end of the Bronze Age, the Iron Age (800 BC – 400 AD) is characterised by numerous and varied settlement types (Haselgrove 2009). Most Iron Age structures in Scotland comprise examples of round architecture including large drystone structures, such as brochs, duns and wheelhouses, both unenclosed and enclosed sites, and hillforts (Hunter & Carruthers 2012a). In addition, increasingly hierarchical and regionally different societies began to emerge (Hunter & Carruthers 2012a).
- 2.1.12 In Aberdeenshire this period is understood to be characterised by unenclosed settlements as well as enclosed sites¹³. Regional examples include the enclosed settlement at Old Kinord (Romankiewicz, Bradley and Clarke 2019-20), approximately 37 km to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, as well as the soutterains (underground chambers, storerooms, or passages) such as those at Culsh (SM90091; a Scheduled Monument; HES 2019b) and Clova (SM60; a Scheduled Monument), approximately 34 km to the north-west and 47 km to the north-west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, respectively.
- 2.1.13 Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area Iron Age settlement activity includes a potential unenclosed settlement site identified from aerial photographs at Peattie (Asset 39; Figure 9.1a in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage). The site is formed of possible pits and a souterrain on a gentle slope above Peattie Burn (RCAHMS 2013/28 DP 166965).

Roman Period (AD 77 – AD 211)

- 2.1.14 The Romans made several attempts to conquer Scotland, beginning in the 1st century AD; however, due to resistance of local tribes, the challenging geography, and redeployment of troops to other parts of the Roman Empire

¹³ <https://scarf.scot/national/iron-age-panel-report/iron-age-case-studies/case-study-kintore-aberdeenshire-shining-light-into-a-black-hole/>

they were unable to establish a permanent foothold and ultimately abandoned their attempts in the early 3rd century (Hunter & Carruthers 2012b; Tibbs 2024).

- 2.1.15 In Aberdeenshire, the Roman presence is evidence by 1st century temporary camps, such as Raedykes (SM1016; a Scheduled Monument) 4 km north-east of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, and 3rd century camps and forts, including Kair House Roman Camp (Aberdeenshire HER ref. NO77NE1), approximately 3 km to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Camps such as these were established by the Roman army for accommodation on their campaigns, or during journeys between forts, and as bases during construction of forts and roads. In addition, archaeological excavations at Dunnicaer (approximately 8 km to the east of the Cultural Heritage Study Area) identified a promontory fort dating to this period with evidence of the interaction between native groups and the Romans (Noble *et al.* 2020).
- 2.1.16 Little evidence of Roman activity has been identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. The possible site of a Roman Road running from Menmuir to Aberdeen via Stonhaven (Asset 88; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) was recorded on the HER. The road may have been constructed as part of the 1st century north-eastern chain of sites which included the camp at Raedykes (Tibbs 2024) and a possible Roman marching camp at Fordoun (Aberdeenshire HER Ref. NO77NW0007), approximately 6.5 km to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area. While the road is identified as south of Drumlithie on the HER, Robertson's map (Figure 2.1) shows the line of the road through Strathmore further to the north and no evidence of the site was identified during archaeological investigations in this location (Green and Hunter Blair 2018). A stray find of an Alexandrian coin of Diocletian (284 - 305 AD) (Asset 96; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) was also recovered in a garden in Drumlithie.
- 2.1.17 Castledykes (Asset 56; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage), to the south-east of Arbutnott, comprises the remains of a bivallate (an enclosure defined by a double line of ramparts) enclosing ditch forming a possible promontory fort which may date to this period. Promontory forts comprise defensive enclosures created by constructing ramparts across a neck of land, in order to defend, or restrict access. Early accounts of the site identify *'fome lines of a rampart thrown up in a regular manner upon a projecting point near to Bervie river... this fortification has as much the appearance of being Roman'* (Sinclair 1796, pp. 392).

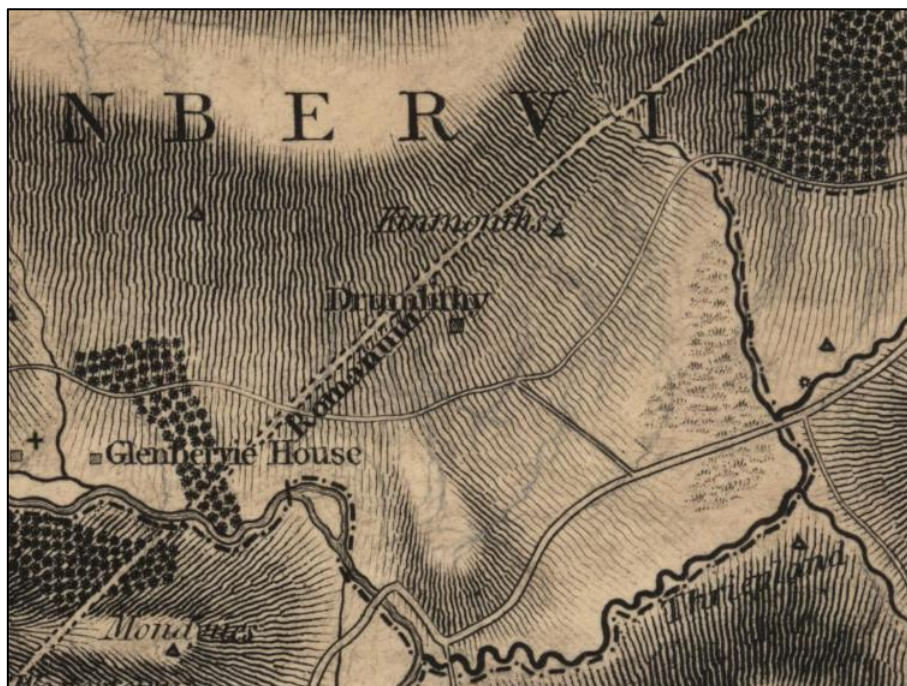


Figure 2.1: An extract of Robertson's 'Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine' (1822) showing the Roman Road (Asset 88) running to the north of 'Drumlithy'. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

The Picts

- 2.1.18 While the Picts may have inhabited Scotland since before the Roman incursion, they are understood to have been a tribal, pastoral society that occupied the north-east from the 1st century AD until after the formation of the Kingdom of Scotland in the 9th century (Hall & Price 2012; McHardy 2011).
- 2.1.19 Most knowledge of the Picts is derived from archaeological remains, such as burials, settlement and occupation evidence, and examples of Pictish art, such as symbol stones; stone slabs decorated with symbols, patterns and animals. Five such symbol stones were recovered from Dunnicaer, approximately 10 km to the east of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, in the early 19th century (Canmore ID: 319616, 319617, 319618, 319619, 319620) and archaeological excavations have identified this as the site of a possible Pictish settlement (Noble *et al.* 2020)¹⁴.
- 2.1.20 While sites from the Pictish period in the Cultural Heritage Study Area are absent, placename evidence supports a Pictish presence including the element 'pit-' meaning '*portion, share, piece of land*' (Nicholaisen 1996, pp. 6-7; Driscoll 2009, pp. 251). An example within the Cultural Heritage Study Area is 'Pitcarles'.

¹⁴ <https://www.abdn.ac.uk/stories/shedding-new-light-on-the-picts/#:~:text=Pictish%20power%20centres%20at%20Dunnicaer%20and%20Burghead&text=They%20uncovered%20evidence%20of%20ramparts,more%20than%201000%20years%20ago>

Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500)

- 2.1.21 The medieval period (AD 400 – AD 1500) brought about the introduction of Christianity, development of defined kingdoms, increase in rural settlement, and creation of landed estates with a more formal social hierarchy (Dodgshon 1980a; Hall & Price 2012; Driscoll 2009; Michison 2002).
- 2.1.22 In the north-east of Scotland, Christianity was introduced in approximately the 7th century AD. Pivotal sites such as the multi-phase Tullich Kirk (SM86; a Scheduled Monument), approximately 40 km to the north-west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, provide evidence of the religion's spread in the region^{15,16}. Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area, the possible sites of medieval chapels are located at Kirkton (Asset 59; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) and another in Drumlithie (Asset 101; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).
- 2.1.23 While there is limited archaeological evidence for the land use within the Cultural Heritage Study Area during this period, a predominantly agricultural economy, based on the continuance of earlier farming practices, continued (Thomson 1845, pp. 253; Driscoll 2009). Small, dispersed clusters of buildings were likely present across the landscape surrounded by small, irregular, unenclosed fields (Dodgshon 1980b). Later mapping depicts a largely agricultural landscape with small, dispersed clusters of buildings and fields in lower lying areas, the irregular layout of which possibly attest to a medieval date.
- 2.1.24 Landed estates were also increasingly established during this period. While the extant building and policies are later in date, examples within the Cultural Heritage Study Area are the Benholm and Arbuthnott estates, which were established in the 12th century.

Modern (AD 1500 onwards)

- 2.1.25 In the post-medieval period (AD 1500 onwards) the Cultural Heritage Study Area remained largely agricultural with dispersed farmsteads and small settlements surrounded by cultivated fields¹⁷. The area was used principally for arable farming cultivating crops including 'oats, bear, potatoes, clover and rye-grafs' and grains, turnips, yams and cabbage (Thom 1794, pp. 449; Hutcheon 1794; Scott 1795; Unknown 1796). Such cultivation within the Cultural Heritage Study Area is evidenced by the presence of straight and regular rig and furrow (a series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation) visible on aerial imagery (Asset 27; Figure 9.1a in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).
- 2.1.26 Later in this period '*a complete revolution in agriculture was effected*' (Thomson 1845, pp. 254) characterised by the enclosure of arable land into regular fields to promote efficiencies and the construction of large and often

¹⁵ <https://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/ballater/tullichkirk/index.html>

¹⁶ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/leisure-sport-and-culture/archaeology/a-brief-history-of-the-north-east/#picts>

¹⁷ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74486015>

prominent farmhouses, farm buildings or steadings, and courtyard farms (Thomson 1845, pp. 256). An example within the Cultural Heritage Study Area is Kirkton, Farmstead (Asset 58; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).

- 2.1.27 Other industries such as the manufacture of cloth and kelp, milling, sea fishing, and trades including masonry, carpentry and weaving were also practiced (Thom 1794; Hutcheon 1794; Scott 1795; Unknown 1796). Drumlithie (Asset 97; Figure 9.1b in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) flourished as a weaving village during this period (Drummond 1845), and fishing, as well as the associated processing industries, also operated on the coast (Thomson 1845, pp. 260; Glen 1845). The site of a small modified natural harbour at Haughs Bay was likely used as a landing place for the local fishing community approximately 40 m to the south of the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Aberdeenshire HER Ref. NO87SW0087) (Boyd and Hambly 2023).
- 2.1.28 During the Second World War (1939 – 1945), in response to the perceived threat of an imminent German invasion defences in high-risk locations were constructed, including along the coast and at strategic inland positions. The Cowie Line was one such ‘stop line’ constructed in 1940 to interfere with and delay the advance of an enemy force landing in the north-east of Scotland (Barclay 2005). This was to be achieved through tactical demolition of bridges on the Cowie Water, and through use of anti-tank cubes, such as those at Whitehill (Asset 169; a Scheduled Monument; Figure 2.2 (below) and Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage), pillboxes (squat buildings with thick, loopholed walls and a flat roof, often of standardised design, to accommodate a variety of weapons and usually strategically positioned to cover a vulnerable locations) and anti-tank earthworks, such as at Burn of Finglennie (Asset 158; a Scheduled Monument; Figure 9.1c in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage). Further south Benholm House (Asset 18; [Category A Listed Building](#); Figure 9.1a in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage) was also requisitioned by the military during the Second World War and used as a hospital and occupied by Polish soldiers.



Figure 2.2: View of anti-tank blocks to the south-east of Haugh Head Bridge over the Cowie Water (Asset 169; a Scheduled Monument), facing east.

3 Baseline Conditions

- 3.1.1 This section describes the baseline conditions for the three sub-topics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape. More detailed information on heritage assets considered as part of the Cultural Heritage baseline is presented in Annex A (Cultural Heritage Gazetteer).
- 3.1.2 From the sources identified in Section 1.2, a total of 203 heritage assets comprising 117 archaeological remains, 73 historic buildings and 13 HLTs have been included in the cultural heritage baseline. The sensitivity of these heritage assets was assessed using the method presented in Section 1.3. A summary of the total number of heritage assets and their sensitivity is provided in Table 3.1. Further information on these cultural heritage assets and their sensitivity is presented in Section 3.2 for archaeological remains, Section 3.3 for historic buildings and Section 3.4 for the historic landscape.
- 3.1.3 The locations of these heritage assets are shown on, Figures 9.1 and 9.2 in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage.

Table 3.1: Summary of heritage assets included in the cultural heritage baseline

Sensitivity	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	HLTs
High	4 (all Scheduled Monuments)	2 (comprising 2 Category A Listed Buildings)	2 (comprising 2 Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes)
Medium	37	24 (including 14 Category B Listed Buildings, 3 Category C Listed Buildings and 1 Conservation Area)	2
Low	76	47 (including 13 Category C Listed Buildings)	9

3.2 Archaeological Remains

3.2.1 A total of 117 archaeological remains have been included in the Cultural Heritage baseline. The locations of these heritage assets are shown on Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage, Figure 9.1.

Archaeological Remains of High Sensitivity

3.2.2 Four archaeological sites within the Cultural Heritage baseline have been assessed to be of High sensitivity, all of which are designated Scheduled Monuments:

- Cowie Line, Pillbox and Earthworks 945m SW of Stonehouse (Asset 158) (SM6437);
- Clochanshiels, Cairns, Houses and Field Systems 500 m ESE of (Asset 164) (SM4857);

- Cowie Line, Pillboxes & Anti-tank Blocks NE of Whitehill (Asset 169) (SM6575); and
- Glenton Hill, House, Enclosure and Field System (Asset 172) (SM4873).

- 3.2.3 Cowie Line, Pillbox and Earthworks 945m SW of Stonehouse (Asset 158; a Scheduled Monument) comprises a steep earthwork bank, formed by scarping the natural slope of the Cowie Water, overlooked by a concrete pillbox. It forms part of the 'Cowie Line' (Barclay 2005). Located on the south bank of the stream, at the confluence with the Burn of Finglennie and Queel Burn, its setting is characterised by its elevated position at the top of an artificially steepened slope, making it impassable to vehicles including tanks. Views from the pillbox particularly to the north-east where the pillbox faces the anti-tank line and the location of a ford across the Cowie Water¹⁸, as well as to the north-west, north, and south-east (albeit limited by the surrounding commercial forestry) contribute to the understanding of this heritage asset. The site is bisected by an existing forestry track (Cryne Corse Road) which crosses the Cowie Water on a later concrete bridge at this point.
- 3.2.4 Within the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area, Cowie Line, Pillboxes & Anti-tank Blocks NE of Whitehill (Asset 169; a Scheduled Monument) also forms part of the 'Cowie Line' and comprises two stone and concrete pillboxes (Figure 3.1) and three sets of concrete anti-tank blocks on the southern bank of the Cowie Water, where it is crossed by the single lane Haugh Head Bridge (Figure 2.2). The relationship between the individual features forming this heritage asset, as well as its strategic location, and views from the pillboxes, including towards the defensive line, form important elements of this heritage asset's setting.
- 3.2.5 For both Assets 158 and 169 the spatial and temporal relationship between the sites along the Cowie Line also contribute to the understanding of these heritage assets.
- 3.2.6 Assets 158 and 169 are of national importance because they have an inherent potential to make significant additions to our understanding of the past, in particular the anti-invasion defences of the Second World War, and the logistics, construction methods, strategies and training involved in this war effort. These defences were part of preparations ordered by the War Office/Scottish Command in 1940 when it was thought likely that German forces would invade from Norway, using beaches in north-east Scotland to establish a foothold and then moving south by land. This area was characterised as the UK's 'back door' and the defensive works were deemed vital to deter or at least slow down a German invasion. These heritage assets are well-preserved examples of a stop-line, utilising and enhancing the natural terrain to provide strong defensive features. Assets 158 and 169 offer considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of these sites, and their relationship both with the other elements of the

¹⁸ <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-39-1280> [Accessed May 2025].

Cowie Line and the wider defences in place around north-east Scotland and beyond. These heritage assets have a significant place in the national consciousness as a tangible and powerful reminder of a defining event of the 20th century. The loss of these heritage assets would significantly diminish the ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of anti-invasion defences in Scotland during the early years of the Second World War^{19,20}.



Figure 3.1: View of one of the pillboxes forming part of the Cowie Line, Pillboxes & Anti-tank Blocks NE of Whitehill (Asset 169; a Scheduled Monument), facing south.

3.2.7 Clochanshiels, Cairns, Houses and Field Systems 500m ESE of (Asset 164) is a Scheduled Monument that comprises a well-preserved prehistoric round house, a round house stance, clearance cairns and low banks. This heritage asset is located on a gentle north facing slope, with clearance cairns defining small fields, centred on the site of the houses. While views to the south are limited by the topography and commercial forestry, views to the north are more open across the Cowie Water, over the immediate surrounding pasture farmland, towards the hills beyond (Figure 3.2). Its elevated position near the watercourse also forms part of its setting.

3.2.8 Asset 164 is of national importance because it comprises well preserved examples of prehistoric round houses and field systems and because it has

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<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,SM6437>

20

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,SM6575>

the potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric land use and farming practices²¹.



Figure 3.2: View across Clochanshiels, Cairns, Houses and Field Systems 500 m ESE of (Asset 164; a Scheduled Monument), facing north.

- 3.2.9 Glenton Hill, House, Enclosure and Field System (Asset 172) is within the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area and comprises the remains of several field systems overlapping one another and includes over 85 cairns, three round houses, an enclosure, lynchets (banks formed at the end of a field by soil which, loosened by the plough, gradually moves down slope) and numerous field banks. The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its topographical location, on the gentle north-facing slope of Glenton Hill in an area of rough pasture overlooking the Cowton Burn. The relationship between the elements forming a coherent group also contribute to the understanding of Asset 172 as a site evidencing prehistoric land use.
- 3.2.10 This heritage asset is of national importance because it consists of several prehistoric round houses and parts of various overlapping field systems all surviving in good condition. It is of particular interest because it includes a massive house of a well-defined Perthshire type which belongs in the first millennium BC and an earlier negative lynchets and system of massive field

²¹

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,SM4857>

banks. It is of further national importance for its potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric land use and farming practices²².

- 3.2.11 In consideration of their designation as Scheduled Monuments, these archaeological remains have been assessed to be of High sensitivity.

Archaeological Remains of Medium Sensitivity

- 3.2.12 Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area, 37 archaeological remains (all of which are non-designated) have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.2.13 Many prehistoric lithics, including leaf-shaped arrowheads, have been recovered and removed from Pitcarles, Lithic Working Site (Asset 62). This site may form part of a more extensive lithic working site to the north of the Bervie Water and west of the Burn of Pitcarles (Brodie 1873). In addition, it has been suggested the raw materials used at the site may have been sourced from the coast rather than the immediate locale suggesting movement of material during this period, likely along the Bervie Water given the presence of similar sites in proximity to the watercourse (Brodie 1873). Similarly, Peattie, Lithic Working Site (Asset 43) is the location from which a large amount of debitage associated with the manufacture of stone tools was recovered. While no finished items were recovered from the site, several arrowheads and a blue flint axe were recovered nearby, including a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead likely dating to the Neolithic period. Given their potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric tool types, production, and the relationship between inland and coastal communities, Assets 43 and 62 have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.2.14 Cot Hillock, Cairn (Asset 61) is a small burial cairn located on a localised rise in the landscape in a small area of woodland to the north of the B967 (Figure 3.3). It has been disturbed in antiquity, and several conifer trees now grow on the side of the monument. Fetteresso Forest, Standing Stone (Asset 155) is the recorded location of a single monolith located to the east of a forestry track. The stone was identified during the walkover survey as a single fallen stone (Figure 3.4). While not depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XII, 1868), the stone could equally be an out of situ boundary marker similar to others nearby (such as Assets 146, 149 and 151). Given their potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices in the region, Assets 61 and 155 have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.2.15 Clochanshiels, Hut-Circle & House Platform (Asset 160) is a hut-circle and a house-platform located in a small clearing within an area of commercial forestry. The hut circle measures approximately 8.5 m in diameter comprising a stony bank while the platform measures approximately 11.3 m in diameter. Clochanshiels, House Platforms (Asset 161) comprises two house platforms, clearance cairns and stony banks. The Aberdeenshire HER attributes these

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<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,SM4873>

sites to the later prehistoric period. Given their potential to contribute to the understanding of the form, function, construction, and social context of prehistoric settlement, Assets 160 and 161 have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.



Figure 3.3: View of the location of Cot Hillock, Cairn (Asset 61), facing north.



Figure 3.4: View of Fetteresso Forest, Standing Stone (Asset 155), facing south-east.

3.2.16 A total of 24 heritage assets visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs were identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and are possibly prehistoric in date.

3.2.17 The remains of four possible ring ditches were identified as cropmarks within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Nether Benholm, Cropmark (Asset 6)

comprises a possible ring ditch located in an arable field to the south of Nether Benholm, Farmstead (Asset 7; see below). A partial curvi-linear is perceptible on modern aerial imagery; however, this could equally be the result of modern disturbance. Three Wells, Ring Ditch (Asset 36) measures approximately 10 m in diameter within an intermittent enclosing ditch, positioned on a gentle north-facing slope (RCAHMS 551 177/26 – 2001 SC 1723652). Located on a terrace above the Bervie Water, Asset 52 comprises a small circular feature, measuring approximately 8 m in diameter, interpreted as a possible ring ditch. Asset 70 comprises a circular cropmark, measuring approximately 12 m in diameter and could be the remains of a possible ring ditch; however, modern disturbance was noted in this location and this heritage asset could equally be the result of modern activity.

3.2.18 Peattie, Cropmarks (Asset 39) comprises a group of pits, the largest measuring approximately 2 m in diameter, a possible souterrain and several probable drains on a gentle slope to the west of Peattie Burn (RCAHMS 2013/28 DP 166964). On the eastern side of the burn is a further a group of cropmarks (Asset 40), including linear features running across the field, interpreted as later drainage, and several circular features of unknown date. Kirkton, Pits (Asset 53) comprises two pits, measuring approximately 2 m in diameter, located on a terrace above the Bervie Water²³.

3.2.19 Of the 24 heritage assets that were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, five were interpreted as possible enclosures of unknown date. These comprised:

- A large oval cropmark, measuring approximately 130 m by 70 m, identified in an arable field to the south of the Forthie Water and interpreted as an enclosure (Asset 81). A possible circular feature, measuring approximately 30 m in diameter, was also identified within it. In the same field, several circular crop marks may also represent hut stances (Asset 79); however, these could equally be quarries or of natural origin.
- Pade O'France, Cropmarks (Asset 87) are of indeterminate date and function. However, aerial imagery shows an ephemeral linear, which could delineate part of a square enclosure, as well as maculae that could represent associated internal features (RCAHMS 551 177/7 - 1982 SC 1722956).
- Broombank Enclosure (Asset 92), a square feature measuring approximately 110 m across, with other ephemeral features also noted in this field. No corresponding features were identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XX, 1868) relating to this heritage asset.

²³ <https://www.trove.scot/place/346227#images-1>

- Upper Wyndings, Enclosure (Asset 143) formed of several linear soil marks with a smaller rectangular enclosure and features attached which may represent earlier buildings.
- 3.2.20 The remaining 12 heritage assets (Assets 5, 9, 23, 47, 48, 84, 85, 105, 106, 111, 118, and 128) were interpreted as the possible remains of smaller circular enclosures, visible as cropmarks, of possible prehistoric date.
- 3.2.21 In the absence of further dateable evidence the interpretation of these sites, including their date and function, is tentative. However, given their potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns, including the chronology and functions of these sites, the relationship between settlements and surrounding landscape, diversity of enclosure forms, and the nature of activities within enclosed sites, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.2.22 The site of a possible promontory fort (Castle Dykes, Kirkton; Asset 56) is located between the Chapel Den and the north bank of the Bervie Water. Asset 56 was formed of natural slopes to the north, east and south sides and an earthwork rampart built across the neck of the promontory on the west side. This earthwork has been levelled; however, the site is visible as the cropmarks of two ditches set about 10 m apart, which cross the neck of the promontory to the west barring the gently sloping interior with naturally steep slopes defending the other sides (RCAHMS 551 177/7 - 1982 SC 1723100). The earthworks were levelled in the mid-19th century and no upstanding remains are visible.
- 3.2.23 The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its isolated position in a strategic location on a bend in the Bervie Water with naturally defensive slopes to the east and south. Views outward are largely along the low-lying valley with its sides gently rising to the north and south; however, views are limited to the east and south by established woodland (Figure 3.5). Given this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of the nature and date of enclosed prehistoric settlements, activities within such sites, and relationship with the landscape, including its perception and choice of location, Asset 56 has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.



Figure 3.5: View towards Castle Dykes, Kirkton (Asset 56), facing south.

- 3.2.24 Menmuir - Northwards, Road (Site of) (Asset 88) is the possible location of a Roman Road running from Perth to Strathmore, via Stonehaven²⁴. A road - '*Romanum Iter Suppositum*' (supposed Roman Road) - is depicted on Robertson's map (1822; Figure 2.1); however, this appears to be located further to the north. A footpath currently runs along this alignment and likely follows the route of the old turnpike road depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XX, 1868). While its location is tentative, given its potential to contribute to the understanding of the Roman presence in Scotland, including contributing to knowledge of the early road network, Asset 88 has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.2.25 Pade O'France, Battle (Site of) (Asset 86) is thought to be the site of a battle between the French soldiers of Mary of Guise (Queen Regent) and the Scottish nobles during the Reformation Rebellion of 1559-60. The rebellion was a complex religious and political conflict stemming from the growth in Protestantism and increasing mistrust of the Queen Regent by the Scottish nobility. The rebellion ended with the establishment of Protestantism in Scotland.
- 3.2.26 The battle is thought to have formed part of the conflict between the Reformers and the forces of Mary of Guise as they moved through Central Scotland; however, no specific information on events, parties involved, duration or casualties are known^{25,26}. The reported location of the battle is at the crossing point of the Bervie Water, near the Bridge of Mondynes, and lies between the A90 and the Caledonia Railway in an undulating arable field on a south-facing slope²⁷ (Figure 3.6). While limited development has occurred within the battlefield, there is a recently formed pond in the south-eastern

²⁴ <https://www.olderoadsofscotland.com/statacckincardine.htm>

²⁵ <https://scottishhistorysociety.com/the-scottish-reformation-c-1525-1560/>

²⁶ https://www.scran.ac.uk/scotland/pdf/SP1_CH2.pdf

²⁷ <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-45-1147?pos=3>

corner of the field at the junction between the A90 and the road to Broombank (Google Earth 6/2021). Part of this field was the subject of a walkover survey and watching brief in 2017 which identified no evidence of the battle (Green, Ignacio de Vicente, and Hunter Blair 2018). Limited metal detecting carried out during 2017, also recorded no finds of archaeological significance (Green, Ignacio de Vicente, and Hunter Blair 2018).

3.2.27 Given its historical and archaeological interest as the possible site of a battle associated with the Reformation Rebellion, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.



Figure 3.6: View across Pade O'France, Battle (Site of) (Asset 86), facing north-west.

3.2.28 Five heritage assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area comprise the locations of vessels that have been reported as wrecked, or debris from wrecks (Assets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8):

- ‘*Soar*’ (Asset 1) – a steam trawler which stranded 1 mile south of Gourdon on 18th March 1940. The remains of the trawler are visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth 09/2008) on the foreshore near Haughs of Benholm.
- ‘*Freia*’ (Asset 2) – a wooden brigantine, with a cargo of coal, which stranded between Gourdon and Benholm on 20th October 1889. Six lives were lost.
- ‘*Mercur*’ (Asset 3) – a schooner carrying a cargo of pit props wrecked 0.25 miles south-west of Gourdon on the 21st October 1875. The crew were saved.
- An unnamed vessel (Asset 4) – possible debris from a shipwreck identified from aerial imagery (Google Earth 09/2008).

- Couts Rocks, Shipwreck Timbers (Asset 8) – debris found on Benholm beach just south of Couts Rocks including an arcing timber just over 2 m long, a second timber containing copper bolts, and a wooden pulley block.

3.2.29 In consideration of their potential to contribute to the understanding of shipwrecks, including formation processes, structural technicalities, and distribution patterns of artefacts and other material, as well as provide information on the purposes of the vessels themselves and their cargos and crews, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.

Archaeological Remains of Low Sensitivity

3.2.30 A total of 76 archaeological remains included in the Cultural Heritage baseline have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

3.2.31 Hareden Wood, 'Rock Shelter' (Asset 51) comprises the remains of a drystone wall constructed around the base of a rocky overhang in a gully. The wall has collapsed. The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its location to the west of Hareden Burn at the foot of a small waterfall, in an area of deciduous woodland that lines the channel of the watercourse. While this heritage asset has the potential to make a limited contribution to the understanding of past activity at a local level, given its poor state of preservation Asset 51 has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

3.2.32 The remains of a farmstead (Hillhead, Farmstead; Asset 72) comprising a rectangular building, divided into two compartments, and two rectangular scoops, probably additional buildings, were identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. While no buildings are depicted in this location on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868), a possible rectangular feature, comprising very ephemeral earthworks, was identified from LiDAR and may represent the footings of one of these structures (Figure 3.7). Given this heritage asset's limited potential to contribute to the understanding of farming in the local area and lack of rarity, Asset 72 has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.



Figure 3.7: Remains of a farmstead (Asset 72) (demarcated in blue). Hillshade model: DSM azimuth 315° and altitude 45°.

3.2.33 Assets 27 and 33 are linear cropmarks which were interpreted as the remains of field boundaries and rig and furrow. Both these areas have since been developed. In addition, the remains of five boundaries (Assets 12, 25, 31, 66, and 162) depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping were identified within the Cultural Heritage Survey Area. Given their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of land use in the local area and lack of rarity, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

3.2.34 The remaining 67 heritage assets assessed to be Low sensitivity given their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of historic agricultural practices, settlement and local industry and land use in the local area, lack of rarity and, in some cases, poor condition. These comprise:

- the sites of six quarries (Assets 17, 26, 34, 37, 125 and 129);
- the sites of mills and ancillary structures associated with local milling (Assets 29, 60, 77, 109, and 170) and smithing (Assets 120 and 126);
- five boundary stones depicted on historic mapping (Assets 28, 30, 146, 149, and 151);
- the remains of a modern grouse butt (Asset 152);
- sites associated with historic agriculture and subsistence comprising possible field systems (Assets 57, 69 and 112) identified from aerial imagery, clearance cairns (Assets 41 and 139), the sites of crofts (Assets 75 and 122), farmsteads (Assets 142, 156, 157, 159, and 168) and a livestock pen (Asset 166);

- the sites of seven public and domestic buildings, including dwellings, a school and chapel (Assets 38, 59, 68, 80, 101, 123, and 124);
- the site of a *'fine spring well situated on the extreme west side of the hill of Baulk'* (Colonel's Well (Site of); Asset 148) depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XVII, 1868);
- the remains of eight trackways and hollow ways recorded on the Aberdeenshire HER or the NRHE (Assets 140, 144, 145, 147, 150, 153, 154, and 163);
- the sites of six structures of unknown date and function identified from historic mapping (Assets 42, 45, 119, 141, 165 and 167);
- a sub-circular former enclosed wood (Will's Wood; Asset 49) identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV, 1868) that has since been felled;
- the site of a ring ditch (Asset 32), two possible house platforms (Asset 161), and a group of cairns (Asset 117) that have been removed and/or redeveloped; and
- the locations of recovered finds (Assets 55, 59, 64, 74, 78, 82, 96, 102 and 133).

Potential for Previously Unrecorded Archaeological Remains

- 3.2.35 Areas of raised ground, river terraces and areas in proximity to natural resources, such as watercourses and the coast, are considered to have the highest potential for the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains. In addition, areas of peat, alluvium, and river terrace deposits have been identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Igne 2025; Figure 10.2 in Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Ground Conditions) and have the potential to preserve archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental remains and preserved organic materials. Any archaeological remains are likely to be of similar character to those identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area.
- 3.2.36 The potential for the presence of previously unrecorded archaeology is reduced in areas which have been previously developed as this is more than likely to have removed any archaeological remains that may have been present. Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area there are few previously developed areas, for instance at Annie's Den for the construction of a turbine, quarrying at Three Wells, and for the construction of the A90 and existing Fetteresso Substation.
- 3.2.37 In the north of the Cultural Heritage Study Area Fetteresso Forest is an extensive commercial conifer forest in operation since the 1940s (Forestry Commission n.d.). While repeated planting and felling may have reduced the

potential for the presence of previously unrecorded archaeology in areas of commercial forestry, forestry also has the potential to protect previously unrecorded archaeological (Crow 2004).

3.3 Historic Buildings

3.3.1 A total of 73 historic buildings have been identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Areas and these are shown on Figure 9.1, Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage.

Historic Buildings of High Sensitivity

3.3.2 Constructed in the late 15th century, Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building) is a ruined four-storey and square in plan tower house, linked by a stone wall to a late 18th century neoclassical three-storey mansion. The house, along with several ancillary buildings, forms a roughly rectangular courtyard. The tower and mansion are both built of red sandstone the former comprising a rubblestone construction with ashlar quoins and the latter ashlar with cherry-caulked mortar. The attached ancillary buildings, including a former game larder, scullery, wash house and store, largely date to the late 18th century with some later alterations. Stone walls with square gate piers enclose the northern end of the courtyard.

3.3.3 The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its isolated location and relationship between the buildings forming the courtyard as well as the other estate buildings in the group (such as the walled garden and farm, both to the north; Assets 19 and 22 respectively). Outward views are largely limited to the immediate grounds to the north, west and from the principal elevation of the mansion to the south by established woodland. This heritage asset's historical association with various notable historic families and figures also contributes to the appreciation of it as an unusual structure with a development sequence spanning over 500 years.

3.3.4 In consideration of its designation, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of High sensitivity.

3.3.5 Fetteresso Castle – Doocot (Asset 183), a Category A Listed Building, is a beehive dovecote (a building used to house doves and pigeons, with openings and provision inside for roosting and breeding). The structure is harled rubble with three rat lines and top entry. Asset 183 is currently included on the Buildings at Risk Register (reference number 3418) due to its very poor condition. Its setting is characterised by its location in the grounds of Fetteresso Castle (Asset 185; a Category B Listed Building)²⁸ in a wedge-shaped area of rough ground on the edge of a field on the lower-lying ground of the Carron Water's valley²⁹. The legibility of the policies and relationship between the extant buildings contribute to the understanding of it as an early estate structure. In consideration of its designation, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of High sensitivity.

²⁸ <https://www.trove.scot/image/1492300>

²⁹ <https://www.trove.scot/image/1492296>

Historic Buildings of Medium Sensitivity

- 3.3.6 Benholm Castle, Private Chapel (Asset 20; Figure 3.8 is a cruciform Gothic cottage or 'chapel' forming part of the Benholm Estate. It comprises a single-story coursed rubble stone structure with slate roof and gable stacks. The building has several plain lancet arch windows including above a door in the north-east facing elevation and north-west gable³⁰. A small burial ground (Asset 14; Figure 3.9) enclosed by stone wall is depicted on later editions of Ordnance Survey mapping associated with the estate (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW, 1904). While historically located within an area of woodland (Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW, 1904; 106G/Scot/UK/0062 4002 (1946)), this structure now stands in a large irregular arable field to the south of the chapel. Benholm Castle, Walled Garden (Asset 19; Figure 3.8) is a large walled garden to the north of the Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building). It comprises a rectangular in plan enclosure, with an exterior terrace to the south, bounded by a high rubble stone wall³¹.

³⁰ <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/2579776>

³¹ <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/2549870>

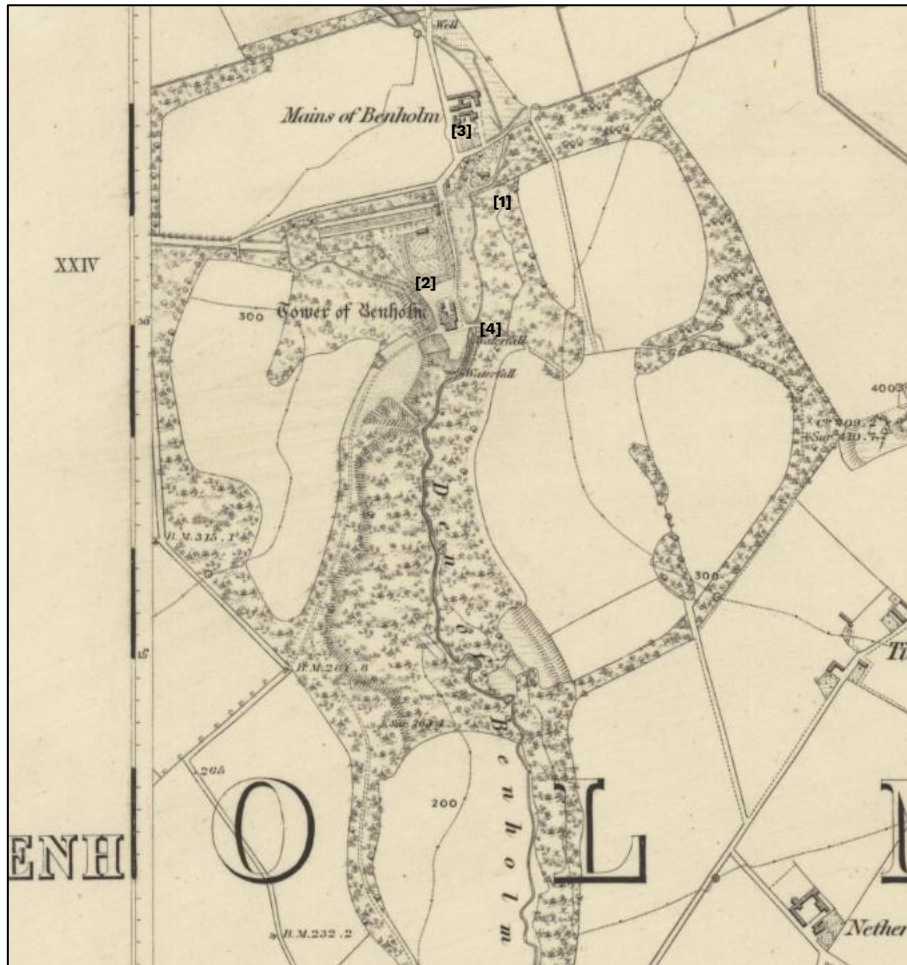


Figure 3.8: An extract of the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile First Edition (Kincardineshire Sheet XXV) (1868) showing the 'Tower of Benholm' (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building) within its associated policies with the chapel (Asset 20) [1] and walled garden (Asset 19) [2], as well as the 'Mains of Benholm' (Asset 22) [3] to the north and Benholm Bridge (Asset 16) [4] to the south-east. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 3.9: An extract of the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile First Edition (Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW) (1904) showing the Benholm estate including the later burial ground to the east (Asset 14; red circle) and dovecot (Asset 21; a Category B Listed Building; blue circle) associated with the Mains of Benholm (Asset 22). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 3.3.7 Mains of Benholm (Asset 22; Figure 3.8) comprises a cluster of sandstone farm buildings and a detached farmhouse associated with the Benholm Estate. The farmstead is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV, 1868) to the north of Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building). Benholm Castle – Doocot (Asset 21; a Category B Listed Building; Figure 3.9) is a plain square ashlar sandstone dovecot with stone nestings within brick upstands. The dovecote is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.2, 1904) adjacent to a track running between the Mains of Benholm (Asset 22) and the kennels associated with Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building; see above). It is likely 19th century in date.
- 3.3.8 The setting of these heritage assets comprises their isolated location and relationship between them forming part of a larger group associated with Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building). These heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.3.9 Benholm Bridge (Asset 16; Figure 3.8) is a large single semi-circular arched, rubble stone bridge, with dressed voussoirs, built in the late 18th century to provide access to Benholm Castle (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building; see

above). The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its location crossing the wooded Den of Benholm and relationship with the track it carries as well as the castle complex. Given its association with the Estate, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.

- 3.3.10 Road bridges which cross the Cheyne Burn (Asset 181), Carron Water (Asset 182) and Cowie Water (Assets 187 and 194), are Category B Listed Buildings. Assets 181, 182 and 187 comprise masonry arch bridges constructed in the 18th century while Ury Estate, Viaduct Over Cowie Water (Asset 194) is a mid-19th century three-arch structure with splayed approaches and polygonal refuges, piers with rounded outer faces and ashlar band courses and moulded droved coping. The setting of these heritage assets is characterised by their relationship with the infrastructure they carry and the watercourses they cross, position within the wooded channels within which they are located, and (except Asset 186) their continued use. Given their designation as Category B Listed Buildings, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.3.11 The village of Drumlithie (Asset 97; Figure 3.10) is positioned on the southern bank of the Drumlithie Burn. It includes two Category B Listed Buildings (Assets 99 and 104) and five Category C Listed Buildings (Assets 94, 95, 98, 100, and 103). Drumlithie was historically a small crafting village inhabited '*chiefly by trades people, fuch as weavers, fhoemakers*' (Thom 1794), and dates to the beginning of the 17th century (Kinnear 1895, pp. 12). The setting of Asset 97 includes its location on the Drumlithie Burn as well as its relationship with the Caledonian Railway. The historic relationship between the buildings, legibility of the village's historic core, including through its retained street pattern and historic fabric, and proximity to the railway, contribute to the setting of this heritage asset.



Figure 3.10: An extract of Garden's 'A Map of Kincardineshire' (1774) showing 'Drumlithy'. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 3.3.12 'The Holm' Kinmonth Road (Asset 99) and 'The Old Parsonage', Kinmonth Road (Asset 104) are both Category B Listed Buildings, located in the village of Drumlithie (Asset 97). Built in the 18th century, Assets 99 and 104 comprise harl and slate cottages, the former is a two-storey, 'L'-shaped plan building set at an angle to the road, while the latter is the former manse and is currently included on the Buildings at Risk Register (reference number 5391) given its poor condition. Their setting comprises their village location and position as part of the local streetscape. Asset 104's location to the north of the church (Asset 103; a Category C Listed Building) contributes to the understanding of its former function. Views outward are limited by the nearby buildings and established belt of trees to the north; however, glimpsed views of the surrounding countryside are visible along the streets and between houses. In consideration of their designation as Category B Listed Buildings, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.3.13 Within the 5 km Cultural Heritage Study Area, Kirkton of Fetteresso (Asset 176; a Conservation Area) is a historic kirk, kirkyard and houses which form a picturesque group between the Carron Water and the Cheyne Burn (Aberdeenshire Council 2013). While the ruins of the 17th century rebuild of the medieval church is located to the centre, the village largely dates to the 18th century, with the Old Inn (Asset 179; a Category B Listed Building), Old School House, kirkyard (Asset 178; a Category B Listed Building), (Asset 180; a Category B Listed Building), and bridges (Assets 181 and 182; Category B Listed Buildings) dating to this period. The setting of the village is characterised by its position between the two watercourses, with the kirkyard on a slightly

elevated grassy knoll towards the centre of the settlement. The Kirk (Asset 178) can be seen throughout the village. Views outward are limited by the topography and the village; however, Fetteresso Castle (Asset 185; a Category B Listed Building) is visible from the south and the railway viaducts are also visible when looking to the south from the village.

- 3.3.14 In consideration of their designations as a Conservation Area (Asset 176) and Category B Listed Buildings (Assets 178, 179 and 180), these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.3.15 Mergie Farmhouse (Asset 174; a Category B Listed Building) and Mergie - Garden House (Asset 173; a Category C Listed Building) are located within the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area. Asset 174 is a small three-storey former laird's house, likely dating to the 17th century, with a corbelled stair turret. The house is positioned within an area of established mixed woodland, to the west of Black Burn, and set back from the road to the north. While several modern farm buildings are located to the north-west, views of these and beyond are filtered through the surrounding trees. To the south of the farmhouse, the contemporary garden house (Asset 173) comprises a small square two-storey, rubble stone structure with a pyramidal slate roof. While ruinous, this building forms part of the grounds depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Kincardineshire Sheet XI, 1868) associated with Mergie including blocks of mixed woodland and rows of trees, enclosed gardens and ancillary structures. This heritage asset's relationship with the farmhouse (Asset 174) and surviving elements of the grounds, as well as its secluded location within the trees, contribute to the understanding of it.
- 3.3.16 Cheyne Farmhouse (Assets 184; a Category B Listed Building) and Rickarton House (Assets 188; a Category B Listed Building) are early 19th century two-storey classic houses with slate roofs located within the 5 km Cultural Heritage Study Area. The latter has been superimposed on an earlier house and includes an Ionic columned porch. Asset 184 is located to the west of Stonehaven, with its wider surroundings comprising agricultural fields. Views outward are largely limited by established boundary trees to the west and south with farm buildings limiting views north. Asset 188 is located to the north of the Cowie Water and west of the Cowie Burn, with outward views in all directions limited by the surrounding established woodland. The setting of these heritage assets is characterised by their positions within private grounds, including the relationship with associated buildings such as Rickarton House, Gardener's Cottage (Asset 177; a Category C Listed Building).
- 3.3.17 In consideration of their designation as a Category B Listed Buildings, Assets 174, 184 and 188 have been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity. Given their association and group value with Asset 174 and 188 respectively, Assets 173 and 177 (both Category C Listed Buildings) have also been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.
- 3.3.18 Fetteresso Castle (Asset 185; a Category B Listed Building) is an extensive, picturesque towered and turretted, battlemented, three-storey mansion located within the 5 km Cultural Heritage Study Area. Incorporating part of the

castle that was rebuilt in the 17th century, the current structure largely dates to the 19th century described as *'one of the most extensive and commodious places of residence in the north of Scotland'* (Thomson 1845, pp. 252).

Following a period in ruinous condition, it has been converted into a group of dwellings.

- 3.3.19 Its setting is characterised by its location within its designed grounds, with extant estate buildings including a dovecote (Asset 183; a Category A Listed Building) and walled garden (Asset 191; a Category C Listed Building). Views from the house are across gardens and agricultural fields to the east and towards the tree-lined channel of the Carron Water to the south, with views to the west and north limited by the surrounding established treeline. The legibility of the policies and relationship between the extant buildings contribute to the understanding of it as a former castle and country house. In consideration of its designation as a Category B Listed Building, Asset 185 has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity. Given its association and group value with Asset 185, Asset 191 (a Category C Listed Building) has also been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.

Historic Buildings of Low Sensitivity

- 3.3.20 Drumlithie Episcopal Church (Asset 103; a Category C Listed Building; Figure 3.11) is a late 19th century Gothic building. It has a rectangular chancel and nave and is constructed from coursed squared rubble with a slate roof and decorative ridge. Located towards the periphery of the village of Drumlithie, the roadside church's position makes it a landmark visible from the local surroundings of the village (Figure 3.12). Its immediate location within a stone-walled church yard, with associated memorials, and proximity to the former manse (Asset 104; a Category B Listed Building) also contribute to the understanding of this heritage asset. Given its designation as a Category C Listed Building, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.



Figure 3.11: View of Drumlithie Episcopal Church (Asset 103; a Category C Listed Building), facing north-east.



Figure 3.12: View of Drumlithie Episcopal Church (Asset 103; a Category C Listed Building), facing east.

3.3.21 Also within Drumlithie, Lochend Glenbervie Road (Asset 94), 'Joiner's House', Glenbervie Road (Asset 95), 'Melrose Cottage' School Road (Asset 98), and 'St John's Cottage', Kinmonth Road (Asset 100), all Category C Listed Buildings, evidence the historic core of the weaving village (Kinnear 1895). 'Melrose Cottage' School Road (Asset 98) is a row of late 18th century weavers' cottages that have since been modernised and extended. The building is a low, single-storey, whitewashed rubble structure with a slate roof. While subject to later

additions and modifications, Asset 94 comprises a two-storey harl and slate house with gable stacks, while Asset 94 is a single-storey whitewashed rubble stone cottage with pantile roof, both dating to the late 18th century. ‘St John’s Cottage’ (Asset 100) is the former village school built in the early 19th century. It is a plain, single-storey, whitewashed rubble building with a slate roof.

- 3.3.22 Their setting comprises their village location, positions as part of the local streetscape, and relationship between the buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward from these roadside buildings are limited to the immediate streets by the surrounding buildings; however, glimpsed views of the countryside beyond the village are visible along the streets and between houses.
- 3.3.23 Given their designation as a Category C Listed Buildings, Assets 94, 95, 98 and 100 have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.
- 3.3.24 Blue Lodge (Asset 193), a Category C Listed Building, is a mid-19th century single story, two-bay gabled lodge building associated with the Ury estate. This heritage asset’s location off the junction between the Slug Road and an unnamed road, overlooking the unnamed road leading to the main estate, and its roadside setting contributes to the understanding of it as a former lodge. The associated gate and walls (Asset 192), comprising flat-coped rubble quadrant walls with cushion-coped square-section bull-faced gatepiers, are also a Category C Listed Building. In consideration of their designation these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.
- 3.3.25 One Category C Listed post-medieval road bridge (Asset 175) was identified in the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area and a further three (Assets 186, 189 and 190) were identified in the 5 km Cultural Heritage Study Area. These comprise:
- Cowton Bridge Over Cowton Burn (Asset 175) – an early 19th century single stilted semi-circular arch rubble stone road bridge, with splayed approaches and low parapets. The bridge remains in use and carries the A957 across the Cowton Burn.
 - Ury - Bridge Over Cowie Water (Asset 186) – a 19th century single segmental arch bridge, constructed from rubblestone, with curved parapets. While no longer in use itself, it forms a group with the later bridge to the south (Asset 194; a Category B Listed Building).
 - Rickarton House - Bridge Over Cowton Burn (Asset 189) – a late 18th century ashlar road bridge, comprising two small segmental arches with a triangular cut-water.
 - Auquhollie Bridge Over Small Burn (Asset 190) – a small early 19th century bridge comprising a single segmental arch or rubble construction.
- 3.3.26 The setting of these heritage assets includes their relationship with the watercourses they span and the roads they carry, as well as the wooded

channels of the watercourses. In consideration of their designations, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

- 3.3.27 Mondynes, Railway Bridge (Asset 89; Figure 3.13) is a single span segmentally arched coursed rubblestone bridge which carries the Caledonian Railway across the road leading to Broombank. Later brick parapets, concrete copes and iron railings have been added to the structure. This heritage assets relationship with the operational railway and road it spans, as well as other elements of railway infrastructure, contribute to the understanding of it. While this heritage asset makes a limited contribution to the understanding of the innovation of railway architecture, it is of local architectural and historical interest and has therefore been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.



Figure 3.13: View of Mondynes, Railway Bridge (Asset 89), facing north.

- 3.3.28 Garden's map of Kincardineshire dating to the 18th century depicts two mills on the Carron Water 'Bucky's Mill' and 'New Mill' (Garden 1774; Figure 3.14). The Mill of Buckie (Assets 114 and 115) is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XVI, 1868) as a small complex of buildings to the south of the watercourse with the mill powered by a network of lades and sluices to the north-west, north, east and south. The site of a corn mill is also located to the north. While largely demolished, a building associated with the mill remains extant (Asset 115) along with an associated farmstead to the west (Asset 114).
- 3.3.29 The Mill of Arbuthnott (Asset 54) is the remains of a roofless, two-storey building which stands on the edge of a stone-lined lade running from the Bervie Water. A corn mill is identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868) comprising two buildings on either side of the lade (Figure 3.15). The one of the buildings remains extant³² in an

³² <https://www.trove.scot/image/2549135>

area of woodland with the lade perceptible as a linear channel on aerial imagery.

- 3.3.30 Given the remaining architectural features of these mills and the relationship between their extant features, including the watercourses their exploited for power, as well as their limited historic, technological and social interest, Assets 54, 114 and 115 have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

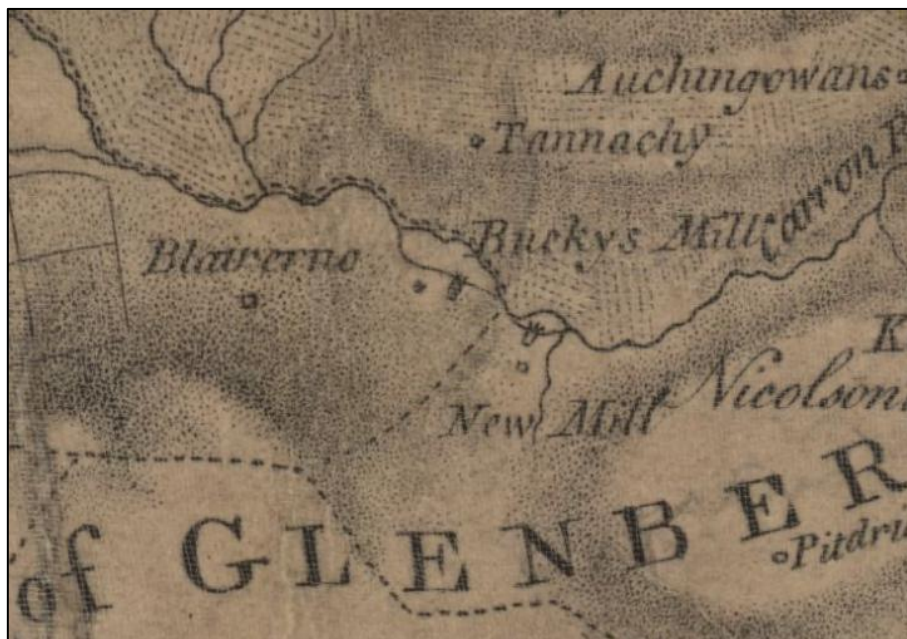


Figure 3.14: An extract of Garden's 'A Map of Kincardineshire' (1774) depicting 'Bucky's Mill' (Asset 115). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

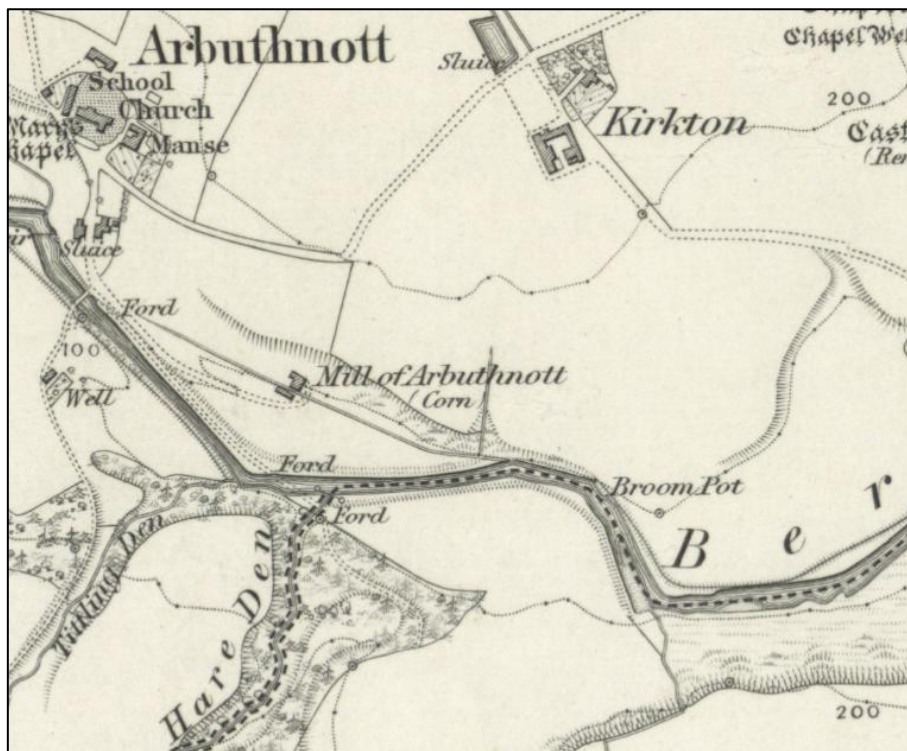


Figure 3.15: An extract of Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI (1868) depicting the Mill of Arbuthnott (Asset 54). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 3.3.31 Upper Craighill, Windpump (Asset 73) is an American-inspired windpump, a common installation on Scottish farms in the first half of the 20th century. Asset 73 comprises a typical example with a ring of aerofoil-section blades on a rotor at the top of a steel tower and was used for pumping water in the farm steading³³. Given Asset 73's limited historic and social interest, it has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.
- 3.3.32 Located within the 3 km Cultural Heritage Study Area, Auquhirie Farmhouse (Asset 137; a Category C Listed Building) was built in the late 17th century. It comprises a small two-storey laird's house, which has been altered with additions mid-19th century, located within a private garden bounded by a low rubblestone wall. Its setting includes its secluded position within a stand of woodland, to the south of the railway, set apart from its associated agricultural buildings to the east. It is located on a gently north-facing slope, above the Carron Water. Views outward in all directions and towards this heritage asset are limited by the established trees. In consideration of its designation as a Category C Listed Building, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.
- 3.3.33 Broombank Farmhouse (Asset 93) comprises a mid-19th century two-storey Tudor Gothic building constructed from rubble stone, with semi-dormers, an oriel light and a slate roof. The farmhouse is located to the west of the

³³ <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/867550>

steading, separated by a through road, in a private garden bounded by a low stone wall. The complex is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Kincardineshire Sheet XVI, 1868) with the steading shown as a courtyard plan arrangement with an attached horsemill to the north. While the agricultural buildings remain extant and in use, the courtyard has been infilled with modern barns. The setting of this heritage asset includes the relationship between the buildings and position within the surrounding arable fields. Views outward from the farmhouse are across the south-facing slope, towards the railway and fields beyond, while the farmstead is largely inward facing. In consideration of its designation as a Category C Listed Building, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

- 3.3.34 A further 22 non-designated post-medieval farmhouses and farmsteads were also identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Assets 7, 10, 13, 24, 35, 44, 58, 63, 67, 71, 76, 83, 91 (Figure 3.16), 107, 110, 113, 116, 127, 131, 132, 136, and 171). These are largely isolated improvement era farms, surrounded by large agricultural fields, and are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. While these heritage assets have some historic and social interest, they are common types and therefore have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.



Figure 3.16: View across surrounding agricultural landscape towards Candy, Farmstead (Asset 91), facing north

- 3.3.35 Tillygrain (Asset 11) comprises two roadside cottages, set perpendicular to the track running north-east from Benholm. Both cottages are roughly coursed rubblestone construction with slate roofs and gable stacks (the south-westerly cottage has been whitewashed and extended with one chimney moved). While a later house has been built between the two cottages, views beyond their private enclosed gardens are open across the surrounding agricultural land which slopes gently towards the coast to the south. Similarly Peattie Cottage (Asset 46) and Reisk (Asset 195) are rectangular ranges the former is depicted within an enclosed garden on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV, 1868), while the latter is

shown to the west of an enclosure (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868). Both cottages have been subject to some later alteration.

- 3.3.36 Two crofts (Assets 50 and 121) were identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. These comprise the remains of small crofts depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868; 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI, 1868), the latter (Asset 121) remains in use. The remains of a rectangular building (Pitcarles, Building; Asset 65) are located to the north of Pitcarles, Farmstead (Asset 63) within arable fields. A building is depicted in this location with a triangular pond to the north and a small garden to the south on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868); however, later editions (25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.6, 1904) show the structure as partially unroofed.
- 3.3.37 East Kinmonth Cottage (Asset 108) is a terrace of modern houses. It comprises a row of two-storey pebble-dash houses with a central stack, tile roof and a single storey garage on the west gable. Outward views south are across the surrounding agricultural land across the village of Drumlithie towards the hills beyond, to the north these are filtered by established trees.
- 3.3.38 Given the limited historical and social interest of these heritage assets, they have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

3.4 Historic Landscape

- 3.4.1 A total of 13 HLTs were identified within the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Figure 9.2, Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage).

Historic Landscape Types of High Sensitivity

Arbuthnott House (HLT 1)

- 3.4.2 Arbuthnott House (HLT 1), included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL00016), is an example of a late 18th-century landscape with 19th-century overlay. The estate has been in the same family since the 12th century, with various phases of improvement of the surrounding designed landscape, such as the early terraces laid out by the 3rd Viscount of Arbuthnott between 1683-94. However, it was the 8th Viscount, who inherited in 1800, who was responsible for the last major alterations to the designed landscape which remain today.
- 3.4.3 HLT 1 is located in the valley of the Bervie Water and extends north to the B967, south to Birniehill Plantation, east to Arbuthnott Church and west to the Steps of Arbuthnott. Distant views west from the policies are to the Grampian Mountains but views of the immediate surrounding landscape are restricted due to the valley setting and the surrounding estate woodlands. The woodlands of Arbuthnott contribute to the local scenery from the B967, and the park can be seen from the access road to Arbuthnott Church on the east side of the policies. The river valley setting of the policies has been used in the design of the early terraces and the picturesque improvements of the landscape.

3.4.4 In consideration of its designation, HLT 1 has been assessed to be of High sensitivity.

Glenbervie House (HLT 2)

3.4.5 The current designed landscape of Glenbervie House Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 2; GDL00194) was established between 1750 and c.1850 and includes buildings of exceptional interest including Glenbervie House (a Category B Listed Building), a three-storey castle, and an 18th century Doocot (a Category B Listed Building), formal and informal gardens, and ancient specimen trees. The parkland lies to the east of the house, enclosed by a ha-ha, and contains specimen trees of copper beech, sycamore and Wellingtonia. There are no significant views out of HLT 2, except to the east across this area of parkland.

3.4.6 In consideration of its designation, HLT 2 has been assessed to be of High sensitivity.

Historic Landscape Types of Medium Sensitivity

3.4.7 While the extant buildings of Drumlithie largely date to the 18th century, and its development as a weaving village, as well as more recent expansion and infill, the historic core of the village dates to the '*at least the beginning of the Seventeenth Century*' (Kinnear 1895, pp. 12). The Medieval Built-up Area HLT (HLT 11) comprises the centre of the village, north of Glenbervie Road, and is shown on historic mapping including Gordon's map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed (ca. 1636 – 52; Figure 3.17) and Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654; Figure 3.18). The early street pattern of the village remains legible in the current layout, including High Street, Croft Road and Smiddy Road.

3.4.8 Given the legibility of the surviving street pattern and historic, architectural and aesthetic interest, HLT 11 has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.



Figure 3.17: An extract of Gordon's 'A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed' (ca. 1636 – 52) showing 'Drumlithie'. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 3.18: An extract of Blaeu's 'Atlas of Scotland' (1654) showing 'Drumlithie'. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

3.4.9 The 17th-20th Century Designed Landscape HLT (HLT 13) comprises small sections of the grounds associated with Benholm Castle to the south and Mergie in the north. This HLT comprises a small area of the wooded channel of a watercourse, to the north-west of Mergie, which reflects mixed woodland depicted on historic Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XI, 1868). At Benholm, this HLT comprises two areas. The first of which includes

the principal building (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building) and walled garden (Asset 19), as well as the private chapel (Asset 20) and Benholm Bridge (Asset 16), and the wooded channel of the Burn of Benholm, which runs roughly north to south to the east of the complex of buildings. The second comprises an area of mixed woodland forming part of the Den of Benholm, a belt of mixed trees bounding a large arable field, and the site of Middle Knox Quarry (Asset 17) which has since been flooded. While some of these landscape features, including areas of trees, have been removed, this HLT has some historic, architectural and aesthetic interest as the legible remains of two designed landscapes. Therefore, HLT 13 has been assessed to be of Medium sensitivity.

Historic Landscape Types of Low Sensitivity

- 3.4.10 The majority of the Cultural Heritage Study Area is characterised by 18th Century – Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 6; Figure 3.19). This large area encompasses areas of agricultural improvements which involved the enclosure of arable land during the 18th and 19th centuries as well as the building of slate roofed farm steadings. The present field pattern largely reflects that depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and many farm buildings remain in use.



Figure 3.19: View across the 18th Century – Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms HLT (HLT 6), facing north

- 3.4.11 19th-20th Century Smallholdings (HLT 4), formed of a few small fields that could be used for crops or pasture and land on which to build a dwelling, were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants during the 19th and 20th centuries. Some were established on the edge of new improved farms, with the intention that cottagers would improve the rough grazing and provide

labour for the farm, particularly in north-east Scotland. Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area two smallholdings have been identified. 'Craigneil' is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI, 1868) as two enclosed fields south of the Slug Road with later editions (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XV.NW, 1904) showing the area of rough or heathy pasture to the north of the road also enclosed. While the building is no longer extant, and the forestry access track bisects the area to the south of the road, the drystone boundary walls associated with this HLT remain extant. The fields associated with Nether Craighill remain as depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI, 1868) and continue in use as arable fields.

- 3.4.12 Late 20th Century-Present Rough Grazing (HLT 5) have evolved to their present extent because of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming. These marginal areas are located throughout the Cultural Heritage Study Area, including along the coast, following more recent development, such as Temple Hill, and along watercourses, including Peattie Burn and Bervie Water, and comprise uncultivated bracken covered areas.
- 3.4.13 18th-20th Century Managed Woodland (HLT 12) comprises deciduous woodlands coppiced, pollarded, or felled for timber. Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT includes areas of plantation woodland along Peattie Burn and Hareden Burn, and at Arbuthnott, East Kinmouth, and Elfill. A feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919, 20th Century-Present Plantation (HLT 9) is characterised by often densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries. This HLT includes Fetteresso Forest in the north with small pockets of plantation punctuating the otherwise agricultural character of the Cultural Heritage Study Area.
- 3.4.14 19th Century-Present Urban Area (HLT 3) includes villages, towns and cities across Scotland, incorporating housing, public buildings and various municipal buildings. In the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT is characterised by the more recent infill and expansion centred on the historic core of Drumlithie village (HLT 11; see above). In addition, the 19th Century-Present Recreation Area (HLT 7) comprises the playing field to the west of Drumlithie. This area is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI, 1868) as 'Michael Fair', a large area to the south of the village school. However, most of this area has been redeveloped for housing.
- 3.4.15 Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area, the 19th Century-Present Quarry HLT (HLT 8) is characterised by a small area of disused workings associated with the Three Wells Quarry (Asset 34; see Section 3.2). 'Three Wells Quarry' is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14, 1903) to the south of the road, with a small rectangular building in the centre. The quarry remains perceptible as an irregular steep-sided depression with associated track and building (Figure 3.20).

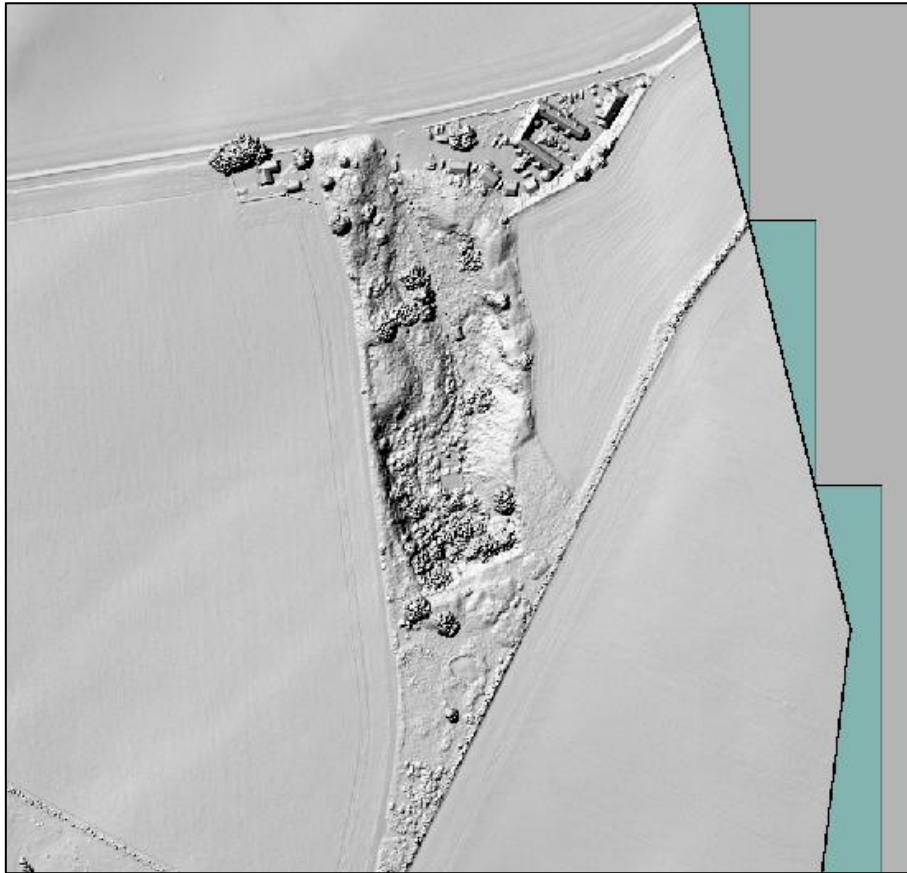


Figure 3.20: Irregular negative feature comprising the 19th Century-Present Quarry HLT (HLT 8). Hillshade model: DSM azimuth 315° and altitude 45°.

- 3.4.16 The Late 20th Century-Present Motorway and Major Roads HLT (HLT 10) includes modern transport systems providing links between major cities covering considerable areas of land. Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT is characterised by the A90.
- 3.4.17 In consideration of their limited time-depth and lack of rarity, these HLTs have been assessed to be of Low sensitivity.

4 Future Baseline

- 4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the likely evolution of the future baseline for Cultural Heritage without the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.2 Development may include housing and infrastructure projects, as well as the reuse of brownfield sites and development of greenfield land (Aberdeenshire Council 2013). For heritage assets included in the Cultural Heritage baseline impacts from such development may include their removal, or partial removal, and/or changes to their setting.
- 4.1.3 Agriculture and commercial forestry also have the potential to damage archaeological remains. For heritage assets included in the Cultural Heritage baseline impacts include risk of damage from cultivation of previously unploughed sites and because of the use of deeper cultivation methods, the erosion of upstanding earthworks, and damage due to site preparation for silviculture, drainage, and tree felling (Oxford Archaeology 2002; Crow 2004).
- 4.1.4 In addition it is predicted that Scotland will become warmer and wetter because of climate change, which is likely to lead to greater flood events. Volume 1, Chapter 15: Climate Change describe the potential effects of climate change for the Proposed Development. For heritage assets within the Cultural Heritage Study Area impacts from climate change include a greater risk and intensity of flood events potentially damaging heritage assets and the loss of heritage assets because of erosion, including coastal erosion.

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Sortie	Frame	Date	Library Ref.
2013/28	-	2013	DP 166965
2013/28	-	2013	DP 166964

Sortie	Frame	Date	Library Ref.
551 177/26 - 2001	-	2001	SC 1723652
551 177/7 - 1982	-	1982	SC 1722956
551 177/7 - 1982	-	1982	SC 1723100
106G/Scot/UK/0062	4002	1946	-

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ANNEX A. CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

Asset Number	1	Asset Name	Soar, North Sea
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8170068928
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Shipwreck
NRHE Reference	121228	Period	Modern
HER Reference	NO86NW0033	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>The steel steam trawler SOAR (registration cited as A 284), under Captain Slatter, was stranded on Black Waugh rock, 1 Mile S of Gourdon, on the 18th March 1940. [1]</p> <p>NO86NW 8003 c. 81 69 N56 49 W2 19 NLO: Gourdon [name: NO 826 708] Benholm [name: NO 806 692]. Location formerly entered as NO 8236 6979 [N56 49.1 W2 17.3]. Possibly on map sheet NO87SW.</p> <p>(Classified as steel steam trawler: registration cited as A 284, and date of loss as 18 March 1940). Soar: [this vessel] stranded on Black Waugh rock, 1 Mile S of Gourdon. Capt. Slatter. Registration: Aberdeen. Built 1915. 219grt. Length: 36m. 7m. (Location of loss cited as N56 49.17 W2 17.33). I G Whittaker 1998. (Location entered as NO c. 81 69 [N56 49 W2 19]). The location assigned to this record is essentially tentative, being derived from the unverified location ('one 1 Mile S of Gourdon') that is cited by Whittaker. The vessel evidently stranded near Benholm (which lies inland, and possibly within the area of map sheet NO87SW. Black Waugh Rock is not noted as such on the current edition of the OS (GIS) MasterMap. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 11 October 2011.</p> <p>(Classified as steel steam trawler: registration cited as A 284, and date of loss as 18 March 1940). Soar: [this vessel] stranded on Black Waugh rock, 1 Mile S of Gourdon. Capt. Slatter. Registration: Aberdeen. Built 1915. 219grt. Length: 36m. 7m. (Location of loss cited as N56 49.17 W2 17.33). I G Whittaker 1998.</p> <p>NLO: Gourdon [name: NO 826 708] Benholm [name: NO 806 692]. Location formerly entered as NO 8236 6979 [N56 49.1 W2 17.3]. Possibly on map sheet NO87SW.</p> <p>(Location entered as NO c. 81 69 [N56 49 W2 19]). The location assigned to this record is essentially tentative, being derived from the unverified location ('one 1 Mile S of Gourdon') that is cited by Whittaker. The vessel evidently stranded near Benholm (which lies inland, and possibly within the area of map sheet NO87SW. Black Waugh Rock is not noted as such on the current edition of the OS (GIS) MasterMap.</p> <p>Whittaker ID : 7379 Name : SOAR (A 284) Latitude : 564910 Longitude : 21720 Date Built : 1915</p>			

Asset Number	1	Asset Name	Soar, North Sea
Registration : ABERDEEN Type : STEAM TRAWLER(STEEL) Tonnage : 219 Tonnage Code : G Length : 36 Beam : 7 Draught : 3m Loss Day : 18 Loss Month : 3 Loss Year : 1940 Comment : Stranded on Black Waugh Rk, 1 mile S of Gourdon. Capt. Slatter [2] Remains of a shipwreck visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth 09/2008). [3]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO86NW0033 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/121228/soar-north-sea [3] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	2	Asset Name	Freia: North Sea
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8200069000
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Shipwreck
NRHE Reference	250280	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO86NW0037	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
NO86NW 8010 c. 82 69 N56 49 W2 18 NLO: Johnshaven [name: NO 799 670] Benholm [name: NO 806 692] Gourdon [name: NO 826 708]. Possibly on map sheets or NO87SW. 20 October 1898. FREIA, 47 years, of Norway, wood brigantine, 136 ton. 7 men, Master T.H. Nielsen. Owner J. Larsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Burntisland to Tonsburg. Coal. 6 dead. Wind ESE 7. About 2 miles N. of Johnshaven, Kincardineshire. Casualties involving total loss of vessel during year end 30 June 1899. Source: PP Abstracts of Shipping Casualties on Coasts, or in Rivers and Harbours, of UK July 1898-99 (1900 [Cd. 318] LXXVII.531). NMRS, MS/829/67 (no. 722). (Classified as wooden brigantine, with cargo of coal: date of loss cited as 20 October 1889). Freia: [this vessel] stranded 2 miles N of Johnshaven. Capt. Nielsen. Registration: Tonsberg. Built 1851. 159grt. Length: 29m. Beam: 7m. (Location of loss cited as N56 48.75 W2 17.50). I G Whittaker 1998. (Location entered as NO c. 82 69 [N56 49 W2 18]). The location assigned to this record is essentially arbitrary. An approximate location between Gourdon and Benholm may be suggested for the stranding. The vessel may have stranded within the areas of map sheets or NO87SW. 20 October 1898. FREIA, 47 years, of Norway, wood brigantine, 136 ton. 7 men, Master T.H. Nielsen. Owner J. Larsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Burntisland to Tonsburg. Coal. 6 dead. Wind ESE 7.			

Asset Number	2	Asset Name	Freia: North Sea
<p>About 2 miles N. of Johnshaven, Kincardineshire. Casualties involving total loss of vessel during year end 30 June 1899. Source: PP Abstracts of Shipping Casualties on Coasts, or in Rivers and Harbours, of UK July 1898-99 (1900 [Cd. 318] LXXVII.531). NMRS, MS/829/67 (no. 722). (Classified as wooden brigantine, with cargo of coal: date of loss cited as 20 October 1889). Freia: [this vessel] stranded 2 miles N of Johnshaven. Capt. Nielsen. Registration: Tonsberg. Built 1851. 159grt. Length: 29m. Beam: 7m. (Location of loss cited as N56 48.75 W2 17.50).</p> <p>NLO: Johnshaven [name: NO 799 670] Benholm [name: NO 806 692] Gourdon [name: NO 826 708]. Possibly on map sheets NO76NE or NO87SW.</p> <p>(Location entered as NO c. 82 69 [N56 49 W2 18]). The location assigned to this record is essentially arbitrary. An approximate location between Gourdon and Benholm may be suggested for the stranding. The vessel may have stranded within the areas of map sheets NO76NE or NO87SW.</p> <p>Whittaker ID : 3298 Name : FREIA Latitude : 564845 Longitude : 21730 Date Built : 1851 Registration : TONSBERG Type : BRIGANTINE (WOOD) Tonnage : 159 Tonnage Code : G Length : 29 Beam : 7 Draught : 3m Loss Day : 20 Loss Month : 10 Loss Year : 1898 Comment : Stranded approx 2 miles N of Johnshaven. Capt. Nielsen Cargo : COAL [1]</p> <p>The wooden brigantine FREIA, with a crew of 7 under Captain T. H. Nielsen, carrying a cargo of coal from Burntisland to Tonsberg, was stranded 2 miles N of Johnshaven on the 20th October 1889. Six lives were lost. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/250280/ [2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO86NW0037</p>			

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Mercur: Gourdon, North Sea
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8200069000
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Shipwreck
NRHE Reference	265520	Period	19th Century

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Mercur: Gourdon, North Sea
HER Reference	NO86NW0039	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>NO86NW 8013 c. 82 69 N56 49.00 W2 18.00 NLO: Gourdon [name: NO 826 708]. Possibly on map sheet NO87SW. Montrose, 22nd Oct., 9.10 a.m., the MERCUR (Swed. Schr.), Gronlund, from Oscarshamn to West Hartlepool, with pitprops, came ashore late last night, a quarter of a mile W [SW] of Gourdon: crew saved: vessel will be a total wreck. Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,189, London, Saturday October 23 1875. NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4244). (Classified as schooner, with cargo of pit props: date of loss cited as 21 October 1875). Mercur: this vessel was wrecked 0.25 miles W [SW] of Gourdon. Capt. Granlind. Registration: Calmar [Kalmar, SE Sweden]. (Location of loss cited as N56 49.33 W2 17.42). I G Whittaker 1998. (Location entered as NO c. 82 69 [N56 49.00 W2 18.00]). The location assigned to this record is essentially tentative, being derived from the unverified location of loss that is cited by Whittaker. The vessel most probably stranded on the rocky shore to the SW (rather than W) of Gourdon. The loss of this vessel may have occurred within the area of map sheet NO87SW.</p> <p>Montrose, 22nd Oct., 9.10 a.m., the MERCUR (Swed. Schr.), Gronlund, from Oscarshamn to West Hartlepool, with pitprops, came ashore late last night, a quarter of a mile W [SW] of Gourdon: crew saved: vessel will be a total wreck. Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,189, London, Saturday October 23 1875. NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4244). (Classified as schooner, with cargo of pit props: date of loss cited as 21 October 1875). Mercur: this vessel was wrecked 0.25 miles W [SW] of Gourdon. Capt. Granlind. Registration: Calmar [Kalmar, SE Sweden]. (Location of loss cited as N56 49.33 W2 17.42). I G Whittaker 1998.</p> <p>NLO: Gourdon [name: NO 826 708]. Possibly on map sheet NO87SW. (Location entered as NO c. 82 69 [N56 49.00 W2 18.00]). The location assigned to this record is essentially tentative, being derived from the unverified location of loss that is cited by Whittaker. The vessel most probably stranded on the rocky shore to the SW (rather than W) of Gourdon. The loss of this vessel may have occurred within the area of map sheet NO87SW.</p> <p>Whittaker ID : 13317 Name : MERCUR Latitude : 564920 Longitude : 21725 Registration : CALMAR Type : SCHOONER Loss Day : 21 Loss Month : 10 Loss Year : 1875 Comment : Wrecked 0.25 mile west of Gourdon. Capt. Granlind Cargo : PITPROPS [1]</p> <p>The schooner MERCUR, under Captain Gronlund, carrying a cargo of pit props from Oscarshamn to West Hartlepool, was wrecked 0.25 miles southwest of Gourdon on the 21st October 1875. The crew were saved. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Mercur: Gourdon, North Sea
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/265520/ [2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO86NW0039			

Asset Number	4	Asset Name	Possible Shipwreck, Haugh's Bay
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8175569053
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Shipwreck
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
The possible remains of a wreck are visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth 09/2008). [1] ‘Several veffels have fuffered fhipwreck by attempting to run sfhore at this place; and the utmoft exertion of the people at land has feldom been effectual to refcure their crews from the fury of the waves. This place is called the Haughs of Nether Benholme’. [2]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] https://stataccscot.ed.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol15-Parish_record_for_Benholme_in_the_county_of_Kincardine_in_volume_15_of_account_1/			

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	Haughs of Benholm Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8134469287
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Cropmarks visible in two arable fields between the A92 and coast visible on aerial imagery (6/2020; 6/2022) most notably a large circular feature 20m in diameter and a linear feature running roughly north-west to south-east. Does not correspond with any features depicted on historic mapping. Linear vaguely perceptible on LiDAR. [1] [2] [3] [4]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [4] LiDAR			

Asset Number	6	Asset Name	Nether Benholm, Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8092069414
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO86NW0003	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A ring ditch, visible as a crop mark, was recorded by aerial reconnaissance in 1982. [1]</p> <p>Not visible from aerial imagery. A possible feature (a partial curvi-linear measuring approximately 31m in length) is vaguely perceptible on more recent imagery (3/2012); however, this could be modern disturbance. The field has been subject to arable farming. [2] [3]</p> <p>This area is shown as large fields on historic mapping. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO86NW0003</p> <p>[2] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-26-1-48-47</p> <p>[3] Google Earth (various)</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[5] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Nether Benholm, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8091169598
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	158367	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO86NW0042	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Farmstead, still in use, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map as a U-plan steading open to the south-east, with a horsemill attached to the north-west. To the south-east of the steading is a rectangular farmhouse with an L-plan section projecting from the north-west elevation. On the 2nd edition OS map the steading has been partially filled and the horsemill removed. The farmhouse has been altered to L-plan, the projecting section removed and another L-plan section added to the northern corner. A rectangular building has been added to the south-west of the steading. Current maps show further alterations to the steading and farmhouse. A photographic survey was carried out in 2015 prior to proposed conversion. Photographic recording of the farmhouse was carried out in 2021. [1]</p> <p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is arranged around a courtyard, and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xxv). Six roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973). [2]</p> <p>No additional details. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Nether Benholm, Farmstead
Views are largely internal, across the courtyard, and limited by surrounding farm buildings; however, to the south-east are open across agricultural land towards the coast. [4]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO86NW0042 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158367/ [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	Couts Rocks, Shipwreck Timbers
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8218069610
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Shipwreck
NRHE Reference	358764	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO86NW0013	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>In June 2006 RCAHMS was informed by Mr Jack Evans, a resident of Stonehaven, of his discovery of a ship's timber on the foreshore south of Coutts Rocks. The arcing length of wood measured just over 2m long, contained wooden dowels and bore the evidence of once being heavily infested with marine boring animals. Mr Evans had previously received advice from a restorer of old fishing vessels who stated that the timber derived from either the bow or aft section of boat. However, what type of boat it was and how old it was are unknown. A telephone call to Mr Evans (by JRS 9 August 2018) revealed that he had found a second timber at the same location, this one containing copper bolts. Both timbers were subsequently deposited with the Fisheries Museum in Anstruther. Mr Evans stated in the telephone call that he had also found a wooden pulley block and that this had been taken to and deposited with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.</p> <p>NO 82180 69610 Visited during fieldwork by SCAPE. No additional description. [1]</p> <p>Shipwreck timbers found washed up along a stretch of Benholm beach just south of Coutts Rocks. The first, reported in 2006, was an arcing length of wood just over 2 m long containing wooden dowels. It bore evidence of once having been heavily infested with marine boring animals. A second timber from the same location contained copper bolts. Both timbers were deposited with the Fisheries Museum in Anstruther. A wooden pulley block was reported in 2010. No timbers were noted during Community Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (CCZAS) site visit in June 2022. [2]</p> <p>Shipwreck timbers found washed up along a stretch of Benholm beach just south of Coutts Rocks. The first, reported in 2006, was an arcing length of wood just over 2 m long containing wooden dowels. It bore evidence of once having been heavily infested with marine boring animals. A second timber from the same location contained copper bolts. Both timbers were deposited with the Fisheries Museum in Anstruther. A wooden pulley block was reported in 2010. [3]</p>			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/358764/			

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	Couts Rocks, Shipwreck Timbers
[2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO86NW0013 [3] https://scapetrust.org/sites-at-risk/site/14743/			

Asset Number	9	Asset Name	Nether Beholm Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8098269827
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Possible circular feature (approximately 35m in diameter), visible as a cropmark, in a large arable field (9/2008). [1] No corresponding feature on historic mapping, and no feature visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	10	Asset Name	Nether Knox, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8163869970
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO86NW0014	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. These show a steading comprising a courtyard almost entirely enclosed by buildings, open only to the south, and with the court partially infilled by additional buildings. A horse-mill is situated on the outer northwest corner of the steading. The farmhouse with attached garden enclosure stands to the west. To the north of this are two smaller buildings, with a millpond and sluice to the north. Current OS maps show that of the steading buildings only the western range remains. The smaller buildings north of the farmhouse and the horse-mill have also been removed, and the pond infilled. [1] [2] [3]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO86NW0014 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904			

Asset Number	11	Asset Name	Tillygrain
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8099569975
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Two cottages set perpendicular to the road. [1]</p> <p>Remain extant, with later additions, including a house between the two. Both cottages are roughly coursed rubblestone construction with slate roofs and gable stacks (the south-westerly cottage has been whitewashed and extended with one chimney moved). While a later house has been built between the two cottages, views beyond their private enclosed gardens are open across the surrounding agricultural land which slopes gently towards the coast to the south. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	12	Asset Name	Middle Knox, Boundary
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8070070086
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field Boundary
NRHE Reference	132882	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0065	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A curved cropmark, of nil antiquity as this cropmark represents an old tree boundary. [1]</p> <p>(Location cited as NO 8070 7000). Air photography (AAS/77/09/SH/30) has recorded a curved cropmark on a gentle slope at an altitude of 95m OD. It represents an old tree boundary of no great age. [2]</p> <p>A stand of trees is depicted in this location on historic mapping. [3]</p> <p>A stand of trees are still present in this location on historic aerial photographs (1946); however, have been removed in more recent aerial imagery. No evidence of this feature was identified from LiDAR. [4] [5] [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0065</p> <p>[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/132882/</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[4] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1272</p> <p>[5] Google Earth (various)</p> <p>[6] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	13	Asset Name	Middle Knox, Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8109270319
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	122220	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0187	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
No information. [1] [2]			
A rectangular farmhouse with outbuilding to the south-west, and a loose courtyard far building to the north are depicted on historic mapping as 'Middle Knox'. A quarry is depicted to the west. Later mapping shows the house, out building and 'Old Quarry', as well as the farm building, which has been extended to enclose the yard. [3] [4]			
This heritage asset occupies an elevated position with open views across the surrounding countryside, including down towards the coast to the south-east. [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0187			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122220/			
[3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868			
[4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.6 Revised: 1901, Published: 1904			
[5] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	14	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Burial-ground
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8056770350
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Burial Ground
NRHE Reference	132884	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO87SW0074	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Small burial ground enclosed by stone wall. [1]			
A burial ground is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (1904). [2]			
No burial ground is depicted in this location on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. An area of mixed woodland and a path running from the 'Tower of Benholm' are depicted. Later mapping identified an enclosed 'Burial Ground' within the trees. [3] [4]			
A square structure measuring 7m by 7m was identified from the LiDAR data. The structure is visible within a large irregular field. [5] [6]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0074			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/132884/			
[3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868			

Asset Number	14	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Burial-ground
[4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [5] LiDAR [6] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	16	Asset Name	Benholm Bridge
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8044970418
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Bridge
NRHE Reference	-	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO87SW0046	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Bridge, built to give access to the castle. It has a large single semi-circular arch, rubble, dressed voussoirs, inset stone dated 1774. The parapets were rebuilt in 19th century. had partially collapsed and have now been restored. [1]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0046			

Asset Number	17	Asset Name	Middle Knox Quarry
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8082970431
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A quarry depicted on historic mapping. [1] The location is now flooded and covered with established trees. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Benholm Castle
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8041070438
Legal Status	Category A Listed Building	Site Type	Country House
NRHE Reference	36842;77762; LB2807	Period	16th Century
HER Reference	NO87SW0014; NO87SW0181	Sensitivity	High

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Benholm Castle
Description			
<p>Remains of castle, seat of the Keiths, comprising a 15th century tower and later attached mansion. The original square keep rises 4 storeys, with crenellated parapet borne on simple individual corbels. At the southeast angle the stairway ends in a square gabled caphouse and watch-chamber of somewhat later date. A door in the south front opens into basement vaults. The hall on the first floor has a large fireplace with nearby ornamental aumbry. The castle was built by the Lundie family but it later belonged to the Keith Earl Marischal. The property was purchased in 1659 by the Scotts who built the adjacent mansion in the 19th century. A square ashlar dovecot with stone nesting boxes, lies to the southeast. There is also a ruinous private chapel. During World War II the mansion was used as a hospital for Polish troops but was abandoned after the war and soon became ruinous. One side of the tower collapsed following a storm in the 1990s. The mansion has been restored. [1]</p> <p>The Tower of Benholm, as described, and the 19th century Benholm Castle, with which it has been incorporated, are both ruinous. The dovecot at NO 8044 7067 and the disused private chapel at NO 8045 7063 are contemporary with the later building. Visited by OS (NKB) 20 December 1967 Listed. Scottish Castle Survey 1988; N Bogdan and I B D Bryce 1991. This building is situated on a spur above the Bervie Water at an altitude of 80m OD. There were proposals for restoration in March 1992. Air photographs: CUCAP CKM 71 (1 August 1979): AAS(A)/87/02/S2/21-2 (19 August 1987), AAS/97/07/G15/18-21 and AAS/97/07/CT. RCAHMS field report: KCR/2/1. NMRS, MS/712/29 and MS/712/36, visited 20 March 1992. 15th century keep with late 18th century and 19th century additions, which were derelict but still roofed 1956. 19th century house gutted - tower house scheduled. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS library. This oblong tower-house comprises four storeys and a garret and was probably built about 1500. The caphouse was added about 1600, and in the early 19th century a mansion was built on the S; both tower and mansion are now derelict. [2]</p> <p>Benholm Castle is a ruined late 15th century tower, four storeys high and square in plan, linked by a stone wall to a neoclassical mansion house of about 1760 with late 18th century ancillary buildings forming a courtyard. The tower is built of red sandstone rubble with ashlar quoins. The west wall and parts of the north and south walls of the tower are standing. To the west elevation is an entrance doorway of about 1790. There is a tall parapet supported on lobed corbels. There are round bartizans in the southwest and northwest corners. The bartizan to the southwest is surmounted with a small crowstepped caphouse, which may date to the late 16th or early 17th century. The south elevation has the former principal late 15th century entrance, blocked in the late 18th century. The mansion house is built of sandstone ashlar and cherry-caulked mortar. The principal (south) elevation is 3 storeys and 5 bays, with a central door flanked by 2 pilasters on either side, with a corniced architrave above. There is a band course to the left and right. To the rear, the central bay window to the first floor is Diocletian and there is a Venetian style window directly above on the second floor. The windows are predominantly 6 over 6 timber sash and case windows, elongated to the first floor, with squared 3 over 6 at the second floor. The roof is slated and piended with two wide longitudinal corniced chimney stacks with clay cans. The attached ancillary buildings, dating predominantly to the late 18th century with later alterations (1990s) are attached to the tower and house and form a roughly rectangular plan courtyard. The buildings include a former game larder, scullery, wash house and store. Quadrant stone walls with square gatepiers enclose the north end of the courtyard. The interior was not seen in 2016, however it is known that the house was extensively restored in the 1990s. It is known that while there is some late 18th century interior fabric remaining, such as structural walls and cornice details, much of the interior has been replicated to match the 18th century fabric.</p>			

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Benholm Castle
<p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>Benholm is a notable example of a large neoclassical mansion which unusually incorporates a substantial and well-preserved fragment of a late 15th century tower house. The effect is a striking and unusual design for a house. The stonework detailing of the house is of high quality and complements the stonework of the earlier tower. Whilst the mansion was refurbished internally, the external elevations and plan form of the building are largely unaltered. The result is a structure with a development sequence spanning over 500 years, combining two diverse architectural forms.</p> <p>The tower house at Benholm was constructed in around 1475 by Sir John Lundie and his wife Isabel Forrester. Ownership passed to a member of the Keith family, the 5th Earl Marischal, by 1559. The cap house to the tower was probably added by the beginning of the 17th century. In around 1660 the estate was purchased by David Scott, Treasurer to the Bank of Scotland, and his wife Margaret Brown.</p> <p>The Scott family built the neoclassical mansion house about 1760. A physical link between the castle and the house was made in 1798 when the house was extended to the north. This date is evidenced by a mark on the mortar between old (1760) and new (1798) work. The extension was 3 storeys with a billiard room on the ground floor, a drawing room on the first floor, and possibly a bedroom to the second floor (based on early 20th century photograph and information provided by owner in 2017). The extension has largely been removed, and is represented only by a single storey kitchen adjoining the northeast corner of the house and by a single storey curved façade with central opening joining house and tower to the west. It was also around 1798 that the service wings to the rear of mansion were constructed. Much later, John Rust, city architect of Aberdeen, purchased the property in 1903. The house was requisitioned by the military in the Second World War, when it was used as a hospital and occupied by Polish soldiers. The house lay empty after 1950 and the restoration work to restore the house and consolidate the tower began in around 1990. In 1993 the north and east sections of the tower house collapsed in a storm.</p> <p>Tower houses are a widespread but diverse class of monument across Scotland. They became a popular form of residence with the Scottish nobility and lairdly class during the 14th century perhaps influenced by David II building a tower house at Edinburgh Castle around 1367. Tower houses continued to be the chosen architectural form for the residences of Scottish elites throughout the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, with most surviving examples dating from the 16th to 17th centuries. They provided a degree of security but were also a means of displaying wealth, social status and martial knowledge.</p> <p>The listing criteria state that the older a building is and the fewer of its type survive the more likely it is to present special interest. All buildings erected before 1840 which are of notable quality and survive predominantly in their original form have a strong case for listing.</p> <p>The tower at Benholm is of interest as a rare and well-preserved fragment of a late medieval building, representing tangible evidence of the site's early origins. The later mansion house dates from the middle of the 18th century, and is a good example of its type with piended roof, 3 storeys and large sash and case windows. The external elevations show substantial survival of the 1760 fabric. The designs for the 'new' buildings at Benholm represent a transition from the medieval tower house tradition towards domestic, non-fortified buildings. These were classically inspired and reflect the trend of similar buildings being constructed in the Scottish countryside around that time. However, the mansion house has particular interest because it was built close to its medieval predecessor, then extended to adjoin it, rather than replacing the earlier building. This unusual approach has resulted in a structure with a development sequence spanning over 500 years, combining two diverse architectural forms.</p> <p>Interior The interior was not seen (2016).</p> <p>Plan form The footprint of the mansion building is largely unaltered to that shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1864) though some internal subdivision has occurred. The plan form of the tower has reduced slightly with its partial collapse in the early 1990s. The incorporation of an earlier tower into a Georgian house is extremely unusual.</p> <p>Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality</p>			

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Benholm Castle
<p>The tower house retains elements of its late 15th and 16th century architectural and structural detail, including vaulting, window dressings, window seats, door surrounds, an iron yett, staircases, parapets and cap house. The survival of these features helps document the tower's development sequence and they are an important component of the building's significance architecturally.</p> <p>The mansion house was built in the neoclassical style of John Adam, and the design of the 1798 extension may be attributed to George Paterson or his son John Paterson (George died in February 1798). Much of George Paterson's work is linked to Robert Mylne, while the work of John Paterson is linked to Robert and John Adam. At Benholm mansion, there is design similarity to the work of Robert Mylne, in particular Pitlour House in Fife (LB15768) which is purposefully austere in its classical design. The building at Benholm is a fine example of classically proportioned domestic architecture, and is similar in style to buildings attributed to John Adam, such as at St Brycedale House in Kirkcaldy (LB36375).</p> <p>A fireplace and aumbry (a stone recess) dated 1618 were recovered from the ruined tower and inserted into the kitchen during the 20th century. The kitchen, located in the ancillary range northeast of the mansion block, has a flagstone floor and a water well in the southeast corner of the room.</p> <p>The mansion house and tower have some high quality stonework detailing, in particular the fine cherry caulking to the house and its squared and tooled quoins.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>The house and tower have significant presence in the landscape because of their scale. They retain a collection of ancillary buildings and walled garden ground to the north, and this arrangement has not changed significantly from that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1864). It is probable that the tower was associated with a group of ancillary buildings in the medieval period. This setting adds to the interest and authenticity of the tower and mansion house.</p> <p>Regional variations</p> <p>Tower houses similar to Benholm are characteristic of southeast Aberdeenshire and include Dunnottar (mid-15th century, SM986), Pitcaple (late 15th century, LB2830) and Castle Fraser (mid-15th century, LB2924). [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its isolated locatin within wooded grounds, relationship between the buildings forming the courtyard, as well as the other estate buildings in the group and neighbouring farm (Asset 22). Outward views are largely limited to the immediate grounds to the north, west and from the principal elevation of the mansion to the south by established woodland. Views towards the castle are limited by the surrounding trees, with only the very top of the tower visible in glimpsed views from the surrounding area. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0014</p> <p>[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36842/</p> <p>[3] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB2807</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Walled Garden
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8037770518
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Walled Garden
NRHE Reference	122212	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Walled Garden
<p>No information. [1] [2]</p> <p>A walled garden is depicted to the north of the Tower of Benholm on historic mapping within wooden grounds, with an associated structure. Later editions also depict kennels and a curling pond. [3] [4]</p> <p>Comprises a high walled rectangular area, with the remains of a garden house with a date stone inscribed with 'DS 1761 MB', with a terrace to the south. [5] [6] [7]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122212/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/122212 [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [5] https://www.trove.scot/image/2549870 [6] https://www.trove.scot/image/2549886 [7] https://www.trove.scot/image/2549885</p>			

Asset Number	20	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Private Chapel
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8046070634
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Chapel
NRHE Reference	122214	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0231; NO87SW0125	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2]</p> <p>No depicted on historic mapping; however a cottage is shown in this location. [3] [4]</p> <p>Remains of a cottage - also known as Coachman's House - which is depicted on OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. These show a cross-plan house set within a garden. The building is now roofless. [5]</p> <p>A ruinous cruciform Gothic building comprising a single-storey coursed rubble stone structure with slate roof and gable stacks. The building has several plain lancet arch windows including above a door in the north-east facing elevation and north-west gable. [6] [7] [8]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0231 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122214/ [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [5] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0125 [6] https://www.trove.scot/image/2579777 [7] https://www.trove.scot/image/2579776</p>			

Asset Number	20	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Private Chapel
[8] https://www.trove.scot/image/2549883			

Asset Number	21	Asset Name	Benholm Castle - Doocot
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8044870667
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Dovecot
NRHE Reference	122210; LB2808	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO87SW0054	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A plain square dovecot of ashlar sandstone with a modern roof and stone nestings within brick upstands. It is probably of early 19th century date. [1]</p> <p>No information. [2]</p> <p>Square, ashlar, with pointed slate (modern) roof. Stone nestings with brick upstands. Probably early 19th century. [3] [4]</p> <p>Not depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. A square 'Dovecot' is identified on later editions, at an angle with the track running between the Mains of Beholm (Asset 22) and the kennels associated with the Tower of Beholm (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building). [5] [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0054</p> <p>[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122210/</p> <p>[3] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB2808</p> <p>[4] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB2808</p> <p>[5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[6] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.2 Revised: 1902, Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	22	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Mains of Benholm
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8044570711
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	122211	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0230	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>A cluster of buildings depicted to the north of a small garden, north of the Tower of Benholm on historic mapping. Later mapping depicted the majority of the buildings consolidated or replaced by one large square structure. Associated dovecote to the south (Asset 34). [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0230</p>			

Asset Number	22	Asset Name	Benholm Castle, Mains of Benholm
<p>[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122211/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/122211 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	23	Asset Name	Mains of Benholm Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8082470905
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A dark circular soilmark (approximately 25m in diameter) identified from aerial imagery (4/2019). [1] No features depicted in this location on historic mapping. [2] [3] Not visible on LiDAR. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXVIII.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [4] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	24	Asset Name	Upper Knox, Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8082471314
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	122221	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0185	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2] A 'U'-shaped farm building to the north of a farmhouse, with a small number of outbuildings, a well and garden identified on historic mapping as 'Upper Knox'. Later mapping depicted a larger farmstead and farmhouse. [3] [4] The farm is inward looking with views across the yard; however, more open views from the house are to the south. [5]</p>			
References			

Asset Number	24	Asset Name	Upper Knox, Farmhouse
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0185 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122221/ [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.2 Revised: 1902, Published: 1904 [5] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	25	Asset Name	Upper Knox Field Boundary
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8066271511
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field boundary
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A linear cropmark visible on aerial imagery bisecting a large arable field (3/2012; 6/2022). Corresponds with a field boundary depicted on historic mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>Vaguely perceptible in LiDAR. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Temple Hill Quarry
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8037171558
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>The site of a quarry depicted on historic mapping and visible as an area of rough ground on LiDAR. [1] [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [2] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Annie's Den, Rig and Furrow
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8048971845

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Annie's Den, Rig and Furrow
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Rig & Furrow
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0092	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>An area of rigs is visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1977. They are straight and fairly regular so are probably of Post medieval date. [1]</p> <p>Area depicted as rough or heathy pasture on historic mapping. Later mapping shows this area under Fir woodland and identified as 'Annie's Dam Wood'. [2] [3]</p> <p>Regular parallel linear features are visible on aerial imagery (4/2019) and LiDAR; however, these could equally be modern disturbance or drainage (appearing to correspond with a sinuous watercourse in the area). Otherwise appears to be an area of rough ground / grazing. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0092 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.2 Revised: 1902, Published: 1904 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR [6] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1074</p>			

Asset Number	28	Asset Name	Dendoldrum Hill, Boundary Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8094471859
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Boundary Stone
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0090	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A boundary stone stands at this location. It is depicted on the OS maps of 1867 and 1888. [1] [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0090 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXVIII.2 Revised: 1902, Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Annie's Dam (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8021671889
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Dam

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Annie's Dam (Site of)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A large 'Y'-shaped pond depicted on historic mapping identified as 'Annie's Dam'. [1]			
Area is now wooded rough ground. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868			
[2] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	30	Asset Name	Knox Hill, Boundary Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8070671986
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Boundary Stone
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87SW0089	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A boundary stone stands at this location. It is depicted on the OS maps of 1867 and 1888. [1] [2]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0089			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868			

Asset Number	31	Asset Name	Three Wells Field Boundary
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8077272069
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field boundary
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Linear feature running across a pasture field identified from aerial imagery. Could be a recently removed field boundary (3/2012); however, could also correspond with part of a mill lead depicted on historic mapping in this location. [1] [2]			
Vaguely perceptible from LiDAR. [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	31	Asset Name	Three Wells Field Boundary
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	32	Asset Name	Anniston, Ring Ditch
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8056172154
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Ring ditch
NRHE Reference	88981	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87SW0068	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A small ring ditch is visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph taken in 1993. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on LiDAR or aerial imagery. [4] [5]</p> <p>A well used farm track (unmetalled) runs through this location. No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0068 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/88981/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/88981 [4] LiDAR [5] Google Earth (various) [6] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	Anniston, Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8034772173
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	88980	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87SW0067	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A number of linear features are visible as crop marks on an aerial photograph taken in 1993. They may represent earlier field boundaries. [1]</p> <p>Linear cropmarks, also possible rig and furrow on the steeper slope, visible on air photographs AAS/93/12/G25/7-12, flown 22 July 1993. [2] [3]</p> <p>An arable field with an area of rough ground towards the centre. Depicted as an unenclosed field or rough or heathy pasture on historic mapping. [4] [5]</p> <p>Three dark linear features are visible running across this field to the road on an historical aerial photograph (1946). [6]</p>			

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	Anniston, Cropmarks
No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. This area is characterised by a gently sloping unenclosed grass field. [7]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0067 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/88980/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/88980 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [6] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1480 [7] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025			

Asset Number	34	Asset Name	Three Wells Quarry
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8095072250
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	122224	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Three Wells Quarry (disused) [NAT] [1] [2] No quarry depicted in this location on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. 'Threewells' is depicted to the north-east, and a mill lead joins the area to the west. [3] 'Three Wells Quarry' is depicted on later mapping to the south of the road, with a small rectangular building to the centre. [4] A large irregular depression in an area of rough ground was noted in the LiDAR in this location. A small building appears to remain extant in the same location as that depicted on historic mapping. [5]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122224/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/122224 [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [5] LiDAR			

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	Three Wells, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8102472256
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	122225	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0186	Sensitivity	Low

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	Three Wells, Farmstead
Description			
No information. [1] [2]			
A large 'U'-shaped plan farmstead identified as 'Threewells' is depicted to the south of the road on historic mapping. A spring is located to the east and a small outbuilding to the south-east. A large pond is located to the south-west. Later mapping shows the farmstead expanded with two further rectangular ranges to the south-east and east. Three Wells Quarry is depicted to the west. [3] [4]			
Several detached ancillary buildings, possibly later, are located to the south-east. The farm is in a prominent roadside position on a north-facing slope with distant open views overlooking the surrounding farmland. [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0186			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122225/			
[3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868			
[4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903			
[5] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	36	Asset Name	Three Wells, Ring Ditch
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8096072300
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Ring Ditch
NRHE Reference	251444	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
This ring-ditch is located on gently sloping ground and was recorded as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2001). It measures about 10m in diameter within an intermittent ditch. [1]			
Not identified on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [2] [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/251444/			
[2] Google Earth (various)			
[3] LiDAR			
[4] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1481			
[5] RCAHMS 551 177/26 – 2001 SC 1723652; https://www.trove.scot/image/1723652			

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	Dendoldrum Quarry
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8121472344
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	122223	Period	Unknown

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	Dendoldrum Quarry
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Dendoldrum Quarry (disused) [NAT] [1]</p> <p>'Dendoldrum Quarry' depicted on historic mapping. Later mapping identifies the quarry as 'disused'. [2] [3]</p> <p>Visible as an irregular area of rough ground. [4]</p> <p>A large Quarry of indifferent Freestone, mixed with extensive layers of Conglomerate. Proprietor J. Farquhar Esqr. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122223/dendoldrum-quarry</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903</p> <p>[4] Google Earth (various)</p> <p>[5] https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/kincardineshire-os-name-books-1863/kincardineshire-volume-05/10</p>			

Asset Number	38	Asset Name	Magyis Cotlach
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8120372396
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87SW0093	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>The name 'Magyis Cotlach' is depicted at this location on the OS maps of 1867 and 1888 referring to a 'site of' but it is unknown what this refers to, though obviously of historic association, as it is written along the Inverbervie Royalty boundary charter of 1595. It may refer to a piece of land or building. No further information available at present. [1]</p> <p>Identified as 'Magyis Cotlach (Supposed Site of)' on historic mapping in a large irregular field. [2] [3]</p> <p>May refer to a building ('cot' means 'small house, cottage'). [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0093</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV.SW Date revised: 1923, Date Published: 1928</p> <p>[4] https://getoutside.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/guides/the-scots-origins-of-place-names-in-britain/</p>			

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Peattie, Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8064072540
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	251445	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>These pits and probable drains were recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2001) on a gentle slope above an unnamed stream draining to the Bervie Water. They include what is probably a circular pit at least 2 metres in diameter, with a scatter of much smaller pit features to its S. What may be a souterrain also lies to the S of the large pit and is visible as a cropmark describing a short arc about 3m wide and 6m long. [1]</p> <p>Not identified on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/251445/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] LiDAR [4] RCAHMS 2013/28 DP 166965; https://www.trove.scot/image/1362975 [5] RCAHMS 2013/28 DP 166964; https://www.trove.scot/image/1362974</p>			

Asset Number	40	Asset Name	Peattie Burn Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8119072644
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Large amount of cropmarks visible in a large arable field to the south of Peattie Burn identified from aerial imagery, including linear features running across the field (possible drainage) and a number of circular features (6/2022). [1]</p> <p>No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR data. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Peattie, Clearace Cairns
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8030072680
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cairnfield

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Peattie, Clearace Cairns
NRHE Reference	143926	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A 'large number' of clearance cairns have been noted on a gentle E-facing slope in an area of woodland at an altitude of about 80m OD. [1] [2]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. This location comprises a large arable field and therefore this could be incorrectly located. [3] [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/143926/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/143926 [3] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1580 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	42	Asset Name	Hallgreen Wood Possible Structure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8122473070
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Structure
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A rectangular feature measuring approximately 8m by 3m identified from LiDAR. No corresponding features on historic mapping, and appears as an area of rough ground on aerial imagery. Interpreted as the remains of a possible structure; however, could equally be modern disturbance. [1] [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] LiDAR [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	43	Asset Name	Peattie, Lithic Working Site
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8070073100
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Lithic Working Site
NRHE Reference	36856	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A little knoll on Pettie farm (Peattie: NO 807 731) was ploughed up some time ago; a large collection of flint chips was discovered. No finished implements were found among them, but</p>			

Asset Number	43	Asset Name	Peattie, Lithic Working Site
<p>in the neighbourhood a number of arrow-heads have been picked up and an axe of blue flint was also found. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, 1 3/8 by 1 in, from 'Petty', formerly in the collection of John Sturrock, Monikie, was purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1889 (Accession no: AD 805). [1] [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36856/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36856</p>			

Asset Number	44	Asset Name	Peattie, Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8067373216
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	122219	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0184	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2]</p> <p>A large irregular in plan, farmbuilding with two small rectangular outbuildings are depicted on historic mapping, with an 'L'-shaped farmhouse to the south, set within a garden identified as 'Peattie'. A large sluice is located to the north-west. Later mapping shows the large farm complex, house and gardens, and out buildings, along with 'Mill Dam Sluice' and sheepfold to the north-west. [3] [4]</p> <p>The farmhouse is separated from the main complex by a road, with views outward limited by the private garden and established trees to the south, west and east, and modern farm buildings to the north. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0184 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/122219/ [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [5] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	45	Asset Name	Peattie Possible Building (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8047973236
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	45	Asset Name	Peattie Possible Building (Site of)
The remains of a possible building identified from LiDAR, measuring approximately 14m by 7m with multiple cells. Visible as a small area of rough ground on aerial imagery. No corresponding features on historic mapping. [1] [2] [3] [4]			
References			
[1] LiDAR [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903			

Asset Number	46	Asset Name	Peattie Cottage
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8061873438
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A rectangular range within an enclosed garden depicted on historic mapping. [1] Remains extant. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	47	Asset Name	Peattie Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8062673520
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosure
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
An ephemeral circular cropmark identified from aerial imagery (approximately 40m in diameter) in an pasture field (4/2019) and possible pits (6/2020). Interpreted as a possible enclosure. [1] No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping or visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	48	Asset Name	Will's Wood Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8078573667
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosure
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
An ephemeral circular cropmark identified from aerial imagery (approximately 55m in diameter) in an pasture field (8/2019). Interpreted as a possible enclosure. [1]			
No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping or visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	49	Asset Name	Will's Wood
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8088673886
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Wood
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
'Will's Wood' depicted on historic mapping as a sub-circular area of mixed woodland. [1] [2]			
Aerial imagery shows the area as stripped (1946; 3/2003). [3] [4]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXV Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV.SW Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904 [3] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-44-1482 [4] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	50	Asset Name	Banff Croft
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8008974102
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Croft
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0081	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	50	Asset Name	Banff Croft
<p>The remains of a small croft stand circa 900 metres to the north-east of Banff farm. [1]</p> <p>A rectangular range depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as 'Bankhead' in a large field to the west of Hareden Burn. Later mapping shows the building within a small enclosure, with the large field divided into smaller units, and identified as 'Banff Croft'. [2] [3]</p> <p>Remains extant as a partially roofed structure in a rectangular plot, within a large unenclosed pasture field. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0081 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.9 Revised: 1902, Published: 1904 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	51	Asset Name	Hareden Wood, 'Rock Shelter'
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8022074120
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Structure
NRHE Reference	135485	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87SW0073	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Collapsed dry-stone wall constructed around the base of a rocky overhang in a gully at the foot of a small waterfall. [1]</p> <p>This structure is situated in woodland at an altitude of about 80m OD. A rough and somewhat collapsed drystone wall constructed around the base of a rocky overhang in a gully at the foot of a small waterfall, was noted during a pre-afforestation survey by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/90, no.11). There is no direct evidence for recent activity within the feature although there has been some activity in the general area over the last year or so.</p> <p>T Holden and C Lowe (Headland Archaeology) 8 June 1998; NMRS MS 899/90, no.11 Site recorded during a pre-afforestation survey undertaken of c 230ha of land, divided into numerous compartments around Arbuthnott House.</p> <p>NO 8022 7412 Rock shelter (NO 87 SW 85). [2] [3]</p> <p>No structures are depicted in this location on historic mapping. The location is to the south of 'Hare Den' depicted as an area of mixed woodland. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0073 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/135485/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/135485 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	52	Asset Name	Bervie Water Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8075974328
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
A small circular feature (approximately 8m in diameter) identified from aerial imagery (6/2022) on a terrace to the north and west of Bervie Water. [1]			
No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping or visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	53	Asset Name	Kirkton, Pits
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8062874378
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Pit(s)
NRHE Reference	346227	Period	Uncertain
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Two pits, each measuring about 2m across, have been recorded as cropmarking on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2014) on a terrace above the N back of the Bervie Water. [1]			
Not visible on aerial imagery. [2]			
No corresponding features depicted in this location on historic mapping. [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/346227/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV.SW Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Mill of Arbuthnott
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8028074437
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Mill
NRHE Reference	135482	Period	Post-medieval

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Mill of Arbuthnott
HER Reference	NO87SW0072	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a mill, comprising a roofless, two-storied building which stands on the edge of a stone-lined lade. It was powered by an undershot wheel and incorporates a large drying kiln in the NW corner. The drying floor is fired from a large ornate hearth. A single partition divided the building. Many iron fittings survive on the S wall. The lade is still visible but partially infilled and suffering from slight damage from cattle. [1]</p> <p>The Mill of Arbuthnott is depicted, roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xxii) and identified as a corn mill. Information from RCAHMS (PM) 30 October 1998. (Name cited as Mill of Arbuthnott and location as NO 8031 7442). This mill is situated in woodland on a gentle S-facing slope at an altitude of about 100m OD. [Repeats description by Headland Archaeology]. NMRS, MS/712/38. During May 1999, RCAHMS conducted a photographic survey of Mill of Arbuthnott. The purpose of this was to enhance and augment the existing holdings of the National Monuments Record Scotland. The mill comprised a rectangular block or two parallel gabled bays, the northernmost of which may have been added as a later kiln block. It had a double wheel pit with large ashlar blocks used to define two channels within which two undershot wheels were probably located. The remains of the Mill of Arbuthnott, situated on the N edge of the haughland of the Bervie Water, were recorded during a pre-afforestation survey by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/90, no.8). The two-storey mill building measures 11m by 12m externally and in most places the walls are still standing to their full height although they are in danger of collapse. Subsidence, particularly in the S wall, has been a problem since iron ties and extra bracing can be seen in several places. The building stands on the edge of a stone-lined lade and was evidently powered by an undershot wheel. There is a large drying kiln in the NW corner of the building. The drying floor measures 5m by 5m and is fired from a large and ornate hearth in the main body of the building. A single partition appears to divide the building into two work areas although it is evident that many alterations and a substantial extension to the W have been undertaken during the lifetime of the building. Many iron fittings and supports still survive in the S wall. The lade runs draws water from the Bervie Water and runs along the N edge of the haughland from NO 8016 7447 to NO 8049 7434 T Holden and C Lowe (Headland Archaeology) 8 June 1998; NMRS MS 899/90, no.8 Site recorded during a pre-afforestation survey undertaken of c 230ha of land, divided into numerous compartments around Arbuthnott House. NO 8031 7442 19th-century mill and lade. [2] [3]</p> <p>A corn mill 'Mill of Arbuthnott (Corn)' is identified on historic mapping comprising two buildings: 1) 'L'-shaped in plan, 2) rectangular in plan, with a lade running between them from north-west to south east, and a track adjacent to the river from the village of Arbuthnott. Later mapping depicts a similar layout. [4] [5]</p> <p>The remains of one of the mill buildings and the lade are still visible on aerial imagery, the building is now located in an area of woodland. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0072 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/135482/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/135482 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [5] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.10 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Mill of Arbuthnott
[6] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	55	Asset Name	Kirkton, Cup and Ring Marked Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8050074601
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cup and Ring Marked Stone
NRHE Reference	36855	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO87SW0044	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Cup and ring marked sandstone block. The upper face has three small cups linked to a central cup and ring by three radial grooves. The lower face has a cup and ring with three plain cups. From these three cups, three parallel grooves, crossed by a fourth groove, run on to the narrower end of the block where two end in cups. (A third cup was probably removed by abrasion). Also kept at this farm is another sandstone slab (220mm x 195mm x 80mm) found at Alpty NO7877, which has a single cup-mark 434mm in diameter and 20mm deep. [1]</p> <p>About 1976 a sandstone block (310mm by 230mm by 130mm), bearing cup-and-ring and other markings on three faces, was found during ploughing to the E of Kirkton farmhouse (where it is now held). On the upper face there are three small cups linked to a central cup-and-ring by three radial grooves. The lower face bears a cup-and-ring together with three plain cups; from these plain cups three parallel grooves (crossed by a fourth groove) run on to the narrower end of the block, where two terminate in cups (a third cup has probably been removed by abrasion). [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0044 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36855/</p>			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Castle Dykes, Kirkton
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8092174618
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Promontory Fort
NRHE Reference	36836	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO87SW0018	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Promontory fort, comprising a low ploughed-down bank with outer ditch which crosses the neck of a promontory on the west side, and defended on the other sides by steep natural slopes. Farmer reported to OS that a heavier stone content was ploughed-up here. Now only visible from air and represented by two curving ditches. [1]</p> <p>This feature no longer exists (K A Steer, RCAHMS, 25 July 1957) but from Jolly's description (F Jolly, Kirkton) it would appear to have been a promontory fort, defined naturally on the N, S and E. Jolly dismantled it about 1849 when there was a ditch on the W side and a large rampart on the E side. The outside of the rampart was faced with large stones, and backed up with earth</p>			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Castle Dykes, Kirkton
<p>from the ditch. Traces of both rampart and ditch were distinctly visible in 1864, when the crest of the ridge seemed to have been completely cut through by the ditch. Name Book 1864 All that remains of Castle Dykes is a low, ploughed-down bank, 0.3m high and spread to 10.0m wide, with an outer ditch 0.3m deep, which crosses the W neck of a promontory, defended on the other sides by steep natural slopes. The farmer reports that a heavier stone content is ploughed up hereabouts.</p> <p>This site was included within the RCAHMS Marginal Land Survey (1950-1962), an unpublished rescue project. Site descriptions, organised by county, are available to view online - see the searchable PDF in 'Digital Items'. These vary from short notes, to lengthy and full descriptions. Contemporary plane-table surveys and inked drawings, where available, can be viewed online in most cases - see 'Digital Images'. The original typescripts, notebooks and drawings can also be viewed in the RCAHMS search room.</p> <p>Castle Dykes, Kirkton NO 809 746 NO87SW 1 Cropmarks 350m E of Kirkton farmhouse show twin ditches cutting off a promontory to form an enclosure about 130m by 80m. There are no upstanding remains visible of this promontory fort which appears as a double-ditched cropmark.</p> <p>A substantial fortification with two broad ditches stood on a broad promontory formed between the Chapel Den and the N bank of the Bervie Water, and remained a prominent feature in the landscape until its demolition in 1849. While the ground falls away steeply into the den on the N and E, and to the Bervie Water on the S, the approach from the gently rising ground to the WNW was barred by a substantial earthwork, which according to the description of its demolition comprised a thick earthen rampart with an outer face of large stones and an external ditch. What remained in 1864 was depicted on the 1st edition OS 25-inch map (Kincardine 1868, sheet 21.13), but comparison with oblique aerial photographs showing the cropmarks of the two ditches, the earlier depiction seems to have conflated the two ditches into one over 10m broad. In practice the two ditches are set about 10m apart, the inner up to 6m in breadth and the outer about 3m. At the N end the inner turns sharply eastwards to pick up the edge of the den, a feature that is also shown on the map. The interior, which is featureless, probably measures about 115m from NNE to SSW by a maximum of 90m transversely (0.69ha). The position of the entrance is not known. [2] [3] [4]</p> <p>No features are visible on the LiDAR. [5]</p> <p>A very ephemeral linear feature is visible running approximately north to south across this area on aerial imagery (6/2021). [6]</p> <p>'Castle Dykes (Remains of)' are depicted on historic mapping as a narrow bank and ditch running from north to south across this area. [7]</p> <p>There is no visible remain of antiquity within this parish, except some lines of a rampart thrown up in a regular manner upon a projecting point near to Bervie river, which is said to have been the residence of a family of the name of Gellendris, who bequeathed the property to the Archbishop of St Andrews, to whose successors a feu-duty is still payable by the present proprietor. But this fortification has as much the appearance of being Roman, and bears the general name of the Caftledykes to this day. [8]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its isolated position on a bend in the Bervie Water. Views outward are largely along the low-lying valley with its sides gently sloping to the north and south which limit views beyond. [9]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0018 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36836/; [RCAHMS 551 177/7 - 1982 SC 1723100; https://www.trove.scot/image/1723100] [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36836</p>			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Castle Dykes, Kirkton
<p>[4] https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/records/SC3107.html [5] LiDAR [6] Google Earth (various) [7] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [8] Sinclair, Sir John. The Statistical Account of Scotland, Arbutnott, Kincardine, Vol. 17, Edinburgh: William Creech, 1796, p. 385. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. [9] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	57	Asset Name	Chapel Croft Possible Field System
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8076774656
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field system
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A network of linear features identified from aerial imagery (6/2021) in a large arable field. Interpreted as a possible field system. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping; however, the large field remains the same shape as depicted. Not visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	58	Asset Name	Kirkton, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8052074657
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0087	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. The 1st edition shows a quadrangular steading, with house and gardens to the northeast, and a millpond to the north. The steading court had been partly infilled by the time of the 2nd edition. There have since been further additions to the steading and the pond has been infilled. A cup marked sandstone slab is also noted at this site, relocated from elsewhere (NO77NE0088), and a second a short distance to the west (NO87SW0044). [1]</p> <p>A courtyard plan farm with detached house, within a garden, and a large rectangular sluice to the north depicted on historic mapping as 'Kirkton'. [2] [3]</p> <p>Remains extant. [4]</p>			

Asset Number	58	Asset Name	Kirkton, Farmstead
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0087 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.10 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	59	Asset Name	Kirkton, Chapel & Well (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8081474720
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Chapel
NRHE Reference	36883	Period	Medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0057	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of chapel and a well. The OS Name Book (1866) recorded the outline of the foundations of a building which were said to have been a chapel. OS visit in 1967 found no trace of chapel buildings. The Chapel Well or Holy Well is a spring and at that time the well had a modern surround and had been used until fairly recently as the water supply to the adjacent Chapel Croft. [1]</p> <p>The outline of the foundations of a building, said to have been a chapel. The Chapel Well or Holy Well is a spring. No trace of the chapel. Chapel Well has a modern surround and was used until fairly recently as the water supply to Chapel Croft. Nothing can be seen of what are said to have been the foundations of a chapel situated 240m E of Kirkton farmhouse. [2]</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey reported in their Name Book (1863) that partial foundations of a rectangular building were visible close to a croft building. The site is just to the north of Bervie Water, which has steep valley sides and a small, flat flood plain. Local knowledge attests that this small rectangular building was a chapel and there was a Holy Well close by. This well is a natural spring and was used to supply water to Chapel Croft until the mid 20th century. The foundation remains of the building were removed and nothing was visible when RCAHMS visited the site in 1967. Fieldwork by SCHR in 2011 also found no remains near the cottage and former croft where the apparent chapel stood. [3]</p> <p>No features visible on LiDAR or aerial photographs. [4] [5]</p> <p>The 'Site of Chapel' and a 'Chapel Well' are identified on historic mapping near a roadside building with a garden to the south ('Chapel Croft'). [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0057 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36883/ [3] https://powis.scot/sites/kirkton-chapel-site-arbuthnott-4148/ [4] LiDAR [5] Google Earth (various) [6] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	60	Asset Name	Kirkton Wood, Mill Pond (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8059175040
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Pond
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87SW0086	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed mill pond with sluice and lead that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map. [1]</p> <p>Vaguely perceptible from LiDAR and visible as an area of rough ground. [2] [3]</p> <p>A drain and sluice depicted on historic mapping. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87SW0086</p> <p>[2] LiDAR</p> <p>[3] Google Earth (various)</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	Cot Hillock, Cairn
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8070475118
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cairn(s)
NRHE Reference	36797	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO87NW0023	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A burial cairn stands in the north-east corner of a small area of woodland. Its surface has been disturbed with a pit has been dug into centre, probably in antiquity. A number of conifer trees are growing on the side of the cairn. [1]</p> <p>This cairn is situated on the summit of the Cot Hillock, about 250m S of Pitcarles farmhouse; it measures 14m in diameter and 1.1 m in height.</p> <p>This cairn was recorded during a pre-forestation survey by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/90, no.5). It measures 14m in diameter and is 1.1m high. The edges of this feature are somewhat indistinct and it could represent either an archaeological feature or a natural mound. [2] [3] [4]</p> <p>No feature is visible on aerial imagery. The location comprises a small area to the north of the road that is wooded. A linear feature (possible drainage) visible on aerial imagery runs through the location (9/2008; 3/2012). [5]</p> <p>Area identified as 'Cot Hillock' on historic mapping. While an area of mixed woodland is depicted in this location, no cairn is shown. [6]</p>			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	Cot Hillock, Cairn
Positioned on a low wooded knoll, this heritage asset's setting is characterised by its elevated position on a slope above the Bervie Water. Pitcarles Farmstead (Asset 63) is located to the north, and the B967 is immediately to the south. While filtered by the trees, views outward are largely open across the surrounding agricultural fields. [7]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0023 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36797/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36797 [4] https://www.themodernantiquarian.com/post/99612/images/cot-hillock [5] Google Earth (various) [6] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [7] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025			

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Lithic Working Site
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8070075300
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Lithic Working Site
NRHE Reference	36801	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO87NW0024	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
A great many flint chips have been found on Pitcarles farm (NO 807 753), indicating a place where implements were made. A good many leaf-shaped arrowheads have been picked up in that neighbourhood. [1]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36801/			

Asset Number	63	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8062375404
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87NW0071	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map as a U-plan steading with a horse-mill attached on the north elevation. To the east is a T-plan building with an attached garden enclosure, and there are four small outbuildings. There is a pond to the north. On the 2nd edition OS map there are some additions and alterations to the steading. The T-plan building has been removed, and another similar T-plan building added slightly to the east. All but one of the outbuildings have been removed, and two have been added to the west of the steading. Current OS maps show further alterations and additions to the steading, including the removal of the horse-mill. The north-west corner of the steading is now roofless. There are some additions to the T-plan building to the west. The outbuildings have been removed, and the two to the west have been replaced with a house. [1]			

Asset Number	63	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Farmstead
<p>'A farmstead depicted on historic mapping comprising a courtyard farm with house to the south-east and a garden to the east of the house, a pond is shown to the north of the farm. Later editions depict the house in a different position (urther east), and two additional buildings to the west of the north-south trackway. [2] [3]</p> <p>The farm buildings appear to have been demolished between 2020 and 2021 (6/2020; 6/2021); however the later house and outbuildings remain extant. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0071 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.6 Revised: 1901, Published: 1904 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	64	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Arrowhead (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8065175555
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36821	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87NW0008	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A brown flint leaf-shaped arrowhead was found near Pitcarles Farm. [1]</p> <p>A brown flint leaf-shaped arrowhead, 1 2/10 ins long and 8/10 ins wide, was found on Pitcarles Farm, Arbuthnott, in 1965 by Mr A C Smith, 34 West High Street, Forfar. The arrowhead is now in the Meffan Institute, Forfar. The arrowhead is still in the Meffan Institute. Dundee Museum Reference Card There is no local knowledge of the find and Mr Smith was not available at the time of field investigation. [2] [3]</p> <p>A brown, flint leaf-shaped arrowhead found at this farm has been donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0008 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36821/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36821?display=collection&GROUPCATEGORY=5 [4] https://www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/1965.pdf</p>			

Asset Number	65	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Building
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8050475572
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval

Asset Number	65	Asset Name	Pitcarles, Building
HER Reference	NO87NW0046	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a rectangular building, depicted on historic OS maps. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map as a rectangular building with an enclosure to the south and a pond to the north. On the 2nd edition OS map the eastern end of the building is depicted as unroofed and the enclosure removed. Current OS maps show some alterations, although the eastern end is still unroofed, and the pond has been infilled. [1]</p> <p>A rectangular building depicted with a triangular pond to the north and a small garden to the south on historic mapping. Later mapping shows the structure as partially unroofed, with a dam / sluice to the north. [2] [3]</p> <p>A partially roofed building remains extant within an area of arable fields. The pond and garden are no longer extant. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0046 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.6 Revised: 1901, Published: 1904 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	66	Asset Name	Candle Hillock Field Boundaries
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8057675802
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field boundaries
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Three linear features visible as cropmarks on aerial imagery (9/2008) partially reflecting field boundaries depicted on historic mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>Not visible on LiDAR. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.6 Revised: 1901, Published: 1904 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	67	Asset Name	Laes, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8100875955
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87NW0082	Sensitivity	Low

Asset Number	67	Asset Name	Laes, Farmstead
Description			
<p>Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps. The 1st edition shows a U-plan steading open to the southwest, with an attached horsemill on the northwest side, a rectangular building on the southeast side of the court, and a house with garden to the southwest of the steading. By the time of the 2nd edition map the steading court had been infilled and there had been further additions on the northeast side of the steading. The horsemill has since been removed and there have been other alterations. [1] [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO87NW0082 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV.NW Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	68	Asset Name	Puttyburn
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8055376200
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A rectangular building depicted on historic mapping within a large field with an enclosed garden to the south-west, identified as 'Puttuburn'. Later mapping shows a number of small enclosures to the south-west and a detached cell to the south-west of the building. [1] [2]</p> <p>The remains of two cells of the building are visible as footings on LiDAR, measuring approximately 13m by 4m. These footings are also visible on aerial imagery (3/2003; 3/2012; 4/2019; 6/2019; 6/2021) in a small area of rough ground within an arable field. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.6 Revised: 1901, Published: 1904 [3] LiDAR [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	69	Asset Name	Burn of Pitcarles Field System
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8102176204
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field system
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	69	Asset Name	Burn of Pitcarles Field System
<p>A network of linear features identified from aerial imagery (3/2003; 9/2008) that possible extend into the field to the west (6/2021). Interpreted as a possible field system. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping. Not visible on LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Puttyburn Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8063076222
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A circular cropmark (approximately 12m in diameter) identified from aerial imagery (6/2019). Could be modern disturbance. [1]</p> <p>Disturbance noted on the LiDAR in this location. [2]</p> <p>No corresponding features depicted on historic mapping. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] LiDAR [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Gobbs
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8074676525
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A large rectangular range with a detached house to the south and enclosed garden. Identified as 'Gobbs' on historic mapping. [1]</p> <p>Remains extant. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	72	Asset Name	Hillhead, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8007976619
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	36811	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO87NW0022	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a farmstead, a rectangular building divided into two compartments. Also a rectangular scoop, probably another building, divided into two and a second scoop extending from west-southwest end of other. Nothing appears on the OS 1st or 2nd edition maps at this location. [1]</p> <p>On a low ridge 500m NNE of Hillhead there are the remains of a farmstead comprising a rectangular building (divided into two compartments and measuring 13m by 3.6m within stone wall-footings) and two rectangular scoops, probably additional buildings. [2]</p> <p>Possible rectangular feature, very ephemeral upstanding earthworks, measuring approximately 16m by 6.5m and orientated north-east to south-west identified from LiDAR in a wedge-shaped area of rough ground. [3]</p> <p>No buildings are depicted in this location on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping; however, a quarry is shown further to the south-west. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0022 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36811/ [3] LiDAR [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	73	Asset Name	Upper Craighill, Windpump
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7998676819
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Wind Pump
NRHE Reference	98807	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p> <p>Windpump, Upper Craighill Farm, Arbuthnott, Kincardineshire This is an example of the type of American-inspired windpumps which were installed in large numbers on Scottish farms in the first half of the 20th century. The majority were used for pumping water for domestic supply, though some were used to supply water to livestock. 'American Farm Windpumps' are still manufactured in a form that has changed little since the 1890s. This view shows a 'Millar' wind pump. Its construction is typical, with a ring of aerofoil-section blades on a rotor geared to a</p>			

Asset Number	73	Asset Name	Upper Craighill, Windpump
<p>crank working a pump at the bottom of the steel tower. This one pumped water for use in the farm steading. Windpumps were common until the 1970s. This photograph was taken by Graham Douglas in 1981 as part of a survey of wind power in Scotland. Many of the pumps he recorded have since disappeared. A Dickie pump will be erected at the National Museums Scotland Museum of Rural Life in March 2007. That can be found at Kittochside, East Kilbride. Source: RCAHMS contribution to SCRAN. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/98807/ [2] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XXI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXV.NW Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904 [4] https://canmore.org.uk/collection/867550 [5] https://www.trove.scot/image/867550</p>			

Asset Number	74	Asset Name	Nether Craighill, Axe and Flints (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8030077400
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36808	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO87NW0020	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Stone axe and flints comprising a polished stone axe, two flint scrapers, one possible knife fragment, one worked flint and three flint flakes. The farmer reported having seen flints over the years. [1] [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO87NW0020 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36808/</p>			

Asset Number	75	Asset Name	Reisk Croft (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8005878343
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Croft
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO87NW0035	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A small crofthouse and enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition OS map. It is not present on the 1974 OS map although a well is depicted here. The low grass-covered footings of the house are visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1977. [1]</p> <p>'Reisk Croft' depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as a rectangular building and small garden to the south, in a larger field of furze or whins. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	75	Asset Name	Reisk Croft (Site of)
Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO87NW0035 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [3] Google Earth (various) [4] LiDAR			

Asset Number	76	Asset Name	Little Wairds, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7974778556
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	158274	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO77NE0085	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
No information. [1]			
A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building, two roofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xx). Three roofed buildings and six enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992). [2]			
A group of three buildings depicted on historic mapping, one unroofed, identified as 'Muirside'. Later mapping depicts two rectangular buildings, set perpendicular to each other, as 'Waird's Croft'. [3] [4]			
The buildings are located at the end of a private lane, within an area of established trees. [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO77NE0085 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158274/ [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.13 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903 [5] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	77	Asset Name	Muirside Mill Lead
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7929178595
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Lead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Mill lead depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1]			

Asset Number	77	Asset Name	Muirside Mill Lead
Visible on aerial imagery and perceptible on LiDAR as a curvi-linear channel. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various) [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	78	Asset Name	Gyratsmyre, Carved Stone Ball (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7950078900
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36414	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO77NE0020	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A six-knob carved stone ball found at the above location is in the possession of Mrs J Reid, Gyratsmyre. [1] [2]			
A carved stone ball, with six knobs clearly carved. Found in 1973 in a field named America, recovered from the potato elevator during harvesting. it is 6.9 cm in diameter, weighing 387.1 g [3]			
Recovered from one of the potato fields on the farm. [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36414/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36414 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO77NE0020 [4] Mr Reid, pers. comm.			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	Hill of Gyratsmyre, Cropmarks (1)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7923478930
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	107586	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO77NE0044	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
There are a number of dark blobs showing as crop marks. They may simply represent old quarry sites or damp hollows, but could perhaps represent hut stances. All show as rather indeterminate crop marks. [1]			
Air photography (AAS/95/10/G27/17-19, dated 31 August 1995) has recorded indeterminate cropmarks on a NE-facing slope. [2]			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	Hill of Gyratsmyre, Cropmarks (1)
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO77NE0044			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/107586/			

Asset Number	80	Asset Name	Gyrasmyre, House (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7890779060
Legal Status	None	Site Type	House
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO77NE0049	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A house and enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition OS map as standing in the corner of a field, to the south-east of Gyrasmyre farm. Nothing is now visible at this location. [1] [2]			
Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO77NE0049			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868			
[3] Google Earth (various)			
[4] LiDAR			

Asset Number	81	Asset Name	Hill of Gyratsmyre, Cropmarks (2)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7915979088
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Large oval feature identified from aerial imagery (6/2022) measuring approximately 130m by 70m, with a possible circular feature located within it (approximately 30m in diameter). [1]			
No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. Possibly forms part of Asset 32. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868			
[3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	82	Asset Name	Gyratsmyre, Arrownhead (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7860079100
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36407	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
An angular or somewhat lozenge-shaped arrowhead of yellowish flint, from Gyrits Mire (Gyratsmire farm: NO 786 791) is in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). [1] [2]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36407/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36407			

Asset Number	83	Asset Name	Gyratsmyre
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7860779172
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A courtyard farmstead with associated out buildings and a detached farmhouse and enclosed garden depicted on historic mapping. Identified as 'Gyratsmyre. [1] House remains extant, famr buildings have been incorporated into a larger complex. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	Brinziesshill Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7953679188
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
A circular feature measuring approximately 20m in diameter and a curvilinear feature measuring approximately 60m in length identified from aerial imagery (9/2008; 12/2010; 4/2019). [1] No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]			

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	Brinzieshill Cropmarks
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	85	Asset Name	Forthie Water Possible Enclosures
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7934179369
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosures
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Three large (approximately 50m in diameter) circular features identified from aerial imagery (6/2023) south of Forthie Water. [1]			
No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	86	Asset Name	Pade O'France, Battle (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7836079875
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Battle site
NRHE Reference	83443	Period	16th Century
HER Reference	NO77NE0039	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Site of battle, traditionally the site of battle between Mary of Guise, Queen Regent, with French soldiers, and the Scottish nobles in 1559-60. Part of this field was within the area of a walkover survey and subsequent watching brief by GUARD in 2017 (NO78SE0090) along a new electricity cable route. The field had been ploughed and no surface evidence of the site was visible. [1]			
1559-60 Site of battle; traditionally the site of battle between Mary of Guise, Queen Regent, with French soldiers, and the Scottish nobles [2]			
Traditionally the site of a battle between Mary of Guise, Queen regent, with French soldiers, and the Scottish nobles, in 1559-60. A walk over survey was undertaken along a proposed electricity route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. All of the cultural heritage sites that were likely to be directly affected by the installation of the cable were visited. During the survey the ground at Grave Leys was found to have been cut away and no evidence of an earthwork was found. Pade o' France had been recently ploughed and neither of the			

Asset Number	86	Asset Name	Pade O'France, Battle (Site of)
<p>cultural heritage sites within this field were visible. The Roman road could not be located and Mid Fiddes farm is still in use.</p> <p>No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted within the proposed development area.</p> <p>A desk based assessment identified cultural heritage sites on the proposed electricity cable route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. It was concluded that four of the sites could be directly affected by the groundworks and that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the groundworks.</p> <p>A watching brief and limited metal detecting survey were carried out, 2 May – 16 June 2017, during ground-breaking work for a new electricity cable between East Mondynes and a sub-station close to Temple of Fiddes. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.</p> <p>A metal detecting survey took place in the field known as Pade o'France to the south of the village of Drumlithie. A corridor approximately six to eight meters in width was searched along the full length of the northern field boundary from the north corner to the east corner of the field. During the survey 27 metal objects were recovered but not retained, mostly corroded iron objects likely to be nails, screws and parts of miscellaneous agricultural equipment. Three fragments of lead were recovered during the metal detecting survey in the form of small strips. One fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the surface of the field during the metal detecting survey showing that the area has been affected by ploughing and other agricultural activity in recent times. [3] [4]</p> <p>No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. This area is characterised by its location near the Bridge of Mondynes within a gently undulating arable field in proximity to the railway, to the north, and A90, to the south, on a terrace above the Bervie Water (which is located to the west). [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO77NE0039</p> <p>[2] https://aberdeenshire.moderngov.co.uk/Data/Infrastructure%20Services%20Committee/20080619/Agenda/\$(26)%20SHEP%20Historic%20Battlefields-App%202.doc.pdf</p> <p>[3] https://canmore.org.uk/site/83443/</p> <p>[4] https://www.trove.scot/place/83443</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	87	Asset Name	Pade O'France, Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7839779897
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	36419	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO77NE0030	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Cropmarks of an indeterminate nature are visible in an arable crop. Part of the site was within the area of a walkover survey and subsequent watching brief by GUARD in 2017 (NO78SE0090) along a proposed electricity cable route. The field had been ploughed and no surface evidence of the site was visible. [1]</p> <p>During the survey the ground at Grave Leys was found to have been cut away and no evidence of an earthwork was found. Pade o' France had been recently ploughed and neither of the</p>			

Asset Number	87	Asset Name	Pade O'France, Cropmarks
<p>cultural heritage sites within this field were visible. The Roman road could not be located and Mid Fiddes farm is still in use.</p> <p>No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted within the proposed development area.</p> <p>A desk based assessment identified cultural heritage sites on the proposed electricity cable route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. It was concluded that four of the sites could be directly affected by the groundworks and that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the groundworks.</p> <p>Cropmarks of an indeterminate nature are visible in an arable crop.</p> <p>A watching brief and limited metal detecting survey were carried out, 2 May – 16 June 2017, during ground-breaking work for a new electricity cable between East Mondynes and a sub-station close to Temple of Fiddes. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.</p> <p>A metal detecting survey took place in the field known as Pade o'France to the south of the village of Drumlithie. A corridor approximately six to eight meters in width was searched along the full length of the northern field boundary from the north corner to the east corner of the field. During the survey 27 metal objects were recovered but not retained, mostly corroded iron objects likely to be nails, screws and parts of miscellaneous agricultural equipment. Three fragments of lead were recovered during the metal detecting survey in the form of small strips. One fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the surface of the field during the metal detecting survey showing that the area has been affected by ploughing and other agricultural activity in recent times. [2] [3]</p> <p>Amorphous cropmarks are visible on aerial imagery in an arable field to the north of the A90 (9/2011; 6/2020; 6/2022; 3/2025). No features were identified from LiDAR data. [4] [5]</p> <p>Field identified as 'Pade O' France' on historic mapping, near 'Gallow Knees'. [6] [7]</p> <p>A square cropmark is visible on aerial photographs. [8]</p> <p>No above ground remains were identified during the walkover as this field was under crop. The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its location within a gently undulating arable field in proximity to the railway, to the north, and A90, to the south, on a terrace above the Bervie Water (which is located to the west). [9]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO77NE0030</p> <p>[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36419/</p> <p>[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36419</p> <p>[4] Google Earth (various)</p> <p>[5] LiDAR</p> <p>[6] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX, Surveyed: 1863-4, Published: 1868</p> <p>[7] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.13, Surveyed: 1901, Published: 1903</p> <p>[8] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-45-1147?pos=3 [RCAHMS 551 177/7 - 1982 SC 1722956; https://www.trove.scot/image/1722956]</p> <p>[9] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	88	Asset Name	Menmuir - Northwards, Road (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7900080000
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Road
NRHE Reference	240513	Period	Roman

Asset Number	88	Asset Name	Menmuir - Northwards, Road (Site of)
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Don (1896) asserts that a Roman road, parts of which were later used as a drove road, ran from Menmuir to Aberdeen via Stonhaven. Its course would have taken it through this mapsheet. A walk over survey was undertaken along a proposed electricity route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. All of the cultural heritage sites that were likely to be directly affected by the installation of the cable were visited.</p> <p>During the survey the ground at Grave Leys was found to have been cut away and no evidence of an earthwork was found. Pade o' France had been recently ploughed and neither of the cultural heritage sites within this field were visible. The Roman road could not be located and Mid Fiddes farm is still in use.</p> <p>No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted within the proposed development area.</p> <p>A desk based assessment identified cultural heritage sites on the proposed electricity cable route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. It was concluded that four of the sites could be directly affected by the groundworks and that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the groundworks.</p> <p>A watching brief and limited metal detecting survey were carried out, 2 May – 16 June 2017, during ground-breaking work for a new electricity cable between East Mondynes and a sub-station close to Temple of Fiddes. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. [1]</p> <p>Not visible from LiDAR data. [2]</p> <p>An area of rough ground with drainage channels noted. [3]</p> <p>Old road depicted on historic mapping is now the line of a footpath. [4]</p> <p>A road - 'Romanum Iter Suppositum' - is depicted on Rombertson's map (1822); however, this appears to be located further to the north, north of Drumlithie. [5]</p> <p>No archaeological remains of the Roman Road we identified during the walkover survey. A footpath is currently located here along the alignment of the old turnpike road, in use prior to the A90. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/240513/ [2] LiDAR [3] Google Earth (various) [4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX, Surveyed: 1863-4, Published: 1868 [5] https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400186 [6] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	89	Asset Name	Mondynes, Railway Bridge
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7837380096
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Railway Bridge
NRHE Reference	36594	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0098	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
No information. [1]			

Asset Number	89	Asset Name	Mondynes, Railway Bridge
<p>A single-span segmentally arched coursed rubble bridge which carries the railway over the public road. A desk based assessment identified cultural heritage sites on the proposed electricity cable route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. It was concluded that four of the sites could be directly affected by the groundworks and that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the groundworks. A watching brief and limited metal detecting survey were carried out, 2 May – 16 June 2017, during ground-breaking work for a new electricity cable between East Mondynes and a sub-station close to Temple of Fiddes. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.[2]</p> <p>Depicted on historic mapping carrying the Caledonian Railway across the track leading to Broombank. [3] [4]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by arable fields. Its relationship with the operational Caledonian Railway and the road to Broombank which it spans, as well as other elements of railway infrastructure (including the embankments and other railway bridges on the alignment of the railway), contribute to the understanding of it. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0098 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36594/ [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX, Surveyed: 1863–4, Published: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.13, Surveyed: 1901, Published: 1903 [5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	90	Asset Name	Candy, Carved Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7945080099
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	380512	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO78SE0065	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A desk based assessment identified cultural heritage sites on the proposed electricity cable route at Fiddes, Aberdeenshire. It was concluded that four of the sites could be directly affected by the groundworks and that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the groundworks. Fragment of a carved stone, possibly masonic. The surviving relief comprises an inverted V, crossed by two other lines on one arm. It is incorporated into the inner wall of the east side of the steading, and has been exposed through partial collapse of the outer wall. [1]</p> <p>Fragment of a carved stone, possibly masonic. The surviving relief comprises an inverted V, crossed by two other lines on one arm. It is incorporated into the inner wall of the east side of the steading, and has been exposed through partial collapse of the outer wall. [2]</p>			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/380512/			

Asset Number	90	Asset Name	Candy, Carved Stone
[2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0065			

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	Candy, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7942180112
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0108	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps. [1]			
A courtyard farm with detached house and garden, with a large sluice depicted on historic mapping. Later mapping shows the courtyard infilled and expanded. [2] [3]			
The farm remains extant, with some additions, some of the buildings are ruinous. The sluice has been infilled. [4]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0108			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XX.SW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904			
[4] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	92	Asset Name	Broombank Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7861780115
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosure
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
A square feature measuring approximately 110m across identified from aerial imagery (12/2010). Interpreted as a possible enclosure of unknown date. Other ephemeral features were also noted in this field (e.g. 6/2023). [1]			
No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]			
References			
[1] Google Earth (various)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1863-64, Publication date: 1868			
[3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	93	Asset Name	Broombank Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7821080309
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	183476; LB9310	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0079	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Farmstead, still in use, with a C-listed farmhouse, built in the mid 19th century. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map as a quadrangular steading with a horsemill attached to the north and two rectangular buildings and a pond to the south. The farmhouse is to the west, and has two buildings to the north and a garden enclosure to the south. The 2nd edition OS map shows the steading has been covered and the horsemill removed, and the two buildings to the south have been joined into one L-plan range. The farmhouse has been altered to L-plan, and one of the buildings to the north removed. Current OS maps show the steading has been extended to the north, there are further alterations to the range to the south and the pond has been infilled. The farmhouse has been further extended, and the building to the north removed. The farmhouse is a two-storey Tudor Gothic building constructed from rubble, with semi-dormers, an oriel light and a slate roof. [1]</p> <p>No information. [2]</p> <p>Two-storey Tudor Gothic, rubble and slate, semi-dormers and oriel light. Mid 19th century. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset includes the relationship between the buildings and position within the surrounding arable fields. Views outward from the farmhouse are across the south-facing slope, towards the railway and fields beyond, while the farmstead is largely inward facing. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0079 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183476/ [3] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9310 [4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	94	Asset Name	Lochend Glenbervie Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7860980857
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	House
NRHE Reference	183684; LB9348	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0085	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>Plain two-storey house, harl and slate. Late 18th century with modern porch. [2]</p> <p>House, still in use, built in the late 18th century, with an added modern porch. It is shown on the 1st OS map as an L-plan building. On the 2nd edition OS map it has been extended to the</p>			

Asset Number	94	Asset Name	Lochend Glenbervie Road
<p>west. Current OS maps show some further alterations and additions. It is a plain, two-storey, harled house with a slate roof. [3]</p> <p>As described. This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its village location on the main thoroughfare through Drumlithie, forming part of the local streetscape, and relationship with the other buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward are limited along Glenbervie Road by the adjacent buildings, including more recent expansion of the village to the south and west; however, views of the countryside beyond the village are visible along the street and between houses. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183684/ [2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9348 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0085 [4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	95	Asset Name	"Joiner's House", Glenbervie Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7862080861
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	242378; LB9308	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0087	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>Single-storey cottage, (formerly croft), whitewashed rubble and pantile. 18th century. Now workshop. [2]</p> <p>Former croft, now in use as a workshop, built in the 18th century. It is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as a rectangular building. Current maps show some additions to the rear. It is a single-storey, harled rubble building, with a corrugated-iron roof. [3]</p> <p>As described. This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its village location on the main thoroughfare through Drumlithie, forming part of the local streetscape, and relationship with the other buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward are limited along Glenbervie Road by the adjacent buildings, including more recent expansion of the village to the south and west; however, views of the countryside beyond the village are visible along the street and between houses. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/242378/ [2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9308 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0087 [4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	96	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Stanley Cottage Roman Coin (Findpot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7859080890
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36582	Period	Roman
HER Reference	NO78SE0012	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A fairly well worn Alexandrian coin of Diocletian (284 - 305 AD.) was submitted by Dr E J P Raven, 12 Beaconsfield Place, Aberdeen on 19 November 1955. It had been found a short time before by a schoolboy, J H Melvin, at a depth of 2', while he was digging in his garden at Stanley Cottage, Drumlithie. Now in Aberdeen Museum.</p> <p>The garden of Stanley Cottage is centred at NO 7859 8089. The Melvin family have left the district. [1] [2]</p> <p>Roman coin, a fairly worn Alexandrian coin of Diocletian 3-4th century AD. Found by a schoolboy at a depth of 2ft while digging a garden, circa 1955. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36582/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36582 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0012</p>			

Asset Number	97	Asset Name	Drumlithie
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7860480931
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Village
NRHE Reference	70814	Period	Medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0118	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Erected burgh of barony 1602. Drumlithie - House, Barn and Byre for Robert Balfour. Architect: William Begg (?). Plans: House, Barn and Byre for Robert Balfour, feuer. Possibly by W. Begg? - 1 photograph elevations and plan. (see William Begg drawings). [1] [2]</p> <p>Village, depicted on historic OS maps, formerly a weaving village. Named Drumlithy on the Roy Highlands map (1747-52). Buildings depicted on the OS 1st edition map include St John's Episcopal Church (NO78SE0082), three schools school (including an Episcopal School NO78SE0080), parsonage (NO78SE0084), The Steeple (NO78SE0031), two smithies, the New Inn (on the 2nd edition named Drumlithie Hotel), a gas works, post office free church and free church manse. The 2nd edition also shows a public hall. [3]</p> <p>A picturesque village with a school in southeast Aberdeenshire, Drumlithie lies 7 miles (11 km southwest of Stonehaven at the northern end of the Howe of the Mearns. In the 18th century the village had a thriving handloom weaving industry, a reminder of this period being the weavers' bell tower of 1777 whose bell called the weavers to work. A large standing stone which, legend has it, must be kept whitewashed at all times, stands in a field at nearby Mill of Mondynes, allegedly marking the spot where King Duncan II was slain. [4]</p>			

Asset Number	97	Asset Name	Drumlithie
<p>Legible historic core of the village with modern infill and expansions noted. The setting of Asset 97 includes its location on the Drumlithie Burn as well as its relationship with the Caledonian Railway. The relationship between the buildings contribute to the legibility of the village as a historic weaving village. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/70814/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/70814 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0118 [4] https://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townfirst4151.html [5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	98	Asset Name	"Melrose Cottage" School Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7851680943
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	183683; LB9346	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0081	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Cottage, still in use, probably built in the late 18th century as weavers' cottages and depicted on the historic OS maps as a rectangular row of three cottages, since modernised and with a rear extension. It is a low, single-storey, whitewashed rubble building with a slate roof. A photographic survey was carried out in 2022 prior to proposed alterations.[1]</p> <p>No information. [2]</p> <p>Low single-storey former weavers' cottages, whitewashed rubble and slate. Probably late 18th century, recently modernised. [3]</p> <p>As described. This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its village location, forming part of the local streetscape, and relationship with the other buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward are limited along School Road by the surrounding buildings; however, glimpsed views of the countryside beyond the village are visible along the street and between houses. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0081 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183683/ [3] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9346 [4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	99	Asset Name	"The Holm" Kinmonth Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7855280987
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	House

Asset Number	99	Asset Name	"The Holm" Kinmonth Road
NRHE Reference	183681; LB9344	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0083	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
No information. [1]			
Two-storey, harl and slate, 18th century. Forms L-plan with item 16. Partly reglazed. [2]			
House, still in use, built in the 18th century. It is a two-storey, harled house with a slate roof, and is also known as 'The Holm'. [3]			
As described. This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its village location, forming part of the local streetscape, and relationship with the other buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward are limited along High Street by the surrounding buildings; however, glimpsed views of the countryside beyond the village are visible along the street and between houses. [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183681/			
[2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9344			
[3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0083			
[4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025			

Asset Number	100	Asset Name	"St John's Cottage", Kinmonth Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7850480998
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	183680; LB9342	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0080	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Former village school, now in residential use, built in the early 19th century. It is a plain, single-storey, whitewashed rubble building with a slate roof. [1]			
No information. [2]			
Plain single-storey whitewashed rubble and slate. Former village school, early 19th century. [3]			
As described on the edge of the village. Its setting is characterised by its village location, forming part of the local streetscape, and relationship with the buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie. Views outward are limited to the immediate streets by the surrounding buildings to the south, north and east; however, views of the countryside beyond the village are more visible beyond the garden to the north-west. [4]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0080			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183680/			
[3] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9342			

Asset Number	100	Asset Name	"St John's Cottage", Kinmonth Road
[4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025			

Asset Number	101	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Chapel (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7856480999
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Chapel
NRHE Reference	36580	Period	Medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0034	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>This chapel, established ever since episcopacy was introduced, was burned down by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746 and of it no trace remains, but its site is still pointed out. It was dependent on Glenbervie Church. The chapel is mentioned in 1536, and the well of St Carran (NO78SE 11) probably indicates the dedication, though it is said there was a Chapel of St Conon at Drumlithie (Scott et al 1915-61). Name Book 1864; H Scott et al 1915-61. No trace. No further information regarding dedication. Visited by OS (R L) 9 December 1969.</p> <p>Drumlithie, Chapel NO 785 810 NO78SE 12 There was a chapel in the village of Drumlithie; it is first mentioned in 1536, and in 1746 it was burnt down by order of the Duke of Cumberland. RCAHMS 1982 (Name Book, Kincardine, No. 12, p. 95; Scott 1915-61, viii, 522.) [1]</p> <p>Site of chapel which is mentioned in the early 16th century. The well of St Carran probably indicates the dedication, though it is said there was a chapel of St Conon at Drumlithie Established ever since episcopacy was introduced. It was burnt down by the Duke of Cumberland in the mid 17th century. Now no trace and no further information regarding dedication. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36580/ [2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0034</p>			

Asset Number	102	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Stone Axe (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7800081000
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36581	Period	Neolithic
HER Reference	NO78SE0011	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Stone axe. It was an item in the Anderson collection which was sold in 1898. It is not clear whether this is the same axe as that found 'near Drumlithie' recorded in 1914 as being in the collection of a Mr J Milne, Auchenblae. No further information. [1] [2]</p>			

Asset Number	102	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Stone Axe (Findspot)
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0011			
[2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36581/			

Asset Number	103	Asset Name	Drumlithie Episcopal Church
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7853081006
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Chapel
NRHE Reference	183679; LB9341	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0082	Sensitivity	Low

Description			
<p>Church, still in ecclesiastical use, dated 1863 and built by Charles Brand of Fordoun, architect. It is a Gothic church building with a small oblong chancel and nave, is constructed from rubble with a slate roof and has an inset stone dated 1863. [1]</p> <p>Drumlithie - St. John's Episcopal Church. Architect: C.Brand 1863. [2]</p> <p>This small Episcopal church was built in 1863 in the weaving village of Drumlithie, Glenbervie. It stands within walled grounds which have a small number of burials, at the northern edge of the rural village. Neighbouring domestic buildings are built close to the church grounds, on all sides, with a very narrow road giving access to the church and nearby houses. The church is fairly small and is rectangular on plan with a nave, chancel and small porch. It was built in sandstone, with roughly finished, coursed blocks and tooled and ashlar dressings, surrounds and corner stones (quoins). The tall nave and chancel roofs are slated and they feature decorative red ridge tiles.</p> <p>The nave has a small, gabled entrance porch at the south-west corner. There is a recessed pointed-arch doorway with a simple hoodmould above. A small cross finial stands on the apex. The large double bellcote, supported by an advanced central portion of the gable, has only ever had a single bell in place in the lancet (pointed-arch) openings. The south face of the nave has two windows made up of three linked lancets. Their fibreglass protective coverings have gradually turned a yellow colour, giving the impression that the windows have been boarded up. The north face of the nave has three matching windows. The advanced section of the west gable, upon which the bellcote is mounted, has a small, traceried round window, which has been blocked on the inside.</p> <p>The chancel, at the east end of the church, is slightly shorter and narrower than the nave, and has single, small lancet windows in the side elevations and a single, large pointed-arch and traceried east window in the gable (mostly hidden by neighbouring trees). A small, lean-to vestry leads off from the chancel on the north side. The stone cross finial on the apex of the chancel blew down during winter storms (2010/11) but will be repaired and re-positioned on the apex shortly (September 2011).</p> <p>The interior of the church is simple and restrained. The nave's timber roof is on display, while the slightly lower chancel roof is panelled with painted wooden boards. The plastered walls are painted and blue and red carpeting is present in the nave and chancel.</p> <p>The nave has plain pine pews with moveable cushions. The wooden pulpit is reached by a staircase, which is attached to the wall. The nave has latticed glazed windows, which appear yellow due to the weathered fibreglass covers outside. The chancel has a small recess to house an organ and a pointed-arch doorway leads into the vestry. The chancel has stained glass windows (showing Christ), the largest in the east window, which portrays the crucifixion. The altar is covered in a cloth and there is a reredos behind made of marble tiles. On either side of the altar is a recess or sacrament house. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	103	Asset Name	Drumlithie Episcopal Church
<p>Small oblong chancel and nave, 1st pointed gothic, rubble and slate, inset stone 1863. Charles Brand (of Fordoun) arch. Statement of Special Interest Ecclesiastical, in use as such. [4]</p> <p>As described, appears to no longer be in used as a church (windows are all boarded up). Located towards the periphery of the village of Drumlithie, the roadside church's position makes it a landmark visible from the local surroundings of the village. Its immediate location within a stone-walled church yard, with associated memorials, and proximity to the former manse (Asset 104; a Category B Listed Building) also contribute to the understanding of this heritage asset. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0082 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183679/ [3] https://powis.scot/sites/drumlithie-episcopal-church-3927/ [4] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9341 [5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	104	Asset Name	"The Old Parsonage", Kinmonth Road
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7855781032
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Rectory
NRHE Reference	183687; LB9343	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	NO78SE0084	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Two-storey, harl and slate, 18th century with modern alterations. Bathroom extension at back. (Historic Scotland) [1] [2]</p> <p>Former manse, still in residential use, built in the 18th century with modern alterations. It is a two-storey, harled building with a slate roof, and has an extension at the back. It is also known as 'The Old Parsonage'. [3]</p> <p>19 September 2012: A member of the public nominates the building for the Register advising there are holes in the roof and partial collapsed roof. The garden is overgrown and openings seem to be bricked up. For Investigation.14 August 2013: External inspection finds the building in a very poor, almost ruinous condition. The slated roof has collapsed in places with other areas collapsing. Rainwater goods are decayed or missing. Pointing to walls is poor and stonework decayed in places. Windows and doors are blocked up. Moved to At Risk. [4] [5]</p> <p>Ruinous building to the north-east of the church (Asset 103). This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its village location and relationship with the other buildings that form the historic core of Drumlithie, particularly to the church (Asset 103). Views outward are limited by the adjacent buildings and established tree-lined channel of the Drumlithie Brun (to the north). [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/183687/ [2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9343</p>			

Asset Number	104	Asset Name	"The Old Parsonage", Kinmonth Road
<p>[3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78SE0084 [4] https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/928537 [5] https://buildingsatrisk.org.uk/search/planning_authority/174/map/1/event_id/928537/building_name/the-old-rectory-kinmonth-road-drumlithie [6] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	105	Asset Name	Drumlithie Possible Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7833281050
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosure
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A circular feature measuring approximately 40m in diameter identified from aerial imagery (6/2023) in the corner of an arable field. Interpreted as a possible enclosure. [1]</p> <p>No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	106	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7809381059
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Enclosure
NRHE Reference	140093	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO78SE0037	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Cropmark of possible circular enclosure. [1]</p> <p>The following site was recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance: NO 781 810 Part of circular enclosure. Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS M Greig 1998 (Location cited as NO 7809 8106 and name as Drumlithie). Air photography (AAS/98/07/G10/1-5 and AAS/98/07/CT, flown 18 June 1998) has recorded the cropmark of a possible circular enclosure under cereal cultivation in an area of arable ground on a gentle S-facing slope at an altitude of 112m OD. [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [4] [5] [6]</p>			

Asset Number	106	Asset Name	Drumlithie, Enclosure
<p>No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its location within a gently undulating arable field below a terrace north of the Drumlithie Burn. [7]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0037 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/140093/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/140093 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-39-1242; https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-39-1243 [6] LiDAR [7] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	107	Asset Name	Mid Kinmonth, Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7789081462
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	259989	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0097	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2]</p> <p>A 'U'-shaped plan farm building with a farmhouse within a small enclosure to the east identified as 'Mid Kinmonth' on historic mapping. Later mapping depicts the farm with a boundary around the complex and two ancilliary buidlings to the north. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0097 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/259989/ [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XIX.12 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	108	Asset Name	East Kinmonth Cottage
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7850081711
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	259992	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0100	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>No information. [1] [2]</p> <p>No depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping; however, appears on much later editions. [3] [4] [5] [6]</p>			

Asset Number	108	Asset Name	East Kinmonth Cottage
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0100 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/259992/ [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.5 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903 [5] Ordnance Survey, One-Inch Popular with National Grid Outline, Sheet 51 - Stonehaven & Brechin Revised 1925; Published 1925 [6] Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile, 7th series, Sheet 43 - Stonehaven - A Edition Revised: 1955 to 1956, Published: 1958</p>			

Asset Number	109	Asset Name	Bogburn Mill and Sluice (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7802982019
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Mill
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A mill complex comprising two buildings a mill lead and sluice, along with a small enclosure and various tracks depicted on historic mapping as 'Bogburn'. Later mapping shows the buildings as roofless, depicting a 'sheepwash', with the sluice and lead no longer present. The area is shown as under Fir woodland. [1] [2]</p> <p>No longer extant, although a strip of woodland remains along the track at the edge of an arable field. Not perceptible on LiDAR. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire XX.5 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903 [3] Google Earth (various) [4] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	110	Asset Name	Nether Bogburn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7858782354
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A long rectangular range with a small enclosure to the south depicted on historic mapping as 'Nether Bogburn'. Later mapping identifies the building as 'Little Bogburn'. [1] [2]</p> <p>Remains extant. [3]</p>			
References			

Asset Number	110	Asset Name	Nether Bogburn
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire XX.5 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903 [3] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	111	Asset Name	Nether Bogburn Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7815182519
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Two circular features measuring 30m and 24m in diameter respectively identified from aerial imagery (6/2022). Interpreted as possible enclosures. [1] No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	112	Asset Name	Blairerno Field System
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7856082734
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field system
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A network of linear features identified from aerial imagery (6/2023). Interpreted as a field system of unknown date. [1] No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	113	Asset Name	Blairerno
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7795983221
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead

Asset Number	113	Asset Name	Blairerno
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A courtyard farm building with a detached house to the south, set back from the road by a garden. An enclosure is depicted to the north-west and a sluice to the south on historic mapping. [1]</p> <p>The farm buildings are now roofless (3/2025). [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[2] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	114	Asset Name	Mill Of Buckie
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7830983333
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0050	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>The small farmstead of Mill of Buckie is depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps as an L-shaped steading, the long axis being north-south with an extension to the east at the northern end. On the 1888 edition part of the main structure is disused. Today only the northern extension survives. [1]</p> <p>A rectangular building to the west of the mill complex, with a small square outbuilding depicted on historic mapping. Later mapping depicts both buildings extended. [2] [3]</p> <p>Appear to remain extant, albeit with later alterations. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0050</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903</p> <p>[4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	115	Asset Name	Buckie's Mill
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7828083478
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Mill
NRHE Reference	36600	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0051	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	115	Asset Name	Buckie's Mill
<p>Buckies Mill is depicted on the OS 1st edition map as a U-shaped building with open court to the southwest. A small building projects northeast from the eastern side of the east range. To the north at NO 7846 8343 is a small cornmill with a lade leading to it from a pond in the northwest at NO 7804 8360. South of Buckies Mill is another small pond with lade leading to it. By the time of the 2nd edition map this small pond and lade are no longer evident but another small pond now lies to the north beside the small cornmill. The southeast corner of Buckies Mill is now depicted as disused. Today only part of Buckie's Mill survives. Although the small cornmill is no longer depicted it is still visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1977. The millpond is now a marshy area. [1]</p> <p>'Buckies Mill' is depicted on historic mapping as a small complex of buildings to the south of the Carron Water with a series of sluices to the north-west, north, east and south, along with a well. A corn mill is located to the north with two fords noted. [2]</p> <p>Later mapping depicts the Mill Lade running parallel to the Carron Water running from the mill dam to the north-west to the corn mill. [3]</p> <p>The mill dam is visible as an area of rough overgrown ground to the north west; however, the lade and corn mill are not visible on LiDAR. [4]</p> <p>A one-storey and attic L-plan rubble mill with covered hoist and wide cart entries. [5] [6]</p> <p>'Bucky's Mill' is depicted on Garden's map of 1774. [7]</p> <p>A water-powered mill in the historic county of Kincardineshire, Scotland. [8]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0051 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XVI, Surveyed: 1864-5, Published: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XIX.4, Surveyed: 1901, Published: 1903 [4] LiDAR [5] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36600/buckies-mill [6] https://www.trove.scot/place/36600 [7] https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400263 [8] https://new.millsarchive.org/mills/index/?which=9428</p>			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Tannachie, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7875283856
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0072	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Farmstead, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. It is depicted on the 1st edition OS map as a U-plan range open to the south, with a rectangular building within the court. To the south is a small rectangular building within an enclosure, with a well to the west of it. There is an L-plan building within an enclosure to the west of the steading. There is a rectangular pond and sluice to the north-east, with a lade leading from an irregular pond and sluice beyond it to the northeast. From the farmstead a lade continues to the south, joining Carron Water at Buckie's Mill (NO78SE0051). On the 2nd edition OS map, the steading court has been partially filled and the building within the court removed. The building to the west has been separated</p>			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Tannachie, Farmstead
<p>into two buildings and the rectangular building to the south has been extended. Mil dams are annotated on both ponds. Current maps show the steading has been replaced or incorporated into a rectangular steading building. The buildings to the west have been removed. The rectangular pond to the north-east remains but is now irregular, the lade is marked as a drain, and the pond beyond it has been infilled. The well has been removed or replaced by a tank. The lade leading south is still visible. A photographic survey was carried out in 2016 prior to redevelopment. [1]</p> <p>'Tannachie' depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as a courtyard farm with detached house and garden. Lades are depicted to the north-east and south, leading to a corn mill on the Carron Water. To the north-east, two large sluices are depicted. [2]</p> <p>The main farm buildings appear to have been replaced; however, the house remains extant. The lades and sluices remain perceptible. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0072 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Google Earth (various) [4] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	117	Asset Name	Hill Of Tannachie, Cairns (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7874984140
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cairn(s)
NRHE Reference	36609	Period	Bronze Age
HER Reference	NO78SE0008	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of cairns. A cairn was demolished in the mid 19th Century, when a cist, covered by a slab, was found. It contained three urns, all of which disintegrated on exposure to the air. The urns contained ashes and pieces of burnt bones. There was, at one time, a large number of small cairns on the S side of the Hill of Tannachie, all of which were demolished for road metal, and at the bottom of each one, was an urn containing ashes. There is no mention of cists, and the urns were either broken or mouldered away. No trace and no further information. [1] [2]</p> <p>About 1854 a cairn 400m NNE of Tannachie farmhouse was destroyed; in a cist within the cairn there were three 'urns' containing cremations. There were also numerous small cairns on the S side of the hill; each covered a cremation in an 'urn'. [2] [3]</p> <p>No potential cairns were identified from aerial imagery. Not visible on LiDAR. [4] [5]</p> <p>Location identified by 'Stone Cist and Urns found here' at the end of a footpath on historic mapping, south of the 'Hill of Tannachie'. [6] [7]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0008 [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36609 [3] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36609/</p>			

Asset Number	117	Asset Name	Hill Of Tannachie, Cairns (Site of)
<p>[4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR [6] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [7] Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	118	Asset Name	Trannachie Cropmark
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7800084227
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>An ephemeral circular soilmark measuring approximately 90m in diameter in an arable field identified from aerial imagery (4/2019). [1]</p> <p>No corresponding features identified from historic mapping or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	119	Asset Name	Tannachie, Building (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7816584259
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0055	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed building shown only on the 1st edition OS map. [1]</p> <p>Long rectangular range set parallel to the road depicted on historic mapping. Not on later editions. [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0055 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	120	Asset Name	Tannachie, Smithy (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7807984306
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Smithy
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0058	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Site of a now destroyed smithy shown on both 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. It is shown as a rectangular building on the 1st edition map of 1867 and as a compact L-shaped building on the 2nd edition of 1888. [1] [2] [3]			
Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [4] [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0058 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR			

Asset Number	121	Asset Name	Tannachie Croft
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7784984307
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Croft
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0115	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Croft, in use, and site of mill, depicted on historic OS maps. [1]			
A complex of buildings depicted in historic mapping. [2]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0115 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868			

Asset Number	122	Asset Name	Tannachie, Croft (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7806584315
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Croft
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0057	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	122	Asset Name	Tannachie, Croft (Site of)
<p>Site of a now destroyed croft shown on both 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. The croft is shown as two small rectangular buildings at right angles to each other and has an enclosure to the north. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0057 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	123	Asset Name	Tannachie, School (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7812384318
Legal Status	None	Site Type	School
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0056	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed school shown on the 1st edition OS map. The building is shown as a small rectangular structure with an attached enclosure to the north. On the 2nd edition map it is not marked as a school and has been extended into a compact L-shaped building. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0056 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	124	Asset Name	Tannachie, Cottage (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7807684363
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0059	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed small building, probably a cottage, shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1888. [1]</p>			

Asset Number	124	Asset Name	Tannachie, Cottage (Site of)
<p>A small rectangular building with an attached enclosure depicted on historic mapping. Later mapping shows a small ancilliary building to the east. [2] [3]</p> <p>No longer extant, area of rough ground within a pasture field. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0059 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	125	Asset Name	Nether Quithel, Quarry (Site of) (1)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7847084503
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0060	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed quarry. It is shown in use on the 1st edition OS map of 1867 and as disused on the 2nd edition OS map of 1888. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>Now the site of a house. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0060 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	126	Asset Name	Nether Quithel, Smithy (Site of) (2)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7829984546
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Smithy
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0063	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Site of a now destroyed Smithy shown only on the 1st edition OS map. The building is shown as a rectangular structure with an attached enclosure to the west. [1]</p> <p>A rectangular building with a small enclosure / garden attached. Identified as a 'Smithy'. Not depicted on later mapping. [2] [3]</p> <p>Not perceptible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. Site bisected by a field boundary. [4] [5]</p>			

Asset Number	126	Asset Name	Nether Quithel, Smithy (Site of) (2)
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0063			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903			
[4] Google Earth (various)			
[5] LiDAR			

Asset Number	127	Asset Name	Cutty Souter
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7917384561
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
An 'L'-shaped range with two large detached buildings, one set at an angle to the group to the south. An enclosure is depicted to the north on historic mapping. Later mapping shows the 'L'-shaped range and enclosure, with the building to the south a 'U'-shaped plan. [1] [2]			
Remains extant with some later additions. [3]			
'Souter' meaning a shoemaker, a cobbler. [4]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903			
[3] Google Earth (various)			
[4] https://swap.nesc.gla.ac.uk/database/?page=6&search=&view=table&order=1&d=2#results			

Asset Number	128	Asset Name	Burn of Annamuick Cropmarks
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7943284669
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
A circular feature (measuring approximately 40m in diameter) and a linear feature (measuring approximately 160m in length) identified from aerial imagery (6/2022) in an arable field north of the Burn of Annamuick. [1]			
The linear corresponds with a field boundary depicted on historic mapping; however, the circular features is not depicted. [2]			
No corresponding features identified from LiDAR. [3]			
References			

Asset Number	128	Asset Name	Burn of Annamuick Cropmarks
[1] Google Earth (various) [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR			

Asset Number	129	Asset Name	Nether Quithel, Quarry (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7826784681
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Quarry
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0061	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Site of a now destroyed quarry shown on both 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. The 1st edition shows it in use and the 2nd edition shows it as disused. [1] [2] [3] Visible as a small area of rough ground within an arable field. [4] [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0061 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] LiDAR			

Asset Number	131	Asset Name	Annamuck
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7941384796
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A courtyard plan farm building depicted on historic mapping with a well, pond and small detached building to the east. Later mapping shows an additional 'l'-shaped range to the west. [1] [2] The 'L'-shaped range remains extant; however, the main complex appears to have been replaced or incorporated into modern barns. [3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire Sheet XX.NW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [3] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	132	Asset Name	Upper Quithel, Farmstead
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7801884803
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78SE0089	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Farmstead, in use, and site of farmstead. On the 1st edition OS map, 'Upper Quithal' is depicted as a long rectangular building aligned north-south with horse mill on the west elevation. To the east of this, is a T-plan building with long axis aligned north-south. To the north is a small building or bothy with attached walled enclosure. Further to the east there is a farmhouse. By the 2nd edition OS map, only the farmhouse is shown from these early buildings, while a large rectangular building and small square building have been added to the south west of the farmhouse. A dam and sluice is shown to the west of the farmhouse and a small rectangular building to the north. The farm is named as 'Upper Quithel' from the 2nd edition map onwards. All of these buildings appear to survive today, although both buildings to the south west have been extended, and the dam has been infilled. [1] [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78SE0089 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.1 Revised: 1901 to 1902, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	133	Asset Name	Elfhill, Urn (Findspot)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7995084860
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Findspot
NRHE Reference	36608	Period	Bronze Age
HER Reference	NO78SE0007	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Urn which contained a quantity of ashes and half-burnt bones found circa 1850 when widening the west side of the road. It disintegrated on exposure to the air. No further information. [1]</p> <p>An urn containing a quantity of ashes and half-burnt bones was found c. 1850 when widening the west side of the road near Elf Hillock. It measured c.22" deep by 10" diameter across the mouth, but disintegrated on exposure to the air. Name Book 1864. No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>About 1850 what was probably a cremation in a Cinerary Urn was found when a track was being widened some 220m SW of Elfhill farmhouse. RCAHMS 1982 [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78SE0007 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36608/ [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36608</p>			

Asset Number	136	Asset Name	Elfhill
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8012185056
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A courtyard plan farm with a house, identified as 'Elfhill', to the north-west and a sluice depicted on historic mapping. Later mapping shows the house to the north-west as roofless and a house, 'L'-shaped in plan with an attached range to the north, east of the farm which is depicted as infilled. [1] [2]</p> <p>The large farm building appears extant, along with the later house to the east. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire XV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [3] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	137	Asset Name	Auquhirie Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8279085069
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	LB2909	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Small two-storey laird's house, lintel 1665 (now harled over); altered and additions mid 19th century. [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset includes its secluded positions within a stand of woodland, to the south of the railway, set apart from its associated agricultural buildings to the east. It is located on a gently north-facing slope, above the Carron Water. Views outward in all directions and towards this heritage asset are limited by the established trees. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB2909 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB2909 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36979 [4] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	139	Asset Name	Elf Hill Possible Clearance Cairn
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7966385372
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cairn

Asset Number	139	Asset Name	Elf Hill Possible Clearance Cairn
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A circular feature measuring approximately 9m in diameter identified from LiDAR. [1]</p> <p>Appears to be a possible heap of stone within a pasture field (6/2028). [2]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] LiDAR [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	140	Asset Name	Hill of Quithel, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7746085510
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	346874	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A hollowed track measuring c2m between banks. An examination of a hole created by tree throw suggests the track may have been roughly metalled. [1]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry. [2]</p> <p>An unbound track is depicted in this location orientated approximately north- south on historic mapping. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/346874/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XIV.16 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	141	Asset Name	Hill Of Quithel, Building (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7811685631
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO78NE0030	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	141	Asset Name	Hill Of Quithel, Building (Site of)
<p>The probable footings of a building are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1977. [1]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery, in an area of trees adjacent to a watercourse. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78NE0030 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XIV.16 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	142	Asset Name	Elf Hill, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8016285640
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	346872	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO88NW0041	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a farmstead. A long rectangular building is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Recorded by Forestry Commission. The survey noted that the north compartment appeared to be the main living area, measuring 11 m x 5 m externally. Abutting this on the southern short side is a compartment measuring approximately 3 m long internally and, beyond that, a further compartment measuring approximately 2 m internally. There are the possible remains of an enclosure dyke at the south-west end cut by a drainage gully. [1]</p> <p>A farmstead as shown on the 1st Edition OS map. The N cell, which appeared to have been the main living area, measured 11 x 5m externally. A cell measuring 3m internally abuts the S side of the main room, with a further room measuring c2m internally beyond it. The possible remains of an enclosure dyke, cut by a drainage gully, lie to the SW. [2]</p> <p>A single rectangular building is depicted on historic mapping as 'Hillhead'. Later mapping shows the building as unroofed. A building within an enclosure is depicted to the south, and is later removed on historic mapping. Located in an area of commercial forestry only a section of the enclosure of the souther building appears to remain extant. [3] [4] [5] [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0041 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/346872/ [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [5] LiDAR [6] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	143	Asset Name	Upper Wyndings, Enclosure
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8042885669

Asset Number	143	Asset Name	Upper Wyndings, Enclosure
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Cropmark(s)
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0059	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A number of linear soilmarks were recorded during aerial reconnaissance in May 2004 in a field to the west of the farm of Upper Wyndings. They lie on a gentle sloping spur. They may all be earlier field boundaries but one is part of a possible larger enclosure. The visible part is L-shaped but with a rounded corner. Attached to the southeast side of it is a part of a smaller rectangular enclosure which may have small rectangular features against its northwest corner. These may represent earlier buildings. Another soil mark cuts across the main enclosures, though this appears to line up with gateways of the field lying diagonally opposite each other. Three other parallel lines join it at right angles and run west from this line. [1]</p> <p>A number of linear feature, which correspond with a field boundary depicted on historic mapping, and parallel linears (possible drainage) were noted on aerial imagery (6/2021); however, a curvi-linear feature to the east of these does not reflect any features depicted on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0059 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XV.SW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [3] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	144	Asset Name	Elf Hill, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7937285935
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0096	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of hollow-way or trackway, recorded by Forestry Commission. A hollow-way that appears to be part of a trackway depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. On the historic mapping, the trackway extends northwest and south from here. [1]</p> <p>A linear feature is visible on aerial imagery and LiDAR following the alignment of an unbound trackway depicted on historic mapping. [2] [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO88NW0096 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Google Earth (various) [4] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	145	Asset Name	Upper Baulk, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8050986117
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0089	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of hollow-way or lade, recorded by Forestry Commission. This feature follows the line of a trackway noted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, however its depth relative to its width might suggest it as a former lade. The 1st edition OS map seems to show a water course leaving Rough Moss, to the north, and flowing south to join the trackway after which point the water course is no longer depicted. Well-preserved at its east end but poorly defined at its west end. [1]</p> <p>A track is depicted in this location on historic mapping. [2]</p> <p>Vaguely visible on aerial imagery (6/2022) and LiDAR as a a linear feature. [3] [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0089 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [3] Google Earth (various) [4] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	146	Asset Name	East White Rashes, Boundary Stone (1)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7893086147
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Boundary Stone
NRHE Reference	367195	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78NE0020	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A boundary stone is depicted on the S side of East White Rashes on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 25-inch map (Kincardineshire 1865, Sheet XVI.4; 1903, Sheet XV.13). Its location currently falls within a large conifer plantation. [1]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry to the east of the break for overhead lines into Fetteresso Substation. [2]</p> <p>Depicted on historic mapping. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/367195/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	147	Asset Name	Hill Of Baulk, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8049686159
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0114	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Remains of a slight hollow-way, recorded by Forestry Commission. Not depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition OS map. [1] [2] [3]			
Not visible on aerial imagery. An ephemeral linear feature approximately 35m in length is visible from LiDAR, with a possible bank. [4] [5]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0114			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.14 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903			
[4] Google Earth (various)			
[5] LiDAR			

Asset Number	148	Asset Name	Colonel's Well (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8025486198
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Well
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO88NW0113	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Site of a well, depicted on the 1st edition OS map. Described in the Kincardineshire OS Name Books, 1863 volume 10 (OS1/19/10/213) as: 'A fine spring well situated on the extreme west side of the hill of Baulk.'. [1] [2]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0113			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868			

Asset Number	149	Asset Name	East White Rashes, Boundary Stone (2)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7881286208
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Boundary Stone
NRHE Reference	367191	Period	19th Century

Asset Number	149	Asset Name	East White Rashes, Boundary Stone (2)
HER Reference	NO78NE0020	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A boundary stone is depicted on the N side of East White Rashes on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 25-inch map (Kincardineshire 1865, Sheet XVI.4; 1903, Sheet XV.13). Its location currently falls within a large conifer plantation. [1]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry. [2]</p> <p>Depicted on historic mapping. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/367191/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	150	Asset Name	Burn of Baulks, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8000186262
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0115	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a hollow-way or trackway, recorded by Forestry Commission. Depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Linked to NO78NE0056.[1]</p> <p>An unbound trackway is depicted in this location on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO88NW0115 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.13 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903</p>			

Asset Number	151	Asset Name	White Rashes, Boundary Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7864586292
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Boundary Stone
NRHE Reference	367184	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	NO78NE0020	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	151	Asset Name	White Rashes, Boundary Stone
<p>A boundary stone is depicted between East and West White Rashes on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 25-inch map (Kincardineshire 1865, Sheet XVI.4; 1903, Sheet XV.13). Its location currently falls within a large conifer plantation. [1]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry. [2]</p> <p>Depicted on historic mapping. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/367184/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	152	Asset Name	Hurlie Bog, Grouse Butt
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7948486403
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Butt
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Modern
HER Reference	NO78NE0057	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a grouse butt, recorded by Forestry Commission. Not depicted on historic mapping. [1]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery or LiDAR. [2] [3]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping, in an area of rough or heathy pasture, now commercial forestry. [2] [4] [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO78NE0057 [2] Google Earth (various) [3] LiDAR [4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [5] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.13 Revised: 1923, Published: 1925</p>			

Asset Number	153	Asset Name	Burn of Baulks, Trackway
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7983486415
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Trackway
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78NE0056	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a two parallel linear ditches and a trackway, recorded by Forestry Commission. The two ditches are approximately 6 m apart. Each ditch is approximately 3 - 4 m wide. At 7983</p>			

Asset Number	153	Asset Name	Burn of Baulks, Trackway
<p>8640 (running south-east) there is a distinct ‘kink’ in the line of the feature. The north ditch becomes very deep and approximately 5 - 6 m wide with a 6 m wide bank between that and a shallower ditch measuring approximately 4 m wide. The bank narrows to approximately 3 m wide before both features disappear beneath the modern forestry track. The double-ditched feature appears to continue on the east side of the track before becoming indistinct. Shown as a trackway on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, continuing to the northwest and southeast. [1]</p> <p>An unbound trackway is depicted in this location on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p> <p>Vaguely perceptible on aerial imagery (5/2017; 6/2018; 6/2021). [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78NE0056 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI Survey date: 1864-65, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.13 Revised: 1901, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	154	Asset Name	Hurlie Bog, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7997387048
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO78NE0059	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Remains of a hollow-way recorded by Forestry Commission. It is part of a trackway depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. [1]</p> <p>An unbound track is depicted in this location on historic mapping. [2]</p> <p>Not visible on LiDAR or aerial imagery. [3] [4]</p> <p>A very ephemeral linear feature was identified during the walkover survey in this location, which may comprise the remains of this hollow way. It was bisected by a forestry track. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?tab=main&refno=NO78NE0059 [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] LiDAR [4] Google Earth (various) [5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	155	Asset Name	Fetteresso Forest, Standing Stone
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8059087140
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Standing Stone

Asset Number	155	Asset Name	Fetteresso Forest, Standing Stone
NRHE Reference	295278	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO88NW0081	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A possible standing stone has been recorded in the forest on the E side of the track, c200m to the W of Burn of Day. [1] [2]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping. This location is near an unbounded trackway leading to Burn of Day (to the east), in an area of rough or heathy pasture. Now an area of commercial forestry. [3] [4] [5]</p> <p>Identified during the walkover survey as a single fallen stone to the east of the forestry track. The stone was squared on one edge, measuring less than 1m in length. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/295278/ [2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO88NW0081 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.10 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [5] LiDAR [6] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	156	Asset Name	Burn of Finglennie, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7644587170
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	158258	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78NE0011	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>"A crofters residence on the N side of the Estate of Glenbervie near Cowie Water, The Cryne Corse Road passes close to the E." Name Book 1868</p> <p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, three roofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xi). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>An environmental report was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd. to consider the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the proposed construction and operation of a grid connection serving Mid Hill Wind Farm, Aberdeenshire. The appraisal included a desk-based assessment. In addition a programme of archaeological works was carried out during works associated with the construction of Mid Hill Wind Farm Substation. This consisted of demarcation, watching brief and walkover survey. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified during the fieldwork. [1] [2]</p> <p>Remains of a small farmstead standing circa 125 m to the south-east of confluence of Burn of Finglennie and the Cowie Water, to the west side of the Cryne Corse Road. The 1st edition OS map shows a long range and a cottage with attached garden enclosure. The 21st edition shows an L-plan range and smaller enclosure. Forestry Commission field visit recorded that one side</p>			

Asset Number	156	Asset Name	Burn of Finglennie, Farmstead (Site of)
<p>of the range survives as a stone building, with an adjoining range on the west surviving as earthworks. The enclosure dyke is very denuded in places. A watching brief carried out by CFA in 2012 in the vicinity of the site during road upgrading works. No archaeological features were recorded. [3]</p> <p>'Lady's Leys' is identified in this location on historic mapping as a long rectangular range, set perpendicular to a track, with two smaller builings to the south. The group are within an small square enclosure. Later mapping shows an 'L'-shaped range to the west of the track, and a sqaure enclosure. [4] [5]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158258/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/158258 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78NEO011 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XIV.SE Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904 [6] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	157	Asset Name	Burn of Day, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8079587193
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	311903	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A ruinous farmstead depicted on 1st Edition OS map was recorded in 2008.</p> <p>A farmstead depicted on 1st Edition OS map. The interior shows some remarkably fine architectural details hinting at a quite comfortable lifestyle for the inhabitants. The house consisted of four main rooms, each of which was heated by a fireplace. The fireplace in the W room was very large, beautifully finished and may have held a range. The joists supporting the upper floor can be seen in the wall sections and the remains of a horizontal plank immediately beneath these might suggest either ceiling boards or a thin wall plate. The details of windows and doors are equally well preserved at present. Outside are the remains of possibly earlier structures. [1]</p> <p>A cluster of three rectangular buildings with a small irregular enclosure to the west and a sluice are identified as 'Burn of Day' on historic mapping. Later mapping depicted a dam and gravel pit along with a number of additional buildings. [2] [3]</p> <p>Site of the farmstead is visible as an area of rough ground. One building remained extant until 2017. [4]</p> <p>No above ground archaeological remains were identified during the walkover survey; however, this location was overgrown with bracken. [5]</p>			

Asset Number	157	Asset Name	Burn of Day, Farmstead (Site of)
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/311903/ [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XV.SW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904 [4] Google Earth (various) [5] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	158	Asset Name	Cowie Line, Pillbox and Earthworks 945m SW of Stonehouse
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7640487324
Legal Status	Scheduled Monument	Site Type	Pillbox
NRHE Reference	114859; 158206; SM6437	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High

Description			
<p>The monument is part of a Second World War anti-invasion 'stop-line' dating from 1940. It is visible as a steep earthwork bank forming an anti-tank defence line along the S bank of the Cowie Water, overlooked by a shellproof concrete pillbox on the W. The earthworks were formed by scarping the natural slope of the stream to a very steep slope, around 2m high, rendering it impassable to tanks and other vehicles. The pillbox is a Type 22 form, with walls around 1m thick, and has single firing loops in the NW, N and SE walls, with a double loop on the NE where the pillbox faces the anti-tank line and the ford of the Cowie Water. The monument is located on the S bank of the Cowie Water where it is met by the Burn of Finglennie and the Queel Burn, with the ford over the Cowie Water used by Cryne Cross Road to the E of this confluence. The monument was originally scheduled in 1996, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this. The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of the post-and-wire fences around the site, along with the concrete bridge and its supports (which have been built since the monument was in use). Also excluded is the upper 500mm of the modern road which crosses the site, and the concrete weir which was constructed across Cowie Water as part of a water management scheme in the 1930s.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the anti-invasion defences of the Second World War, and the logistics, construction methods, strategies and training involved in this war effort. These defences were part of preparations ordered by the War Office /Scottish Command in 1940 when it was thought likely that German forces would invade from Norway, using beaches in NE Scotland to establish a foothold and then moving south by land. This area was characterised as the UK's 'back door' and the defensive works were deemed vital to deter or at least slow down a German invasion. This is a well-preserved example of a stop-line, utilising and enhancing the natural terrain to provide a strong defensive feature. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and its relationship both with the other elements of the Cowie Line and the wider defences in place around NE Scotland and beyond. The monument has a significant place in the national consciousness as a tangible and powerful reminder of one of the defining events</p>			

Asset Number	158	Asset Name	Cowie Line, Pillbox and Earthworks 945m SW of Stonehouse
<p>of the 20th century. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of anti-invasion defences in Scotland during the early years of the Second World War. [1]</p> <p>This monument comprises the remains of a very well preserved Type-22 pill box situated on a bluff overlooking a bridge over the Cowie Water, and associated earthworks. The pill box retains its camouflage of soil and vegetation and even portions of its timberwork. It has an additional firing loop on the side covering the bridge. Below, on the southern bank of the Cowie water, extensive earthworks have been formed, making the southern bank of the river a substantial obstacle.</p> <p>Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 28 August 1996. (Location cited as NO 763 872). The remains of a very well-preserved type 22 pillbox (part of the Cowie Stop Line) and associated earthworks survive (in an area of forestry) on a NE-facing bluff overlooking a bridge over the Cowie Water.</p> <p>A walkover survey of the area of the proposed wind farm at Mid Hill, Aberdeenshire was carried out. This focused on a 50m wide corridor around all elements of the wind farm. The main access track was not walked because it passes through an area of dense forestry plantation. A detailed survey of the archaeological sites identified from the desk-based assessment was carried out. This included a total station survey at Site 11. Mitigation measures have been presented that will allow the development to proceed.</p> <p>An environmental report was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd. to consider the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the proposed construction and operation of a grid connection serving Mid Hill Wind Farm, Aberdeenshire. The appraisal included a desk-based assessment. In addition a programme of archaeological works was carried out during works associated with the construction of Mid Hill Wind Farm Substation. This consisted of demarcation, watching brief and walkover survey. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified during the fieldwork.</p> <p>The website text produced for Cowie Stop Line webpages on the Forest Heritage Scotland website (www.forestheritagescotland.com).</p> <p>Introduction: Britain's Second Line of Defence</p> <p>The Cowie Water Stop line was part of the British World War II defence plan to stop any German invasion onto British soil.</p> <p>Most of the coastal defences and inland stop lines were built over the course of only a few months in 1940, in response to the German invasion of Norway. This stop line ran west from the town of Stonehaven into the Grampian foothills. It created a bottleneck along the north-east Scottish coast. If an enemy invasion force got past the coastal defences to the north at Aberdeen and Peterhead, they would then have to travel south across the Cowie line. It was a second line of defence.</p> <p>Over 5 kilometres of the Cowie Water's banks were built up with earth, to create a significant obstacle for enemy military tanks. The tanks could not get over the stream and high banks. It also had about a dozen pillboxes, as well as anti-tank cubes, concrete blocks designed again to block the route of tanks.</p> <p>Today, you can still see a section of the defences hidden within Fetteresso Forest. In particular, a well-preserved concrete pillbox is located on a small cliff overlooking a bridge over the Cowie Water. The pillbox retains its camouflage of soil and vegetation, placed on top to hide it from enemy planes.</p> <p>People Story: The bells rang the alarm</p> <p>On the night of the 7th of September 1940, the church bells sounded in Stonehaven. This was a warning signal to prepare for enemy invasion. However there was no invasion.</p> <p>The warning codeword, "CROMWELL", had been sent out in the South and East of England. The message was copied to Scotland for their information only. However, part of the Scottish Command appeared to take the warning seriously.</p> <p>There is little information about the reaction to the false alarm in the war diaries of the military units based around Stonehaven. We know, however, that at least two units jumped into action. These were the 153 Infantry Brigade and the 276 Field Company Royal Engineers.</p>			

Asset Number	158	Asset Name	Cowie Line, Pillbox and Earthworks 945m SW of Stonehouse
<p>The 276 Royal Engineer unit's war diary tells us how they went directly to man the demolition of bridges, should it be required.</p> <p>The Royal Engineers are a section of the British army that deals with all combat engineering and technical matters. These units were largely responsible for organising the construction of the defences, including Cowie Water's stop line.</p> <p>As was the case on the 7th of September, one of their technical tasks was to demolish bridges so that the enemy could not use them to move across Scotland. [2]</p> <p>One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982). An environmental report was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd. to consider the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the proposed construction and operation of a grid connection serving Mid Hill Wind Farm, Aberdeenshire. The appraisal included a desk-based assessment. In addition a programme of archaeological works was carried out during works associated with the construction of Mid Hill Wind Farm Substation. This consisted of demarcation, watching brief and walkover survey. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified during the fieldwork. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its elevated position at the top of an artificially steepened slope located on the south bank of the stream, at the confluence with the Burn of Finglennie and Queel Burn. While the pillbox was not located during the walkover survey, views from the likely location of the pillbox particularly to the north-east overlook the anti-tank line and the location of the crossing of the Cowie Water; however, these are now limited by the overgrown nature of the hill and the surrounding commercial forestry. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6437 [2] https://canmore.org.uk/site/114859/ [3] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158206/ [4] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025 NCAP REF</p>			

Asset Number	159	Asset Name	Cowie Water, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7651387476
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	158207	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78NE0035	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>An environmental report was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd. to consider the likely effects on cultural heritage interests of the proposed construction and operation of a grid connection serving Mid Hill Wind Farm, Aberdeenshire. The appraisal included a desk-based assessment. In addition a programme of archaeological works was carried out during works associated with the construction of Mid Hill Wind Farm Substation. This consisted of demarcation, watching brief and walkover survey. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified during the fieldwork. [1] [2]</p>			

Asset Number	159	Asset Name	Cowie Water, Farmstead (Site of)
<p>Remains of a three-compartment building shown (unroofed) on the 25in OS 1st edition map on the west side of the Cryne Corse Road. On the east side of the track is a large irregular-shaped enclosure. Neither appear on the 2nd edition OS map. Forestry Commission field visit recorded very slight earthen banks appear to be the remains of the structure depicted on the 1st edition OS map. The present track follows the line of that track depicted to the east of the cottages. The western track shown on the 1st edition map survives as a lynched greenway above the cottages and scarps shown on the map. The enclosure survives but has been marred by the present track on its western side. [3]</p> <p>Two small rectangular buildings, unroofed, are depicted on historic mapping near a ford. Later mapping does not depict any buildings in this location. [4] [5]</p> <p>The buildings are not visible on aerial imagery being located in an area of forestry adjacent to a track. However, the fragmentary boundaries to the enclosure are vaguely perceptible to the east of the forestry track. [6]</p> <p>No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. This heritage asset was located within a low-lying overgrown area to the north of the Cowie Water and Queel Burn confluence. [7]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158207/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/158207 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78NE035 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XIV.SE Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904 [6] Google Earth (various) [7] Jacobs walkover 18th – 20th June 2025</p>			

Asset Number	160	Asset Name	Clochanshiels, Hut-circle & House Platform
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8034087480
Legal Status	None	Site Type	House Platform(s)
NRHE Reference	36963	Period	Late Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO88NW0014	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A hut-circle and a house-platform are situated on moorland 530m SE of Clochanshiels farmhouse. The hut-circle (NO 8034 8748) is immediately NW of a forestry plantation fence and measures 8.5m in diameter within a stony bank 1.7m thick and 0.2m high; the platform (NO 8031 8748), which lies 20m to the W, has been levelled up to 0.8m into the slope on the SE and measures 11.3m in diameter; there are four low stony mounds on the edge of the platform on the N, NW, W and SSE respectively. [1]</p> <p>Hut-circle and house platform, the hut measuring 8.5 m in diameter. The platform is scarped into hillside with clear downslope dumping. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	160	Asset Name	Clochanshiels, Hut-circle & House Platform
No features are depicted in this location on historic mapping. Later mapping shows this area divided into three fields. [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36963/ [2] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO88NW0014 [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XV.SW Date revised: 1902, Date Published: 1904			

Asset Number	161	Asset Name	Clochanshiels, House Platforms
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7985087540
Legal Status	None	Site Type	House Platform(s)
NRHE Reference	36572	Period	Late Prehistoric
HER Reference	NO78NE0002	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>There are two house-platforms on a gentle NE-facing slope 420m SSW of Clochanshiels farmhouse.</p> <p>(1) NO 7988 8751: this platform measures 10.5 in diameter and has been dug up to 0.6m into the slope; the frontscarp of the platform is about 0.5m high.</p> <p>(2) 7990 8749: this platform lies 7m SE of (1) and measures 9.5m in diameter; it has been dug up to 0.4m into the slope and the frontscarp is about 0.6m high.</p> <p>Scattered along the hillside to the NW there are several possible cairns and short lengths of stony banks running up and down the slope. [1] [2]</p> <p>Two house platforms and clearance heaps, also short lengths of stony banks. The platform at NO 7988 8751 measures 10.5 m in diameter, that to the southeast at NO 7990 8749 measures 0.5 m in diameter. Several other short linear banks can be seen to the northeast which are not on the RCAHMS plan. The features were not observed during Forestry Commission site visit in September 2014. [3]</p> <p>Not visible on LiDAR. [4]</p> <p>Not visible on aerial imagery. [5]</p> <p>Area depicted as rough or heathy pasture south of 'Hare Bog' on historic mapping. [6]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/36572/ [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36572 [3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78NE0002 [4] LiDAR [5] Google Earth (various) [6] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XI, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1868</p>			

Asset Number	162	Asset Name	Hare Bog, Field Boundaries
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8021487590
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Field boundaries
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO88NW0118	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Remains of field boundaries, depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, recorded by Forestry Commission. [1]			
In an area of commercial forestry. [2]			
A series of field boundaries are depicted on historic mapping in this location around 'Hare Bog'. [3]			
References			
[1] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?refno=NO88NW0118 [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868			

Asset Number	163	Asset Name	Burn of Day, Hollow Way
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8064087640
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Hollow Way
NRHE Reference	346873	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	NO88NW0124	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A fairly deep hollow-way presumably leading towards the site of Burn of Day and shown as a trackway on 1st Edition OS map. [1]			
An unbound track is depicted in this location orientated approximately north- south running between Whitehill in the north to Burn of Day in the south on historic mapping. A sinuous linear feature comprising a negative track with possible banks either side, is visible on aerial imagery (3/2003; 6/2018). [2] [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/346873/ [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XII Survey date: 1865, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XV.10 Revised: 1902, Published: 1903 [4] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	164	Asset Name	Clochanshiels, Cairns, Houses and Field Systems 500m ESE of
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8046187745
Legal Status	Scheduled Monument	Site Type	Field system
NRHE Reference	SM4857	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High
Description			
<p>The monument comprises a well preserved round house, a round house stance, clearance cairns and low banks on a gentle north facing slope. The house measures 8.5m across internally. Thehouse stance nearby is a platform measuring 11.3m in diameter. Below them is a group of more than a dozen clearance cairns some of which appear to define small fields. 200m to the east is a series of low banks running up and down slope with traces of others running cross slope, and clearance cairns again tending to form field boundaries. Some 200m upslope to the south is a tight group of low parallel banks running cross-slope and defining strips of field. The area to be scheduled has been under trees at some time but is now rough pasture. It is in two parts, containing between them the monuments referred to above and an area around the monuments in which traces of activities associated with their use will survive, separated by a track; the part to the west of the track is bounded by it and measures up to 175 NW/SE by up to 150m NE/SW and the part to the east of the track is bounded by it and measures up to 150 m NS by up to 250m EW as delineated in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it comprises well preserved examples of prehistoric round houses and field systems and because it has the potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric land use and farming practices. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset is located on a gentle north facing slope. Views to the south are limited by the topography and commercial forestry, views to the north are more open across the Cowie Water, over the immediate surrounding pasture farmland, towards the hills beyond. Its elevated position near the watercourse also forms part of its setting. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,S M4857</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	165	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Building (1)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7681687842
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	308000	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy to recognise and safeguard sites in advance of timber operations that may be potentially damaging to the archaeological resource.</p> <p>This historic landscape survey was undertaken at Fetteresso.</p>			

Asset Number	165	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Building (1)
<p>The footings of a structure measuring c10 x 5m externally, sitting on the N bank of the burn. A few yards E is a small area of haugh land, enclosed on its landward side at the base of a scarp. The haugh appears to have a drainage gully under the dyke and appears to be slightly 'rigged'. The dyke may be a revetment for the scarp rather than a stock barrier. Where the dyke meets the burn at its eastern end there are indications of a possible dam. This suggests the possibility of 'upward-floating' irrigation, designed to raise the fertility of the haugh. The dyke would have stopped the water undercutting the bank at the rear of the haugh. This type of management structure has been suggested for higher up the valley at Cowie and for other areas of land in the NE. 18th-century cartographic evidence from the NE suggests this method of land management as a means of increasing fertility and gaining an early grass crop in the pre-improvement period. [1]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic mapping. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/308000/ [2] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XIV.SE Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904</p>			

Asset Number	166	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Livestock Pen
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7696188008
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Pen
NRHE Reference	308001	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy to recognise and safeguard sites in advance of timber operations that may be potentially damaging to the archaeological resource. This historic landscape survey was undertaken at Fetteresso.</p> <p>A small 'pen' set against the E side of a boundary dyke measuring 4 x 2m internally. It appears to have one open end with a gap capable of allowing the passage of a single animal at the opposite uphill end. It may be a pen for holding livestock. [1]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/308001/</p>			

Asset Number	167	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Building (2)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7695188058
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Building
NRHE Reference	311911	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low

Asset Number	167	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Building (2)
Description			
<p>A building measuring 20 x 3m internally with a possible outshot on its N side. An associated banked enclosure to its S contains rig and furrow with a wavelength of c10m. This structure, recorded in 2008 is not the structure noted as a sheepfold on the OS map of 1868. [1]</p>			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/311911/			

Asset Number	168	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Farmstead (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7700088100
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	158208	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	NO78NE0017	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, which are attached to a head-dyke, two sheepfolds and a field-system (NO769 876 to NO 769 881) are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kincardineshire 1868, sheet xi), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>This project is part of the Forestry Commission's management strategy to recognise and safeguard sites in advance of timber operations that may be potentially damaging to the archaeological resource.</p> <p>This historic landscape survey was undertaken at Fetteresso</p> <p>A small three-sided structure. It might be a grouse butt but is probably a small pen or hut. [1] [2]</p> <p>Several enclosures lie within the wood to the north of Stonehouse. At NO7729 8799 are two buildings, shown unroofed on the OS 1st edition map. Two of the smaller enclosures with attached buildings are depicted as sheepfolds on the 1st edition OS map. They may be re-used buildings. To the southeast of the sheepfolds the OS 1st edition map shows what appear to be two parallel unroofed buildings. Forestry Commission field visit recorded many of these features. These included the stone built house with outshot at its northern end and associated enclosures at NO 7709 8805, noting that it resembles the early 19th century 'colonist's' houses found at Bennachie in manner of construction and proportions. Also recorded was a cottage which might represent the re-use of an earlier long-house lying amongst earth and stone banked enclosures at NO 7689 8810 and which might represent the features annotated 'Badieclay sheepfold' on the 1st edition OS map. The structures to the southeast were also recorded, and a series of earth and stone enclosure dykes which may date from various periods. Forestry Commission also recorded a small 'pen' set against a boundary dyke at NO76918796. [3]</p> <p>Two unroofed buildings, two sheepfolds and an enclosure are depicted in this location on historic mapping and identified as 'Badieclay'. [4] [5]</p> <p>In an area of commercial forestry. [6]</p>			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/158208/			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/place/158208			

Asset Number	168	Asset Name	Stonehouse, Farmstead (Site of)
<p>[3] https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/detail.aspx?Authority=ASH&refno=NO78NE0017</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868</p> <p>[5] Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XIV.SE Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1904</p> <p>[6] Google Earth (various)</p>			

Asset Number	169	Asset Name	Cowie Line, Pillboxes & Anti-tank Blocks NE of Whitehill
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8072688246
Legal Status	Scheduled Monument	Site Type	Pillboxes
NRHE Reference	SM6575	Period	Modern
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High

Description			
<p>The monument is part of a Second World War anti-invasion 'stop-line' dating from 1940. It is visible as two stone and concrete pillboxes overlooking the Cowie Water, and three sets of concrete anti-tank blocks on the S bank of the Cowie Water. The monument is located on the S bank of the Cowie Water where it is crossed by a single lane road bridge.</p> <p>The pillboxes are both Type 22 form, with stone walls, concrete roof and brick interior blast walls. Both are six-sided, with an entrance in one side, and firing loops in the remaining five. The anti-tank blocks, together with the artificially steepened bank of the Cowie Water itself, would have restricted the manoeuvres of enemy vehicles.</p> <p>The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences around the site, along with the road bridge and the road itself. Also excluded is the line of the modern gas pipeline which was recently installed. The monument was originally scheduled in 1996, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the anti-invasion defences of the Second World War, and the logistics, construction methods, strategies and training involved in this war effort. These defences were part of preparations ordered by the War Office / Scottish Command in 1940 when it was thought likely that German forces would invade from Norway, using beaches in NE Scotland to establish a foothold and then moving south by land. This area was characterised as the UK's 'back door' and the defensive works were deemed vital to deter or at least slow down a German invasion. This is a well-preserved example of a stop-line, utilising and enhancing the natural terrain to provide a strong defensive feature. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and its relationship both with the other elements of the Cowie Line and the wider defences in place around NE Scotland and beyond. The monument has a significant place in the national consciousness as a tangible and powerful reminder of a defining event of the 20th century. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of anti-invasion defences in Scotland during the early years of the Second World War. [1]</p>			

Asset Number	169	Asset Name	Cowie Line, Pillboxes & Anti-tank Blocks NE of Whitehill
The relationship between the individual features, as well as its strategic location, and views from the pillboxes, including towards the defensive line, form important elements of this heritage asset's setting. [2]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,S M6575 [2] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	170	Asset Name	Hill of Three Stones, Lade
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO7779088290
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Lade
NRHE Reference	333348	Period	Unknown
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A lade not depicted on 1st Edition OS map and possibly out of use by that time. It feeds into a drain at its E end, which is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. [1]			
Not visible. In an area of commercial forestry. [2]			
Not depicted on historic mapping; however a drain is shown running approximately east to west following the contour of this location on later mapping. [3] [4]			
References			
[1] https://canmore.org.uk/site/333348/ [2] Google Earth (various) [3] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [4] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XIV.NE Date revised: 1901, Date Published: 1903			

Asset Number	171	Asset Name	Tillybreak
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7837188335
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Farmstead
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
A 'U'-shaped farm with detached range to the west and an enclosure to the south, identified as 'Tillybreak' on historic mapping. [1]			
Remains extant. [2]			
References			

Asset Number	171	Asset Name	Tillybreak
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 miles, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1868 [2] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	172	Asset Name	Glenton Hill, House, Enclosure and Field System
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO8254188564
Legal Status	Scheduled Monument	Site Type	Field system
NRHE Reference	SM4873	Period	Prehistoric
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High

Description

The monument comprises parts of several field systems overlapping one another and includes 85 or more cairns of a local group of 125, 3 out of the 5 round houses known locally, an enclosure, lynchets and numerous field banks. One of the round houses and a cairn are in the corner of a c 30 year old plantation where trees grow sparsely. The structures not included in this proposal are in thickly grown parts of the plantation.

The northernmost house has an internal diameter of 8m within a massive bank. It sits within a rectangular field measuring c 57m by 48m which appears to be part of a system of rectangular fields defined by strong banks up to 3m wide and 0.6 m high lying immediately W and NW of the plantation. The other two round houses in the area to be scheduled measure 6-7m across and their banks stand to no more than 0.3m. The enclosure measures 7.8m in diameter inside banks 0.4m high.

It has entrances to NNE and SSW. The cairns measure between 3m and 6m across and vary up to about 0.7m high. In addition to the massive field banks referred to above there are traces of other banks, some very slight. The proposal specifically excludes the above-ground structure of the electricity pylon in the area.

The area proposed for scheduling is irregular in shape measuring a maximum of 425m NW/SE by up to 400m NE/SW and containing the monuments referred to above and an area round them in which traces of activities associated with their use will survive as delineated in red on the attached plan.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it consists of several prehistoric round houses and parts of various overlapping field systems including clearance cairns, lynchets and field banks all surviving in good condition. It is of particular interest because it includes a massive house of a well defined Perthshire type which belongs in the first millenium BC and an earlier negative lynchet and system of massive field banks. It is of further national importance for its potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric land use and farming practices. [1]

The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its topographical location, on the gentle north-facing slope of Glenton Hill in an area of rough pasture overlooking the Cowton Burn. The relationship between the elements forming a coherent group also contribute to its understanding. [2]

References

- [1] <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,S M4873>
- [2] Jacobs, 2025

Asset Number	173	Asset Name	Mergie - Garden House
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7966188594
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Garden House
NRHE Reference	LB9313	Period	17th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Small square two-storey, rubble with pyramidal slate roof. Probably 17th century; ruinous. [1] [2]</p> <p>Associated with Mergie house (a listed building of 17th century date) there are a number of garden features, some of which may date to the early 18th century. A walled terrace extends along the S-facing slope 60m SW of the house, and at either end of the terrace there is a two-storeyed garden house. A walled garden on the slope 110m NNW of the house has a chamfered gateway. [3]</p> <p>Positioned within an area of established mixed woodland, to the west of Black Burn. Several modern farm buildings are located to the north-west; however, outward views are filtered through the surrounding trees. The contemporary farmhouse (Asset 174) is located to the north and forms part of the grounds depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Kincardineshire Sheet XI, 1868) associated with Mergie including blocks of mixed woodland and rows of trees, enclosed gardens and ancillary structures. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9313 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9313 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/184703 [4] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	174	Asset Name	Mergie Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO7963888640
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	LB9312	Period	17th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Small three-storey former laird's house, harl and slate with corbelled stair turret, west front. Panelled rooms. Probably dating 17th, and altered 19th century. [1] [2]</p> <p>A probably 17th century mansion, three storeys high and harled, with an apparently later stair-wing projecting centrally southwards. Corbelled out of the centre of the north front is a stair-tower with very small windows or shot-holes filled in and harled over. Originally the mansion of a large estate 'The Stone-house of Mergie' is on record in 1590, with 'the fortalice thereof' (Tranter 1962-70).</p> <p>Associated with Mergie house (a listed building of 17th century date) there are a number of garden features, some of which may date to the early 18th century. A walled terrace extends along the S-facing slope 60m SW of the house, and at either end of the terrace there is a two-</p>			

Asset Number	174	Asset Name	Mergie Farmhouse
<p>storeyed garden house. A walled garden on the slope 110m NNW of the house has a chamfered gateway. N Tranter 1962-70; RCAHMS 1984, visited January 1984. The maps of Garden (1776) and Johnson (1822) refer to the house simply as 'Mergie' and apply the name 'Stonehouse' to a farm 2.66km to the WSW (NO 7703 8793). The farm has been reduced to a cottage but still bears the name 'Stonehouse'. Listed. Scottish Castle Survey 1988; N Bogdan and I B D Bryce 1991.</p> <p>Associated with Mergie house (a listed building of 17th century date) there are a number of garden features, some of which may date to the early 18th century. A walled terrace extends along the S-facing slope 60m SW of the house, and at either end of the terrace there is a two-storeyed garden house. A walled garden on the slope 110m NNW of the house has a chamfered gateway.</p> <p>A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out on 7 and 11th August 2015 and the watching brief on 11th and 26th August 2015. At least three phases of development of the house were recorded but the area around the house had been disturbed previously and the watching brief revealed no further structures. It is recommended that no further archaeological work is required during the current planning application.</p> <p>The watching brief was carried out on 11th and 26th August 2015. The soil strip following the demolition of Building 2, the area for the new extension and the interior of ground floor Rooms 1-3 was subjected to a watching brief. The exterior areas were very disturbed by services and previous disturbance and the interior areas were covered with two layers of concrete flooring on top of natural subsoil. No features or finds were recorded. Information from Alison Cameron (Cameron Archaeology) 27 August 2015 [3]</p> <p>The house is positioned within an area of established mixed woodland, to the west of Black Burn, and set back from the road to the north. While several modern farm buildings are located to the north-west, views of these and beyond are filtered through the surrounding trees. To the south of the farmhouse, there is a contemporary garden house (Asset 173). These buildings form part of the grounds depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Kincardineshire Sheet XI, 1868) associated with Mergie including blocks of mixed woodland and rows of trees, enclosed gardens and ancillary structures. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9312 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9312 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36568 [4] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	175	Asset Name	Cowton Bridge Over Cowton Burn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8281489393
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Bridge
NRHE Reference	LB9380	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Single stilted semi-circular arch, rubble, parapets widening at approaches. Early 19th century. [1] [2]</p>			

Asset Number	175	Asset Name	Cowton Bridge Over Cowton Burn
<p>Photographic survey by the Scottish National Buildings Record/Ministry of Work in June 1963. [3]</p> <p>The bridge remains in use and carries the A957 across the Cowton Burn. Its setting includes its relationship with the watercourse it spans and the road it carries, as well as the wooded channel of the watercourse. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9380 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9380 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36974 [4] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	176	Asset Name	Kirkton of Fetteresso
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8531285666
Legal Status	Conservation Area	Site Type	Settlement
NRHE Reference	CA656	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>A historic kirk, kirkyard and houses which form a picturesque group between the Carron Water and the Cheyne Burn. The village largely dates to the 18th century.</p> <p>The setting of the village is characterised by its position between the two water courses, with the kirkyard on a slightly elevated grassy knoll towards the centre of the settlement. The Kirk (Asset 178) can be seen throughout the village, with views largely confined to the streets. Views outward are limited by the topography and the village; however, Fetteresso Castle (Asset 185; a Category B Listed Building) is visible from the south and the railway viaducts are also visible when looking to the south from the village. [1] [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Aberdeenshire Council, (2013). Kirkton of Fetteresso Proposed Conservation Area Appraisal. Aberdeenshire Council. [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	177	Asset Name	Rickarton House, Gardener's Cottage
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Cottage
NRHE Reference	LB6745	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Circa 1840. One storey and dormerless attic; rubble, whitewashed. 2 Gothic arched windows and centre door with rustic timber porch. Brick chimneys. Slated roof. [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	177	Asset Name	Rickarton House, Gardener's Cottage
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB6745			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB6745			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36977			

Asset Number	178	Asset Name	Kirkyard Walls
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8529485688
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Walls
NRHE Reference	230012; LB9366	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Average 6ft high rubble enclosing walls. Probably 18th century. [1] [2]			
No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9366			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9366			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/230012			

Asset Number	179	Asset Name	Old Kirkton Inn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8534485709
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Inn
NRHE Reference	LB9367	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Two-storey, rubble and pantile, with single-storey wing. 18th century coaching inn. Picturesque. [1] [2]			
No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9367			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9367			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/229995			

Asset Number	180	Asset Name	South Of Old Kirkton Inn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8534885692
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	House
NRHE Reference	229996; LB9368	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Two-storey house, rubble and pantile. 18th century with modern porches. Picturesque. [1] [2] No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9368 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9368 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/229996			

Asset Number	181	Asset Name	Kirkton Inn Bridge Over Cheyne Burn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8536485710
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	229991; LB9369	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Small single segmental arch, rubble 18th century. [1] [2] No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9369 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9369 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/229991			

Asset Number	182	Asset Name	Fetteresso Bridge Over Carron Water
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8528485565
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	230000; LB9370	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			

Asset Number	182	Asset Name	Fetteresso Bridge Over Carron Water
Two segmental arch with cut-water. 18th century with later widening. [1] [2]			
No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9370			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9370			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/230000			

Asset Number	183	Asset Name	Fetteresso Castle - Doocot
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8438685391
Legal Status	Category A Listed Building	Site Type	Dovecote
NRHE Reference	121357; LB9371	Period	16th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High
Description			
Bee-hive. Harled rubble with three rat lines and top entry. 16th century. [1]			
Bee-hive. Harled rubble with three rat lines and top entry. (Historic Scotland) Fetteresso Castle was recorded in existence in 1587, becoming the residence of the Earl Marischal in the early 17th century, when the Countess, upset by the noise of seals, wished to leave Dunnottar. The Castle was converted in 1808, overlooking the 16th century doocot, terraced gardens and orchards. (J Geddes)			
December 2007: External inspection finds the doocot in very poor condition with exposed, open jointed masonry saturated and decaying. Structural cracks are developing. August 2010: External inspection finds the doocot remains intact but heavily overgrown by weeds and suffering from a lack of maintenance. 14 August 2013: External inspection finds the building remains in much the same condition as seen previously. [2]			
The ruinous shell of this early 19th-century mansion incorporates at least two distinct portions of an older house. The earlier, which probably belongs to the 16th century, comprises a three storeyed block aligned on a SW-NE axis. The ground floor incorporates a range of barrel-vaulted cellars and a kitchen, and there is an extruded stair tower on the SE side; traces of what seems to have been another tower are visible at the S corner. To the N corner of this block, and extending NW at right-angles from it, there was added in the 17th century another of similar height. This faces SW into what may have been a courtyard and its three ground floor doorways bear, respectively, the Marischal arms, the date 1671 and the initials WEM/ ACM (William, Earl Marischal and Anne, Countess Marischal). When the house was enlarged in the 19th century, service corridors were added to the courtyard fronts of the two early blocks and their re-entrant angles were infilled to accommodate a new staircase and principal entrance aligned on an E-W axis. In 1645 the house was burnt by Montrose, and although it was rebuilt, it was apparently in a state of neglect by 1715. A well preserved 16th-century beehive dovecot stands on the edge of a field 140m SE of Fetteresso Castle (NO 8438 8539). About 120m SSW of the castle, an ice-house, ovoid in shape, has been built into the crest of a bank. A walled garden, terraces, a boat house (NO 8438 8536) and an artificial lake (now drained) are all that survive of the policies.			

Asset Number	183	Asset Name	Fetteresso Castle - Doocot
<p>16th Century beehive doocot stands SE of the castle, with three rat courses and a slight curve upwards towards the entry point for pigeons. The unfortunate castle was destroyed by Montrose in 1645, restored in 1671 and forfeited after it was used to proclaim as King the Old Pretender in 1715. It was given a toy fort look in 1808, but retains vaults, was unroofed in 1954 and restored into apartments in 1992. A wrought iron lenticular truss footbridge in the grounds could be 1820-1860 (a similar one at Melville Castle, Midlothian was put up in 1817). [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9371 [2] https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/909084 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/121357</p>			

Asset Number	184	Asset Name	Cheyne Farmhouse
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8435386876
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Farmhouse
NRHE Reference	229972; LB9372	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Two-storey classic, harl and slate with centre bay. Early 19th century. [1] [2] [3] No information.</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9372 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9372 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/229972</p>			

Asset Number	185	Asset Name	Fetteresso Castle
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8426685490
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Castle
NRHE Reference	36969; LB9373	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>John Paterson 1808, substantial additions and alterations, incorporating part of castle rebuilt 1671. Dismantled 1954. Extensive, picturesque towered and turreted, battlemented, 3-storey mansion. Roughly squared rubble with polished ashlar dressings. L-plan with service court in re-entrant angle. Large octagonal entrance tower at E with projecting buttressed porch and pointed arched entrance. Various intermediate turrets on long elevations, some enclosing stairs. Variety of windows, some hood-moulded, some bipartite. Ranges between angle tower</p>			

Asset Number	185	Asset Name	Fetteresso Castle
<p>and 1st tower to N and S with string course at wallhead (continued across towers) and battlemented. Statement of Special Interest 1986 roofless ruin. Illustrations exist of castle prior to 1954. Tracing of plan at SNMR. [1]</p> <p>The castle which Bishop Leslie, in 1578, called Fetteresso Palace (palace = hall, and distinguishes the building as a residence) developed as a long block with a courtyard or close, typical of the 15th century, with the addition of a similar block to the east forming two sides of a quadrangle. It was this east portion which was burnt by Montrose in 1645 and reconstructed in 1670-1. According to Duthie (Ordnance Survey Name Book [ONB] 1865) the buildings originally had eight slender towers, but only one remained in 1865. In 1808 the castle was rebuilt incorporating the old portion, on one of the door-lintels of which could be seen in 1865, the arms of the Earl Marischal, dated 1671. It was at this doorway that the Chevalier de St George was proclaimed king on his arrival from France in 1715. A tall beehive dovecot, of 15th century date, stands beside a pond to the southeast of the castle: the latter has been demolished (Robertson 1957). W M Mackenzie 1927; J Leslie; D G Barron 1925; Name Book 1865; F C Eeles 1897; A N Robertson 1957.</p> <p>Fetteresso Castle is generally as described above, but it is now unroofed and derelict. The 17th century 'Marischal' crest is still to be seen. The 15th century dovecot is still extant. Visited by OS (R D) 23 July 1965.</p> <p>The ruinous shell of this early 19th-century mansion incorporates at least two distinct portions of an older house. The earlier, which probably belongs to the 16th century, comprises a three storeyed block aligned on a SW-NE axis. The ground floor incorporates a range of barrel-vaulted cellars and a kitchen, and there is an extruded stair tower on the SE side; traces of what seems to have been another tower are visible at the S corner. To the N corner of this block, and extending NW at right-angles from it, there was added in the 17th century another of similar height. This faces SW into what may have been a courtyard and its three ground floor doorways bear, respectively, the Marischal arms, the date 1671 and the initials WEM/ ACM (William, Earl Marischal and Anne, Countess Marischal). When the house was enlarged in the 19th century, service corridors were added to the courtyard fronts of the two early blocks and their re-entrant angles were infilled to accommodate a new staircase and principal entrance aligned on an E-W axis. In 1645 the house was burnt by Montrose, and although it was rebuilt, it was apparently in a state of neglect by 1715. A well preserved 16th-century beehive dovecot stands on the edge of a field 140m SE of Fetteresso Castle (NO 8438 8539). About 120m SSW of the castle, an ice-house, ovoid in shape, has been built into the crest of a bank. A walled garden, terraces, a boat house (NO 8438 8536) and an artificial lake (now drained) are all that survive of the policies. W Robertson 1798; J Spalding 1851; Name Book 1865; J B Paul 1904-14; W Macfarlane 1906-8; W M Mackenzie 1927; RCAHMS 1984, visited March 1984. Listed. Scottish Castle Survey 1988; N Bogdan and I B D Bryce 1991. Visible on air photographs AAS/93/06/G15/1-2. Copies held by Grampian Regional Council. Information from M Greig, Grampian Regional Council, March 1994. Air photograph: AAS/94/05/G13/8, NMRS, MS/712/21. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9373</p> <p>[2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36969</p>			

Asset Number	186	Asset Name	Ury - Bridge Over Cowie Water
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8553487821

Asset Number	186	Asset Name	Ury - Bridge Over Cowie Water
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	117641; LB9374	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Single segmental arch, rubble, parapets curved at approaches. Inset panel dated 1821. [1] [2] No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9374 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9374 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/117641			

Asset Number	187	Asset Name	Findlayston Bridge Over Cowie Water
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8427388361
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	183756; LB9377	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
Single segmental arch with cut-water and flanking storm water arch 18th and widened 19th century. Picturesque. [1] This bridge carries Slug Road (the A957 public road) over the Cowie Water about 3.8km NW of Stonehaven. The tollhouse NO88NW 41.01 stands about 20m NE. [2]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9377 [2] https://www.trove.scot/place/183756			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	Rickarton House
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8383088615
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Country house
NRHE Reference	36976; LB9378	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	Rickarton House
Two-storey classic east front, c 1830, superimposed on earlier house. Ashlar and slate with ionic columned porch. [1]			
No information. [2]			
References			
[1] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9378			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/place/36976			

Asset Number	189	Asset Name	Rickarton House - Bridge Over Cowton Burn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8371888865
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	36975; LB9379	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Two small segmental arch with cut-water. Ashlar, alternate voussoirs raised. Late 18th century. [1] [2]			
No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9379			
[2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9379			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/36975			

Asset Number	190	Asset Name	Auquhollie Bridge Over Small Burn
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8274290276
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	37178; LB9381	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Small single segmental arch, rubble. Early 19th century. [1] [2]			
No information. [3]			
References			
[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB9381			
[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB9381			
[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/37178			

Asset Number	191	Asset Name	Fetteresso Castle, Fetteresso Walled Garden, including Summer House
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8409985440
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Walled garden
NRHE Reference	LB46514	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Late 18th century. 2 chambered, near-U-plan walled garden with tall holly hedge to S; early 19th century summerhouse. Random rubble with rubble coping, tooled long and short dressings to gateways.</p> <p>N CHAMBER: timber lean-to glasshouses to NE corner, much glass missing but workings still in place; flanked to right by broad gateway with modern boarded timber gate; boarded-up gateway to NW. Vertically boarded timber potting shed to centre of SE wall. Small brick boiler house to outer wall at NE.</p> <p>S CHAMBER: dividing wall supported by modern concrete buttresses to E; modern timber lean-to to NE corner, gateway under canopy to right with panelled timber door; gateway to S of E wall; gateway with panelled timber door to N of W wall. Summerhouse (see below) to centre of N wall, flanked to right by boarded timber gate and to outer right by boarded gateway with modern concrete gatepiers; 2 boarded-up gateways flanking to left.</p> <p>SUMMERHOUSE: random sandstone rubble with lightly droved dressings. Pointed-arched openings; overhanging eaves. Boarded timber door to centre, flanked to left and right by paired windows, some glass missing. Right and left returns blank. Red pantiled roof, missing to E. Boarded timber-lined interior. Low rubble enclosing wall with near-flat coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Modern "Soutar Cottage" within walled garden not included in listing. The omission of Fetteresso Walled Garden from the 1st and 2nd Edition OS. maps is curious as the walls, which survive in remarkable condition, undoubtedly pre-date the 20th century. The unusual summerhouse was supposedly where the ladies from nearby Fetteresso Castle (see separate listing) came to drink tea and enjoy the view on fine afternoons. [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB46514</p> <p>[2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB46514</p> <p>[3] https://www.trove.scot/place/121359</p>			

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Ury Estate, Blue Gate including Quadrant Walls
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8532287523
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Walls
NRHE Reference	267356; LB49609	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Ury Estate, Blue Gate including Quadrant Walls
<p>Probably John Baird of Glasgow, 1855. Flat-coped rubble quadrant walls with cushion-coped square-section bull-faced gatepiers. Statement of Special Interest John Baird of Glasgow designed the new Ury House for Alexander Baird who took over the estate after the death of Robert Barclay-Allardice in 1854. At this time a new viaduct was erected to the east of the main house on the east gate road. Referring to the Ury Estate, the Statistical Account notes that "Around a great part of the domain, a high wall of stone and lime has been built". It continues, "This is, perhaps one of the finest seats in any part of the country". The nearby Blue Lodge is listed separately. [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB49609 [2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB49609 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/267356</p>			

Asset Number	193	Asset Name	Ury Estate, Blue Lodge
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8532387538
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Lodge
NRHE Reference	118787; LB49610	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Probably John Baird of Glasgow, circa 1855, extended to rear. Single storey, 2-bay gabled lodge. Squared and snecked granite with bull-faced dressings and quoins. Base course. Relieving arches. Chamfered stone mullions and reveals, and raked cills. SE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: advanced gabled bay with tripartite window in bay to right, finialled and pedimented braced timber canopy over timber door with 2-part fanlight and flanking downpipes (see below) on return to left; further tripartite window on recessed face to left. NE ELEVATION: advanced gabled bay with tripartite window to left of centre and bipartite window to right. NW ELEVATION: broad gabled bay with door to right and small flat-roofed extension adjoining at outer right. 8-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Tall coped and shouldered bull-faced stack to E, that to W removed. Overhanging eaves with decorative timber bargeboarding and decorative cast-iron finial. Square-section downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Statement of Special Interest John Baird of Glasgow designed the new Ury House for Alexander Baird who took over the estate after the death of Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice in 1854. At this time a new viaduct was erected to the east of the main house, with the Blue Lodge sited at the east entrance. The nearby Blue Gate and Quadrant Walls are listed separately. [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB49610</p>			

Asset Number	193	Asset Name	Ury Estate, Blue Lodge
<p>[2] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB49610 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/118787</p>			

Asset Number	194	Asset Name	Ury Estate, Viaduct Over Cowie Water
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8554087800
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Road bridge
NRHE Reference	267368; LB49613	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Probably 1855. 3-arch viaduct carrying road over Cowie Water. Squared and coursed rubble, bull-faced to piers, parapets and voussoirs. Ashlar band courses and moulded droved coping. Polygonal pilasters and 2-stage saw-tooth coped buttress. Broad segmental arches springing from piers with rounded outer faces extending into polygonal pilasters and refuges; curved approaches with polygonal outer piers.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest The date of 1855 coincides with the building of the new Ury House, designed by John Baird of Glasgow, for Alexander Baird the new owner of Ury Estate. This is almost certainly the structure of which Groome says "On the principal approach there is a high-level bridge over the Cowie, which cost upwards of #2000", and would have been needed for transportation of building materials. The adjacent 1821 bridge is listed separately at category C(S). [1] [2]</p> <p>No information. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB49613 [2] https://www.trove.scot/designation/LB49613 [3] https://www.trove.scot/place/267368</p>			

Asset Number	195	Asset Name	Reisk
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO8025578429
Legal Status	None	Site Type	House
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A house depicted on historic mapping as a two cell range with an associated enclosure and pen. Later editions show the rectangular range with the endlosure to the east. [1] [2]</p> <p>Remains extant; however, appears to have been extended with modern additions to the south and west. Views are across fields to the north and south, with outward views in other directions limited by established trees. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	195	Asset Name	Reisk
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXI, Surveyed: 1864-5, Published: 1868			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XX.13, Surveyed: 1901, Published: 1903			
[3] Google Earth (various)			

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Arbuthnott House Garden and Designed Landscape
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	NO7910574977
Legal Status	Garden and Designed Landscape	Site Type	Garden and Designed Landscape
NRHE Reference	GDL00016	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High

Description			
<p>A late 18th-century landscape with 19th-century overlay, providing an outstanding setting for the Category A listed house which dates, in part, from the 15th century.</p> <p>Type of Site A country seat with a large terraced garden set within a frame of distinct areas of parkland and well established woodland structure. Main Phases of Landscape Development Late 18th century (1792, improvement plan) incorporating earlier features (17th century terraced garden) with ongoing implementation and improvements in the early 19th century (1820-59).</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest Outstanding The garden of Arbuthnott has outstanding value as Outstanding a Work of Art in its present form.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest Outstanding Arbuthnott has outstanding Historical value in that the family is directly descended from Hugo de Swinton, the 1st Laird. Family records go back as far as 1206, the time of the 2nd Laird.</p> <p>Horticultural Level of interest Some Arbuthnott has some Horticultural value due to collection of conifers established in the 19th century by the 8th Viscount.</p> <p>Architectural Level of interest Outstanding Arbuthnott has outstanding Architectural value as it provides the setting for category A listed features.</p> <p>Archaeological Level of interest Not Assessed</p> <p>Scenic Level of interest Some Arbuthnott has some Scenic value, provided mainly by the policy woodlands.</p> <p>Nature Conservation Level of interest Some</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Arbuthnott House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>Arbuthnott has some Nature Conservation value due mainly to its older woodlands and riverine habitats.</p> <p>Location and Setting Arbuthnott is situated in the valley of the Bervie Water some 2.5 miles (4km) north- west of the town of Inverbervie and the coast, and 8.5 miles (14km) south-west of Stonehaven. The B967, which links Inverbervie with the main A94(T), forms the northern boundary of the designed landscape. The Bervie Water cuts through the undulating agricultural landscape of the Mearns district and, at Arbuthnott, forms a steep-sided valley. The surrounding land rises to 571' (174m) in the north and 582' (177m) in the south. The Bothenoth Burn (Burn of Healing), a tributary of the Bervie Water runs approximately north/south through the policies before joining the Bervie Water to the east of Arbuthnott House.</p> <p>Distant views to the Grampian Mountains in the west can be gained from the policies but views of the immediate surrounding landscape are restricted due to the valley setting and the surrounding estate woodlands. The woodlands of Arbuthnott contribute to the local scenery from the B967, and the park can be seen from the access road to Arbuthnott Church on the east side of the policies. The river valley setting of the policies has been used in the design of the early terraces and the picturesque improvements of the landscape.</p> <p>Arbuthnott House stands on the north bank of the Bervie Water amid a designed landscape which extends north to the B967, south to Birniehill Plantation, east to Arbuthnott Church and west to the Steps of Arbuthnott. A stone wall encloses the policies on the north bank of the Bervie Water. Documentary evidence of the designed landscape includes General Roy's map of c.1750, a proposed improvement plan of the Arbuthnott Estate by James Abercrombie of 1792, survey plans from 1792- 1850, the 1st edition OS map of 1871, and the 2nd edition OS map of c.1900. Comparison of these indicates that the designed landscape was extended from that shown in 1750 in the course of the improvements following Abercrombie's proposals. Further improvements made to the landscape in the first half of the 19th century did not effectively change the extent of the policies. The Dark Avenue had been planted earlier as a vista to the west of the house and the picturesque main drive was constructed as the principal means of access. The west drive was created for direct access to the Mains. The Bervie Water and its tributary have been incorporated within the design, which includes some 766 acres (310ha).</p> <p>Site History The designed landscape of Arbuthnott was laid out in the late 18th century following an improvement plan by James Abercrombie in 1792, not all of which was carried out. Features of the earlier layout shown on General Roy's plan of 1750 were incorporated. Further improvements were made between 1820-59. The 19th century design also retained the Dark Avenue and the terraced garden.</p> <p>The estate of Arbuthnott has remained in the same family since at least the 12th century when Hugo de Swinton was granted the title to the lands of Aberbothenoth. These had previously been held under a Charter of William the Lion, for a Knight's fee, by the Oliphants whose daughter and heiress may have been married to Swinton. The oldest record held by the family goes back to 1206, when Hugo's son, Duncan, was involved in a territorial dispute with the Bishop of St. Andrews over the lands of Kirkton. Duncan adopted the name of Aberbothenoth and his son, Hugh, is thought to have been responsible for the earliest surviving building work on the north wall of the courtyard.</p> <p>The fortified (Manor) house was begun by the 9th Laird in c.1420 and extended to a courtyard type castle between 1471-1505 by Sir Robert, the 12th Laird, who is also known to have made many improvements to the estate. The house was altered by many subsequent lairds. The 18th laird, Sir Robert, was created Baron Inverbervie and Viscount of Arbuthnott in 1641. His grandson, Robert, the 3rd Viscount was responsible for considerable expenditure in the house and, particularly in the garden, laying out the terraces which remain today. The designed landscape shown on General Roy's map of c.1750 is probably attributable to him since there was little improvement activity in the first half of the 18th century due to the family's involvement in the '15 and '45 uprisings. John Arbuthnott, the 5th Viscount and 22nd Laird commissioned the Classical addition to the house in 1754 and, at the same time, removed much of what remained of the 15th century castle. His grandson, the 7th Viscount and 24th Laird, tackled many of the internal building problems of the house which had previously been</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Arbuthnott House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>ignored. He also commissioned James Abercrombie in 1792 to prepare an improvement plan of the estate.</p> <p>The 8th Viscount, who inherited in 1800, was responsible for the last major alterations to the designed landscape which remains today. They were commissioned between 1820 and his death in 1860. The present laird is the 16th Viscount of Arbuthnott, who succeeded to the title in 1966. Lord and Lady Arbuthnott have been responsible for many recent improvements to the park, woods and garden.</p> <p>Landscape Components</p> <p>Architectural Features</p> <p>Arbuthnott House, listed category A, has been the subject of extensive additions and alterations since the original fortified house was built in the 15th century. The west end of the old castle was enlarged northwards to form a symmetrical Georgian mansion with a pedimented front in 1754-57, with additions in c.1795-1800. A modern conservatory, added recently to the south elevation, overlooks the garden. The North Bridge over the Bothenoth Burn was built in c.1821; it is ornamented with urns and is also listed A.</p> <p>The Mains Farm, listed B, was built in 1792. The Garden House, also listed B, is thought to have been built at the same time that the garden was laid out. The North Gates, flanked by twin Greek Revival temples, are 19th century and listed B. The Doocot, listed C(S), is 18th century and now derelict. The Ice House, listed B, is 19th century. The sundial, in the walled garden, listed B, dates from the early 19th century.</p> <p>Parkland</p> <p>There are four distinct areas of parkland at Arbuthnott. The old Deer Park lies to the east of the house, beyond the Bothenoth Burn. The Abercrombie plan of 1792 proposed that this area be largely wooded with a kitchen garden sited on the south side. There is no evidence to suggest that this proposal was carried out.</p> <p>The Deer Park was actually laid out with a woodland enclosure. The Criminal's Clump, a small wooded roundel, remains in the south-west corner. To the west of Arbuthnott House, the Dark Avenue extends through parkland in a north-west direction from the house. The Avenue is shown on General Roy's map of 1750 and is indicated as the main approach to the house on the Abercrombie plan of 1792 but was never used as such. It is recorded in reports of 1800 as being old by that time but it appears to have been replanted with beech in the late 19th century. Lord Arbuthnott has recently replanted part of the Avenue with beech and sycamore. A fine, framed view of the house is gained from the top of the Avenue. A tennis court has been built in recent years at the edge of this park, near the house.</p> <p>Beyond the river, on a north-facing slope, the park enclosed by Birniehill and Crow Wood forms an important backdrop to views across the terraced garden. The smallest area of parkland lies to the south of the terraced garden between the burn, canalised as a mill-lade, and the Bervie Water. Lime trees, of varying age between 120-200 years, have been planted alongside the canal and others run along the southern boundary of this park. It is hoped to remove every second tree in time, in order that some may be replanted and also to open vistas from the house.</p> <p>Woodland</p> <p>The 'New Statistical Account' (1838) describes an extensive range of deciduous species established in the parish and notes that some twenty species of oak, chiefly American varieties, have been introduced into the nursery by Lord Arbuthnott (the 8th Viscount). It also notes that the oldest wood in the parish at that time was around Arbuthnott House.</p> <p>The present woodland structure dates from c.1820 but is based on Abercrombie's Plan of 1792. The only hardwood trees which remain from this early period of planting lie along the northern edge of Birniehill Wood, adjacent to the Bervie Water. Woodland species are largely hardwoods of mixed age although both soft and hardwoods have been planted in many of the policy woodlands since 1960. It is current policy that only hardwoods should be replanted along the valley in view of the house and in other key amenity areas.</p> <p>A square block of woodland, planted in the late 19th century for game cover in the field beyond the Dark Avenue, has recently been replanted with conifers but will revert to hardwood when the present crop matures. The steep banks of the Bothenoth Burn between the house and the farm drive have recently been cleared of woodland to allow views of the burn from the North</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Arbuthnott House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>Bridge and to give light to the house itself. Ornamental shrubs are to be selectively re-established on the banks.</p> <p>The Gardens</p> <p>The five acre terraced garden at Arbuthnott was, according to family records, laid out by Robert, the 3rd Viscount, between 1683-94, although the garden is not recorded on either General Roy's map of 1750 or the Abercrombie plan of 1792. Abercrombie proposed a rectangular kitchen garden which was never implemented on the east bank of the Bothenoth Burn, much further from the house than the site of the Terraced Garden.</p> <p>The 1st edition OS map shows the layout of the garden as it still remains today on the steep south-facing slope of the valley of the Bervie Water. It is a series of four terraces, across which run diagonal intersecting grass paths. The 8th Viscount is known to have planted extensively in the garden between 1820-59 and the mill-lade, formed as a feature along the southern boundary of the garden, could have been created at this time. Many exotic conifers have been introduced including the Douglas Firs, Wellingtonia and an early Cedar, thought to be c.220 years old. Among the more recent additions were two Metasequoias from the first batch of seed delivered to Crathes Castle after its introduction to Britain in 1948.</p> <p>The unusual intersecting grass paths have been retained over the years and help to disguise the steep slope of the garden. Old clipped box and yews edge and protect the diamond shaped compartments and were part of the original formal layout. The grass paths and hedges are maintained to the same shapes and to a high standard.</p> <p>The layout of the garden decreases in formality as the terraces descend the slope. Extensive herbaceous borders line the south-facing wall of the upper terrace to the garden house at its west end, and vegetables and cut flowers are grown together. The ribbon bedding of earlier years has been replaced with rose and shrub beds and a variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs has been planted to give a wide range of colour throughout the year. The glasshouses are today used for ornamental and pot plants. There are two gates in the west wall which lead to a woodland walk through Kailbank Wood, which was laid out in the past as a shrubbery up to the chapel site to the west. The path returns along the south side of the woods and along the canalised mill-lade to re-enter the garden by the lower gate. The lower terrace is planted as an orchard with hazel trees as an unusual feature. A 200 yard long rifle sighting range was laid out along the lowest terrace in about 1860, and two of the targets remain, one of which is an iron stag. In spring the woodland area is carpeted with daffodils, white bluebells, aconites and snowdrops.</p> <p>The lawns extend up to the house and island rose beds are laid out under ornamental trees. Rose borders and a rock garden have been added near to the house by Lady Arbuthnott. [1]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,GDL00016</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 2	Asset Name	Glenbervie House Garden and Designed Landscape
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	NO7722280440
Legal Status	Garden and Designed Landscape	Site Type	Garden and Designed Landscape
NRHE Reference	GDL00194	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	High
Description			

Asset Number	HLT 2	Asset Name	Glenbervie House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>This predominantly 18th-century designed landscape includes some exceptional architectural features, impressive formal and informal gardens, and ancient specimen trees.</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest Outstanding Glenbervie has outstanding value as a Work of Art in its present form.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest High It has high Historic value due to the early associations with the Melville & Douglas families.</p> <p>Horticultural Level of interest High The horticultural interest of some plants in the High walled and woodland gardens provides high Horticultural value.</p> <p>Architectural Level of interest Outstanding The landscape provides the setting for an ensemble of buildings of exceptional interest which gives Glenbervie outstanding Architectural value.</p> <p>Archaeological Level of interest Not Assessed</p> <p>Scenic Level of interest Some Glenbervie has some Scenic Value within the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Nature Conservation Level of interest High The beech woods and water features of the designed landscape provide high Nature Conservation value.</p> <p>Location and Setting Glenbervie House is situated east of the confluence of the Pilketty Burn and the Bervie Water, approximately 8 miles (13km) south-west of Stonehaven on the edge of the Howe of Mearns. The A94(T), the main Perth-Aberdeen route, lies approximately 1 mile to the east. The steep banks of the two river valleys lie to the west and south of Glenbervie House and the site is extremely susceptible to frost. The underlying rocks are of the Lower Old Red Sandstone series and soil conditions are mainly light loam. The surrounding landscape is largely agricultural. There are no significant views out, except to the east across the parkland. The northern boundary wall and doocot are of some significance from the main road through the village. The house stands at the south-west corner of the designed landscape which extends north to the main road, south to the Water of Bervie, east to the edge of the shelterbelt which encloses the fields, and west to the village church and graveyard. Documentary evidence is confined to General Roy's map of c.1750, the 1st edition OS map of c.1850 and the 2nd edition of c.1910. They show that the extent of the landscape has remained similar throughout this period. The Home Farm is incorporated into the designed landscape north-east of the house at the corner of the north and east drives. In all, the designed landscape includes some 130 acres (52ha) today.</p> <p>Site History The present designed landscape was established between 1750 and c.1850 and may have incorporated parts of an earlier landscape shown on General Roy's map in c.1750. Early records show that, during the 13th century, the Melvilles were lairds of Glenbervie. In 1296, Edward I stayed at the house on his way north. At this time, Glenbervie belonged to Sir John Melville who was later murdered on account of his unpopularity with the people. In 1468 the estate passed from the Melvilles through marriage to the Auchinleck family of Ayrshire. In</p>			

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<p>1492 its connection with the Douglas family began when Sir William Douglas of Braidwood, second son of the 5th Earl of Angus, married the then heiress. A successor of his, also named William, inherited the title of 9th Earl of Angus in 1588 and died at Glenbervie some three years later. Sir William Douglas, 3rd Baronet of Glenbervie, was created one of the first Baronets of Nova Scotia in 1625.</p> <p>The estate was sold by Sir Robert Douglas to his second cousin, Robert Burnett, in 1675 and, soon after his purchase, he married Katherine Douglas, a daughter of Sir William Burnett. In 1721, the Burnetts sold to William Nicolson of Mergie, later Sir William Nicolson of Kemnay. Thus, for the second time in their history, Glenbervie and Kemnay had the same owners, the first being William Douglas in c.1562. Sir William Nicolson was a great agricultural improver in the area, indeed he was the first person to grow hay from seed. In 1831 Robert Badenach acquired the property through a Nicolson heiress. Their son, James, was also an improver and was a prominent figure in the 19th century life in the area. He enlarged the house and further embellished the grounds which had been laid out by his father. The estate is, at present, the property of Mrs Patience Badenach Nicolson of Glenbervie who has further developed the gardens since the 1930s.</p> <p>Landscape Components</p> <p>Architectural Features</p> <p>Glenbervie House, listed category B, is a three-storey castle, the original date of which is unknown. The building was altered c.1700 and again in the mid-19th century. It was restored in 1965.</p> <p>The Doocot, listed category B, is dated 1736. It stands in the field to the east of the west entrance gates. The Ice House stands next to Glenbervie House. The West & East Gates, listed category B, are thought to be 18th century. In the walled garden stands the Sundial, listed category B, which is dated 1767 and the glasshouse, made by Moncrieffe of Edinburgh, which is thought to be dated c.1800 although the glass was replaced in 1953. A summerhouse is set into the slope of the walled garden. A summerhouse, noted on the 1st edition OS map in the woodland next to the east drive, had gone by the 1930s.</p> <p>Parkland</p> <p>The parkland lies to the east of the house. It is enclosed by a ha-ha wall on the inner edge. The east drive runs along the northern boundary. It is lined with beech and sycamore, some over 200 years old and other younger Victorian specimens of sycamore and lime. Within the parkland are specimen trees of copper beech, sycamore and Wellingtonia. Reference to the 1st & 2nd edition OS maps indicates that the park was never well stocked with trees, a point confirmed by the present owner. A flagstaff marked on the 1st edition OS map has gone.</p> <p>Woodland</p> <p>The woodlands flank the east drive as far as the edge of the parkland where they continue south to the Water of Bervie to form the southern enclosure of the park.</p> <p>The woodlands on either side of the east drive are coniferous, planted as amenity woodland about 20 years ago under the Forestry Commission Small Woods Scheme. Within the woodland on the north side of the drive, lies an elongated canal which had been formed, prior to 1850, to provide ice for the house. Around it stands the remains of some yew and other ornamental planting. The woodland east of the park is predominantly beech around 150 years old with some younger naturalised beech and sycamore. A footpath which is indicated through the woodland on the 1st & 2nd edition OS maps is now a tractor track down to the Ford of the Water of Bervie. An area of mature mixed woodland stands on the bank between Glenbervie Castle and the Pilketty Burn.</p> <p>Woodland Garden</p> <p>A woodland garden lies in the woodland on the south-western boundary of the park. A blaes pathway, edged by mown grass, runs through it and, in addition to the mature beech canopy, ornamental trees and some Rhododendron have been planted. A new woodland garden has been created by Mrs Badenach Nicolson to the north of the house next to the west drive amid a mature tree canopy of mixed deciduous trees and Victorian conifers. The understorey has been cleared and been replanted with rowan, Cercidiphyllum, Halesia carotina and Embotrium sp., together with a variety of conifers. The Pilketty Burn runs through the garden on its way south to meet the Water of Bervie which has been diverted to form the Mill Pond</p>			

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<p>just within the northern boundary of the garden. In these damp areas, a new water garden with Hostas, Primulas and other moisture-loving woodland species has been established. Some areas have been left uncut to encourage wild flowers such as the aconites.</p> <p>The Gardens</p> <p>An area of formal lawn lies adjacent to the east front of Glenbervie House on which specimen trees of Monkey puzzle, oak, copper beech and larch stand. An old larch tree here is reputed to be one of the oldest in Scotland.</p> <p>Walled Gardens</p> <p>This lies on the west bank of the Pilketty Burn and is laid out in a traditional formal style. The valley setting of the garden enables a magnificent view of the overall garden to be taken from the west drive which extends past the house down to the Ford of the Water of Bervie. Two footpaths descend from this drive and cross the Pilketty Burn at the east and west corners of the southern boundary of the garden. Between the Burn and this southern boundary, lined by a Fuchsia hedge, is a pond with a statue of Mercury surrounded by Azaleas which provide a fine display in spring. There are also some old species roses in this part of the garden.</p> <p>The walled garden is dominated by the fine conservatory which extends along the inner south-facing wall. Beneath it, the garden is laid out in a series of beds, many edged with box. A central pathway leads down the garden and through an archway to the summerhouse which stands on the lawn and is flanked by two yew trees wreathed in Tropaeolum. The path continues around the summerhouse and down past a circle of display bedding to the main gate of the garden in the south boundary. The former straight lines of the box-edged borders have been curved into serpentine walks. Shrubs, flowers and vegetables are planted in blocks of single species through the garden for their colour and texture and they contribute to a magnificent display in spring and summer. The double herbaceous borders, in particular, have some interesting plants including <i>Veratrum nigrum</i> and <i>Kirengeshoma palmata</i>. The greenhouse is fully stocked and also provides a fine display; variegated <i>Abutilon</i> lines the walls between climbing <i>Geraniums</i> and <i>Pelargoniums</i>, and figs, peaches and tomatoes are grown. To the north of the walled garden is a series of enclosures formed by yew hedges. [1]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,GDL00194</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 3	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Urban Area
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Modern
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Villages, towns and cities cover extensive areas of Scotland, and include housing, schools, shops, hotels and churches, as well as prisons, hospitals, universities and various other municipal buildings. Some extend around planned villages or crofting townships, others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. This name has also been applied to quite small clusters of houses which nowadays have little or no specific link to rural land use, although they are sited in the countryside.</p> <p>Some 'urban areas' have grown since the early 1800s, others have been created quite recently. In some instances suburban street plans reflect the previous pattern of field boundaries, while 'urban' Victorian hospitals that were originally out of town have been closed and redeveloped.</p> <p>[1]</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 3	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Urban Area
In the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT is characterised by the more recent urban infill and expansion centred on the historic core of Drumlithie village. [2]			
References			
[1] https://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-up-area/urban-area [2] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	HLT 4	Asset Name	19th-20th Century Smallholdings
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>During the 19th and 20th centuries many smallholdings were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants. Some were established on the edge of new improved farms, with the intention that cottagers would improve the rough grazing and provide labour for the farm, particularly in north-east Scotland. Smallholdings of any kind are rare in the south and east. Each smallholding had a few small fields of irregular size and shape that could be used for crops or pasture and land on which to build a dwelling. More recently some have been amalgamated to create larger units. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area two smallholdings have been identified.</p> <p>1) Craigneil - depicted on Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XI (1868) as two enclosed fields south of the Slug Road. Later editions (6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XV.NW, 1904) show the area of rough or heathy pasture to the north also enclosed into two small fields. The building is no longer extant, and the forestry access track bisects the area to the south. Drystone boundary walls associated with this HLT remain extant.</p> <p>2) Nether Craighill - Fields remain as depicted on Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XXI (1868) and continue in use as arable fields. [2]</p>			
References			
[1] https://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/smallholdings [2] Jacobs, 2025			

Asset Number	HLT 5	Asset Name	Late 20th Century-Present Rough Grazing
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past.			

Asset Number	HLT 5	Asset Name	Late 20th Century-Present Rough Grazing
<p>However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed. Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. [1]</p> <p>Located throughout the Cultural Heritage Study Area, including along the coast, following more recent development, such as Temple Hill, and along watercourses, including Peattie Burn and Bervie Water, and comprise marginal uncultivated bracken covered areas. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/7/moorland-and-rough-grazing/rough-grazing [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 6	Asset Name	18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries involved the enclosure of arable land as well as the building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings. Field boundaries were designed to be rectilinear wherever possible, because it improved the efficiency of agriculture, tending to reduce unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common. [1]</p> <p>The majority of the Cultural Heritage Study Area is characterised by this HLT. It comprises large areas of agricultural improvement. The present field pattern largely reflects that depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and many farm buildings remain in use. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/rectilinear-fields-and-farms [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 7	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Recreation Area
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>A vast range of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include race-courses and sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, council allotments and marinas, visitor centres and historic</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 7	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Recreation Area
<p>sites open to the public. HLA data records more extensive areas separately, such as golf courses and ski centres.</p> <p>With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT is characterised by the playing field to the west of Drumlithie. This area is depicted on Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire, Sheet XVI (1868) as 'Michael Fair', a large area to the south of the village school. However, most of this area has been redeveloped for housing. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hlapmap.org.uk/types/6/leisure-and-recreation/recreation-area [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 8	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Quarry
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Stone for building has been quarried for millennia, but it is only since the 1800s that large quarries have been opened for extensive extraction. Some quarries are removing entire hills, using the crushed rock for major construction projects. Others are taking masonry for major new buildings or repairing historic structures.</p> <p>Once no longer economically viable or worked out, quarries are usually abandoned. However some, like the slate quarries at Ballachulish, have been landscaped so that the areas can take on an alternative land use. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area, this HLT is characterised by a small area of disused workings associated with the Three Wells Quarry (Asset 34). 'Three Wells Quarry' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire XXV.14 (1903) to the south of the road, with a small rectangular building in the centre. The quarry remains perceptible as an irregular steep-sided depression with associated track and building. [2] [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hlapmap.org.uk/types/5/energy-extraction-and-waste/quarry [2] Jacobs, 2025 [3] LiDAR</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 9	Asset Name	20th Century-Present Plantation
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			

Asset Number	HLT 9	Asset Name	20th Century-Present Plantation
<p>Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.</p> <p>Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common, with sinuous edges and more open spaces. [1]</p> <p>This HLT largely comprises Fetteresso Forest in the north with small pockets of monoculture plantation throughout the agricultural landscape of the Cultural Heritage Study Area. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/12/woodland-and-forestry/plantation [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 10	Asset Name	Late 20th Century-Present Motorway and Major Roads
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT is characterised by the A90. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/10/transport/motorway-and-major-roads [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Medieval Built Up Area
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	Medieval
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Certain towns and cities have their origins in the medieval period. The original plan of these medieval centres is often reflected in the street pattern, focused around a broad market place and its tolbooth, with a church or castle in the immediate vicinity. Ancient property boundaries</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Medieval Built Up Area
<p>may also survive, narrow and set at right angles to the main street(s), being all of similar breadth and extending for a considerable distance into the backlands of the burgh. Not all medieval burghs survive. Some were deserted and are visible only as earthworks or cropmarks, as at Roxburgh in the Scottish Borders. [1]</p> <p>The historic core of Drumlithie dates to the ‘at least the beginning of the Seventeenth Century’ (Kinnear 1895, pp. 12). [2]</p> <p>This HLT is characterised by the centre of the village, north of Glenbervie Road, and is shown on historic mapping including Gordon’s map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed (ca. 1636 – 52; Figure 3.17) and Blaeu’s Atlas of Scotland (1654; Figure 3.18). The early street pattern of the village remains legible in the current layout, including High Street, Croft Road and Smiddy Road. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/2/built-up-area/medieval-town [2] Kinnear, G. H., (1895). History of Glenbervie. Available online at: https://archive.org/details/historyofglenber00kinniala/page/12/mode/2up [Accessed June 2025]. [3] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 12	Asset Name	18th-20th Century Managed Woodland
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Low
Description			
<p>Managing deciduous woodlands used to be a traditional craft. Poles were taken, as well as lengths of wood for charcoal burning and large branches for roofing timbers. Trees weren't felled; they were coppiced or pollarded so that they would recover and throw up new growth. Trees did, however, have to be felled for long lengths of timber for floorboards, panelling, carpentry and ship-building. Nowadays woodlands are managed for the long term production of fine timber as well as for recreation.</p> <p>Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient, and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT includes areas of plantation woodland along Peattie Burn and Hareden Burn, and at Arbuthnott, East Kinmouth, and Elhill. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/12/woodland-and-forestry/managed-woodland [2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 13	Asset Name	17th-20th Century Designed Landscape
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	-
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	-	Period	18th Century

Asset Number	HLT 13	Asset Name	17th-20th Century Designed Landscape
HER Reference	-	Sensitivity	Medium
Description			
<p>Since the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such a scheme can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. Designed landscapes may include parklands, walled gardens, water features, formal avenues and walkways, as well as pavilions, lodges and other buildings.</p> <p>Redevelopment of parts of designed landscapes around old mansion houses is common, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas, Country Parks, or golf courses. [1]</p> <p>Within the Cultural Heritage Study Area this HLT comprises small sections of the grounds associated with Benholm Castle to the south and Mergie in the north.</p> <p>1) Mergie - a small area of the wooded channel of a watercourse, to the north-west of Mergie, reflects mixed woodland depicted on Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Kincardineshire Sheet XI (1868).</p> <p>2) Benholm - this HLT comprises two areas: the principal building (Asset 18; a Category A Listed Building), walled garden (Asset 19), the private chapel (Asset 20), Benholm Bridge (Asset 16), and the wooded channel of the Burn of Benholm, which runs roughly north to south to the east of the complex of buildings, and an area of mixed woodland forming part of the Den of Benholm, a belt of mixed trees bounding a large arable field, and the site of Middle Knox Quarry (Asset 17) which has since been flooded. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] https://hmap.org.uk/types/4/designed-landscapes/designed-landscape</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 2025</p>			

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