

Glendye Wind Farm Overhead Line Grid Connection Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Volume 4 | Appendix 10.1

Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area

October 2025



APPENDIX 10.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE INNER STUDY AREA

This appendix provides details on the heritage assets recorded in the Inner Study Area identified through desk-based assessment and field survey, together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity, the predicted construction (direct) effects on each heritage assets, proposed (additional) mitigation and the predicted residual effect.

The appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage, Section 10.4: Baseline Conditions and Section 10.5: Assessment of Effects**.

The locations and extents of the recorded heritage assets within the Site are shown on **Figure 10.1a-c Cultural Heritage: Inner Study Area**.

Asset No.	HER No.	Asset name and type	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	Asset description	Sensitivity	Potential Impact	Magnitude of Direct Impact	Significance of Direct Impact	Additional Mitigation	Residual Impact
1	NO68SE0008	Waird of the Cairn, boundary stones	366879	781760	HER; Canmore, Historic maps, Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record that a series of eight boundary stones are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition onwards (1868-1904¹), running from the Cairn o'Mount eastwards to the southern summit of Goyle Hill. They mark the boundary between the former parishes of Fordoun to the south and Strachan to the north. Their locations of the boundary stones are: (a) 367357, 781521; (b) 365237, 780987; (c) 366038, 781292; (d) 366229, 781903; (e) 367992, 781698; (f) 365636, 781096; (g) 365853, 781097; (h) 366879, 781760. One stone (h) lies within the LoD corridor. Field survey identified stone (h) at 366877, 781765. The stone was marked with a S on one side and F on the other presumably to show the sides of the parishes the stone was marking. The boundary stones measured 0.3 m in width and 0.4 m in height, located atop a flat plateau next to forestry (Drumtochty Forest). None of the other boundary stones lie within the Inner Study Area and therefore were not visited during the field survey.	Low	Direct Boundary Stone (h) could potentially be affected if the access track between poles 127 and 128 was moved north.	High	Moderate Construction works could potentially damage or disturb the boundary stone.	Mark off boundary stone during construction works.	None The boundary stone would be avoided.
2	NO68SE0016	Goyle Hill, marker	368393	781985	HER, Canmore, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record a concrete triangulation pillar on the summit of Goyle Hill. It measures 0.6 m square at its base tapering to 0.39 m square at the top where there is a brass base plate and retention hoops. Field survey identified the triangulation pillar which appears to have replaced an earlier boundary stone (3), which was found next to the triangulation pillar.	Low	Direct The triangulation pillar could potentially be affected if pole 115 was moved east southeast.	High	Moderate Construction works could potentially damage or disturb the triangulation pillar.	Triangulation pillar would be avoided	None The triangulation pillar would be avoided.
3	NO68SE0017	Goyle Hill, boundary stone	368391	781983	HER, Canmore, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record the site of a boundary stone depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868¹-1904²) at the summit of Goyle Hill. Field survey identified what is likely an old boundary stone, lying next to the triangulation pillar (2). The marker measured 0.6 m in length and 0.4 m in width.	Low	Direct Boundary stone could potentially be affected if pole 115 was moved east southeast.	High	Moderate Construction works could potentially damage or disturb the boundary stone.	Upstanding visual remains (lying next to triangulation 2) would be avoided.	None The boundary stone would be avoided.
4	NO78SW0086	Bankhead, cottage	371912	782422	HER, Canmore, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record the remains of a cottage depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868³-1904⁴), comprising a small rectangular building with a sub-square enclosure to the northwest. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, the enclosure has been altered to enclose the cottage. Walkover survey by Rathmell Archaeology in 2021 ahead of proposed woodland creation (HER NO78SW0076) at Bankshead recorded only a small oval mound of stones c.8.5 m by 3.5 m and standing up to 0.5 m, with evidence of concrete/cement. It was noted that nothing survived of the enclosure surrounding the cottage. Field survey for this assessment identified remains of the cottage which survives as a rectangular area with large stones covered by grass on the edge of forestry and the possible remains of an enclosing bank shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1904⁴) at the cottage's western boundary.	Low	Direct Remains of cottage could potentially be affected if pole 77 was moved north or the proposed access track between poles 77 and 76 was moved northwest.	Medium	Moderate Construction works could potentially damage or disturb above ground remains of the cottage.	Mark off platform and clearance cairn during construction works.	None The remains of the farmstead would be avoided.

¹ Ordnance Survey (1868) Kincardineshire, Sheet XVIII.SE (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75632809> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

² Ordnance Survey (1904) Kincardineshire Sheet XIX.NE (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75632815> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

³ Ordnance Survey (1968) Kincardineshire Sheet XVI (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427602> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

⁴ Ordnance Survey (1904) Kincardineshire Sheet XIX.SE (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75632821> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

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						To the southeast of the cottage the field survey also recorded a possible clearance cairn and a possible platform (historically part of the cottage itself). The area of the cottage and enclosure measured: 53 m x 14 m with height of the remains recorded as 1 m, while the platform measured 10 m x 5 m with a depth of 0.5 m-0.8 m.						
5	NO78SW0087	Corsebauld, sheepfold	371935	782847	HER, Canmore, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record that a rectangular sheepfold is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1868 ³) adjacent to the Bervie Water at Corsebauld. It is not shown on the 2nd edition map (1904 ⁴). The sheepfold is not visible on modern aerial photographs (Google Earth, Bing Maps) in what is now dense commercial forestry. No remains of the sheepfold were identified during the walkover survey.	Negligible	None No remains of sheepfold survive.	None	None	None	None
6	NO78SW0056	Corsebauld, farmstead	372240	782821	HER, Canmore, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER and Canmore entries record that a farmstead is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868 ³ and 1904 ⁴) as a U-shaped steading, with five rectangular buildings and a mill pond. The former mill pond lies at the northern limit of the extent recorded in the HER, just within the LOD corridor. It is visible as a slight sub-circular depression in the pasture field on modern aerial photography (Google Earth ⁵). The Mill Pond was visited during the walkover survey and found to still exist along with what may be the remains of a concrete dam. The walkover survey also found that part of the dry-stone boundary wall survives. The existing field track runs along the side of some of the rectangular buildings depicted. The old mill pond is still visible and the farmstead is currently occupied which measures 40 m x 20 m. The old boundary wall measures 212 m x 1 m at a height of 0.5 m-1 m. The farmstead is currently occupied.	Low	None Farmstead will be avoided.	None	None	None	None
7	-	Shoolbraid, Sheepfold	372380	783036	Historic Maps	Sheepfold depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1868 ³), no longer visible on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1904 ⁴). Aerial photography shows this is an area under commercial forestry (Google Earth ⁵).	Negligible	None No remains of sheepfold survive.	None	None	None	None
8	-	Scare Hill, Enclosure	372719	783510	Historic Maps	Large enclosure likely for plantation shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1868 and 1904). Modern aerial photography shows that this is under a dense area of commercial forestry (Google Earth ⁵).	Negligible	None No remains of enclosure survive.	None	None	None	None
9	NO78SW0034	Brawliemuir, Farmstead	374456	784018	HER, Historic maps; Aerial photography	Category C Listed Building (LB9311) The HER records a farmstead, depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps. The 1st edition map (1868 ³) shows three rectangular buildings, a group of steading buildings set around a central courtyard and a pond with a sluice to the north. A lade runs from the pond south to the steading complex. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1904 ⁴) half of the steading complex has gone, one of the rectangular buildings is roofless and the pond and lade are not depicted at all. The pond however is still shown on aerial photography (Google Earth ⁵). The farmhouse, early 19th century, is a plain two-storey building, harled with a slate roof. The building is also listed as a Category C listed building. The building was visited during the initial walkover survey, and it was found that the building is now derelict and in a poor state of repair. During the field survey an enclosure made up by a turf bank with trees was recorded to the north of the farmstead, this could have been an orchard. The farmstead is currently occupied.	Low	None Farmstead will be avoided.	None	None	None	None
10	NO78SW0036	Brae Of Glenbervie, quarry	374653	784417	HER, Historic maps; site survey	The site of a now destroyed quarry is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868 ³ and 1904 ⁴).	Negligible	Direct Former quarry could potentially be affected if pole	Medium	Minor Generally poorly preserved former	None recommended.	Minor

⁵ Google Maps (online) available at: <https://www.google.com/maps> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

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						Field survey identified the quarry surviving as a circular hollow measuring 20 m in diameter and 0.5 m-3 m deep.		41 was moved southwest or the proposed access track between poles 41 and 42 was moved south.		quarry of lesser heritage value.		
11	NO78SW0037	Brae Of Glenbervie, building and enclosure	374804	784440	HER, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER records the remains of an enclosure and building platform visible on aerial photography. The outline of a rectangular feature may be indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1868³), but nothing is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1904⁴). A possible slight raised platform is visible in the pasture field on modern aerial photography (Google Earth⁵). The field survey recorded an enclosure measuring 45 m x 40 m and building platform measuring 12 m x 22 m. It was noted that the platform possibly relates to an earlier croft.	Low	Direct Could potentially be affected if pole 40 was moved southeast.	Medium	Moderate Construction work could damage or disturb the above ground remains of the building and enclosure.	Mark out for duration of construction works.	None Building and Enclosure would be avoided.
12	NO78SE0054	Brae Of Glenbervie, enclosure	375161	784568	HER, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The HER records that a large rectangular enclosure, depicted on both the 1st edition and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868³ and 1904⁴), still stands on modern aerial photography (Google Earth⁵). It may have been a plantation enclosure. The rectangular enclosure, defined by a bank in improved pasture, lies adjacent to a farm track visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth⁵). The field survey recorded a large enclosure made up of an embankment and ditch which runs alongside a farm track. The enclosure measures 160 m x 50 m at a height of 1 m.	Low	Direct Intersected by proposed access track to pole 36.	Low Only a small section of the enclosure would be affected.	Minor	Route access track through existing gates or through broken or less well-preserved sections of the enclosure bank. Keep disturbance to upstanding remains of enclosure to a minimum.	Minor
13	NO78SE0052	Lady's Moss, Building site of	375285	783784	HER, Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER records this as the site of a now destroyed rectangular croft that is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1868³) and as a roofless building on the 2nd edition (1904⁴). The outline of the remains of the croft and an associated enclosure appears to be visible on modern aerial photographs in an area of trees to the north of the access track to Brawliemuir Farm.	Low	Direct Upgrading works along the existing access track where it passes the former building could potentially damage or disturb the building remains.	Low Small section of the former building/enclosure could potentially be affected.	Minor	Any upgrading works (i.e. road widening) required along the existing access track where it passes the site of the former building should be kept to the opposite side of the east-west running road (southern extent) from the heritage asset.	None Remains of farmstead would be avoided.
14	NO79SE0010	Cryne Corse Road	376412	787447	HER, Historic maps; Aerial photography; site survey	The Aberdeenshire HER records that the route of a track (Cryne Corse Road), runs from the Slug Road, in the north, to Bogjurgan, in the south. The track is alleged to be a Roman road, but the HER records that it is more likely to be the route of a medieval drove road. From 376544, 787849 to 376471, 786062 a modern forestry access track follows the former drove road. Part of the existing forestry track was upgraded in 2012 in connection with the Mid Hill Substation. The upgrading required very little groundbreaking works, limited to a new passing place. Archaeological monitoring of the groundbreaking works recorded no archaeological features or artefacts.	Medium	None No remains of the drove road survives where the route of the former road crosses the proposed OHL alignment,	None	None	None	None

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						No remains of the drove road were identified during the field survey in what is now an area of rough pasture at 376038 784955.						
15	-	Killsnaught Hill, Cairn	376213	785038	Historic Maps	What appears to be a marker cairn is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1868 ³ and 1904 ⁴) close to the summit of Killsnaught Hill. No remains of the cairn were identified during the walkover survey.	Negligible	None The marker cairn no longer survives.	None	None	None	None
16	-	Killsnaught Hill, Well	376926	785281	Historic Maps	A well, depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868 ³). A track is also depicted leading to the well. Aerial photography shows an area of bushes concealing the potential remains within an area of rough grazing, but there are faint remains of the track visible (Google Earth ⁵). No remains of the well were identified during the walkover survey.	Negligible	None The well no longer survives.	None	None	None	None
17	NO78SW0022	Builg Road	368125	786999	HER	The HER records that the route of an old road, of possible medieval date, extends from just west of Glenbervie to the northwest. That the road is annotated 'Builg Road' on historic maps and it is shown running from Strachan in Feughside to Paldy Fair near Glenfarquhar Lodge, north of Auchenblae. It was likely used principally as a drove road heading to Laurencekirk market (ScotWays ⁶). The road is depicted on Garden's map (1774 ⁷) annotated 'Builg Road a Foot Path'; on Robertson's map (1822 ⁸), where it appears to be shown as a vehicular track, and also on Thomson's map (1832 ⁹). The possible outline of the former road running from 372070, 782651 to 372170 782492 is visible on modern aerial photography. No remains of the former road were identified during the field survey within the Inner Study Area.	Medium	None No remains of the drove road survives where the route of the former road crosses the proposed existing forest tracks to be upgraded and the OHL alignment.	None	None	None	None
18	-	Cairn o'Mount Road	780721	364963	Historic Maps; Aerial photography	Cairn o' Mount Road (Old Military Road; B974) is located immediately east of the Cairn o' Mount, cairns (SM4968) and runs between Strachan and Fettercairn, possibly of prehistoric date. It was possibly used as Military Road in 1700s which follows the original road used by the Romans. The road is depicted on Roy's maps (1747-52 ¹⁰), and the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1868 ¹¹ and 1904 ¹²). No remains of the former Cairn O' Mount Road were identified during the field survey within the Inner Study Area; it potentially lies beneath the modern Old Military Road.	Medium	None No remains of the historic road survives where the route of the former road crosses the proposed OHL alignment. Historic road lies beneath the modern B974.	None	None	None	None

⁶ ScotWays – Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society, Heritage Paths Project (online) available at: <https://scotways.com/heritage-path> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

⁷ William Garden (1776) A map of Kincardineshire. Drawn from a survey taken anno MDCCLXXIV (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442602> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

⁸ James Robertson (1822) Topographical and Military Map of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine (online) available at <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=7&lat=57.0&lon=-2.5&layers=109> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

⁹ John Thomson (1832) Atlas of Scotland (online) available at <https://maps.nls.uk/atlas/thomson/index.html> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

¹⁰ William Roy (1747–1755) Military Survey of Scotland (online) available at <https://geo.nls.uk/maps/roy/> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

¹¹ Ordnance Survey (1868) Kincardineshire, Sheet XV (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427601> [last accessed 21/07/2025]

¹² Ordnance Survey (1904) Kincardineshire, Sheet XVIII.SE (online) available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75632809> [last accessed 21/07/2025]