

# **Volume 5: Appendix 10.4 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Conditions**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CA: Conservation Area

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EPZ: Equipotential Zone

GDL: Garden and Designated Landscape

HER: Historic Environment Record

HES: Historic Environment Scotland

LB: Listed Building

LiDAR: Light Detection and Ranging

LOD: Limit of Deviation

LVIA: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

NRHE: National Record of Historic Environment

OHL: Overhead Line

SM: Scheduled Monument

ZTV: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

# 1. CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE CONDITIONS

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed description of the baseline condition within the Cultural Heritage study areas (see **Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage**) relevant to the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV Overhead Line (OHL). The study areas comprise:
- 1.1.2 Inner study area: defined as the Standard Limit of Deviation (LOD) for the Proposed Development (see **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description** for further details) includes:
- 100 m either side of the alignment centre line (including all temporary working areas, Equipotential Zones (EPZs), conductors and forestry operational corridor), 200 m around proposed tension towers, 100 m either side of the centre line for proposed new permanent and temporary access tracks and 25 m either side of existing tracks proposed for upgrading; and
  - 100 m area either side of other developments required as part of the Proposed Development, including the realignment of the existing Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL, Cable Sealing End Compound, realignment of the existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275/400 kV OHL and crossing of the existing Kintore to Craigiebucker 132 kV OHL (see **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description** and **Volume 3, Figure 3.1.1-3.1.29: Proposed Development for which Section 37 Consent (*Electricity Act, 1989*) is sought** for further details on these other developments).
- 1.1.3 Outer study area: a wider 3 km study area extending either side of the Proposed 400 kV OHL Alignment (including the inner study area) to identify those heritage assets with statutory and non-statutory designations (including those within the inner study area) whose settings may be affected by the Proposed Development. The appendix should be read in conjunction with **Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage** and **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description** of the EIA Report for full details of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.4 This appendix is supported by the following figures (**Volume 3** of the EIAR) and appendices (**Volume 5** of the EIAR):
- **Figures 10.1.1 to 10.1.27: Heritage Assets: Inner Study Area;** and
  - **Figures 10.2.1 to 10.2.11: Designated Heritage Assets: Outer Study Area (and those outwith the Outer Study Area included in the Assessment).**
  - **Appendix 10.5: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area;**
  - **Appendix 10.7: Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area;** and
  - **Appendix 10.9: Designated Heritage Assets outwith the Outer Study Area.**

## 1.2 Inner Study Area

- 1.2.1 Alpha-numeric in brackets in the following text refer to heritage asset numbers provided on **Volume 3, Figures 10.1.1 to 10.1.27: Heritage Assets: Inner Study Area**.
- 1.2.2 In total 346 heritage assets have been identified within, or partly within, the inner study area. The inner study area primarily crosses an area of long-term rural settlement and related agricultural activity; therefore, the majority of the heritage assets are settlement remains and agrarian/small-scale industrial features primarily dating to the medieval/post-medieval periods.
- 1.2.3 Much of the landscape has remained static in its land use. The historic landscape character of the inner study area comprises largely of 18th -19th century enclosed improved farmland, with small pockets of rough grazing/moorland and 20th century commercial forestry scattered throughout. There are no large urban centres within the inner study area and settlement consists mainly of scattered small villages/hamlets and farmsteads.
- 1.2.4 There is evidence of prehistoric settlement and funerary activity within the inner study area, with a number of excavations having taken place in the past. Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites include the upstanding remains of prehistoric burial cairns, stone circles and standing stones, as well as cropmark evidence for a cursus and barrows. Prehistoric settlement remains within the inner study area generally consist of ring ditches, enclosures, souterrains

and pit alignments, that survive as cropmark sites visible on aerial photographs, as well as lithic scatters and findspots. Roman features include Roman camps.

- 1.2.5 Medieval and later activity indicates a landscape of agricultural and associated light industry and includes numerous farmsteads and associated features such as sheepfolds, enclosures, dykes, wells, trackways and clearance cairns. Limited industrial activity exists in the form of transport infrastructure (19th and 20th century railways and bridges), quarries, and mills making use of the widely available water sources.
- 1.2.6 Some heritage assets within the inner study area are related to military efforts of the First and Second World Wars, such as the Cowie Line, and aircraft crash sites (see Annex A: Military Aircraft Crash Site Records to this Appendix), and bomb craters are also evident. Defences were ordered by Scottish Command in 1940 when it was thought that German forces would invade from Norway, using beaches in northeast Scotland to establish a foothold, before moving south by land.
- 1.2.7 There are five Scheduled Monuments within the inner study area.
- 1.2.8 The inner study area crosses two Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes.
- 1.2.9 There are no designated Inventory Historic Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the inner study area.
- 1.2.10 The baseline conditions for each geographical section (Sections A-F) are described below from south to north. An overview of the different geographical Sections (A-F) is shown on **Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Overview of the Proposed Development** and the geographical Sections are also shown together with the locations of the heritage assets on **Volume 3, Figures 10.1.1 to 10.1.27: Heritage Assets: Inner Study Area**.

*Section A: Tealing to Nether Drumgley*

- 1.2.11 The locations, and extents, of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section A of the route on **Figures 10.1.1 to 10.1.4 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.12 One Scheduled Monument, Balkemback Cottages Stone Circle, 500 m WNW of (SM 2868) lies within the inner study area between Tealing and Nether Drumgley (**Figure 10.1.1 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). The monument consists of four stones - two upright and two recumbent - with multiple well-weathered cup-marks likely of Neolithic date.
- 1.2.13 There are 61 non-designated heritage assets recorded within this section of the inner study area.
- 1.2.14 Prehistoric remains include the former discovery of Bronze Age burial cists at Balkemback Farm (NO33NE0017), the former location of an Iron Age souterrain at Prieston Farm (NO33NE0019), a possible later prehistoric hut circle at Coldstream (HA003), later prehistoric hut circles at Prieston (NO33NE0063), and an early prehistoric cup-and-ring marked stone at Cross Den (NO34SE0051) (see **Figure 10.1.1 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). Findspots include a Bronze Age flint 'slug' knife (NO44NW0007) at Upper Hayston.
- 1.2.15 A number of cropmark sites have been recorded in this section at North Balluderon (NO33NE0020), Jericho (NO44NW0021), and Upper Hayston (134404), indicating enclosures likely from the prehistoric period, although their precise date, and in some cases their nature (eg NO44NW0021), is unknown and may include more recent features.
- 1.2.16 Many of the assets relate to 18th-19th century agricultural use of the landscape, including farmsteads, cottages and crofts (NO33NE0056, NO33NE0115, NO44NW0093, HA039), sheepfolds (NO33NE0051, NO33NE0057), and other associated agricultural features such as dykes and field banks (HA001, HA014, HA015, HA024, HA028, HA032), clearance cairns (354030, HA009, HA013, HA016, HA019, HA020, HA025), ponds, enclosures (HA010, HA027), trackways (HA002, HA004, HA006, HA012, HA033, HA035), areas of rig and furrow cultivation (NO33NE0058, HA008, HA017, HA018, HA026, HA031, HA034, NO34SE0046), a boundary/benchmark stone (NO34SE0107), a possible corn drying kiln (HA007), and a well (HA037). A robbed-out cairn (HA030) within an area of rig and furrow may be more recent clearance or may be older in date. Findspots include quern stones and a stone lamp (NO44NW0010) at Upper Hayston, of more recent date. Cropmarks at Douglastown and Scroggerfield (HA038, NO44NW0092) indicate former buildings, rig and furrow cultivation and pits.
- 1.2.17 The 19th century farmstead at Upper Hayston (NO44NW0085) includes a Category C Listed farmhouse along with walled garden, millpond, gate piers and outbuildings. The farmhouse is still occupied and will not be impacted by the

Proposed Development, and only the edge of the enclosure boundary and the site of the mill dam are crossed (see **Figure 10.1.3 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).

- 1.2.18 Modern assets include a 20th century Ministry of Transport (MOT) road sign (270225), a former reservoir (HA021), quarries and gravel pits (HA011, HA022, HA023, HA036), the site of a flagstaff (HA029), and a brick structure (HA005) potentially associated with the former military base near the Craigowl Hill radio station. Limited structural remains of the Coldstream Military Camp (NO33NE0116) survive at Balgray (**Figure 10.1.1 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).

Section B: Nether Drumgley to Hoodston

- 1.2.19 The locations, and extents, of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section B of the route on **Figures 10.1.4 to 10.1.9 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.20 There are two designated assets within this section of the inner study area, Scheduled Monuments: Baldoukie souterrains 250 m NE of (SM 6315) and Law of Baldoukie, barrow 140 m E of Baldoukie Farm (SM 6314) (**Figure 10.1.7 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). The Law of Baldoukie barrow is a burial mound of likely Neolithic or Bronze Age date, while the souterrains at Baldoukie are Iron Age and may be expected to be associated with a settlement.
- 1.2.21 There are a total of 31 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the inner study area between Nether Drumgley and Hoodston.
- 1.2.22 Prehistoric remains include the cropmarks of souterrains and several ring-ditches recorded as part of an unenclosed settlement at Blackhall (NO56SE0070) on **Figure 10.1.9 in Volume 3** of the EIAR. Further cropmarks include a double-ditched enclosure on the summit of King's Seat (NO45NW0011), which is likely to be later prehistoric in date. Cropmarks of a linear feature at Wolflaw (NO45NW0028) and of an enclosure at Farmerton (NO46SE0043) are of unknown date.
- 1.2.23 Two Roman roads are recorded within the inner study area on **Figures 10.1.4 to 10.1.5 in Volume 3** of the EIAR. The first (NO45SW9913) formerly served the camps of Camelon, Ardoch, Strageath and Cargill, which is visible as cropmarks and partially overlain by the public road. The cropmark of a Roman road (NO45NE9910) runs to the Battledykes Roman camp to the northeast.
- 1.2.24 Many of the assets relate to 18th-19th century agricultural and small-scale industrial use of the landscape, including several post-medieval, or later, farmsteads, buildings and cottages (NO45SW0087, NO45SW0079, HA042, NO45NW0081, NO45NE0067, NO56SW0066, HA046, HA048), other associated features such as wells (HA043) and enclosures (**Volume 3** of the EIAR, **Figures 10.1.5, 10.1.7 to 10.1.8**). A millpond, dam and sluice (HA050) formerly extended to the southwest side of Balmadity Farm, a millpond and lade relates to Boggie farmstead (HA049), while a further millpond, dam and sluice (HA051) are located to the south of Lochty Free Church. Evidence of rig and furrow cultivation (NO56SW0067, NO45NE0053) is recorded within this section, along with cropmarks of buildings at Baldoukie (NO45NE0053), which may belong to the same period. A possible building of unknown date is visible on LiDAR imagery at Kings Burn (HA045).
- 1.2.25 The Non-Inventory Designed Landscape of Inshewan House (NO45NW0072) is present in this section (**Figure 10.1.6 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). It includes (outwith the Proposed Development LOD) Inshewan Farm steading buildings (NO45NW0062) and Castle Hill (NO45NW0006), and Inshewan House itself, built in the early 19th century, and a Category B Listed Building (NO45NW0061/LB18027).
- 1.2.26 Modern features include a post (HA044), and the remains of two sections of disused railway: part of the former Forfar-Justinhaugh section of the Forfar to Brechin Branch of the Caledonian Railway (NO45NW0043) on **Figure 10.1.6 in Volume 3** of the EIAR, and part of the Forfar-Alyth Junction section (HA040) of the Caledonian Railway (**Figure 10.1.5, Volume 3** of the EIAR). There are also a number of former gravel pits and quarries (HA041, NO45NW0042, HA047), largely infilled or since abandoned.
- 1.2.27 Mills, later converted to a distillery, were recorded at Murthill (NO45NE0056); by the 1990s most of the original structure had been extensively remodelled or demolished (**Figure 10.1.6 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).

- 1.2.28 This section of the inner study area includes evidence of wartime activity, from the First and Second World Wars. A First World War Prisoner-of-War camp (NO45NE0076) is recorded near Justinhaugh at Newmill of Craiggessie; the precise location of the camp is unknown, but German soldiers would have been working there as part of an agricultural camp (**Figure 10.1.6 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). A First World War landing ground at Milton of Balhall (NO56SW0077) is recorded northwest of Brechin although nothing survives.

*Section C: Hoodston to Haughhead*

- 1.2.29 The locations, and extents, of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section C of the route on **Figures 10.1.9 to 10.1.13 of Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.30 There are no designated assets within this section of the inner study area between Hoodston and Haughhead.
- 1.2.31 There are 68 non-designated heritage assets recorded within this section of the inner study area.
- 1.2.32 The prehistoric assets include a Bronze Age burial cist excavated at Mill of Cruick in the 1960s (NO56SE0010), two cists discovered at Bankhead in the 19th century and presumably removed (NO56SE0035), while a burial cairn at Balrownie (NO56SE0002) was excavated in the 19th century. A cremation burial at Dalladies was excavated in 1980 (NO66NW0014) (**Figure 10.1.11, Volume 3** of the EIAR). An excavation at Dalladies in 1971 removed a Neolithic long barrow (NO66NW0008) containing burials from the Neolithic, with an earlier mortuary structure beneath and later inserted burials from the Early Bronze Age, along with a cup-marked slab. A quartz treatment hearth was excavated at Dalladies in 1982 (NO66NW0016). The cropmark of a round barrow is included in features visible at Auchenreoch.
- 1.2.33 Regionally significant cropmarks at Bent depict a pit alignment and an oval group of pits with a possible enclosure around them which may be early prehistoric in date (NO67SE0012) (**Figure 10.1.13 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). Cropmarks of later prehistoric settlement have been recorded within this section of the inner study area, including an enclosure, pits and a souterrain at Balrownies (NO56SE0074), a souterrain and pits at Auchenreoch (331549), and a further souterrain and unenclosed settlement at Westside (NO66NW0073). A field system and ring ditch of likely later prehistoric date are visible as cropmarks at Gawloch (NO66NW0086). Excavations at Dalladies in the 1970s uncovered parts of a Late Iron Age to early medieval unenclosed settlement containing timber roundhouses and souterrain-like structures (NO66NE0006). Cropmarks of a large enclosure at Lummington (NO56SE0044), two circular enclosures at Westside (NO66NW0065), a circular enclosure at Dalladies (NO66NW0080), an enclosure at Bogmuir (NO67SE0064), and a linear feature at Newton (NO56NE0018) are of uncertain date but may be prehistoric or later in date.
- 1.2.34 A findspot of medieval date records a long cross silver penny dated AD 1300-1320 at Balrownie (NO56SE0061), found during ploughing activity.
- 1.2.35 The location of an alleged battle at Stracathro (NO56NE0017), between Angus, Earl of Moray and King David I in AD 1130, is uncertain; the Ordnance Survey Name Book (1860) suggests the battle site could have extended as far east as Ballownie (**Figure 10.1.10 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.36 Three medieval corn drying kilns were excavated at Capo Quarry in the 1980s and 1990s, along with ditches, hearths and pits (35985, 110898, NO66NW0106) on **Figure 10.1.11 in Volume 3** of the EIAR. The kilns could date as early as the 11th century.
- 1.2.37 A number of post-medieval, or later, farmsteads, crofts, buildings and cottages (HA052, HA054, HA055, NO56NE0051, NO66NW0093, HA059, HA060, NO67SE0104, HA062, HA063, NO67SE0065, NO67SE0066, NO67SE0049, NO67SE0048, NO67SE0047, HA071, NO67SE0022) were recorded within the inner study area along with other associated features (including enclosures (HA056), wells (HA053, HA057, HA061, HA066, HA069, HA070), ponds (NO67SE0048), banks (NO66NW0116). Inveriscandye farmstead (NO66NW0029) (**Figure 10.1.11 in Volume 3** of the EIAR), with a corn mill and lade, is thought to have been used for ecclesiastical purposes prior to being a farm, due to the presence of a weathered consecration cross and an incised Latin cross on two of the buildings. Evidence for rig and furrow cultivation (NO66NW0042) is recorded within the inner study area along with possible field boundaries visible as cropmarks at Capo (35998, 263639).



- 1.2.38 A post-medieval findspot at Mill of Balrownie (NO56SE0279) records two Russian lead alloy bundle seals, one dated 1853 from Archangel port town, and another of unknown date from St Petersburg.
- 1.2.39 A mill lade (NO56SE0057) associated with the former corn mill and farmstead at Mill of Cruick lies within the inner study area. A woollen mill was located at Inveriscandye (NO66NW0127), comprising six buildings and six enclosures, only the possible footings of one which remain in an area of woodland to the west of the River North Esk. A spinning mill at Bonniestown (NO66NW0087) is likely pre-19th century in date. A dam is recorded at Haughhead (HA073).
- 1.2.40 The Non-Inventory Designed Landscape of Auchenreoch House (NO66NW0173) falls within the inner study area (**Figure 10.1.10** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR). It includes a farmstead and cottage, a garden, a millpond and dam with sluice and lade, and outbuildings.
- 1.2.41 A section of dismantled railway at Bonniestown (NO66NW0089) formed part of the former Brechin to Edzell railway line in use from 1896-1964. No upstanding remains are visible, in what is now an improved field.
- 1.2.42 Edzell Airfield (NO66NW0104) operated during the 1930s as a civilian airfield to the west of the village of Edzell (**Figure 10.1.11** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR). Developments were made from the 1940s and post-war maintenance. The Airfield was handed over to the United States military for communication use in the early 1960s, and the base closed finally in 1996. Numerous hangers and tracks still exist, but much of the domestic site has been reused as housing. A Second World War bomb crater (NO66NW0130) has been recorded on the outskirts of Edzell Airfield by the Defence of Britain Project.
- 1.2.43 A number of posts have been recorded (HA065, HA067, HA068, HA072). An earthwork of unknown date (34983) was recorded at Auchenreoch in the 19th century, known as 'the camp', although nothing remains of it today. An early 20th century milestone (HA058) is recorded on the west side of the Brechin to Edzell public road. A cropmark of likely nil antiquity was recorded at Cleary Wood (NO66NW0040).

*Section D: Haughhead to Hurlie*

- 1.2.44 The locations, and extents, of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section D of the route on **Figures 10.1.13 to 10.1.17** of **Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.45 There are no designated assets within the inner study area between Haughhead and Hurlie.
- 1.2.46 There are 56 non-designated heritage assets recorded within this section of inner study area.
- 1.2.47 A cairn was identified at Cairnton (NO77NW0088) which was removed sometime before 1872; it may have been a prehistoric burial cairn. A Bronze Age cist was discovered in the 19th century at Burnhead of Monboddoo (NO77NW0009) and presumed removed (**Figure 10.1.15** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.48 Regionally significant prehistoric remains have been identified at Burnhead of Monboddoo, in the form of ring-ditches, souterrains and roundhouses (NO77NW0024, NO77NW0026, NO77NE0031, NO77NW0032) (**Figure 10.1.15** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR). Other evidence for prehistoric settlement comprises cropmarks of a possible unenclosed settlement at Redhall (NO77NW0043).
- 1.2.49 A field system and cairnfield at Jacksbank (NO78SE0019) is classed as regionally significant and may be prehistoric or later in date (**Figure 10.1.16** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.50 The remains of what may be a Roman marching camp or later enclosures (NO77NW0007) is visible as cropmarks at Mains of Fordoun (**Figure 10.1.1** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.51 Several post-medieval, or later, farmsteads, cottages and other buildings (NO77NW0085, NO77NW0089, NO78SE0048, NO78SE0064, HA090, NO78NE0021, HA094, NO78SE0059, NO78SE0089) were recorded within the inner study area, along with other associated features (including enclosures, wells (HA076, HA085), millponds, a soakaway (HA089), field banks (HA088)). Field system features, such as a field boundaries (HA091), are often visible as cropmarks at Pittarrow (305995) and Redhall (NO77NW0043) are likely also related to the post-medieval farming landscape. Evidence for rig and furrow cultivation (NO78SE0036) is recorded within this section of the inner study area at Droop Hill.

- 1.2.52 A garden is recorded at the Woods of Redhall (HA078) (**Figure 10.1.14 in Volume 3** of the EIAR), which may have been associated with the House of Redhall built in the early 19th century or with the former barony and manor; there are no remains visible today. A post is recorded nearby (HA079).
- 1.2.53 Four former road and trackways are recorded within the inner study area for this section of the route of the Proposed Development. They include Knock Hill old road (NO77NE0038) and Old Moss holloway (NO78NE0068). Knock Hill old road is of possible early medieval origins but is no longer visible (**Figure 10.1.15 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). Old Moss constitutes a holloway extending between Moss of Anaholans and Hill of Quithel (**Figure 10.1.17 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). The current alignment may be a realigned version of its former route, to provide a new public access into Fetteresso Forest. A further stretch of holloway is recorded at Burn of Baulks in two locations (NO78NE0056, NO88NW0115) (**Figure 10.1.17 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.54 Buckie's Mill (NO78SE0051), now disused, had an associated pond, sluice and lade. An infilled lade, replaced by a new lade which still survives (NO78SE0049), was associated with the Mill of Bervie in the later 19th century. The former site of a smithy is depicted on the early first edition historic Ordnance Survey map (1867) at Jacksbank Wood (NO78SE0045). A dam and sluice were located to the east of Big Sheeppark Wood (HA081), a millpond at Waulkmill (HA075), a millpond with sluice at Elfhill (HA096), a millpond at Blererno (HA092), a millpond, dam at Hawkhill (HA087), and a weir on the Bervie Water (HA086), indicating industrial activity.
- 1.2.55 Various boundary and milestones are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps. Many have since been removed entirely or are in such dense vegetation they could not be located (eg Temple Fauchs milestone), although others are still present (HA080).
- 1.2.56 A Second World War airfield was previously located at Fordoun from 1942-44 (NO77NE0041) on **Figure 10.1.14 in Volume 3** of the EIAR. Some hangars and air-raid shelters survive, and the airfield is currently in use for light industry and agricultural activities. It incorporates several other assets, once related to the airfield but which have since been destroyed: three blast shelters (NO77NW0227-229) and a control tower.
- 1.2.57 There are a number of former gravel pits and quarries (HA074, HA082, HA083, HA084, HA093, HA095), largely infilled or since abandoned. Cropmarks at Pittarrow may be field drains and geological features (HA077), while linear cropmarks at Mains of Fordoun and Brownmuir may also be drains (NO77NW0051, NO77NW0046). The findspot of a bronze medal is recorded as being somewhere near Brownmuir (NO77NW0003).

#### Section E: Hurlie to West Park

- 1.2.58 The locations, and extents of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section E of the route on **Figures 10.1.17 to 10.1.20 of Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.59 There is one designated asset within this section of inner study area, Scheduled Monument Cowie Line, pillbox and earthworks, 945 m SW of Stonehouse (SM 6437). The Scheduled Monument forms part of the ancillary access track development which crosses part of the designated area (**see Figure 10.1.17 in Volume 3** of the EIAR). The Scheduled Monument comprises a section of the Cowie Line 'stop-line' dating from 1940. It includes an anti-tank earthwork and a well-preserved Type 22 pillbox overlooking a bridge over the Cowie Water.
- 1.2.60 There are 37 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the inner study area between Hurlie and West Park.
- 1.2.61 A burial cist was excavated in the 19th century at Wester Durris (NO79NE0003) and is presumed removed (**Figure 10.1.20 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.62 Multiple fieldwalking events have uncovered numerous worked flints and lithic scatters as part of the Mesolithic Deeside project, suggesting widespread Late Neolithic to Bronze Age activity in this area (Wester Durris – NO79NE0127, NO79NE0128, NO79NE0162, NO79NE0193 and Mill of Kirkton - NO79NE0154) (**Figure 10.1.20 in Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.63 Several post-medieval, or later, farmsteads (NO78NE0011, NO78NE0017, NO78NE0035, NO79SE0042, HA110, NO79NE0071), crofts (NO78NE0025, HA105), buildings and cottages (NO78NE0039), and other associated features such as enclosures (NO78NE0060, HA106) and boundary walls (HA100, HA101, HA104) were recorded within the

inner study area. A possible building platform with associated dyke was recorded at Mergie (NO78NE0041). A millpond was present at Milltown of Durris in the 19th century (HA109).

- 1.2.64 A former mill at Mill Haugh was recorded in 2021 ahead of its demolition (NO78NE0052). A 19th century lade is recorded on the lower slopes of the Hill of Three Stones (NO78NE0050), and a lade follows the Black Burn (HA103) from a former croft. Another lade extends from Bawd Burn to Wood of Mergie (HA099).
- 1.2.65 Three roads and trackways were identified along this section of the inner study area. The Cryne Corse drove road (NO79SE0010; see **Figure 10.1.17** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR) runs from the Slug Road in the north to Bogjurgan in the south. It appears to be reused in certain locations under the same name as a modern forestry access track. Part of the existing track was upgraded in 2012 in connection with the Mid Hill Wind Farm Substation. The remains of a holloway or trackway is depicted on maps from the 19th century at Hurlie Bog (NO78NE0058). Ordnance Survey maps (1865;1888) shown as a narrow linear track extending from Mergie, and field survey identified it as a track orientated northwest to southeast (HA102).
- 1.2.66 The disused Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland Railway (HA111) is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1865;1904).
- 1.2.67 There is a former quarry near Mergie (HA107). Six boundary stones standing on the boundary between the parishes of Glenbervie and Fetteresso (NO78NE0020) were not located. A stone was recorded at Mill Haugh but no further information is available (HA098). An area of clearance at Mergie may be from demolition of structures (NO78NE0042).
- 1.2.68 Modern features include grouse butts recorded at Hurlie Bog and Craigneil Hill (NO78NE0057, HA108) and a possible butt or pen at Badielley (NO78NE0061).

#### Section F: West Park to Kintore

- 1.2.69 The locations, and extents, of the cultural heritage assets are shown relative to the different components of the Proposed Development within Section F of the route, on **Figures 10.1.21 to 10.1.27** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.2.70 There is one designated asset within this section of inner study area, the Scheduled Monument of South Leylodge Steading, stone circle 110 m W of (SM 12350), which is a recumbent stone circle of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (see **Figure 10.1.27** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.71 There are 88 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the inner study area between West Park and Kintore.
- 1.2.72 Prehistoric remains include a lithic scatter recorded by the Mesolithic Deeside Project at Lochside (NO79NE0195), a findspot of flint arrowheads at Wardes (18692), and a standing stone at Nether Lauchentilly (NJ71SW0012) which appears to have been displaced. Three possible standing stones are recorded at Leylodge; two regionally significant (NJ71SE0008, NJ71SE0009) and a third further northeast (NJ71SE0011), which may be prehistoric in date or may be more recent cattle rubbing stones or boundary markers (**Figure 10.1.27** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.73 A large cairnfield at Drum Hill (219740) may be prehistoric or later in date. Clearance cairns at Burnside may be earlier than the rig and furrow at the same location (NJ71SE0023).
- 1.2.74 Medieval assets include the excavation of a building dated to the 14th/15th century at Hillcrest abutting an enclosure (NJ71SE0140), and the alleged site of a Barony at East Finnercy (NJ70SE0016) as recorded from documentary sources. The location and date of a chapel at Monecht (112796) is not known but may have belonged to this period. A named well, King's Well (NO79NE0042) is reputed to be the spring at which Robert the Bruce drank from during his reign as King (**Figure 10.1.21** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR).
- 1.2.75 Several post-medieval, or later, farmsteads, crofts and buildings (NO79NE0087, HA112, NJ71SE0067, NJ71SE0080, NJ71SE0081, NJ71SE0083, NJ71SE0084, NJ71SE0087, NJ71SE0096, NJ70SE0106, NJ70SE0114, NJ71SE0123, NJ70SE0132, NJ70SE0172, NJ70SE0220, NJ70SW0019, NJ70SW0073, NJ71SW0117, NJ71SW0146, NJ71SW0147, NJ70NW0045, NJ70NW0040, NJ70NW0042, NJ70NW0043, NJ70NW0050, NJ70NW0057, NJ70NW0088, NJ70NW0126, NJ70NW0135, NJ70NW0163) and other associated features (including wells, dykes, enclosures and field banks) (NJ70SE0012, NJ70SE0112, NJ71SE0035, HA114, HA116, HA117, HA119, HA120,

HA121, HA123, HA124, HA127, HA130, HA133, HA134, HA135, NJ71SE0154, were recorded within the inner study area. Consumption dykes are still in use today at Schoolhill (NJ70SE0014) and there is evidence for areas of rig and furrow cultivation remains (NJ70SE0011, NJ70SE0056, NJ70NE0050, NJ71SE0034, NJ70SE0052) still surviving within the inner study area. An area associated with medieval or later land use at Redhill contained clearance cairns, field banks, rig and furrow, sheepfolds and a holloway and was excavated in 2003-4 (NJ70SE0010) (**Figure 10.1.22** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR). Clearance cairns have been recorded at Nether Lauchentilly, Burnside and Wardes (HA125, HA128, HA129).

- 1.2.76 A millpond at South Leylodge is now infilled although the dam and sluice are visible (HA132).
- 1.2.77 Findspots include a lead decoration (NJ70SE0128) and a copper alloy hinge (NJ70SE0124) at Braigiewell.
- 1.2.78 The route of the Corgarff-Aberdeen military road (141914) lies beneath the A944 public road (**Figure 10.1.25** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR). A bridge and culvert carries a track from South Leylodge to Burn Rigs (NJ71SE0024), and a footbridge crossed the Gormack Burn (HA115). A number of posts have also been recorded (HA113, HA118, HA122, HA126).
- 1.2.79 A milestone is situated at the roadside at Netherpark (NO79NE0215), while another at Corskie (NJ71SW0148) no longer survives. There are a number of former sand and gravel pits and quarries (243156, NJ71SW0089, 168890, NJ71SE0068, HA131, NJ70NW0162), largely infilled or since abandoned.
- 1.2.80 Modern sites include an area of drainage, recorded erroneously as rig and furrow (NJ71SE0028).

### 1.3 Outer Study Area

- 1.3.1 Alpha-numeric in brackets in the following text, refer to the heritage asset numbers provided on **Volume 3, Figures 10.2.1 to 10.2.11: Designated Heritage Assets: Outer Study Area (and those outwith the Outer Study Area included in the Assessment)**.
- 1.3.2 In total 478 designated heritage assets have been identified within the outer study area (including five Scheduled Monuments in the inner study area) (see **Volume 5, Appendix 10.7: Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area**):
  - 117 Scheduled Monuments;
  - 23 Category A Listed Buildings;
  - 197 Category B Listed Buildings;
  - 128 Category C Listed Buildings;
  - Eight Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and
  - Five Conservation Areas.
- 1.3.3 There are no Inventory Historic Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within the outer study area.
- 1.3.4 Details of the Listed Buildings within urban settings or townscapes that have been scoped out of the assessment (see **Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage, Section 10.2**) are provided in **Appendix 10.8: Listed Buildings in Conservation Areas and Townscapes**. The locations of the Listed Buildings that are, are shown on **Figures 10.2.1 to 10.2.11** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR. These are not further discussed below.

#### Section A: Tealing to Nether Drumgley

- 1.3.5 The Garden and Designed Landscape of Glamis Castle (GDL 189) falls within this section. The locations and extents of designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section A, is shown on **Figures 10.2.1 to 10.2.2** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.3.6 Five Category A Listed Buildings include: a 15th century tower house with later remodelling of Glamis Castle (LB 11701), which stands within its own designed landscape (GDL 189), two 17th century dovecots (LB 11670, LB 11710), one of which is associated with Glamis Castle, a sundial (LB 11705) at Glamis Castle, and a 19th century farm and associated structures at South Balluderon Farm (LB 17458).

- 1.3.7 Forty-six Category B Listed Buildings consist of 17th-19th century structures associated with agricultural and small-scale industrial activities and domestic dwellings such as farmsteads, steadings and farmhouses (LB 6481, LB 6497, LB 19040, LB 19047, LB 45714, LB 45716, LB 45717, LB 13077), dovecots (LB 11005, LB 12072, LB 12075), cottages (LB 11006, LB 12069), a bothy (LB 17456), mansion houses (LB 6480, LB 19041), a villa (LB 19045), a former free church manse (LB 17445), a corn mills (LB 11724), a sundial (LB 12076), an ice house (LB 18989), gates (LB 12077, LB 11391), stables (LB 13801), a bridge (LB 12042), a Greek temple (LB 12071), and a hearse house (LB 17451). In addition, there is the 18th century tower of Strathmartine Castle (LB 19052) with adjoining farmhouse (LB 19051), the 19th century mansion house of Kinnettles Castle (LB 12070), the early 19th century Glamis House (LB 45686), the possibly 16th century Brighton House (LB 12074), and the mansion house of Tealing House (LB 17459) which dates to 1600.
- 1.3.8 The Glamis Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL 189) (**Figure 10.2.2 in Volume 3** of the EIAR) includes; the B Listed Mains of Glamis Steading (LB 45713), Glamis Castle Policies, Main Gate (South Lodge) (LB 11698), two statues (LB 11709, LB 11708), two bridges (LB 11711, LB 11702), the 14th/15th century East and West Towers (LB 11706, LB 11707) that formed part of the former court wall, 19th and 20th century formal and walled gardens and garden house (LB 45675, LB 45681, LB 45684, LB 45678), and an estate house (LB 45682).
- 1.3.9 The B Listed Greek temple monument at Kinnettles (LB 12071) forms part of the designed landscape surrounding Kinnettles House. The B Listed 17th century gates (LB 12077), 19th century dovecot (LB 12705) and stable block (LB 13801), and an 18th century sundial (LB 12076) form part of the designed landscape surrounding Brighton House.
- 1.3.10 Thirty-seven Category C Listed Buildings in this section include 17th to 20th century bridges (LB 6498, LB 17443, LB 17444, LB 17446, LB 11668, LB 11669, LB 11723, LB 12045), farmhouses (LB 17457, LB 17449, LB 17455, LB 11672, LB 45715, LB 45719, LB 45709, LB 45711, LB 45710), farmsteads (LB 45720, LB 12043), cottages (LB 17448, LB 45667, LB 45668, LB 45669, LB 45670, LB 12044, LB 45712), a former mill managers house (LB 12036), a First World War memorial (LB 17447), and a corn mill (LB 12073).
- 1.3.11 A number of these are associated with the Glamis Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL 189), including a bridge (LB 45676), an estate house (LB 45683), a game larder (LB 45677), an icehouse (LB 11704), ha-ha walls (LB 45680), and stone ornaments (LB 45679, LB 45681, LB 13780). An 18th century farmhouse forms part of the designed landscape surrounding Brighton House (LB 12078).
- 1.3.12 Seventeen Scheduled Monuments include the prehistoric Balkello standing stone (SM 6145), a prehistoric stone circle (SM 2868), two prehistoric burial cairns (SM 6562, SM 389), four cross-slabs (SM 159, SM 151, SM 152, SM 90270), and prehistoric settlement remains in the form of a souterrain at Tealing (SM 90299) and cropmarks at Nether Arniefoul (SM 6423), Newton of Glamis (SM 6422), Glamis Castle (SM 6420) and Mains of Brighton (SM 6047). Later monuments comprise a medieval motte or moated homestead at Kirkton (SM 6070), the 16th century Tealing dovecot (SM 90298), and two sections of railway embankment associated with the former Dundee and Newtyle Railway (SM 5967, SM 6123).
- 1.3.13 One Conservation Area is located within this section, that of Glamis village (CA 533).

**Section B: Nether Drumgley to Hoodston**

- 1.3.14 The designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section B, are shown on **Figures 10.2.3 to 10.2.4 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.3.15 One Category A Listed Building is the 16th century Careston Castle (LB 4656).
- 1.3.16 Thirty-eight Category B Listed Buildings include 17th-19th century structures associated with agricultural and small-scale industrial activities and domestic dwellings such as farmsteads (LB 11693, LB 49886, LB 18028), bridges (LB 45983, LB 11688, LB 18018, LB 11667, LB 18038), gates (LB 17728), dovecots (LB 17724), mansion houses (LB 17676, LB 18027, LB 18029, LB 12333), sundials (LB 19814, LB 18030), a Laird's house (LB 13778), a burial ground (LB 11695), mausoleums (LB 11684, LB 11685), kirkyard walls (LB 17720, LB 4662), lodge (LB 17727), a manse (LB 17730), an inn (LB 17732), a villa (LB 12329), and corn mills (LB 18017, LB 17710, LB 17735). Gates (LB 4657) and a dovecot (LB 4658) are associated with the A Listed Careston Castle (LB 4656). Ballindarg House (LB 11689) is associated with a bridge (LB 11694), gates (LB 11690, LB 13779), walled garden and ornaments (LB 11692, LB



11691). The Careston Parish Kirk (LB 4661) has a number of associated buildings including the C Listed manse and stables.

- 1.3.17 Twenty 18th-20th century Category C Listed Buildings include a manse (LB 4663), offices and stables associated with the manse (LB 4655, LB 17731), churches (LB 19821, LB 17734), a churchyard (LB 17729), a water pump (LB 49888), a blacksmith's cottage and workshop (LB 44924), farmhouses (LB 18031, LB 12335, LB 17709), a mill and miller's house (LB 18032-3), iron signpost (LB 51610), stables (LB 12330), bridges (LB 17711, LB 51612, LB 12332, LB 17733) and a walled garden (LB 51982).
- 1.3.18 Thirty-eight Scheduled Monuments in this section include the remains of prehistoric settlements, souterrains and enclosures visible as cropmarks (SM 6053, SM 6354, SM 5911, SM 6311, SM 6371, SM 6355, SM 6315, SM 6332, SM 6331, SM 6356, SM 6390, SM 6403, SM 6409, SM 6410, SM 6408, SM 6647, SM 6365), a prehistoric crannog and later medieval chapel site (SM 7648), standing stones (SM 115, SM 119, SM 123, SM 135), a prehistoric stone setting (SM 4461), prehistoric burial cairns and mounds (SM 3375, SM 4734, SM 6360, SM 7234), prehistoric pit alignments (SM 6348, SM 6349), prehistoric barrows (SM 6314, SM 6372, SM 6391), prehistoric cairnfields and field systems (SM 4459, SM 4465, SM 6407), and a Roman camp visible as cropmarks (SM 2308). Later structures include a 16th-17th century tower house at Ballinshoe Castle (SM 162), and a 16th century castle at Vayne Castle (SM 4015).
- 1.3.19 One Conservation Area is located within this section, that of Tannadice (CA 539), see **Figure 10.2.3 in Volume 3 of the EIAR**.
- Section C: Hoodston to Haughhead
- 1.3.20 The Garden and Designed Landscape of Fasque House (GDL 178) falls within this section. The designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section C, are shown on **Figures 10.2.4 to 10.2.6 in Volume 3 of the EIAR**.
- 1.3.21 Nine Category A Listed Buildings consist of the 19th century Stracathro House (LB 17803) with associated stables (LB 17804), the 16th century Balbegno Castle (LB 6754) with associated dovecot (LB 9497) and walled garden (LB 9495), a sundial at Balnamoon House (LB 17700), an 18th century dovecot at Inglismaldie Castle (LB 16289), a 16th century bridge (LB 13892), and the 19th century Phesdo House (LB 9646).
- 1.3.22 There are 48 Category B Listed Buildings in this section, consisting of 17th - 19th century structures associated with agricultural and small-scale industrial activities and domestic dwellings, such as a sundial (LB 5054), mansion houses (LB 5007, LB 5047, LB 17798, LB 9507), dovecots (LB 16286, LB 9650), a corn mill (LB 17706), a churchyard (LB 11255), bridges (LB 5050, LB 17797, LB 16294), farmhouses (LB 11176, LB 9502, LB 9493, LB 9498), a farmsteading (LB 16283), cottages (LB 5006, LB 11171, LB 17801), a lodge (LB 51383), and a wall (LB 9508). There is also the 16th century tower house of Thornton Castle (LB 16295) and the 17th century Inglismaldie Castle (LB 16287). A number of structures are associated with Balnamoon House (LB 17736), including sundials (LB 17701, LB 17737), a walled garden (LB 17702), dovecot (LB 17704), a tenant mansion house (LB 17705), and an ice house (LB 17703). Keithock House (LB 5053) also has associated structures including an ornamental bridge (LB 5005), gates (LB 5052) and farmhouse (LB 5055). Newtonmill House (LB 17808) is associated with a dovecot (LB 19825), cottage (LB 17809), steading (LB 17782), and lodge and gates (LB 17781). B Listed gatepiers (LB 17807), walled garden (LB 17805), footbridge (LB 17779) and estate house (LB 17794) are associated with the A Listed Stracathro House (LB 17803). A stable block and coach house (LB 9496) are associated with the A Listed Balbegno Castle. A dovecot (LB 9648) and stables (LB 9647) are associated with the A Listed Phesdo House (LB 9646). A 19th century lodge with gatepiers (LB 51383) forms part of the Garden and Designed Landscape surrounding Fasque House (GDL 178), see **Figure 10.2.6 in Volume 3 of the EIAR**.
- 1.3.23 Thirty-five Category C Listed Buildings include 18th and 19th century gates (LB 5009, LB 17793), lodges (LB 5010, LB 17800), bridges (LB 5049, LB 5051, LB 17707, LB 19827, LB 17780, LB 17795, LB 11173), an estate building (LB 5056), cottages (LB 17812, LB 19828, LB 13738, LB 11172), farmhouses (LB 17811, LB 17708, LB 11187), walled gardens (LB 19829, LB 16288, LB 9494, LB 52415), a corn mill (LB 17783, LB 17810), a mill house (LB 17785, LB 17784), mansion houses (LB 17799, LB 11263), a manse (LB 17793), a dovecot (LB 17792), a church and

churchyard (LB 19826, LB 17790), a farmstead (LB 9499), and a 1957 Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (LB 52217).

- 1.3.24 There are 21 Scheduled Monuments which include the remains of prehistoric settlements, souterrains and enclosures visible as cropmarks (SM 6513, SM 6514, SM 6472, SM 6368), prehistoric burial mounds and cairns (SM 4755, SM 6376, SM 6364, SM 4961, SM 4996, SM 4823), prehistoric barrows (SM 6367, SM 6366, SM 4444), an early prehistoric cursus monument visible as cropmarks (SM 6374, SM 6373), two Roman camps visible as cropmarks (SM 2303, SM 2829), a medieval church and burial ground (SM 13613), a medieval motte and bailey (SM 137), Kincardine Castle (SM 988), and an old parish church and burial ground (SM 2989).
- 1.3.25 One Conservation Area is located within this section, that of Fettercairn village (CA 439), see **Figure 10.2.6 in Volume 3 of the EIAR.**

Section D: Haughhead to Hurlie

- 1.3.26 The Garden and Designed Landscape of Glenbervie House (GDL 194) falls within this section. The designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section D, are shown on **Figures 10.2.6 to 10.2.8 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.3.27 There are no Category A Listed Buildings in this section.
- 1.3.28 Nineteen Category B Listed Buildings include 17th-19th century structures such as dovecots, farmhouses (LB 10740, LB 9635, LB 9340), bridges (LB 9636, LB 9645, LB 9339), mansion houses (LB 9652, LB 9643), a mill (LB 9338), and a church (LB 9329). Some of these are associated with Glenbervie House (LB 9333) and its Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL 194) see **Figure 10.2.7 in Volume 3** of the EIAR, including gates (LB 9336, LB 9337), dovecot (LB 9335), a sundial (LB 9334), and the old parish kirk (LB 9332). A lodge (LB 2844) and farmhouse (LB 2843) are associated with House of Kairs (LB 2842).
- 1.3.29 There are 14 Category C Listed Buildings present of primarily 18th-19th century date, including bridges, farmhouses and steadings, a kiln, a lodge, mills, a manse and a war memorial.
- 1.3.30 Six Scheduled Monuments comprise three prehistoric burial mounds (SM 5168, SM 3339, SM 4509), a prehistoric cairnfield (SM4778), and a medieval moat and chapel (SM 2231, SM 9723).
- 1.3.31 One Conservation Area is located within this section, that of Auchenblae village (CA 658), see **Figure 10.2.7 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.

Section E: Hurlie to West Park

- 1.3.32 The Garden and Designed Landscapes of Park House (GDL 309) and Crathes Castle (GDL 119) fall partly within this section and partly within Section F. The designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section E, are shown on **Figures 10.2.8 to 10.2.9 in Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.3.33 There are no Category A Listed Buildings in this section.
- 1.3.34 Nine Category B Listed Buildings include a 17th century farmhouse (LB 9312), 18th century mills and bridges (LB 2975, LB 2974, LB 3265, LB 3111), the 17th century tower house of Durris House with its 19th century stable block (LB 2976, LB 2977), a 19th century manse (LB 2986), and a 16th century burial aisle in the parish kirkyard (LB 2985).
- 1.3.35 Eight Category C Listed Buildings include Mergie Garden House (LB 9313), bridges (LB 2981, LB 3266, LB 3267, LB 3264), a farmhouse (LB 3250), a church (LB 2984), and a miller's house (LB 3112). One of the bridges (LB 3264) is associated with the Crathes Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL 119).
- 1.3.36 Twelve Scheduled Monuments in this section comprise Second World War military remains associated with the Cowie Line (SM 6437, SM 6575), as well as prehistoric houses, cairns and field systems (SM 4857, SM 7879), prehistoric burial cairns (SM 4892, SM 4910), prehistoric stone circles (SM 974, SM 972), one of which is recumbent, cropmarks of prehistoric settlement (SM 6086, SM 6082, SM 4110), and a medieval motte (SM 4713).
- 1.3.37 There are no Conservation Areas within this section.

### Section F: West Park to Kintore

- 1.3.38 The Garden and Designed Landscapes of Park House (GDL 309) and Crathes Castle (GDL 119) fall partly within this section and partly within Section E, see **Figure 10.2.9** in **Volume 3**. A further three Gardens and Designed Landscapes are found in this section: Drum Castle (GDL 141), Dunecht House (GDL 153) and Castle Fraser (GDL 91), see **Figures 10.2.10** and **10.2.11**. The designated heritage assets relative to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Proposed Development in Section F, is shown on **Figures 10.2.9 to 10.2.11** in **Volume 3** of the EIAR.
- 1.3.39 There are eight Category A Listed Buildings, consisting of three 19th century mansion houses, Park House, Dunecht House and Skene House (LB 3103, LB 3133, LB 16530), a 19th century bridge (LB 45), the 13th century Drum Castle with 19th century mansion house (LB 3113), the 16th century tower house of Castle Fraser (LB 2924) and its sundial (LB 2927), and Echt Parish Church (LB 3152).
- 1.3.40 Thirty-seven Category B Listed Buildings include 16th-19th century structures associated with agricultural and small-scale industrial activities and domestic dwellings, such as lodges (LB 3109, LB 2978, LB 3158, LB 3132, LB 3162, LB 3140, LB 3131, LB 2931), mausoleum (LB 3108), replica of a symbol stone (LB 3106), walled gardens (LB 3107, LB 3115, LB 16502, LB 2926), a 19th century gothic tower known as Keith's Tower (LB 2980), manses (LB 41, LB 3102), a 16th-17th century chapel (LB 3114), a mill (LB 3159), tollhouses (LB 3157, LB 3161), steadings and farmhouses (LB 3156, LB 2923, LB 9155), garden features including urns, sphinxes, fountains (LB 3134, LB 3136, LB 3137, LB 3138) and a Greek cross (LB 3135) associated with Dunecht House (GDL 153), an estate house (LB 3139), stables (LB 42, LB 16500), a dovecot (LB 3142), gates (LB 3130), a house (LB 16273) and cottages (LB 16501, LB 2930). Many of these are associated with the Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Castle Fraser (GDL 91), Dunecht House (GDL 153), Park House (GDL 309) and Drum Castle (GDL 141).
- 1.3.41 Fourteen Category C Listed Buildings include 18th and 19th century farmhouses and steadings (LB 3075, LB 3150, LB 16269, LB 2933), a sundial (LB 3104) and ice house (LB 3105) associated with Park House, a tollhouse (LB 3110), a bridge (LB 3076), a rifle range building (LB 3151), a manse (LB 3160) and mansion house (LB 3141) associated with Dunecht House, a lodge (LB 16503) associated with Skene House, a cottage (LB 16504), and a churchyard (LB 16272).
- 1.3.42 Twenty-three Scheduled Monuments in this section consist of cropmarks of prehistoric settlement (SM 12465, SM 6448), prehistoric hut circles and field systems (SM 12442, SM 12314, SM 12125, SM 12190), five prehistoric burial cairns (SM 6076, SM 12121, SM 12120, SM 3958, SM 12351), six stone circles (SM 6075, SM 90088, SM 44, SM 6074, SM 12353, SM 12350), three of which are recumbent, a standing stone (SM 12111), a prehistoric hillfort (SM 57), a medieval motte or moated homestead (SM 12161), the medieval tower house of Castle of Hallforest (SM 92), and the remains of two pre-Improvement farmsteads (SM 12549, SM 12303).
- 1.3.43 One Conservation Area is located within this section, that of Garlogie village (CA 435).

### **1.4 Assets outwith the Outer Study Area**

- 1.4.1 Thirteen designated heritage assets that are located outwith the 3 km study area were identified through consultation with statutory consultees as requiring consideration. These designated heritage assets were considered to be especially sensitive to changes in their setting from the Proposed Development. Details of these heritage assets are provided in **Volume 5, Appendix 10.9: Designated Heritage Assets outwith the Outer Study Area** and shown on **Volume 3, Figure 10.2.1 to 10.2.11: Designated Heritage Assets: Outer Study Area (and those outwith the Outer Study Area included in the Assessment)**. The designated assets include:
- eight Scheduled Monuments:
    - Craig Hill, fort (SM 3038)
    - Carlunie Hill Cairn (SM 6449)
    - Finavon, fort (SM 139)
    - The Caterthuns, hillforts (SM 90069)
    - Edzell Castle (SM 9013)
    - Raedykes, Roman camp (SM 1016)



- Normandykes, Roman cam (SM 2478)
- Cairn o'Mount, cairns (SM 4968)
- two Category A Listed Buildings:
  - Kintrocket House (LB 5011)
  - Fasque House (LB 9503)
- two Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes:
  - Brechin Castle GDL (GDL 70)
  - Edzell Castle GDL (GDL 169)
- one Conservation Area:
  - Kirkton of Fetteresso (CA 656).

1.4.2 The closest of these designated heritage assets to the Proposed Development are Edzell Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL 169) and Edzell Castle (SM 9103), both of which lie 3.1 km from the Proposed Development and the furthest, Cairn o'Mount, cairns lies over 8.3 km from the Proposed Development.

## 1.5 Archaeological Potential

- 1.5.1 The desk-based assessment, and walkover survey, have shown that the heritage assets recorded within the inner study area are largely of post-medieval date and relate to farming practices and small-scale associated industry such as corn mills. There is potential that some of these agrarian assets have their origins in the medieval period, for example some of the field systems, cairnfields and enclosures, and a few finds of medieval date are known such as a silver penny dated AD 1300-1320, a building at Hillcrest, and corn drying kilns.
- 1.5.2 Remains of prehistoric date have been identified within the inner study area, including abundant evidence for prehistoric settlement, particularly of the Iron Age in the form of unenclosed settlements, ring-ditches, hut circles and souterrains. A double-ditched enclosure on the summit of King's Seat may be a later prehistoric fort. Earlier prehistoric settlement activity is evidenced by lithic scatters and potential pit alignments, while earlier prehistoric funerary and ritual activity is shown by cists, barrows, burial cairns, a cup and ring marked stone, stone circles and standing stones. Roman remains include roads and a possible marching camp.
- 1.5.3 Some important elements of 20th century military remains are located within the inner study area, such as airfields, army camps and part of the Cowie Line.
- 1.5.4 Taking into account the historic landscape character and the abundant evidence for occupation and activity, from the early prehistoric period to the post-medieval period, particularly noting the number of recorded cropmark sites of prehistoric date comprising both later prehistoric settlement remains and earlier prehistoric funerary monuments, it is considered that there is a moderate to high likelihood for hitherto undiscovered archaeological remains to be present within areas of the inner study area.
- 1.5.5 Areas of the inner study area which are under plantation forestry are assessed as of negligible to low potential, as the ploughing and ground movement associated with the planting and management of this forestry has the potential to have damaged or removed previously unrecorded assets within the area. Although it cannot be ruled out that previously unrecorded archaeological remains will be present within afforested areas of the inner study area, it is probable that any that have survived will have been damaged by plantation forestry and are most likely to be of post-medieval date and associated with farming activities.

## ANNEX A: MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE RECORDS

### 1.6 Introduction

- 1.6.1 During public consultation for the Proposed Development, the potential for a number of Second World War downed aircraft sites to be located within, or in close proximity, to the inner study area was raised; with seven possible crash sites being identified through the public consultation.
- 1.6.2 This annex provides details on the research and consultation undertaken to assess the potential for military aircraft crash sites to survive within the inner study area.
- 1.6.3 Military aircraft crash sites are an important part of Britain's military and aviation heritage, predominantly dating from Second World War, during which there was a massive expansion in air activity over the UK. They comprise the buried, submerged or surface remains of aircraft, most of which crashed either in combat or training.
- 1.6.4 Military aircraft sites are afforded statutory protection under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and are designated as a controlled site and protected under section 1 of the 1986 Act. Such protected heritage assets are considered to be of national importance and of high sensitivity. It is an offence under the Act to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any remains which come within the scope of the Act unless the Secretary of State has issued a Licence authorising such things to be done, and which will require to be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Licence (Crashed Military Aircraft of Historic Interest Licensing of Excavations in the UK: Notes for Guidance for Recovery Groups (2011)).

#### Desk-based Study

- 1.6.5 In order to confirm the possibility of downed aircraft remains surviving within the inner study area, and to potentially pinpoint the exact location of the aircraft crash sites, detailed desk-based study was carried out using a range of documentary, archival and bibliographic sources. Sources included:
- Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
  - National Records of the Historic Environment (NRHE);
  - Air Britain Online Digital Archive, available at <https://air-britain.com/web/da-military/>;
  - Glasgow Herald and Aberdeenshire Press and Journal online archives, available at <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>; and
  - Relevant bibliographic sources, including Hancock, T (2020) Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland (1913 – 2019).
- 1.6.6 Consultation was also undertaken with the following authorities:
- Royal Air Force (RAF) Historical Branch, Ministry of Defence (MoD) Heritage Team;
  - Royal Navy Historical Branch, MoD Heritage Team;
  - National Museum of the Royal Navy, Historical Services Team; and
  - Forestry and Land Scotland, Archaeology Team.
- 1.6.7 The results of the desk-based assessment and consultation are summarised in the table below. Each of the seven possible crash sites raised through public consultation is considered in terms of its aircraft type, the date and details of the aircraft crash incident, and the potential for associated remains to be encountered during construction works for the Proposed Development. The exact locations of the aircraft crash sites could not be established: two may lie inside the inner study area although this cannot be confirmed, and five were located outside of the inner study area, often at a considerable distance from the Proposed Development Site.

**Table 10.4.1: Summary of Military Aircraft Crash Site Records**

| Crash No. | Aircraft Type                                          | Aircraft Serial No. | Day and Year of Crash | Crash Site                      | Sources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Potential for remains within inner study area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | Royal Navy Air Service (RNAS) Swordfish Torpedo Bomber | P4031               | 14 September 1942     | Trusta Hill, West of Stonehaven | Hancock, T 2020 <i>Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland (1913 – 2019)</i> . Air-Britain Online Digital Archive (accessible at <a href="https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/">https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/</a> ). | <p>Information provided through public consultation suggested that this aircraft crash site is located at Hill of Trusta or Bog of Trusta.</p> <p>This aircraft is recorded to have flown into the Hill of Trusta during nighttime conditions (Air Britain Online Digital Archive).</p> <p>The Forestry Commission has no records of any downed military aircraft remains being discovered during forestry works at Hill of Trusta or within the surrounding area, and there are no recorded aircraft crash sites at this location in the Aberdeenshire HER.</p> <p>The Royal Navy accident records only start in 1948 after the date of this downed aircraft and The Royal Navy Historical Branch could not provide any further information to clarify either the precise aircraft crash site or whether any remains were recovered.</p> | <p><b>Negligible</b></p> <p>The exact location of this crash site is not known.</p> <p>It likely lies outside of the inner study area. However, Hill of Trusta has been under forestry management since the late 1940s and is currently in use as a commercial forestry plantation (Fetteresso Forest). Given the extent of ground disturbance from ploughing and drainage works as well as planting, the potential for any military aircraft crash site to survive within the inner study area is assessed as being <b>Negligible</b>.</p>                                                           |
| 2         | RNAS Seafire                                           | Unknown             | 11 November 1944      | Nether Wyndings, Stonehaven     | Glasgow Herald November 13 1944 (' <i>Farm Workers Killed: Plane Crash Near Stonehaven</i> ').                                                                                                                                                                | <p>Information provided through public consultation suggested that this aircraft crash site is located 1 mile northwest of Upper Wyndings Farm.</p> <p>The Glasgow Herald (November 1944), however, recorded that this aircraft crashed into a '[potato] field at Nether Winding [sic] near Stonehaven', placing the crash to the southeast of the Proposed Development Site, outside of the inner study area. The newspaper records that the crash resulted in the deaths of two farmworkers, with the aircraft pilot sentenced for culpable homicide.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p><b>Negligible</b></p> <p>The exact location of this crash site is not known.</p> <p>If the location of the crash site is 1 mile northwest from Upper Wyndings Farm, then this could potentially fall within the inner study area and could extend over an area of construction activity for Tower S2 and proposed access track upgrade, but this cannot be confirmed. Forestry management in this area since the late 1940s will have resulted in extensive disturbance, reducing the likelihood of any crash remains surviving. Before forestry plantation in the late 1940s, this area would</p> |

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| Crash No. | Aircraft Type  | Aircraft Serial No. | Day and Year of Crash | Crash Site                                                 | Sources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Potential for remains within inner study area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           |                |                     |                       |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>have been rough upland instead of the arable fields quoted from sources. The crash site location, therefore, may have been in fields much closer to Upper Wyndings (or Nether Wyndings as reported by the Glasgow Herald) and would lie outside of the inner study area.</p> <p>As the aircraft is recorded as having crashed in arable farmland and resulted in two fatalities, it is likely that the remains would have been recovered at the time of the crash.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3a        | Anson Aircraft | HM674               | 17 December 1942      | Somewhere between 10 and 19 miles Northwest of Stonehaven  | <p>Flying Accident Card provided by RAF Air Historical Branch (AHB) on 17 July 2024.</p> <p>Hancock, T 2020 <i>Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland (1913 – 2019)</i>.</p> <p>Air-Britain Online Digital Archive (accessible at <a href="https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/">https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/</a>)</p> | <p>This aircraft is one of two Anson Aircraft candidates identified through public consultation to have been downed to the northwest of Stonehaven (see also 3b below). Information provided through public consultation suggests that this aircraft crashed into a hill six miles northwest of Stonehaven.</p> <p>Hancock (2020) records that this aircraft flew into high ground in bad visibility 19 miles northwest of Stonehaven. Similar information is provided on the Flying Accident Card provided by the RAF Historical Branch; however, this records that the crash site was 'Styhill Farm', ten miles northwest of Stonehaven, and resulted in a fatality (RAF Air Historical Branch).</p> | <p><b>None</b></p> <p>The exact location of this crash site is not known.</p> <p>Although there are different locations recorded for the aircraft crash site, all of them lie outside of the inner study area. It is possible that the reference to Styhill Farm refers to Spyhill Farm, which lies on the edge of the outer study area.</p> <p>An area 6 miles northwest of Stonehaven may be close to or within Durris Forest, close to the inner study area, but this cannot be confirmed and there are a number of hills close to this location.</p> <p>As the aircraft is recorded as having resulted in a fatality, it is likely that the remains would have been recovered at the time of the crash.</p> |
| 3b        | Anson Aircraft | EG584               | 30 September 1943     | Mellock Hill, northeast of Glendoven, Dollar, Kinrossshire | <p>Flying Accident Card provided by RAF Air Historical Branch (AHB) on 17 July 2024</p> <p>Hancock, T 2020 <i>Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>This aircraft is one of two Anson Aircraft candidates identified through public consultation to have been downed to the northwest of Stonehaven (see also 3a above).</p> <p>Both the Flying Accident Card provided by the RAF Historical Branch and Hancock (2020) record that this aircraft</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><b>None</b></p> <p>Crash site lies outside of the outer study area.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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| Crash No. | Aircraft Type      | Aircraft Serial No. | Day and Year of Crash | Crash Site                           | Sources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Potential for remains within inner study area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           |                    |                     |                       |                                      | (1913 – 2019). Air-Britain Online Digital Archive (accessible at <a href="https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/">https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/</a> ).                                                                                                                                                                                  | crashed into Mellock Hill, two miles northeast of Glendevon and four miles east of Dollar, Perth & Kinross.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4         | RAF Master Trainer | N7625               | 14 August 1940        | Approx. ten miles west of Stonehaven | Flying Accident Card provided by RAF Air Historical Branch (AHB) on 17 July 2024.<br>Hancock, T 2020 <i>Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland (1913 – 2019)</i> . Air-Britain Online Digital Archive (accessible at <a href="https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/">https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/</a> ). | Information provided through public consultation suggests that this aircraft was downed ten miles west of Stonehaven. Local research indicates that the crash site is located between Newmill and Tannachie.<br><br>Both the Flying Accident Card provided by the RAF Historical Branch and Hancock (2020) record that this aircraft downed around ten miles northwest of Stonehaven. No further details on the crash site are available.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>None</b><br>The exact location of this crash site is not known.<br>The area between Newmill and Tannachie lies outside of the inner study area.<br>A location 10 miles west of Stonehaven would place it near Mid Hill Wind Farm, outside of the outer study area.<br>A location 10 miles northwest of Stonehaven would place it to the northeast of Crathes, outside of the inner study area. |
| 5         | RAF Master Trainer | N7702               | 28 June 1940          | Alford, Aberdeen                     | Flying Accident Card provided by RAF Air Historical Branch (AHB) on 17 July 2024.<br>Hancock, T 2020 <i>Aircraft Crashes in the Isles of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland (1913 – 2019)</i> . Air-Britain Online Digital Archive (accessible at <a href="https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/">https://air-britain.com/web/damilitary/</a> ). | Information provided through public consultation suggested that this aircraft crashed into a hillside three miles northeast of Drumlithie and that some material potentially related to this crash was identified a few years ago on a wooded hillside northeast of Drumlithie village. This information suggests that the hillside on which the potential aircraft crash site remains were discovered is either Carmount Hill or Carron Wood.<br><br>Both the Flying Accident Card provided by the RAF Historic Branch and Hancock (2020) however recorded that this aircraft downed at Alford, Aberdeenshire, much further north than the remains identified at Drumlithie. | <b>None</b><br>The exact location of this crash site is not known.<br>Carmount Hill and Carron Wood lie outside of the inner study area.<br>Alford lies outside of the outer study area.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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| Crash No. | Aircraft Type                       | Aircraft Serial No. | Day and Year of Crash | Crash Site                                       | Sources                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Potential for remains within inner study area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6         | Junkers 88 Bomber (German Aircraft) | Unknown             | 5 September 1941      | Craiginour Hillside, 10 miles west of Stonehaven | 'Crashed Enemy Aircraft Report Serial No. 106' (No. 1 Report 5/92), 1941, London: MoD. | Information provided through public consultation suggested that this aircraft downed a couple of miles to the west of the Swordfish Torpedo Bomber aircraft crash at Hill of Trusta (see Crash No 1 above).<br><br>MoD records indicated that this aircraft downed at Craiginour Hillside, noted as being around ten miles west of Stonehaven (MoD Aircraft Report). | <b>None</b><br>Crash site lies outside of the outer study area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 7         | Unknown                             | Unknown             | Unknown               | Near Tannachie                                   | N/A                                                                                    | Information provided through public consultation suggested that a possible military aircraft downed near Tannachie. No further details were provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Negligible</b><br>The exact location of this crash site is not known.<br><br>Tannachie lies close to, but outside of, the inner study area. If the crash site location is immediately to the north/northwest of Tannachie then it may lie within the inner study area, but this cannot be confirmed.<br><br>As the land immediately around Tannachie is arable farmland, it is likely that the remains would have been recovered at the time of the crash. |