



**Glen Dye Moor, Banchory, Aberdeenshire:
Archaeological Desk-based and Field Assessment
Project 6009**

Glen Dye Moor, Banchory, Aberdeenshire: Archaeological Desk-based and Field Assessment

On behalf of: Scottish Woodlands Ltd

BNG: NO 63514 83592

Project Number: 6009

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
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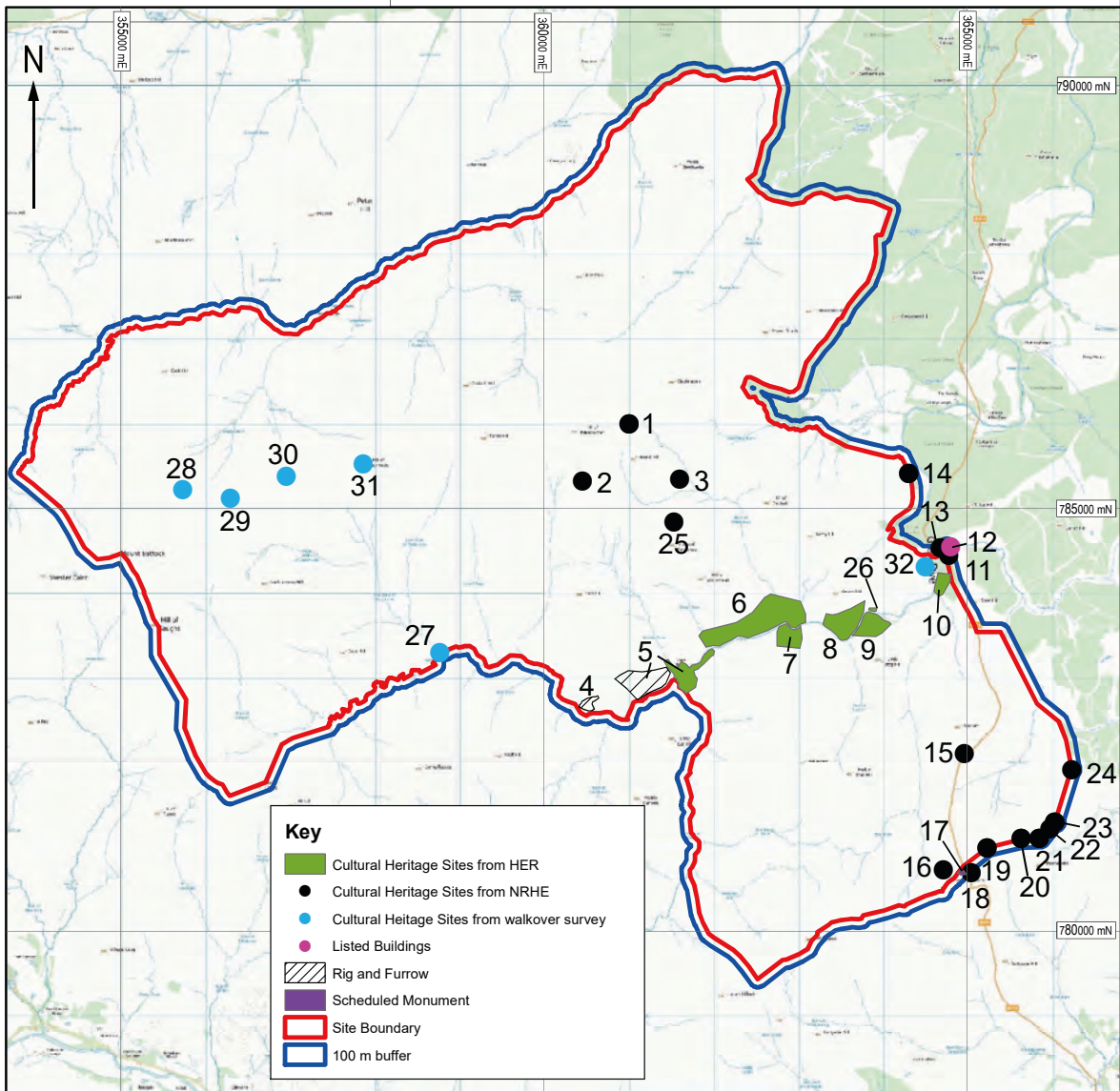


Figure 1: Site location.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration at Glen Dye Moor in Banchory, Aberdeenshire. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any afforestation and peatland restoration upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment found that there are 17 known cultural heritage sites within the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration that could potentially be directly affected by the proposals. These are two hut circles, two aircraft wreck sites, a well, seven townships with and without associated rig and furrow, two parish boundary markers, a military road and the locations of a prehistoric stone axehead and an arrowhead. All of these are of local or lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 1.3 A further nine cultural heritage sites, including one nationally significant Scheduled Monument and one regionally significant category B Listed Building, are located within 100 m of the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration.
- 1.4 Six previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites of lesser cultural heritage significance were located during the walkover survey. These are a stone structure, a boundary marker, two wooden structures, a ruined sheep pen and a longhouse.
- 1.5 In line with The Forestry Commission's The UK Forestry Standard Historical Environment Guidance 11 and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers Scotland guidance, mitigation of potential direct impacts upon the cultural heritage resource would primarily be through avoidance. This mitigation could apply to two hut circles, two aircraft wreck sites, a well, two parish boundary markers and the military road. In addition, this mitigation would be appropriate for the six previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites found during the walkover survey. In all these instances, appropriate mitigation would be the establishment of an open space of at least 5 m around the features within which no planting should take place. For peatland restoration, the open space around the cultural heritage sites should be 10 m within which no peatland restoration should take place.
- 1.6 The seven township areas are known to extend over larger areas and contain the remains of post-Medieval settlements and associated field systems the extents of which have been defined through survey. These abandoned settlements are of regional cultural heritage significance and in order to preserve them, it may be prudent to exclude these areas from woodland creation and peatland restoration. In addition, an open space of at least 5 m around the features within which no planting should take place. For peatland restoration, the open space around the townships should be 10 m within which no peatland restoration should take place.
- 1.7 The proposed afforestation would have no direct effect upon one Scheduled Monument, a prehistoric cairn. From the location of the cairn are panoramic views to the surrounding hills, views which were most probably of significance to the community which built and used the cairn. In order to maintain the intervisibility with other hills, and in keeping with The UK Forestry Standard Historical Environment Guidance 11 and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers Scotland guidance, an open space of at least 20 m should be established around the Scheduled Monument within which no planting or peatland restoration should take place.
- 1.8 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rest with the planning authority.

Introduction

- 2.1 In May 2022, Scottish Woodlands Ltd commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration at Glen Dye Moor in Banchory, Aberdeenshire.
- 2.2 The area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration is within Glen Dye and is centred at BNG: NO 63514 83592. The area is 6,342 ha in extent, consists mainly of upland, and includes the hills to the north-west and south of the Water of Dye which bisects the study area from east to west. The area is bounded on all sides by upland.
- 2.3 The bedrock below the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration is Glen Lethnot Grit Formation – Gritty Psammite and Pelite, and Scottish Highland Siluro-Devonian Calc-alkaline Minor Intrusion Suite (other Than Dykes) – Felsite. The former formed approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago and were later altered by low-grade metamorphism. The latter formed approximately 359 to 444 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods when the local environment was dominated by intrusions of silica-rich magma. The superficial deposits are Till, Devensian – Diamicton, Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, and patches of Peat. The till and alluvium formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (till) and rivers (alluvium). The peat formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by organic accumulations (British Geological Society: Geology of Britain Viewer).

Legislative Background

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019), and comprise:
- Scheduled Monuments;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - Marine Protected Areas;
 - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
 - Historic Battlefields, and
 - World Heritage Sites.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.3 The implications of the acts noted above regarding local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014), the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019) and its supporting guidance, and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HEPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.
- 3.4 Four paragraphs of *Scottish Planning Policy* (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment are pertinent to this assessment of the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration.

Listed Buildings

- 3.5 SPP paragraph 141 states: ‘Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.’

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.6 SPP paragraph 145 states: ‘Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development.’

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

- 3.7 SPP paragraph 150 states: ‘Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.’
- 3.8 SPP paragraph 151 states: ‘There is also a range of non-designated historic assets and areas of historical interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads which do not have statutory protection. These resources are, however, an important part of Scotland’s heritage and planning authorities should protect and preserve significant resources as far as possible, in situ wherever feasible.’

National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.9 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites, as outlined in Annex 1 to Historic Environment Scotland’s Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019), will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Forestry Commission Requirements and Guidance

- 3.10 From 1 April 2019, forestry in Scotland has been fully devolved. The Forestry Commission’s The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) 2017, however, remains the benchmark for sustainable practice and defines the agreed approach to sustainable forest management across all four administrations of the UK. The UKFS contains statutory requirements, good forestry practice requirements and guidance pertaining to cultural heritage.
- 3.11 Within the UKFS, the following are statutory requirements:

Historic Environment Requirement 1: Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument

Historic Environment Requirement 2: The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds.

3.12 Good forestry practice requirements that are relevant to this assessment are:

Historic Environment Landscape Character Requirement 1: Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.

Historic Environment Landscape Character Requirement 2: Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.

Historic Environment Landscape Character Requirement 3: Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services.

Historic Environment Landscape Character Requirement 4: Forest management plans and operational plans should set out how important historic environment features, including veteran trees, are to be protected and managed.

3.13 The UK Forestry Standard guidelines are also pertinent to this assessment. Of particular relevance are:

Historic Environment Guideline 3: Consider the impacts of forestry on the historical context and landscape character in forest management plans; consider opportunities to complement, enhance or re-create landscapes of historic interest.

Historic Environment Guideline 10: Ensure the historic environment considerations are fully integrated into the forest planning process.

Historic Environment Guideline 11: Plan an appropriate area of open space around features of historical significance; for Scheduled Monuments this will normally be a minimum of 20 m. Consider the setting as well as the individual features.

Historic Environment Guideline 12: Where evidence suggests that significant historical remains may be present, but specific features have not been identified, identify these areas in forest management plans, restrict any planting to smaller trees or shrubs and minimise ground disturbance.

Historic Environment Guideline 17: Monitor important historic environment sites and features, including woodland features, to check they are not being damaged or degraded.

Historic Environment Guideline 18: Aim to maintain the open settings for features of historical interest; where appropriate monitor changes in vegetation and consider using grazing or mowing as part of the management plan.

Historic Environment Guideline 21: Avoid disturbing the ground on or near sites of historical significance.

Historic Environment Guideline 22: Identify relevant historic environment features in the operational plan and identify them on the ground; ensure they are excluded from the operational area and that the plan is communicated to all those working on the site.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.14 Local planning policy is defined in the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (2017) and in the LDP Supplementary Guidance Aberdeenshire Forestry and Woodland Strategy (2017).
- 3.15 The Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan includes one policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

Policy HE1: Protecting historic buildings, sites, and monuments

‘We will protect all listed buildings contained on the statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest for Aberdeenshire, archaeological sites and scheduled monuments. We will encourage their protection, maintenance, enhancement, appropriate active use and conservation.

We will not allow development that would have a negative effect on the character, integrity or setting of listed buildings, or scheduled monuments, or other archaeological sites.

Alterations to listed buildings will only be permitted if they are of the highest quality, and respect the original structure in terms of setting, scale, design and materials.

Development on nationally or locally important monuments or archaeological sites, or on their setting, will only be allowed if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, and there is no alternative site. It is the developer’s responsibility to provide information on the nature and location of the archaeological features prior to determination of the planning application and either mitigate impacts or, where preservation of the site in its original location is not possible, arrange for the full excavation and recording of the site in advance of development.’

Other Guidance

- 3.16 The recommendations and guidance contained in the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) Scotland’s Guidance for Peatland Restoration and the Historic Environments in Scotland have been used in this assessment (Mann 2022).

Other considerations

- 3.17 The area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration is within the local authority area of Aberdeenshire Council which is advised on archaeological matters by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration, and the likely impact of these activities the on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating the impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record;
 - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
 - to assess the potential impact of afforestation and peatland restoration on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and

- to identify any areas of constraint where future woodland creation and peatland restoration may impact on the archaeological resource, and
- to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by afforestation and peatland restoration where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration (the Site) and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on designated cultural heritage sites was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
 - GIS data on other cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
 - GIS data from the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from ACAS;
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area proposed for woodland creation held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the late-sixteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries;
 - First and second editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS;
 - Vertical aerial photograph was consulted via the National Collection of Aerial Photographs on-line facility. One set of photographs from 1946 was viewed;
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
 - A walkover survey of the Site was carried out 16th to 20th May 2022.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 There are 17 known cultural heritage sites within the Site consisting of two aircraft wreck sites, a well, seven townships with and without associated rig and furrow, one parish boundary marker, one milestone, a military road, two hut circles and locations of a prehistoric stone axehead and an arrowhead.
- 6.2 A further nine cultural heritage sites, including one Scheduled Monument and one category B Listed Building, are located within the surrounding 100 m buffer.
- 6.3 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted on the site gazetteer at Appendix B and on Figure 1. The NRHE and Aberdeenshire HER were checked on 2nd May 2022. Any additions or alterations to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.

- 6.4 The archaeological time periods referred to in the text are taken from the standard date-ranges utilised by the Scottish Archaeological Framework (ScARF).

Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are two known cultural heritage sites of prehistoric date and the findspots of two prehistoric artefacts within the Site. One further prehistoric cultural heritage site is located within the 100 m buffer.
- 6.6 The remains within the Site consist of two sets of hut circles, one on Spital Hill (CHS 24) and the other on Gauns Hill (CHS 26). The prehistoric artefacts found within the Site are a Neolithic stone axe (CHS 1) and a barbed and tangled flint arrowhead (CHS 16). While these sites and artefacts are not of great cultural heritage significance, they do demonstrate that the area was used for settlement in prehistory.
- 6.7 Within the 100 m buffer is the nationally significant Cairn O' Mount Scheduled Monument (CHS 17). The monument comprises two burial cairns of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age and indicates that the area had some ritual importance during these periods.
- 6.8 There are no known Roman or early Medieval sites within the Site, or within the 100 m buffer zone surrounding it.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.9 There are no known Medieval cultural heritage sites within the Site or the 100 m buffer surrounding it.

Post-Medieval and Modern sites (AD 1600 - Present)

- 6.10 There are 13 known cultural heritage sites of Post-Medieval or Modern date within the Site and a further eight within the surrounding 100 m buffer.
- 6.11 Roy's eighteenth-century map was the earliest of the maps to record the topography of the Site and illustrate anything of the land-use at that time (Figure 2). The overwhelming majority of the area was upland with settlement and associated cultivation being confined to the low land on the banks of the Water of Dye. Roy recorded Charr township (CHS 5) as seven structures and related agricultural land to the south, and Spitalbank settlement (CHS 10) as four structures with three areas of agricultural land at the confluence of the Water of Dye and Spital Burn. The rig and furrow cultivation may have Medieval origins although this form of cultivation continued to be used well into the Post Medieval period.



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.12 Robertson's 1822 map also recorded the townships of Charr (CHS 5) and Spitalbank (CHS 10) but did not include the settlements or their surroundings in detail.

- 6.13 The earliest maps to accurately record the Site were the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" maps published from 1865 to 1868. These maps recorded the land-use across almost the entire Site as upland rough pasture. Within the Site, these maps depicted Lady's Well (CHS 3), Charr township (CHS 5), Spitalbank settlement (CHS 10), Fettercairn to Fochabers Military Road (CHS 15) and two of the stones that mark the boundary between the parishes of Strachan and Fordoun (CHS 20 and CHS 22).
- 6.14 Within the 100 m buffer, the same map series recorded Spitalburn milestone (CHS 11), Spitalburn Bridge over Spital Burn (CHS 12), Spitalburn Cottage & sheepfold (CHS 13), Nettyhaugh farmstead (CHS 14), Cairn O' Mount boundary stone (CHS 18) and three of the parish boundary marker stones (CHS 19, CHS 21 and CHS 23).
- 6.15 Due to problems with scale, the 6" maps could not be used to illustrate the Site during this period, and the 1871 1" to the mile map has been used instead (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Excerpt from 1871 Ordnance Survey 1" map Sheet 66 – Banchory with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.16 The late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps continued to record the Site as upland rough pasture, although some land enclosure had taken place on the north side of the Water of Dye between Charr (CHS 5) and Spitalbank (CHS 10). These maps recorded Waterhead farmstead & rig and furrow (CHS 6), Bog of Lochroy settlement (CHS 7), Gauns Hill rig and furrow and township (CHS 8) and Little Stag Hill enclosure and settlement (CHS 9). These four settlements consisted of one or more unroofed dwellings and a number of enclosures, none of which were previously recorded by Ordnance Survey; the settlements appear to have been abandoned prior to the mid-nineteenth century.
- 6.17 The Site continued to be recorded as upland rough pasture well into the twentieth century and the Ordnance Survey maps of this period did not record any further settlement of the land (Figure 4).

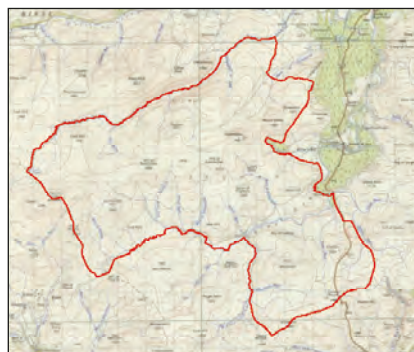


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1969 Ordnance Survey 1" map Sheet 43 - Stonehaven - B with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.18 There are two airplane wreck sites within the Site which date to 1939 (CHS 2) and 1941 (CHS 25).
- 6.19 None of the historic maps consulted recorded a settlement at Paton's Heugh (CHS 4).

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.20 One set of aerial photographs from 1946 was consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A).
- 6.21 The series of aerial photographs demonstrated that the Site remained as upland rough grazing in 1946. In agricultural use Waterhead farmstead and rig and furrow (CHS 6), Bog of Lochroy settlement (CHS 7) and Spitalbank settlement (CHS 10) were recorded.
- 6.22 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment.

Previous Investigations

- 6.23 One previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the Site.
- 6.24 A desk-based assessment of Waterhead farmstead and rig and furrow (CHS 6) was carried out in 1994 and recorded the known remains and identified a number of additional features of the depopulated settlement (CFA 1994).

Walkover Survey

- 6.25 A walkover survey of the area proposed for woodland creation was carried out from 16th to 20th May 2022 in mostly dry and sunny weather conditions. The Site shows signs of being a popular shooting location as of grouse shooting butts were encountered throughout the Site.
- 6.26 The locations of all of the cultural heritage sites within the Site were visited, photographed and their condition noted.
- 6.27 The terrain over the Site is extremely hilly and slopes uphill to the north and south from the Water of Dye. The majority of the cultural heritage sites are located in the heather-covered upland and on the sloping terrain across several hills (Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1: General view looking over to Clachnaben and the top of Hill of Badymicks, Sandy Hill and Hill of Edendocher from the south.



Plate 2: General view looking towards Hill of Badymicks, Lochnawean Hill and Sandy Hill from the east.

- 6.28 Two cultural heritage sites could not be located whilst conducting the walkover survey due to the high vegetation cover over the Site. These are Cairn of Finglenny wreck site (CHS 25) and the possible hut circle Gauns Hill 2 (CHS 26).
- 6.29 In addition, Spitalburn milestone (CHS 11) no longer exists and Thorter Hill boundary stone (CHS 13) seemed to have been removed.
- 6.30 The walkover survey found six previously unknown cultural heritage sites within the Site.

- 6.31 On the north of the Water of Dye was a stone-built shed (CHS 27; Plate 3), built upon a slope running south towards the water. This structure measured approximately 5 m x 3 m x 2 m



Plate 3: Stone-built hut (CHS 27) from north-east.

- 6.32 A possible boundary stone (CHS 28) measuring 1 m x 1 m x 1 m was located on Cock Hill.
- 6.33 Two further structures were located on Cock Hill, one being a wooden shooting hut (CHS 29) and a modern hut/lodge (CHS 30).
- 6.34 A small square structure, possibly the remains of a sheep pen (CHS 31; Plate 4), was located on Hill of Edendocher.

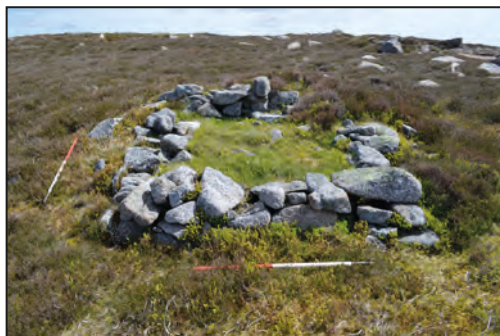


Plate 4: Remains of possible sheep pen (CHS 31) viewed from WSW.

- 6.35 Located east of the Site entrance next to Spital burn is a three partitioned longhouse (CHS 32) similar to other longhouses within abandoned settlements such as Charr (CHS 5) and Waterhead (CHS 6).
- 6.36 A brief setting appraisal found that the proposed afforestation would have no significant indirect effect upon the setting of Spitalburn Bridge over Spital Burn (CHS 12). This category B Listed Building lies to the east of the Site with woodland to the north-west and south. From the bridge, any woodland planted on Gauns Hill and Little Stag Hill would be visible but would be unlikely to result in a significant indirect effect upon the setting of the road bridge.
- 6.37 Cairn O'Mount Cairn Scheduled Monument (CHS 17) occupies an elevated location at the south-east of the Site from where there is good visibility across the Site. The proposal has the potential to adversely affect the setting of this nationally significant cultural heritage site, although it may be possible to mitigate this effect.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The archaeological assessment of Glen Dye Moor found that there are 17 known cultural heritage sites within the area proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration that

could potentially be directly affected by the proposals. These are two prehistoric hut circles (CHS 24 and CHS 26), two aircraft wreck sites (CHS 2 and CHS 25), a well (CHS 3), seven townships with and without associated rig and furrow (CHS 4, CHS 5, CHS 6, CHS 7, CHS 8, CHS 9 and CHS 10), two parish boundary markers (CHS 20 and CHS 22), a military road (CHS 15) and the locations of a prehistoric stone axehead (CHS 1) and an arrowhead (CHS 16). The townships are of regional cultural heritage significance while the remainder are of local or lesser cultural heritage significance.

- 7.2 In addition, six previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites of lesser cultural heritage significance were located during the walkover survey. These are a stone structure (CHS 27), a boundary marker (CHS 28), two wooden structures (CHS 29 and CHS 30), a small square structure (CHS 31) and a longhouse (CHS 32).
- 7.3 In line with The Forestry Commission's The UK Forestry Standard Historical Environment Guidance 11 and ALGAO Scotland's recommendations, mitigation of potential direct impacts upon the cultural heritage resource would primarily be through avoidance. This mitigation could apply to the following cultural heritage sites where an open space of at least 5 m around the features within which no planting should take place. For peatland restoration, the open space around the cultural heritage sites should be 10 m within which no peatland restoration should take place:
- two aircraft wreck sites (CHS 2 and CHS 25);
 - a well (CHS 3)
 - three boundary markers (CHS 20, CHS 22 and CHS 28);
 - the military road (CHS 15);
 - two hut circles (CHS 24 and CHS 26);
 - two stone structures (CHS 27 and CHS 31);
 - two wooden structures (CHS 29 and CHS 30), and
 - a longhouse (CHS 32).
- 7.4 The seven post-Medieval township areas (CHS 4, CHS 5, CHS 6, CHS 7, CHS 8, CHS 9 and CHS 10) are of regional cultural heritage significance and should be preserved in situ in accordance with SPP paragraph 151 and LDP Policy HE1. Furthermore, an open space of at least 5 m around the features within which no planting should take place. For peatland restoration, the open space around the township areas should be 10 m within which no peatland restoration should take place.
- 7.5 The proposed afforestation would have no direct effect upon nine cultural heritage sites located within 100 m of the Site.
- 7.6 The proposal would not result in any significant indirect effect upon the setting of the category B Listed Spitalburn Bridge over Spital Burn (CHS 12).
- 7.7 The proposal could adversely affect the setting of Cairn O'Mount Cairn Scheduled Monument (CHS 17). From the location of the cairn are panoramic views to the surrounding hills, views which were most probably of significance to the makers of the cairn. In order to maintain the intervisibility with other hills, and in keeping with The UK Forestry Standard Historical Environment Guidance 11 and ALGAO Scotland's recommendations, an open space of at least 20 m should be established around the Scheduled Monument within which no planting should take place.

- 7.8 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rest with the planning authority.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 8.2 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2021);
 - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2020),
 - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020), and
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this assessment has been completed (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-436946). Once the planning application has been decided by Aberdeenshire Council, this desk-based assessment will be added to the OASIS record. Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Glen Dye Moor, Banchory, Aber-
deenshire:
Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendix A: References

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Vertical aerial photograph sources

Sortie	Date	Frame
106G/Scot/UK/0057	08 May 1946	4149-4150

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer

- CHS No: 1
Name: Clochnaben findspot
BNG: NO 6100 8600
NRHE No: NO68NW 2
HER No: NO68NW0001
Significance: Lesser
Description: The supposed findspot of a Neolithic stone axe measuring 164 mm x 101 mm. This was part of the John Rae Collection which was sold at Dowells in Edinburgh in 1892.
- CHS No: 2
Name: Hill of Edendocher wreck site
BNG: NO 6044 8533
NRHE No: -
HER No: NO68NW0005
Significance: Lesser
Description: Site of an RAF Hawker Audax that crashed in the hill on 5 May 1939 during a training flight. The crew member involved in the crash survived, but the aircraft's damage was beyond repair. Part of the airframe remains.
- CHS No: 3
Name: Lady's Well
BNG: NO 6159 8535
NRHE No: -
HER No: NO68NW0004
Significance: Lesser
Description: Thought to be a healing well.
- CHS No: 4
Name: Paton's Heugh rig and furrow & township
BNG: NO 605 823
NRHE No: NO68SW 7
HER No: NO68SW0007
Significance: Regional
Description: A depopulated settlement, made up of three longhouses and two enclosures with rig and furrow. The complex system of rig and furrow is enclosed and subdivided by low dykes into six fields. The rigs slope down from a substantial longhouse with kailyard, there are also two longhouses further upslope. Overlying the north-east corner of the

system is a square stone-walled sheepfold. This complex covers an area of 15 ha and appears to reach the limit of settlement in the glen.

CHS No: 5
 Name: Charr township
 BNG: NO 615 830
 NRHE No: NO68SW 5
 HER No: NO68SW0005
 Significance: Regional
 Description: Two foci of settlement in the valley floor, at 250 m and covering 6.5 ha. To the north of the river are three enclosures, one longhouse with three partitions and a small rectangular kailyard, a stone walled enclosure. On the south of the river sits one longhouse and two small patches of rig and furrow.

CHS No: 6
 Name: Waterhead farmstead & rig and furrow
 BNG: NO 625 836
 NRHE No: NO68SW 8
 HER No: NO68SW0001
 Significance: Regional
 Description: Waterhead consists of six longhouses, and rig and furrow in nine enclosures, which covers 15 ha. A small enclosure backs onto one of the longhouses and contains pronounced spade ridges. To the west of the settlement the enclosures show distinct straight rigs, with a wavelength of 12 m, where a later square stock enclosure has been built.

CHS No: 7
 Name: Bog of Lochroy settlement
 BNG: NO 629 835
 NRHE No: NO68SW 6
 HER No: NO68SW0006
 Significance: Regional
 Description: This site covers 2 ha and consists of three subdivided longhouses and two enclosures situated on a north facing slope at 250 m.

CHS No: 8
 Name: Gauns Hill rig and furrow & township
 BNG: NO 636 837
 NRHE No: NO68SW 9
 HER No: NO68SW0002
 Significance: Regional
 Description: This site covers 8 ha, with two distinct foci. South of the present track lie four longhouses and c.10 enclosed field rig and furrow on a south facing slope at 225 m. There are

several small enclosures in close proximity to the houses that contain distinct spade ridges. To the north of the present track are two longhouses and four enclosures, a potential corn drying kiln and a substantial head dyke. Running east through the settlement and crossing the river lies a sunken track to the settlement Little Stag Hill.

CHS No: 9
Name: Little Stag Hill enclosure & settlement
BNG: NO 638 837
NRHE No: NO68SW 10
HER No: NO68SW0003
Significance: Regional
Description: A large longhouse with three partitions and attached byre is located on a north facing slope at 215 m. A semi-circular embanked enclosure abuts the south side of the house and a small circular enclosure sits immediately to the east. Partial remains of a potential additional longhouse and other enclosures sit to the north and west. The whole site occupies 1.5 ha.

CHS No: 10
Name: Spitalbank settlement
BNG: NO 646 840
NRHE No: NO68SW 11
HER No: NO68SW0004
Significance: Regional
Description: Remnants of two enclosures and three longhouses, located on a west facing slope at 215 m. This site covers 2 ha.

CHS No: 11
Name: Spitalburn milestone
BNG: NO 64776 84448
NRHE No: NO68SW 15
HER No: NO68SW0016 - Canmore ID - 362061
Significance: Lesser
Description: Located on the east side of the B974 Old Military Road. The rectangular block of gritty granite measures 0.61 m x 0.29 m x 0.25 m. The top of the west face is bevelled and '13' incised, indicating the number of miles to Edzell.

CHS No: 12
Name: Spitalburn Bridge over Spital Burn
BNG: NO 64756 84555
NRHE No: NO68SW 12.01
HER No: NO68SW0011

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB16223

Description: Late eighteenth century single segmental arch hump bridge in rough granite ashlar.

CHS No: 13

Name: Spitalburn Cottage & sheepfold

BNG: NO 64680 84533

NRHE No: NO68SW 13

HER No: NO68SW0014

Significance: Local

Description: Located on the north bank of Spital Burn and to the west of Spital Hill is Spital Cottage, roofless and abandoned. The remains of several enclosures around 37 m to the south-west of the cottage can be observed and the outline of one large enclosure is visible around 113 m to the north-east.

CHS No: 14

Name: Nettyhaugh farmstead

BNG: NO 6431 8542

NRHE No: NO68NW 6

HER No: NO68NW0006

Significance: Local

Description: A farmstead annotated as Nettyhaugh (Ruin), consists of four unroofed buildings and two enclosures, depicted on the 1868 Ordnance Survey 6' map (Kincardineshire, sheet xv). Four conjoined enclosures are shown on the 1976 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

CHS No: 15

Name: Fettercairn – Fochabers Military Road

BNG: NO 6522 8300 to NO 6478 8147

NRHE No: NO68SE 3 and NO68SW 12

HER No: -

Significance: Local

Description: Military road running north through the mountains, then venturing west.

CHS No: 16

Name: Cairn O'Mount findspot

BNG: NO 647 807

NRHE No: NO68SW 2

HER No: NO68SE0001

Significance: Lesser

Description: A barbed and tangled flint arrowhead found from Cairn O'Mount. This arrowhead can now be found in Dundee Museum.

- CHS No: 17
Name: Cairn O'Mount cairns
BNG: NO 64934 80692
NRHE No: NO68SW 3 and NO68SW 4
HER No: NO68SW0009
Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM4968
Description: The monument comprises the remains of two burial cairns of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The better-preserved cairn measures 15.5 m in diameter and 3.5 m in height; it has suffered some disturbance but mainly in the form of additions. The second cairn, which lies c. 50 m to the ESE, on the edge of the B974, has been damaged by quarrying and measures 10 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height.

The better-preserved cairn is likely to cover at least one burial, as might the damaged one. The area to be scheduled measures 100 m east/west by 60 m transversely, to include the two cairns and an area between and around them in which traces of activities associated with their use may survive, as marked in red on the attached map; the modern fence in the scheduled area is specifically excluded.

The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved cairn which is also a well-known landmark, it has the potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric burial and ceremonial practices. The second cairn is included because even in its damaged state, more than 50% survives, and the remains of the buried deposits will enhance our understanding of the better-preserved cairn, with the potential to increase our knowledge of the development of the relationship of the two cairns. The cairns may be of particular significance because of their spectacular siting.
- CHS No: 18
Name: Cairn O'Mount boundary stone
BNG: NO 64995 80635
NRHE No: NO68SW 14
HER No: NO68SE011 - Canmore ID - 315458
Significance: Lesser
Description: A red sandstone pillar, located in heather moorland west of the public road on the south side of Cairn O'Mount. Measuring 0.63 m x 0.26 m. The corners and top edges of the stone have broad chamfers. Incised on the east face is the letter 'G' and on the west face the letter 'F'. Has been removed.
- CHS No: 19
Name: Thorter Hill boundary stone
BNG: NO 65236 80987
NRHE No: NO68SE 19
HER No: NO68SE0008
Significance: Lesser

Description: A grey granite boundary stone, located in heather moorland on the west flank of Thorter Hill. The rectangular pillar measures 0.5 m x 0.29 m x 0.15 m. Incised on the north-north-west face is the letter 'S' and on the south-south-east face the letter 'F', these are possibly for Strachan and Fordoun parishes.

CHS No: 20

Name: Thorter Hill boundary stone

BNG: NO 65635 81097

NRHE No: NO68SE 10

HER No: NO68SE0008 - Canmore ID - 315367

Significance: Lesser

Description: A grey granite boundary stone, located in heather moorland on the summit of Thorter Hill. The rectangular pillar measures 0.38 m x 0.3 m x 0.15 m. Incised on the north-north-west face is the letter 'S' and on the south-south-east face the letter 'F'.

CHS No: 21

Name: Thorter Hill boundary stone

BNG: NO 65852 81097

NRHE No: NO68SE 11

HER No: NO68SE0008 - Canmore ID - 315368

Significance: Lesser

Description: A grey granite boundary stone, located in heather moorland on the summit of Thorter Hill. The rectangular pillar measures 0.38 m x 0.3 m x 0.15 m. Incised on the north face is the letter 'S' and on the south face the letter 'F'.

CHS No: 22

Name: Thorter Hill boundary stone

BNG: NO 66037 81292

NRHE No: NO68SE 12

HER No: NO68SE0008 - Canmore ID - 315369

Significance: Lesser

Description: A red granite boundary stone, located in heather moorland on the north-east flank of Thorter Hill. The rectangular pillar measures 0.4 m x 0.29 m x 0.15 m. Incised on the north-north-west face is the letter 'S' and on the south-south-east face the letter 'F'.

CHS No: 23

Name: Thorter Hill boundary stone

BNG: NO 66037 81292

NRHE No: NO68SE 13

HER No: NO68SE0008 - Canmore ID - 315369

Significance: Lesser

Description: A boundary stone made out of red granite, located in heather moorland on the north-east flank of Thorter Hill. Measuring 0.4 m x 0.29 m x 0.15 m. Incised on the north-north-west face is the letter 'S' and on the south-south-east is the letter 'F'.

CHS No: 24

Name: Spital Hill hut circles

BNG: NO 662 825

NRHE No: NO68SE 2

HER No: NO68SE0002

Significance: Lesser

Description: On the south-west facing slope above the Spital Burn, two possible hut platform sites c 7m in diameter. Also nearby, in bracken, is an area of small depressions or scoops which are difficult to interpret.

CHS No: 25

Name: Cairn of Finglenny

BNG: NO 6154 8487

NRHE No: -

HER No: NO68SW0017

Significance: Local

Description: A crash site of an RAF Miles Master trainer which crashed in the hill on 9 October 1941. The pilot was killed. The wreck site consists of two small debris fields north of the summit of Cairn of Finglenny. The higher field contains the plane's single V12 Rolls Royce Kestrel engine and the lower field contains many metal fuselage panels.

CHS No: 26

Name: Gauns Hill 2

BNG: NO 6388 8380

NRHE No: NO68SW0008

HER No: -

Significance: Local

Description: A possible hut circle on slight platform with very large stone set in an arc against the

slope, but not visible as a complete circle.

CHS No: 27
 Name: Stone structure
 BNG: NO 58763 83299
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A small stone-built shed located west of Water of Dye, measuring approximately 5 m x 3 m x 2 m.

CHS No: 28
 Name: Boundary stone, Cock Hill
 BNG: NO 55728 85223
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A possible boundary stone located on Cock Hill measured approximately 1 m x 1 m x 1 m.

CHS No: 29
 Name: Wooden shed
 BNG: NO 56289 85118
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: Modern wooden shed located south of track on Cock Hill, measuring approximately 7 m x 6 m x 2.5 m.

CHS No: 30
 Name: Modern hut/lodge
 BNG: NO 56949 85387
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: Modern hut/lodge located west of track on The Leggie, measuring approximately 8 m x 6 m x 3.5 m.

CHS No: 31

Name: Possible sheep pen

BNG: NO 57860 85522

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: Small unroofed square shaped structure located on top of Hill of Badymicks, measuring approximately 2 m x 2 m x 0.5 m.

CHS No: 32

Name: Longhouse

BNG: NO 64503 84308

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: A three partitioned longhouse located south of track and Water of Dye, measuring approximately 27.5 m x 2 m x 0.6 m – 0.7 m. Similar to other longhouses in Glen Dye.

Appendix C: GUARD Archaeology Archive material

	Description	Format	Number
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	360
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	
		.dbf	
		.prj	
		.sbn	
		.shp	
		.shx	

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