

Glen Prosen Land Management Plan  
Angus, Scotland  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
December 2023



### Report

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

### Site

Glen Prosen Land management plan (LMP)

### Client

Matt Ritchie (Forestry and Land Scotland)

### Planning Authority

Angus Council

### Planning Ref

TBC

### Grid reference

NO 31530 66878 (Centred)

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### Date

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## Timescales Used in This Report

### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

### Historic

Roman	43 - 410 AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066 AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485 AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901 AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day



## Executive Summary

Rocket Heritage & Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Forestry and Land Scotland to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a land management plan for Glen Prosen, Angus, Scotland (NO 31530 66878 (Centred)). This assessment examines the potential for buried heritage assets within the proposed site. Built heritage assets are only discussed where they assist with the archaeological interpretation of the site.

The site contains no designated assets. There are 60 non-designated assets within the boundary of the site. They mostly consist of farmsteads, rig and furrow, shielings, sheep folds, summit stones and boundary stones.

There is a low potential for Romano-British archaeology, a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeology and a high potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Any finds or features from the prehistoric period are likely to be of medium significance while any archaeological remains dated to the medieval and post-medieval period are likely to be of low significance.

It is recommended that any walkover surveys target the banks of Prosen Water as well as Cramie Burn, as this is where HER data and historical mapping evidence indicates there was historical settlement.



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Scope of Work

- 1.1.1. Rocket Heritage & Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Matt Ritche (Archaeologist, Forestry and Land Scotland) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the creation of a land management plan for Glen Prosen, located within the southern end of the Cairngorms National Park in Angus, centred on National Grid Reference NO 31530 66878 (hereafter described as the 'site').
- 1.1.2. Forestry and Land Scotland purchased the Glen Prosen Estate in November 2022. Together with Glen Isla and Glen Doll, this land amounts to a total of around 7500ha. These three glens are an important southern access into the Cairngorms National Park. Forestry and Land Scotland plans to develop a land management plan for the area as part of their larger Angus Glens Land Management Plan. This will set out the longer-term care of this natural area highlighting how the plan will also help support the government's goals for nature recovery, climate mitigation and adaptation, and enhancing people's well-being (Forestry and Land Scotland).
- 1.1.3. Forestry and Land Scotland states they "intend to make significant improvements over time - including restoring riparian zones and eroded peatland, adapting existing plantations, and creating new native woodland – to increase the land's resilience to mounting external threats like climate change, biodiversity loss, disease and invasive species".
- 1.1.4. In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site.
- 1.1.5. The assessment includes the result of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.1.6. The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of archaeological heritage assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering, or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets, and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.1.7. Historic Environment Record data was ordered from Angus County for the extent of the site (Figure 2). The Canmore and Historic Environment Scotland websites were also used to study the heritage assets outwith the site.

### 1.2. Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1. The site is located at Glen Prosen in Angus, Scotland, centred on National Grid Reference NO 31530 66878. Most of the site (except for its most southeasterly tip, sits within the southern end of the Cairngorms National Park. It comprises settlements, grazing land and fields on either side of Prosen Water (Figure 1).

- 1.2.2. The Cairngorms Mountains comprise the largest continuous block of high ground in Britain, with several summits rising to 1200 asl above gently moulded, high-altitude granite plateaux. Glaciated, U-shaped valleys dissect the plateau and open to broad dynamic, gravel-rich alluvial valley floors (Brazier et al., 1996).
- 1.2.3. Glen Prosen is a valley tucked within this mountainous region. It is surrounded by numerous hills and mountains. Along the western boundary (from north to south) is Bawhelps, Glack of Balquhader, Craigie Thieves and Bruntshields. Along the southern edge of the site (from south to north) is the Hill of Adenaich and Craigimeg Hill. Along the eastern edge of the site (from south to north) is Cairn Shiel and Mount Bouie. Finally along the northern edge of the site (from east to west) are Cairn Inks, Hill of Strone, Sneck of Farchal, Driesh and Mayar. Several burns are linked to Prosen Water. These include Snow Burns and Cramie Burn to the north of the river and Ballach Burn to the south.
- 1.2.4. The site encompasses Glenprosen Lodge, Runtaleave, Old Craig, Kilbo and Cormuir. Immediately to the southeast of the site is Craigimeg, Tombeth and Balnaboth. Mar Lodge Estate National Reserve is located approximately 20km to the northwest of the site. The largest nearest settlement to the south is Kirriemuir, c.12.8km away, and the largest communist to the west is Pitlochry, c.32.3km away.
- 1.2.5. In the southeastern end of the site the underlying bedrock geology is metalava and metatuff from the Cairn Gibbs Psammite Formation. This metamorphic bedrock was formed between 1000 and 541 million years ago between the Tonian and Ediacaran periods. This is overlain by superficial deposits are Devensian – Diamicton till, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS Geology Viewer).
- 1.2.6. In the centre of the site, the bedrock geology is gritty psammite and pelite of the Glen Lethnot Grit Formation, a metamorphic bedrock formed between 1000 and 541 million years ago between the Tonian and Ediacaran periods. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian – Diamicton till.
- 1.2.7. Up by Kilbo, the underlying bedrock geology is amphibolite of the Neoproterozoic Basic Minor Intrusion Suite, a metamorphic bedrock formed between 1000 and 541 million years ago between the Tonian and Ediacaran periods. It is also overlain by superficial deposits of till.

## 2. Aims, Objectives and Methodology

### 2.1. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1. Archaeological remains are a material consideration in the planning process and their value is recognised in national and local planning policy.
- 2.1.2. The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:
- gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site
  - identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the site
  - assess the likely impact of the proposed development
- 2.1.3. The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and, if required, formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the site.

2.1.4. This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including National Planning Policy Framework 2023) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (CIfA 2022); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2020).

2.1.5. CIfA defines desk-based assessment as:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment with a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent, and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”*

2.1.6. The CIfA standard for desk-based assessment states that:

*“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”*

### 3. Methodology

3.1.1. The following sources have been consulted for the Site and Study Area:

- Angus Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Canmore;
- National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
- Online aerial photography including Google Earth and Bing Aerial;
- Historic Land Use Map.

3.1.2. Heritage assets and potential impacts were assessed using Historic Environment Scotland’s Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (updated 2020). The heritage assets which require assessment have been selected with reference to Historic Environment Scotland: Listing, Scheduling and Designations database.

3.1.3. There are three stages in assessing the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place:

- Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development;

- Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and
- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

## 4. Planning Background

### 4.1. National Planning Framework 4 (NP4)

- 4.1.1. National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) is the Scottish Government's spatial strategy for Scotland. It sets out the spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments and national planning policy. It replaces both NPF3 and Scottish Planning Policy.
- 4.1.2. The Scottish Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Part 2 – National Planning Policy; Sustainable Places, Policy 7 - Historic Assets and Places. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 4.1.3. The Historic Assets and Places Policy principles of intent states:  
*“To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places”.*
- 4.1.4. The policy Outcomes are stated as:  
*“The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change”.*  
*“Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses”.*  
*“Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity”.*
- 4.1.5. Policy 7; Historic Assets and Places sets out:
- 4.1.6. Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change.
- 4.1.7. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.
- 4.1.8. Development proposals for the demolition of listed buildings will not be supported unless it has been demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances and that all reasonable efforts have been made to retain, reuse and/or adapt the listed building. Considerations include whether the:
- building is no longer of special interest;
  - building is incapable of physical repair and re-use as verified through a detailed structural condition survey report;



- iii. repair of the building is not economically viable and there has been adequate marketing for existing and/or new uses at a price reflecting its location and condition for a reasonable period to attract interest from potential restoring purchasers; or
  - iv. demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community.
- 4.1.9. Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.
- 4.1.10. Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced. Relevant considerations include the:
  - i. architectural and historic character of the area;
  - ii. existing density, built form and layout; and
  - iii. context and siting, quality of design and suitable materials.
- 4.1.11. Development proposals in conservation areas will ensure that existing natural and built features which contribute to the character of the conservation area and its setting, including structures, boundary walls, railings, trees and hedges, are retained.
- 4.1.12. Demolition of buildings in a conservation area which make a positive contribution to its character will only be supported where it has been demonstrated that:
  - i. reasonable efforts have been made to retain, repair and reuse the building;
  - ii. the building is of little townscape value;
  - iii. the structural condition of the building prevents its retention at a reasonable cost; or
  - iv. the form or location of the building makes its reuse extremely difficult.
- 4.1.13. Where demolition within a conservation area is to be followed by redevelopment, consent to demolish will only be supported when an acceptable design, layout and materials are being used for the replacement development.
- 4.1.14. Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:
  - i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
  - ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
  - iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.
- 4.1.15. Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting.



- 4.1.16. Development proposals affecting nationally important Historic Battlefields will only be supported where they protect and, where appropriate, enhance their cultural significance, key landscape characteristics, physical remains and special qualities.
- 4.1.17. Development proposals at the coast edge or that extend offshore will only be supported where proposals do not significantly hinder the preservation objectives of Historic Marine Protected Areas.
- 4.1.18. Development proposals affecting a World Heritage Site or its setting will only be supported where their Outstanding Universal Value is protected and preserved.
- 4.1.19. Development proposals which sensitively repair, enhance and bring historic buildings, as identified as being at risk locally or on the national Buildings at Risk Register, back into beneficial use will be supported.
- 4.1.20. Enabling development for historic environment assets or places that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, will only be supported when it has been demonstrated that the enabling development proposed is:
- i. essential to secure the future of an historic environment asset or place which is at risk of serious deterioration or loss; and
  - ii. the minimum necessary to secure the restoration, adaptation and long-term future of the historic environment asset or place.
- 4.1.21. The beneficial outcomes for the historic environment asset or place should be secured early in the phasing of the development, and will be ensured through the use of conditions and/or legal agreements.
- 4.1.22. Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.
- 4.1.23. Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.
- 4.1.24. When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.

## 4.2. Local Development Plan

- 4.2.1. The relevant policies related to the historic environment and development within forested areas can be found in the Angus Local Development Plan (Angus Council 2016)

- 4.2.2. Policy PV8 covers Built and Cultural Heritage. It states:

*Angus Council will work with partner agencies and developers to protect and enhance areas designated for their built and cultural heritage value. Development proposals which are likely to affect protected sites, their setting or the integrity of their designation will be assessed within the context of the appropriate regulatory regime.*



...

*Development proposals which affect local historic environment sites as identified by Angus Council (such as Conservation Areas, sites of archaeological interest) will only be permitted where:*

- supporting information commensurate with the site's status demonstrates that the integrity of the historic environment value of the site will not be compromised; or*
- the economic and social benefits significantly outweigh the historic environment value of the site. Angus Council will continue to review Conservation Area boundaries and will include Conservation Area Appraisals and further information on planning and the built and cultural heritage in a Planning Advice Note*

4.2.3. Policy PV7 discusses Woodland, Trees and Hedges. It states:

*Ancient semi-natural woodland is an irreplaceable resource and should be protected from removal and potential adverse impacts of development. The council will identify and seek to enhance woodlands of high nature conservation value. Individual trees, especially veteran trees or small groups of trees which contribute to landscape and townscape settings may be protected through the application of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO).*

*Woodland, trees and hedges that contribute to the nature conservation, heritage, amenity, townscape or landscape value of Angus will be protected and enhanced. Development and planting proposals should:*

- protect and retain woodland, trees and hedges to avoid fragmentation of existing provision;*
- be considered within the context of the Angus Woodland and Forestry Framework where woodland planting and management is planned;*
- ensure new planting enhances biodiversity and landscape value through integration with and contribution to improving connectivity with existing and proposed green infrastructure and use appropriate species;*
- ensure new woodland is established in advance of major developments;*
- undertake a Tree Survey where appropriate; and*
- identify and agree appropriate mitigation, implementation of an approved woodland management plan and re-instatement or alternative planting.*

*Angus Council will follow the Scottish Government Control of Woodland Removal Policy when considering proposals for the felling of woodland.*

### 4.3. Other Policy and Best Practice Guidance

#### **Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (Historic Environment Scotland 2019)**

4.3.1. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) sets out how to approach decisions in the planning system affecting the historic environment and supports good decision making for Scotland's unique places and outlines how decisions should be undertaken that will affect the historic environment.

4.3.2. HEPS is a policy statement directing decision-making that affects the historic environment. Although it is non-statutory it should be considered whenever a decision will affect the historic environment. The Scottish Government produces national policies for addressing land use matters and decisions and HEPS sits alongside these policies, and as such should be used with them.

- 4.3.3. There are six policies within the document which define how the historic environment should be managed:
- 4.3.4. Decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.
- 4.3.5. Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.
- 4.3.6. Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.
- 4.3.7. Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.
- 4.3.8. Decisions affecting the historic environment should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places.
- 4.3.9. Decisions affecting the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the potential consequences for people and communities. Decision-making processes should be collaborative, open, transparent, and easy to understand.

**Historic Environment Scotland Circular (Historic Environment Scotland 2019) - Regulations and Procedures**

- 4.3.10. This describes the requirements of secondary legislation relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 and HES's role in relation to listing and scheduling, consents, and appeals.

**Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (Historic Environment Scotland 2019)**

- 4.3.11. The Designation Policy and Selection Guidance document (HES 2019c) supports Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HES 2019a) and sets out the policy and selection guidance used by Historic Environment Scotland to designate historic sites and places at the national level.

**Our Past, Our Future (OPOF) (Historic Environment Scotland 2023)**

- 4.3.12. Our Past, Our Future is Scotland's new strategy for the historic environment. It sets out a national mission to sustain and enhance the benefits of Scotland's historic environment, for people and communities now and into the future.
- 4.3.13. Like its predecessor Our Place in Time (2014), Our Past, Our Future has been developed collaboratively and is collectively owned.
- 4.3.14. The strategy is to target activity where the historic environment can deliver most benefit for the people of Scotland over the next five years.
- 4.3.15. The overriding principles are:
- People must be at the heart of the strategy.
  - To act on the climate and biodiversity crises.

- Protect and promote the historic environment.
- Work collaboratively across sectors.
- Work together to make good decisions.
- Nurture and grow an inclusive, diverse, and skilled workforce.

4.3.16. With the principles at the heart of the strategy. There are three further key priorities with nine outcomes that OPOF has identified that require action and delivery.

Priority 1 – Delivering the transition to net zero:

Outcome 1: Reduced emissions from the historic environment

Outcome 2: The historic environment is more climate resilient

Outcome 3: Improved pathways for historic environment skills

Priority 2 – Empowering resilient and inclusive communities and places:

Outcome 4: Organisations that care for the historic environment have the right skills and are more resilient

Outcome 5: Communities have more opportunities to participate in decision-making about the historic environment

Outcome 6: The historic environment is more diverse and inclusive

Priority 3 – Building a wellbeing economy:

Outcome 7: The historic environment makes responsible contribution to Scotland's economy

Outcome 8: The historic environment provides fair work

Outcome 9: Increased engagement with the historic environment, with a focus on activities that enhance wellbeing.

### **Managing Change in the Historic Environment (Historic Environment Scotland)**

4.3.17. Managing Change in the Historic Environment is a series of guidance notes regarding making changes to the historic environment. In total there are twenty-nine publications ranging from visitor guides to conservation guidance leaflets and academic reference reports.

4.3.18. Of particular relevance for desk-based assessments is the volume Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (updated 2020).

### **The UK Forestry Standard**

4.3.19. Good forestry practice requirement 12 of the UK Forestry Standard emphasises that consideration must be given to the preservation and enhancement of cultural and historic landscapes when designing new woodlands.

### **Forests and historic environment: information and advice**

4.3.20. This guidance, produced by Greener Scotland, summarises the managers of woodland and forests should consider when it comes to the historic environment.

### **Historic Environment Resource Guide for Forest and Woodland Managers in Scotland**

4.3.21. This guide summarises the information and advice available to forest and woodland managers in regard to the historic environment. It was largely

produced to support the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) Guidelines on Forests and Historic Environment (above).

### Woodland Creation and Rig and Furrow

- 4.3.22. This short advice document outlines policy and guidance pertaining to woodland in Scotland. It states:

*Consideration of the historic environment must precede any new planting on an area of ground previously unplanted with trees. However, there are levels of response appropriate to different conditions:*

- *In unimproved upland areas (and areas with a high density of archaeological features previously recorded), a professional archaeological survey may be required. It is likely that a comprehensive prospective archaeological survey will be required in open moorland or previously unimproved areas.*
- *In lowland areas previously under an improved agricultural regime (i.e. intensively ploughed) a desk based assessment and a walk over survey by the applicant may suffice.*

*Evidence of rig and furrow would indicate that the area should be considered as being unimproved and therefore may require a comprehensive prospective archaeological survey.*

- 4.3.23. Furthermore, if an archaeological assessment is warranted it must be by an accredited professional and follow industry standards.

- 4.3.24. It is expected that anyone submitting a woodland creation application will follow the steps laid out in this document.

### Scotland's Woodlands and the Historic Environment

- 4.3.25. This document outlines the history of Scotland's woodland as well as the policy from Historic Scotland and the UK Forestry Commission which applies to it. It also details the Forestry Commission's strategy for the management and preservation of Scotland's woodland.

### Identifying the historic environment in Scotland's forests and woodlands

- 4.3.26. This practice guide, published by the Forestry Commission Scotland, gives advice to how people can better investigate, identify and record the historic environment especially that related to Scotland's forests and woodlands.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

### 5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. The following section presents a historical development of the site and wider area through the results of a map regression exercise and review of relevant background documentation.

- 5.1.2. The location of heritage assets identified in the Angus Historic Environment Record (HER) within and surrounding the site are discussed below and are shown in Figure 2.

### 5.2. Prehistoric

- 5.2.1. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology sheds light on the early inhabitation of Scotland; increasingly, Scottish evidence is being given wider significance within the context of European prehistory. During the Pleistocene and early Holocene there was a series of significant climatic, geophysical and ecological changes.



- 5.2.2. Glaciation affected the area of the Cairngorms on and off until about 10,000 years ago. As the climate warmed, and the ice sheets in the north melted, much of the landforms scene today were carved out from this receding ice (Nature Scot). As the climate warmed and plant life diversified in the proceeding millenia, the north became a more attractive area for human habitation. In the eastern part of the park, at Loch Davan and Braeroddach Loch, palynology evidence indicates deforestation which was likely a pattern that continued throughout the prehistoric period (Ibid.).
- 5.2.3. Mesolithic occupation in the Cairngorms was first discovered in 2003 when footpath repairs revealed lithic scatters, some with Mesolithic characteristics on the National Trust for Scotland's Mar Lodge Estate (in the central Cairngorms). More lithic artefacts were found at the Chest of Dee, revealed by natural erosion and footpath reconstruction along a 300m stretch of riverbanks. Artefacts were collected over a number of visits by amateur and professional archaeologist, producing an assemblage of 184 items, mainly narrow blade technology with a smaller assemblage of possible Neolithic Bronze age material (Wickham-Jones et al, 2020).
- 5.2.4. The Cairngorms are also notable for their Neolithic and Bronze Age rock art. The most common type of motif are the cup and ring marks, found on examples located at Laggan hill, the Highland Folk Museum and Milton of Balnapoull Sluggan (Visit Cairngorms).
- 5.2.5. There are also several large monuments on the northwest side of the Cairngorms National Park, more than 50km away from the site. These include the Bronze Age Tomanverie stone circle (Canmore ID 17006) and the Neolithic to Bronze Age Delfour Ring Cairn (Canmore ID 14894).
- 5.2.6. Within the site boundary there is only one asset of possible prehistoric date (and its boundary barely overlaps with the site), this is an area of earthworks around Craigiemeg Hill on the southeast edge of the site (most of the remains likely fall outside the site boundary). The earthworks consist of banks, hut-circles, hut-platforms, rectangular and sub-rectangular featured recorded by Headland Archaeology in the 1960s (HER NO36NW0044).
- 5.2.7. More prehistoric finds and features are known along the River South Esk, more than 5km to the east of the site. Here, for example, have been found a hut circle (Canmore ID 135864), cairnfields (Canmore ID 254403 and 255216), a bank and hut circle (Canmore ID 255217), a crainfield, hut circles and ring enclosures (Canmore ID 254400), and a ring ditch house (Canmore ID 254832).
- 5.3. Romano-British**
- 5.3.1. During the Iron Age (800 BC to AD 400), the area was occupied by the Picts who had a distinctive art style. Although Pictish carved stones are rarely found in their original locations, many were moved to churches (Nature Scot). An example of this are the stones recorded at Tullich Kirk, c.27km to the northeast of the site (Canmore ID 32454).
- 5.3.2. To the northeast of the site, more than 30km away, there is the Iron Age Culsh Souterrain (Canmore ID 17475) and more than 50km to the northwest is the Iron Age Lynchat Souterrain (Canmore ID 14077).
- 5.3.3. The Romans began their invasion of Britain in earnest in AD 43 during the reign of Emperor Claudius. Under the leadership of the Roman generals Q. Petilius Cerialis and Gn. Julius Agricola, they reached Scotland and began battling the Caledonians who occupied the region in the AD 70s and 80s. Despite numerous attempts at conquest, the peoples of Scotland continued to resist the Romans for centuries.



- 5.3.4. During the second century, the Romans built to great walls spanning the breadth of the isle to keep the tribes of Caledonia out of Roman Britain. Hadrian's Wall, begun in AD 122, extending from Wallsend to Bowness-on-Solway. The Antonine Wall, spanning from the Forth to the Clyde, was subsequently started in 142.
- 5.3.5. Angus is also famously the home to the remains of the most northerly known Roman fort located at Stracathro (HER NO66NW0033; Canmore ID 35945; HES SM SM2829). It is located c. 30km east of the site and was likely founded in the late 1st century AD.
- 5.3.6. Despite this, there have been no remains related to the Roman period found within the Cairngorms or the boundary of the site.
- 5.4. Early Medieval and Medieval**
- 5.4.1. During the early medieval period, the area of Angus and Kincardineshire was associated with the Pictish territory of Circin (Noble and Evans 2022). During the second half of the first millennium, Gaelic speaking Scots expanded their influence in Scotland. The Irish form of Christianity also acquired a foothold in the area (Nature Scot). Early establishments in the Columbian tradition were founded at the site of Tullich Kirk (mentioned in the previous section) and at Kingussie, c.60km to the northwest (Nature Scot; Visit Cairngorms).
- 5.4.2. Angus is first recorded as a province of Scotland in 937 within the Chronicle of the Kings of Alba (Woolf 2007: 175). During the medieval period, it appears that the Cairngorms remained mostly rural with their inhabitants depending on crops, livestock and forestry (Nature Scot).
- 5.4.3. Once again there is an abundance of evidence for the remains of medieval structures attesting to this rural heritage within and just outside of the site.
- 5.4.4. Along Glen Prosen, there is evidence of rig and furrow 2.4km east/south of the site (Canmore Id 158386) and 2.6m east (Canmore Id 158385), and 1.5m east (Canmore Id 135881), 1.2km east near West Burn (Canmore ID 135850), c875m to the southeast (Canmore Id 135865),
- 5.4.5. On the right hand side of the Burn of Glenlodge, c.1.4km to the east is an early medieval Pitcarmick building (Canmore Id 236429), c. 1.2km east of the site on the eastern side of West Burn is also evidence for a medieval building adjacent to rig and furrow (Canmore Id 135850). Medieval pottery has also been found c875m to the southeast of the site (Canmore ID 135865).
- 5.4.6. Just overlapping the southeast side of the site is an area of remains that include evidence of an early medieval Pitcarmick building and other medieval buildings (HER NO36NW0044; Canmore Id 104707). Within the site, on the south side of Glen Prosen is evidence of medieval rig and furrow associated with some undated and/or perhaps post-medieval buildings (HER NO26NE0013; Canmore Id 239785). On the opposite bank of the river is evidence of further medieval rig and furrow associated with some undated buildings (Canmore Id 239777; HER NO26NE0012).
- 5.4.7. The southern area of the park has very few entrances to passages through the hills and therefore access was restricted, making the typical markers of power and status in the medieval period scarce in the area. Castles were, however, built on the borders of the Cairngorms by local nobles, who ruled their earldoms in relative independence due to the great distance of central power to the south (Nature Scot). One of these castles was Blair Castle, which was originally built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century by the Lord of Badenoch, c. 38km west of the site (Canmore Id 25802). Although deforestation continued to occur, these nobles became more protective of their lands due to their hunting interests





and sometimes issued punishments for those who felled trees within their forests (Nature Scot).

- 5.4.8. In 1296 Edward I invaded Scotland, massacring the townspeople of Bewick and stripping the Scottish King John Balliol of his crown.
- 5.4.9. The following year, William Wallace and Andrew Moray led a campaign against English rule. In 1298, however, Edward I led an army that defeated the Scots at Falkirk resulting in Wallace's execution in 1305.
- 5.5. Post-Medieval - Modern**
- 5.5.1. The post-medieval period in Scotland is notable for the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots who ruled Scotland from 1542 to 1567. Her son, James VI, succeeded to the throne and eventually became king of both England and Scotland in 1603. He ruled over both kingdoms under the title of James I until his death in 1625.
- 5.5.2. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Jacobite risings attempted to overthrow the government of William and Mary and restore the House of Stuart to the British throne. Many residents of the county of Angus joined the Jacobite armies of 1715 and 1745. Defeat at Culloden in 1746 ended the rebellion. Following Culloden, the Highland Clearances took place and attempts were made to stamp out Scottish culture and nationalism with the passage of the Act of Proscription. This banned bagpipes, clan tartan and the Gaelic language.
- 5.5.3. During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, timber exploitation and population increases radically altered the landscapes around the Cairngorms (Nature Scot). The nature of the uplands never made it a very conducive place for agricultural farming, but sheep farming was very common, supplying the booming wool trade especially out of Aberdeenshire (Nature Scot). The popularity of agriculture in the lowlands of Scotland, however, and the growing demand from English markets made the export of cattle very profitable in the uplands (ibid). As a consequence, transhumance (the seasonal movement of livestock around different grazing grounds) was common and is evidenced by the remains or shielings, which were huts constructed of wood, stone and/or turf (ibid). The remains of such huts, as well as their depictions on early Ordnance Survey Maps, indicate their abundant use within the site at Runtaleave (HER NO26NE0016 and NO26NE0014), Glen Prosen (HER NO26NE0027), Cramie Burn (HER NO26NE0031), and Balloch Burn (HER NO26NE0006 and NO26NE0007)
- 5.5.4. Mapping evidence and archaeological remains also reflect the rural agricultural and pastoral history of the area. A farmstead near Strone (HER NO26NE0019), a functioning farmstead near Cormuir (HER NO36NW0067), another functioning farmstead at Cramei (HER NO26NE0026), a functioning farmstead at Old Craig near Glen Prosen (HER NO26NE0001), the remains of a smaller farmstead near Cormuit (HER NO36NW0042), the remains of a farmstead at Kilbo near Glen Prosen (HER NO27SW0001), a fermtoun or collection of cottages for farm workers near Prosen Water (HER NO26NE0013), a fermtoun with sheepfolds at the Burn of Farchal (HER NO26NE0011), a possible fermtoun with sheepfold at the Brun of Cormuir (HER NO26NE0022), the remains of a possible fermtoun with sheepfolds at the Burn of Farchal (HER NO26NE0012), the remains of a fermtoun at Strone (HER NO26NE0020), three subrectangular enclosures interpreted as sheepfolds at Kilbo (HER NO27SW0002), the remains of a sheepfold near Glen Prosen (HER NO26NE0028), a former town at Craigiemeg with sheepfolds (HER NO36NW0043), the remains of two sheepfolds at Old Craig (HER NO26NE0008), a sheepfold at the burn of Farchal (HER NO26NE0009), the



remains of a sheepfold and perhaps a cottage at the Burn of Cormuir (Her NO36NW0066), the remains of a farmstead already labelled as ruinous in the earliest OS Map near Glen Prosen (HER NO26NE0027), an irregular small enclosure at Kilbo (HER NO27SE0010), the remains of buildings, a limekiln and sheepfolds at Nether Sheil (HER NO26NE0003), and possible remains of sheepfolds at Kilbo (HER NO27SW0002).

5.5.5. There are also numerous boundary stones within the site. Near Craigie Broch along the western edge of the site, the second edition OS map depicts a pile of stones near the boundary between Cortachy and Clova and Lintrathen parishes (HER NO26NW0008). The first edition OS map also depicts boundary stones near the High Tree along the western edge of the site, delineating the former parishes of Lintrathen, Cortachy and Clova (HER NO26NE0005). A still extant summit cairn called Cairn BAddoch is located in the centre of the site (HER NO27SE0005) while Tod Cairn is located in the northeast of the site (HER NO27SE0006). Further cairns, not thought to be antiquities, are located at the Hill of Strone (HER NO26NE0021), the Hill of Adenaich (HER NO36NW0069), Eskielawn (HER NO26NE0017), and Garth Head (HER NO26NE0004). Near Craig Haig, two witters marks were noted on historic OS maps (Her NO27SW0003).

5.5.6. The site is a popular hunting area today, indicated by the number of grouse butts (HER NO27SE0007, NO26NE0018, NO36NW0068, NO27SE0007) within the red line boundary as well as the presence of Glenprosen Lodge, a 19<sup>th</sup> century Hunting Lodge (HER NO26NE0002) and a Keeper's Cottage and Kennels at Runtaleave (HER NO26NE0029) which are both still in use. A former post-medieval farmstead is now also being used as a Keepers Cottage in Runtaleave (HER NO26NE0015). There is also the charred remains of a cottage built in 2013 which was damaged by fire (HER NO26NE0032).

## 5.6. Map Regression

5.6.1. The site is depicted on the Roy Military Survey of Scotland, undertaken by William Roy between 1747-1755 (Plate 1). Interestingly, in this map Prosen Water is called the West Water. The map depicts settlement around Cormuir, Cramie (labelled Burnside of Cromey), Runtaleave (which is on the south bank rather than the north bank), and Nethertown (present Runtaleave). North, up the Burn of Cramie, is Nether Shell on the west bank. A community or farm complex called Shank (no longer extant) is located to the north of Nethertown in what is now Glenclova Forest. West of Nethertown on the south bank of the river is Haiugh (no longer extant). The furthest settlement to the west is the site is the Craig.



Plate 1: Extract of Roy's Military Map from 1747-1757 showing settlement in the site (Reproduced with permission from the National Library of Scotland)

- 5.6.2. The earliest Ordnance Survey map for the area was surveyed in 1859 and published in 1868 (Plate 2). Due to its one-inch to the mile scale, it only depicts the rivers, hills, roads and towns in the area. Prosen Water/Glen Prosen is depicted within the site with a road stretching up most of its length (alternating between the south and north side of the river). This road stops at Craig Lodge (Plate 2). A building complex is also depicted a Runtaleave to the south of the river, a small town or village around Framie to the north of the river, a couple of buildings at Craigiemeig (outside of the site) and three buildings at Cormuir to the south of the river. There is no further evidence of habitation along the river outside of the site to the north but there is lots of evidence of further communities along the river to the south. The landscape is very rural, made up mostly of small villages or towns along roadways that run parallel to Glen Prosen and the River South Esk.

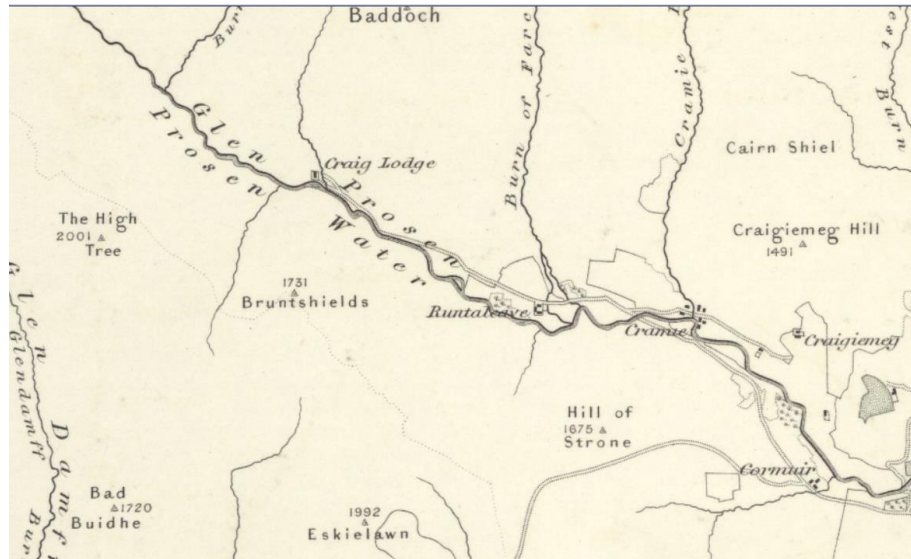


Plate 2: Extract of Ordnance Survey Map for part of the site published in 1868, scale 1:63,360 (Reproduced with permission from the National Library of Scotland)

- 5.6.3. A six-inch map published in 1865 shows further buildings around Cormuir and a large sheepfold divided in two just to the west along the burn (Plate 3). Moving west along the south bank of the river towards Strone, there appears to be areas of clearance with some enclosures within them (Plate 4). These are unlabelled. In Strone there are a number of enclosures or foundations that are labelled as ruins. Further along the south bank of the river, opposite Craig Lodge, is a sheepfold (Plate 6). Then on the opposite side of the Balloch Burn is a shieling. To the south along this burn is a sheep ree. Between Bruntsfield and the Hills of Strone is a marked cairn. Near Craigmie Thieves there is a pile of stones labelled (on the western edge of the site). On the northern bank of the river is Kilbo, where there is one building (on the opposite side of the river is a sheep fold) (Plate 5). The next group of buildings to the east is at Craig Lodge (Plate 6). Further east are a number of buildings as well as cleared parcels of agricultural land (including a sheepfold) around Runtaleave. To the north runs the Burn of Farchal. There are two footbridges across this burn as well as a sheep ree on the west bank of the river. Further east along the north bank of the river is another sheepfold. A number of buildings and cleared parcels of land are then situated around Craigmie (outside of the site) which is located where Craigmie Burn meets Glen Prosen. Along this burn, on the west side is Nether Shiel, labelled as ruins, with an old limekiln and three sheep folds. Further east along the north bank of the river (outside of the site) is the ruins of a building called the Banks with a sheepfold to the northeast. Further northeast is Craigmie (outside of the site) which also has a sheepfold associated with it. A forested area is then depicted on both sides of the river further east with some clearance made for some farmsteads and agricultural parcels of land (outside of the site).



Plate 3: Extract of Ordnance Survey map published in 1865 showing Cormuir, scale 1:10,560 (Reproduced with permission from the library of Scotland)



Plate 4: Extract of Ordnance Survey map published in 1865 showing Cramie and Strone, scale 1:10,560 (Reproduced with permission from the library of Scotland)



Plate 5: Extract of Ordnance Survey map published in 1865 Kilbo, scale 1:10,560  
(Reproduced with permission from the library of Scotland)



Plate 6: Extract of Ordnance Survey map published in 1865, scale 1:10,560  
(Reproduced with permission from the library of Scotland)

- 5.6.4. Glenprosen Lodge appears on the north bank of the river in the Ordnance Survey map published in 1902 (Plate 7). There is another complex of buildings located near Runtaleave. There are no further notable changes within the site or its wider landscape.

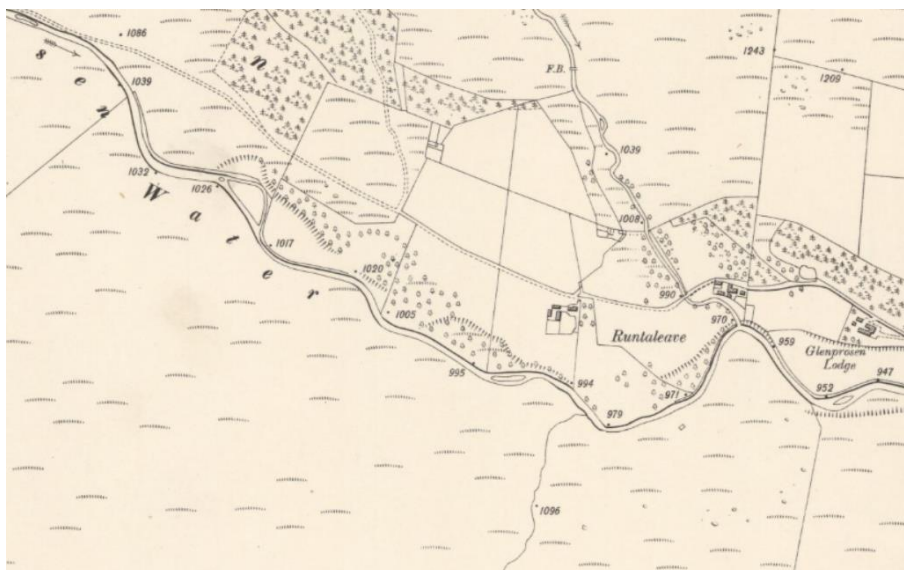


Plate 7: Extract of Ordnance Survey map published in 1902, scale 1:10,560 (Reproduced with permission from the National Library of Scotland).

- 5.6.5. There are no further changes noted in an OS map dated to the 1920s, although its large scale may not depict finer details.
- 5.6.6. No changes are seen in an OS map from the 1960s, but once again this could be because of its scale.
- 5.6.7. Modern maps (Open Street View) and satellite data (Google Earth) show the landscape is much the same as it was in the post-medieval period. The exception is the modern plantation of Glenclova Forest, which is not depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps, and the Hydropower Electric Station near Kilbo.
- 5.7. **Historic Land Use Assessment**
- 5.7.1. Over 70% of the land in Scotland has been the subject of a desk based historic land use assessment. This assessment used historic maps and aerial photographs to determine areas of historic and archaeological interest. This data can be very useful for identifying relict historic areas as well as areas that may warrant more intensive survey ([www.map.hlamap.org.uk](http://www.map.hlamap.org.uk)).
- 5.7.2. The study area mostly comprises rough grazing areas, which are defined as *Hill ground or lower-lying land that shows no evidence of recent agricultural improvement can be used for rough grazing. Such areas are largely heather moorland or rough grassland.*
- Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period.*
- 5.7.3. There are also pockets of plantation throughout, such as Glenclova Forest. The majority of plantations *... are of coniferous species and tend to be densely packed within clearly defined boundaries. Recently, natural tree regeneration and native tree planting have also been encouraged.*

*Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.*

*Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common, with sinuous edges and more open spaces.*

- 5.7.4. Near communities there is also evidence of present and historical rectilinear fields and farms:

*Rectilinear field boundaries and associated farm steadings and other buildings are typical of agricultural improvements since the 1700s. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common.*

- 5.7.5. These are mostly located adjacent to Prosen Water. Some of them are also areas of medieval settlement and agriculture, such as around Runtaleave, Cormuir and Old Craig.

## 5.8. LiDAR

- 5.8.1. The Scottish Remote Sensing Portal has been developed as a partnership between the Scottish Government and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). All data is made available under the Open Government Licence v3 ([www.remotesensingdata.gov.scot](http://www.remotesensingdata.gov.scot)).

- 5.8.2. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect.

- 5.8.3. There is no publicly accessible LiDAR data available for the site.

## 6. Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 6.1.1. The site has a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeology. The area of a prehistoric settlement (N036NW0044) slightly overlaps into the site at its southeast edge. Although there are no other examples of archaeology from this time period within the site, the number of rivers and burns in the area would have been attractive places for settlement. There is also evidence, though at quite a distance, of prehistoric activity around the Cairngorms National Park.
- 6.1.2. Any prehistoric remains would be of medium significance, derived from their archaeological value. They are likely to take the form of enclosures.
- 6.1.3. There is a low potential for the site to contain finds and features from the Romano-British period. The nearest Roman fort is at some distance to the south. Although the Cairngorms has evidence of Iron Age settlement, it is again at some distance from the site.
- 6.1.4. Any finds or features would be of moderate significance, derived from its archaeological and/or artistic value.
- 6.1.5. The site has a high potential for finds and features from the early medieval and medieval period. Although the HER data does not identify anything as medieval, Canmore has assigned an early medieval date to a Pitcarmick



building recorded on the southeastern edge of the site as well as a medieval date to other buildings found in its vicinity (HER NO36NW0044; Canmore Id 104707). Canmore also assigns a medieval date to some examples of rig and furrow within the site (HER NO26NE0013; Canmore Id 239785; Canmore Id 239777; HER NO26NE0012).

- 6.1.6. Any medieval remains would likely be of low significance, derived from archaeological value.
- 6.1.7. The site has a high potential for finds and features from the post-medieval period. Most of the HER assets recorded in the site are post-medieval in date and reflect the rural farming heritage of the area.
- 6.1.8. Any further post-medieval finds and features which may be uncovered are likely to be of low significance, derived from archaeological value.
- 6.1.9. Most known archaeological sites are found along Prosen Water. Many are on the north bank of the river although mapping evidence indicates that the original settlement of Runtaleave fell on the south side of the river, where there is also evidence of historical sheepfolds. Mapping evidence also indicates an old settlement or farmstead (already in ruins by the first OS maps), an old lime kiln and sheepfolds at a place called Nether Shiel on the west bank of Cramie Burn.
- 6.1.10. Any archaeology beyond these areas consist of summit cairn stones and parish boundary stones.
- 6.1.11. This evidence indicates that most archaeology finds and features are likely to be clustered along the north, and to a lesser degree, the south bank of the river and along Cramie Burn. These are areas that should be targeted during any walkover surveys.

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Forestry and Land Scotland – Angus Glens Land Management Plan - <https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning/consultations/angus-glens>

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### Cartographic

1856 Forfarshire, Sheet XVII, scale 1: 10,560  
 1856 Forfarshire, Sheet XXIV, scale: 10,560  
 1856 Forfarshire, Sheet XVI, scale: 10,560  
 1868 Sheet 56 – Blairgowrie, scale 1:63,360  
 1902 Forfarshire Sheet XVII.SW, scale 1:, 10,560  
 1902 Forfarshire Sheet XVI.NE, scale 1: 10,560  
 1902 Forfarshire Sheet XVI.SE, scale : 1:10,560  
 1902 Forfarshire Sheet XXIV.NW, scale 1:10,560  
 1927 Sheet 50 - Glen Clova & Lochnagar, scale 1:63,360  
 1961 Sheet 49 - Blairgowrie - A/ Edition, scale 1:63,360  
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## Appendix A: Figures



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

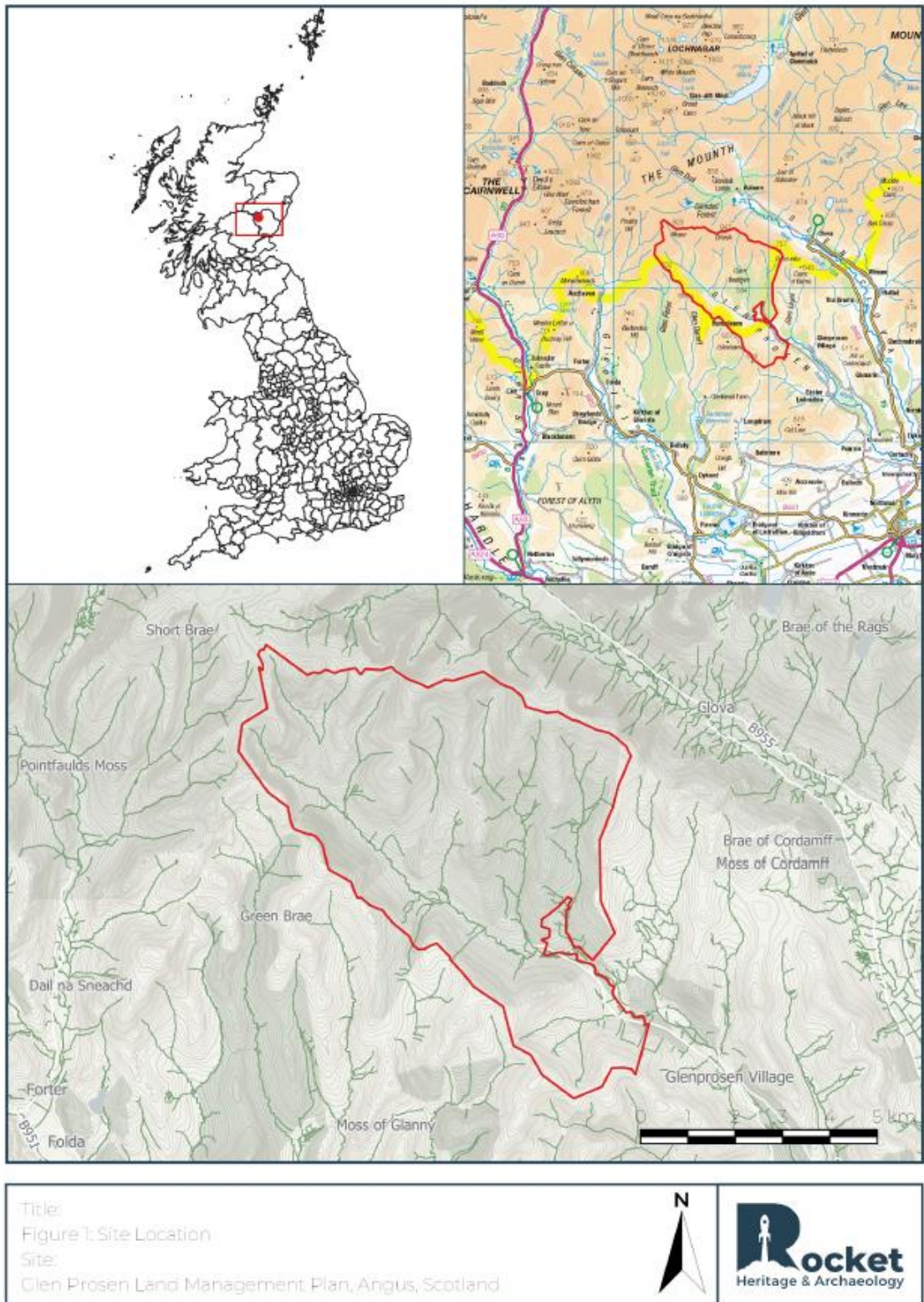
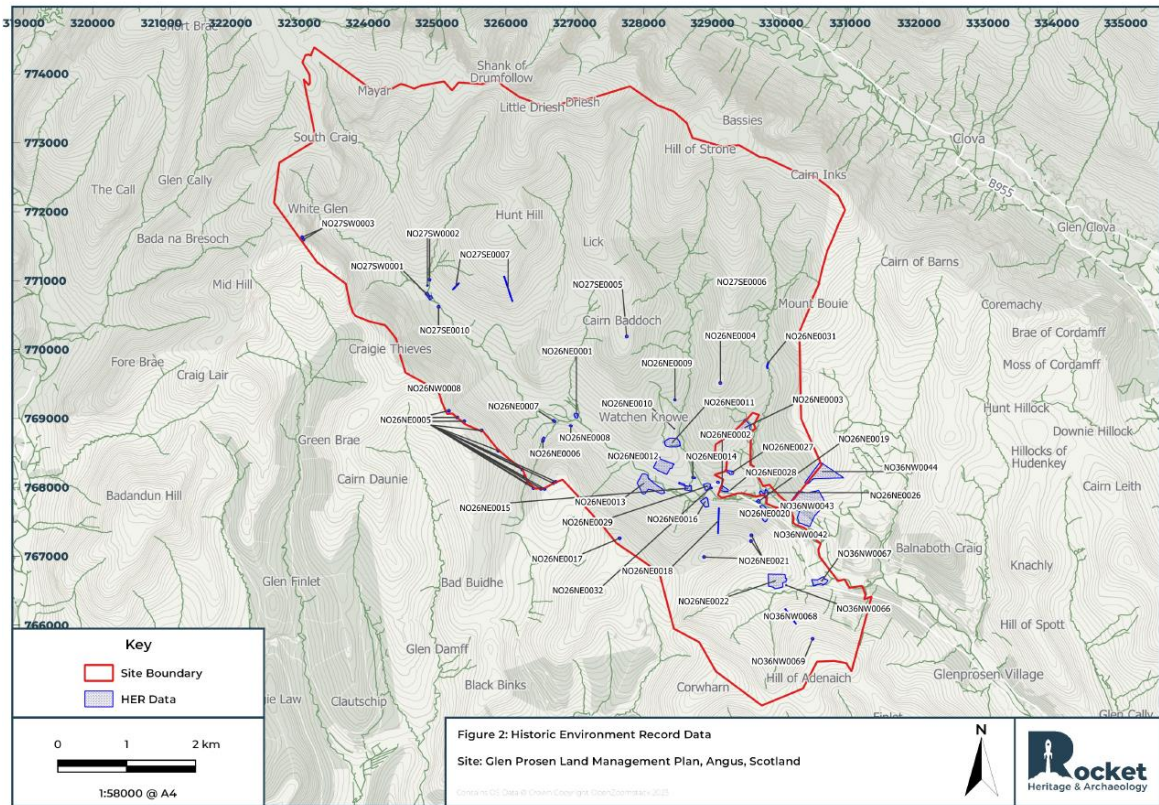


Figure 2: Historic Environment Record Data



## Appendix B: Gazetteer

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding historic environment resource, Historic Environment Record data was analysed within the boundary of the site. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record, which holds the records for Angus.

### Abbreviations:

Siterefno

Site Reference Number (HER Number)

Siterefno Number	Site Name	Monument Type
NO26NE0019	STRONE	ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS
NO26NW0008	CRAIGIE BROCH	MARKERS, PILES
NO27SE0007	BROOM CAIRN	GROUSE-BUTTS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0013	PROSEN WATER	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FERMTOUNS, FIELD-SYSTEMS, RIG & FURROW, SHEEPFOLDS
NO27SW0002	KILBO	ENCLOSURES
NO26NE0028	GLEN PROSEN	SHEEPFOLDS
NO36NW0067	CORMUIR	FARMSTEADS, PONDS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO36NW0042	CORMUIR	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO27SE0005	CAIRN BADDOCH	CAIRNS



NO26NE0016	RUNTALEAVE	HUTS, SHIELINGS
NO27SW0003	CRAIG HAIG	MARKERS, PILES
NO26NE0018	HILL OF STRONE	GROUSE-BUTTS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO36NW0043	CRAIGIEMEG	ENCLOSURES, SHEEPFOLDS, TOWNSHIPS
NO26NE0021	HILL OF STRONE	CAIRNS
NO26NE0011	BURN OF FARCHAL	BUILDINGS, FERMTOUNS, FIELD-SYSTEMS, RIG & FURROW, SHEEPFOLDS
NO36NW0069	HILL OF ADENAICH	CAIRNS
NO26NE0022	BURN OF CORMUIR	FERMTOUNS, FIELD- SYSTEMS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0026	CRAMIE	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0002	GLENPROSEN LODGE	LODGES
NO26NE0014	RUNTALEAVE	ENCLOSURES, SHIELINGS
NO26NE0008	OLD CRAIG	SHEEPFOLDS
NO36NW0068	HILL OF ADENAICH	GROUSE-BUTTS
NO26NE0029	RUNTALEAVE	COTTAGES, KENNELS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES





NO26NE0009	BURN OF FARCHAL	ENCLOSURES, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO27SE0006	TOD CAIRN	CAIRNS
NO26NE0015	RUNTALEAVE	COTTAGES, ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO27SW0003	CRAIG HAIG	MARKERS, PILES
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0032	HOME BEAT COTTAGE, GLEN PROSEN	COTTAGES
NO26NE0021	HILL OF STRONE	CAIRNS
NO26NE0006	BALLOCH BURN	HUTS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0012	BURN OF FARCHAL	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FERMTOUNS, FIELD- SYSTEMS, RIG & FURROW, SHEEPFOLDS
NO36NW0066	BURN OF CORMUIR	SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0027	GLEN PROSEN	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS, HUTS, RIGS, SHIELINGS
NO26NE0031	CRAMIE BURN	SHIELINGS
NO26NE0001	GLEN PROSEN, 'OLD CRAIG'	ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0004	GARTH HEAD	CAIRNS
NO27SE0010	KILBO	ENCLOSURES
NO26NE0021	HILL OF STRONE	CAIRNS



NO26NE0007	BALLOCH BURN	ENCLOSURES, HUTS, SHIELINGS
NO27SW0001	KILBO	ENCLOSURES, FARMSTEADS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0020	STRONE	BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, FERMTOUNS, FIELD- SYSTEMS
NO27SE0007	BROOM CAIRN	GROUSE-BUTTS
NO26NE0005	THE HIGH TREE	STONES
NO26NE0003	NETHER SHEIL	CROFTS, KILNS, SHEEPFOLDS
NO26NE0010	BURN OF FARCHAL	BUILDINGS
NO26NE0017	ESKIELAWN	CAIRNS
NO27SW0002	KILBO	ENCLOSURES
NO36NW0044	CRAIGIEMEG HILL	BANKS, BUILDINGS, HUT- CIRCLES, PLATFORMS, STRUCTURES

