

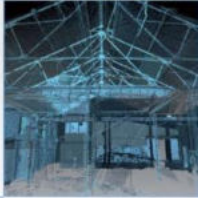
Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm

Arbroath, Angus

Cultural Heritage Assessment

AOC Project Number 27305

May 2025



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm

Arbroath, Angus: Cultural Heritage Assessment

On Behalf of:	Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaumont Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Mabbett and Associates (Mabbett) on behalf of Renewable Energy Systems Ltd (RES) to undertake a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) in conjunction with the proposed development of a solar farm on land to the west of the village of Arbirlot, c. 5km west of Arbroath, Angus. The Site lies within the local authority administrative area of Angus Council who are advised on archaeological matters by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).
- 1.2 Although no prehistoric remains or artefacts have been identified on the Site itself a range of non-designated assets are recorded within 500m including three funerary cists (Assets 14, 29 and 30) and a possible promontory fort (Asset 26) to the northeast of the Site. Given the size of the Site and the presence of a range of prehistoric assets within 500m, the potential for further prehistoric evidence to be present on the Site is considered to be Low to Medium.
- 1.3 Taking into consideration the archaeological and historical evidence discussed in section 5, overall, it is judged a Low potential for archaeological remains dating from the Roman, early medieval, medieval and modern periods to survive within the Site, though it is acknowledged that the limited evidence for the earlier periods may be due to the lack of past archaeological interventions within the area. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records are predominantly represented by post-medieval assets, historic mapping depicts the Site and its associated landscape within agricultural use since at least the 18th century. The HER documents the former site of a now lost farmstead Lynn (Asset 43) in the western part of the Site. As such it is assessed that there is a High potential for remains of post-medieval date to survive across the Site although as agricultural assets their significance will in all probability be low.
- 1.4 In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, responsibility for determining any archaeological mitigation requirements rests with the local planning authority, Angus Council, who may require a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of development. The exact scope of this work would require to be agreed with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) as archaeological advisors to Angus Council, via a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). However, it should be recognised that the potential for direct impacts upon archaeological remains resulting from solar farm developments is not uniform. This is because elements of the infrastructure such as access tracks and substations will require more extensive groundworks than the solar arrays themselves which are usually piled, although 'no dig' options may be possible.
- 1.5 This assessment also considers the potential for impacts on the settings of designed heritage assets within 2km of the Site, including the Guynd Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (IGDL) (Asset 1), five Category B Listed Buildings, and six Category C Listed Buildings have been assessed. The southern extent of the Guynd Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape forms part of the northern boundary of the Site.
- 1.6 The Guynd is situated on the edge of the Kelly Moor, approximately 5 miles (8km) to the west of the town of Arbroath and 9.5 miles (15km) north-east of Dundee. The B9127 forms the northern boundary of the IGDL, whilst its southern boundary extends along the northern edge of the Site. However, as Plates 1 and 11 show the tree belt (Plates 2 and 3) that extends along the Southern edge of the IGDL conceals a marked drop in the topography which means that the core of the IGDL to the north lies at a lower level than the agricultural fields to the south where the solar arrays are proposed. This means that any visibility from the interior of the IGDL is likely at worst to be limited to glimpses and the potential for impacts upon the setting and character of the IGDL will be limited to the appearance of the solar array in front of the tree belt when viewed from the south. However, given the nature of the landscape to the south this visibility will be most apparent when viewed from within the Site boundary (Plates 2 and 3), from where the IGDL appears as a linear plantation and cannot therefore be read as an enclosed

landscape. This means that it is less sensitive to changes to the south than it would be to either internal changes or changes that would be clearly visible from within. For this reason, it is considered that the Magnitude of Impact of the Proposed Development upon the setting of the IGDL is predicted to be Low in accordance with the scale of adverse impacts that are set out in Table 2 of Appendix 1.

- 1.7 No effects upon the settings of the other designated assets are predicted due to the intervening topography, vegetation and structures.
- 1.8 Given that no setting impacts above a Low adverse level have been predicted no mitigation for setting is considered necessary although it should be noted that the client is proposing to offset the northern perimeter boundary of the Proposed Development from the southern boundary of the Guynd IGDL by 10-15m.
- 1.9 The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 and its implications through National Planning Policy Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023, 7o), as well as recent guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2021a&b) and The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) (Mann, 2023) have noted the need for public benefit or public engagement in archaeology. Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) Our Past, Our Future (2023) states that '*the historic environment creates real benefits for people*', and two of the three priorities of the publication relate to public engagement and public benefit. In this case if a programme of public engagement and/or enhancement were to be considered, engagement could include a digital platform or on-site boards with archaeological and historic information of the area as well as interpretations and disseminations about archaeological remains which may survive on the Site. The scope and requirement of any public benefit should be agreed by the Client and be undertaken in consultation with the Client and the ACAS.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development Site

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development Site (hereafter the “Site”) is located on land to the west of the village of Arbirlot, c. 5km west of Arbroath, Angus. (centred NO 57069 40721) (Figure 1). The Site, which measures 95.45 hectares, is predominantly bounded by hedgerow as the Site sits within an agricultural landscape, whilst to the north the Site is partially bounded by Guynd Garden and Designed Landscape (Asset 1).
- 2.1.2 The Site lies around 5km west of Arbroath on the western edge of the Parish of Arbirlot and is currently subdivided into agricultural fields, the majority of which were under arable cultivation at the time of the July 2024 survey. A non-designated farmstead, Fallows (Asset 27), lies immediately south of the site boundary. The Site is bisected at its north extent by an overhead electricity transmission line which crosses the area on a roughly east-west orientation.

2.2 Development Proposal

- 2.2.1 RES propose to construct a solar farm on the Site. The solar farm will consist of ground mounted solar panel arrays, cabling, a substation, access tracks and a grid connection as well associated landscaping and potentially drainage.

2.3 Topographical and Geological Conditions

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2024a) indicates that the bedrock geology across the Site comprises Dundee Flagstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 419.2 and 393.3 million years ago during the Devonian period. However, the southern limit of the Site also contains superficial layers comprising alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravels, and glaciofluvial ice contact deposits of gravel, sand and silt.
- 2.3.3 One borehole (ref: NO54SE13020/8) is recorded within the Site boundary, located to the east extent of Site. The borehole was excavated in 1979 and recorded topsoil to a depth of 0.40m, beyond this a reddish-brown sandy clay with sands and gravels was recorded to a depth of 2.20m, and beyond this a reddish-brown sandy boulder clay was recorded to a depth of 8m. Approximately 250m to the southeast of this, and just outside the Site boundary, lay another borehole (ref: NO54SE17). This borehole recorded 0.20m of topsoil which was overlying a sandy gravelly clay, recorded to a depth of 6m. Below this sand and gravels were recorded to a depth of 31m, which overlain siltstone, recoded at a depth of 50m (BGS 2024b). Just beyond the Site boundary, to the southwest, another borehole has been recorded. This borehole (ref: NO54SE13020/9) recorded topsoil to a depth of 0.45m, a brown sandy clay with gravels and sand patches to a depth of 1.10m, brown sandy clay with sandy clay patches to a depth of 2m, brown (clayey) sand with occasional gravel to a depth of 3.20m, loose brown sand and gravels to a depth of 4m, and beyond this lay a stiff reddish brown sandy boulder clay (BGS 2024b).

2.4 Government and local planning policies

National Planning Policy Guidelines

- 2.4.1. The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.
- 2.4.2. The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (Scottish Government 2023), Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (HES 2019) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. The stated intent of Policy 7: Historic Assets and Places is:

'To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.' (Scottish Government 2023, 45).

2.4.3. The following sections of Policy 7 are relevant to this assessment:

- a) *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.*

Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.

- d) *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*

- e) *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.*

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.

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.

2.4.4. The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 requires contractors, and their supply chains, to consider not only cost when commissioning or procuring services but also how they can make a positive economic, social and / or environmental impact and suppliers are required to set out their proposals for delivering social value that results in positive benefits to communities through a development. The implication of this is stated in NPF4 Policy 7o where impacts to heritage assets cannot be avoided it is stated that *"excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations."*

2.4.5. HEPS policies 1-5 also indicate how the historic environment can make a positive economic, social and/or environmental impact, through information dissemination, the promotion of information, the exchange of ideas, programmes of enhancement and enabling communities to engage with the heritage environment.

Planning Guidance

- 2.4.6. HES published *Our Past, Our Future* in 2023. The five-year strategy sets out three priorities to meet the mission statement “... to sustain and enhance the benefits of Scotland’s historic environment, for people and communities now and into the future” (HES, 2023: 6). Heritage assets have value in the sense that they can “...create spaces for recreation, leisure, tourism, and education, or places for nature to thrive” and “can be a source of identity, a resource for learning, or a spark for creativity” (HES 2023, 10) and thus can be utilised to provide programmes of public benefit as required by Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 and NPF4.

Local Plan – Angus Local Development Plan 2016

- 2.4.7. Local Plans contain the Local Authority policies for land-use and development control across a district. These plans are site specific and include maps showing land-use proposals. The Angus Local Development Plan (LDP) was formally adopted in September 2016 (Angus Council 2016). As part of the continuous programme of LDP preparation and approval the council has started work on the LDP for the period between 2029 and 2039, although the draft is not available.
- 2.4.8. With regard to development proposals that have the potential to affect the built and cultural heritage Policy PV8 of the 2016 LDP states that:

“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.

National Sites

Development proposals which affect Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes will only be supported where:

- *the proposed development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site or the reasons for which it was designated;*
- *any significant adverse effects on the site or its setting are significantly outweighed by social, environmental and/or economic benefits; and*
- *appropriate measures are provided to mitigate any identified adverse impacts.*

Proposals for enabling development which is necessary to secure the preservation of a listed building may be acceptable where it can be clearly shown to be the only means of preventing its loss and securing its long term future. Any development should be the minimum necessary to achieve these aims. The resultant development should be designed and sited carefully in order to preserve or enhance the character and setting of the listed building.

Regional and Local Sites

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 2016, 54)

2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the Site

- 2.5.1 Angus Council is advised on archaeological matters by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS). Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by the planning authority acting upon recommendations from the ACAS.
- 2.5.2 There are no designated assets within the Site, although the Angus Historic Environment Record (HER) records the former site of a single farmstead, Lynn (Asset 43) on the western part of the Site. Additionally, historic mapping has also identified a number of previous field boundaries and features relating to the agricultural use of the Site during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 2.5.3 The tree belt that forms the southern edge of the Inventoried Guynd designed landscape (Asset 3) extends along the field boundaries that mark the northern edge of the Site, whilst Five Category B Listed Buildings (Assets 2-6) and six Category C Listed Buildings (Assets 7-12) lie within the 2km study area.
- 2.5.4 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, or Inventoried Battlefields within 2km of the Site although to the west the Arbirlot Conservation Area lies slightly beyond the 2km Study Area.

2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2 and a walkover survey. Designated assets within 2km of the proposed development and non-designated assets within 1km of the proposed development area were identified and have informed this assessment. This baseline draws upon an extract from the Angus Historic Environment Record (HER) that was received by AOC on 4th June 2024 as well as Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and online designation records that were accessed in June 2024. The information presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 2) regarding known heritage assets is current to these dates. For clarity the Site Boundary has been subject to revision since the receipt of this HER data; the 1km and 2km Study Areas have been retained along with all HER data received.
- 2.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Mabbett and Associates Ltd, Renewable Energy Systems Ltd and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (July 2024) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology, and legislation.
- 2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising the client or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of this site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the heritage significance of the proposed development area by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventoried Battlefields and non-designated assets within 1km of the potential development area. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in *Data Sources* (Section 4.2).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.2 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in NPF4, HEPS PAN2/2011, and the Angus LDP (2024).
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019 – Updated 2022), the CIfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2014 – Updated 2020), the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (CIfA 2017 – Updated 2020) and other relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance.
- 4.1.4 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Organisation* of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.5 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this assessment:
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES):
 - Designated asset datasets
 - National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) records
 - National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) records and images
 - Aberdeenshire Council:
 - Angus Historic Environment Record (HER) data
 - National Library of Scotland:
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps
 - Historic Ordnance Survey maps

- The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) and the NE Scotland Regional Research Framework:
 - For archaeological research frameworks

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. Each has been assigned an 'Asset/Event No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, designation number, HER number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 2 and 3) at the end of the report, using the assigned Asset No's. The proposed development area is shown outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 All features of potential heritage significance located within a 1km radius of the edge of the proposed development area have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains survive within the proposed development area. Designated heritage assets within 2 km of the Site have also been identified in order to assess the anticipated impact of the development on the setting and character of these designated assets in the surrounding landscape.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 8.

4.4 Assessment Criteria

- 4.4.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 1.
- 4.4.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 1.
- 4.4.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance. For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 4.4.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative), beneficial (positive) or neutral and is ranked according to the scale of high, medium, low, negligible or neutral.

Assessment of Setting Impacts

- 4.4.5 The setting assessment has been undertaken in line with the requirements of NPF4 and HES setting guidance.
- 4.4.6 The NPF4 defines setting as:

'Setting is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.'

'Setting' is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.' (2023, 156).

- 4.4.7 The HES guidance sets out the ways in which setting may contribute to the value of a heritage asset. It advocates a three-stage approach to assessing impacts upon setting which comprises:
- *‘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*
 - *Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated’* (HES 2016, updated 2020, 8).
- 4.4.8 The guidance provides a list of potential factors of setting which may contribute to the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the asset in question and its significance (*ibid*, 6-7). HES acknowledges that the list is non-exhaustive and that not all factors will apply in all cases. The guidance further sets out factors which should be considered in coming to a judgement regarding magnitude of impact upon setting (*ibid*, 11-12).
- 4.4.8 The assessment of the impact on setting undertaken for this assessment has followed the staged approach outlined in the HES guidance on setting. It has had regard to the lists therein but, in the interest of being proportionate to the importance of the asset and the potential magnitude of impact, only discusses those attributes which apply to the asset and the potential impacts.
- 4.4.9 It is noted that, in many cases identified effects upon setting are ‘neutral’ indeed HES and NatureScot’s EIA Handbook states that *‘when considering setting impacts, visual change should not be equated directly with adverse impact. Rather the impact should be assessed with reference to the degree that the proposal affects those aspects of setting that contribute to the asset’s cultural significance’* (HES & SNH 2018, 181).
- 4.4.10 Site visits were undertaken to all designated heritage assets within the 2km Study Area, insofar as they were publicly accessible, and it was safe to do so. These site visits established the current setting of the assets, how setting contributes to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the assets and their significance and how the Proposed Development could potentially impact upon setting.

Assessment of Direct Impacts

- 4.4.11 The assessment of Direct Impacts will be undertaken in line with the assessment criteria noted above and in Appendix 1. This will be done by establishing the historic environment baseline through examination of the data sources outlined in Section 4.2 and a walkover survey. The Proposed Development will be assessed against the established historic environment baseline, and potential direct impacts on known and unknown heritage assets will be identified.

Integrity of Setting

- 4.4.12 NPF4 indicates that development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments will only be supported where *‘significant adverse impacts on the integrity of setting of a scheduled monument are avoided’* (Scottish Government 2023, Policy 7h(ii), 46). Significant adverse impacts on integrity of setting are judged here to relate to whether a change would adversely affect the asset’s key attributes or elements of setting which contribute to an asset’s significance. It is considered that a significant impact upon the integrity of the setting of an asset will only occur where the degree of change that will be represented by the Proposed Development would adversely alter those factors of the monument’s setting that contribute to cultural significance such that the understanding, appreciation and experience of the asset are not adequately retained.

- 4.4.13 The assessment of adverse impact upon the integrity of an asset's setting, where required, is a qualitative one, and largely depends upon whether the impact predicted would result in a major impediment to the ability to understand or appreciate the heritage asset.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric (40,000BC – 1AD) and Roman (1AD – 400AD) Evidence

- 5.1.1 No prehistoric and Roman remains or artefacts have previously been recorded within the Site boundary although six non-designated prehistoric assets and one of which could potentially have had Roman use are recorded within the 1km Study Area. No designated prehistoric or Roman assets lie within 2km of the Site.
- 5.1.2 The Angus HER records three non-designated prehistoric cists within 1km one of which; Black Den (Asset 14) located northeast of the Site was excavated around 1857 and found to contain several bones whilst the other two cists (Assets 29 and 30) are recorded to the west of the Site at Greenford. The first (Asset 29) was excavated in 1849 and found to contain a food-vessel, whilst the second (Asset 30) proved on excavation in 1957 to be constructed of large stone slabs and to contain a number of bone fragments. The buried remains of a palisaded enclosure has been identified through cropmarks to the southeast of the Site at Kellyfield (Asset 40). It comprised a large double oval enclosure with an unenclosed settlement area including ring-ditches and pits.
- 5.1.4 Additional prehistoric assets recorded within the HER include a findspot of a spindle whorl (Asset 24) discovered some time before 1977-8, located northwest of the Site and the remains of a possible promontory fort (Asset 26) northeast of the Site. This site is alleged to have been a Roman Camp and is marked as such on the 1865 (Figure 6), 1903 (Figure 7), and 1926 (Figure 8) OS maps, and is the only reference of potential Roman activity within the 1km Study Area. However, a note of caution needs to be sounded as prehistoric or Dark Age monuments were often assigned Roman origins on historic maps and Roman artefacts are associated with the fort.
- 5.1.6 Although the evidence for prehistoric activity is limited a number of assets or potential assets have been identified through aerial photography within both the 1 and 2 km Study Areas whilst three cist burials are recorded within 500m of the Site (Assets 14, 29 & 30). It should also be noted that the 'Roman Camp' c.200m to the north of the Site at Elliot Water (Asset 26) is arguably more likely to be prehistoric. For these reasons the potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric remains to be present on the Site is therefore considered to be Low to Medium. As was noted above the evidence for the promontory fort at Elliot Water is at best tenuous and consequently in the absence of any confirmed evidence for Roman activity within either the 1 or 2km Study Areas the potential for remains or artefacts from this period to be present on the Site is considered to be at worst Low. However, it should be acknowledged that the limited evidence upon which the conclusions set out above have been drawn may simply reflect the lack of modern archaeological interventions within the Study Areas.

5.2 Early Medieval (400AD – 1100AD) and Medieval (1100 – 1500) Evidence

- 5.2.1 No early medieval or medieval remains or artefacts have been recorded either on the Site or within the 1km Study Area whilst no designated assets from this period are located within the wider 2km Study Area.
- 5.2.2 Monastic records reference a religious house, or college, in Arbirlot, located c. 2.5km southeast of the Site during the 12th century and prior to the founding of Arbroath Abbey in 1178, the church held lands to the east of the Elliot Water, which lies to the north and east of the Site. However, the economy appears to have been adversely impacted by the First War of Scottish Independence in the late 13th and early 14th centuries and by 1323 the Vicar of Arbirlot in March 1323 was reportedly twenty years in arrears in paying the two merks due annually to the

Abbot of Arbroath Abbey. The Abbot granted relief on the debt citing the *'the poverty, sterility, and destruction of the parish and its inhabitants, occasioned by the late war'* (Miller *et al.*, 1860).

- 5.2.3 Given the absence of any recorded early medieval or medieval remains or artefacts within either the 1km or 2km Study Areas the potential for previously unrecorded medieval remains or artefacts being present on the site is considered to be Low. Given the nature of the subsequent post-medieval landuse it is likely that any medieval activity would have been limited to agriculture.

5.3 Post-medieval (1500 – 1900) Evidence

- 5.3.1 The Angus HER records the site of a of a now demolished farmstead, Lynn (Asset 43) in the northwest corner of the Site whilst a further three post-medieval farmsteads are recorded in proximity to it. Two of these farmsteads; Fallows (Asset 27) and Shelterfield (Asset 45) remain extant whilst the third Rennie's Hillock (Asset 50) has been demolished. AOC also identified a previously unrecorded abandoned cottage dated 1880 (Asset 51) to the south of the Site immediately east of the access route during the 2024 walkover survey. The walkover survey found that the former footprints of both Lynn and Rennie's Hillock have now been incorporated into open arable fields.
- 5.3.2 The Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape of the Guynd (Asset 1) lies to the immediate north of the site boundary. The Guynd was the historic seat of the Ouchterlony who moved there in 1612 when they sold their previous home Kellie (or Kelly) Castle c. 3.35km to the southeast of the Site to the Irvines of Drum. By 1629 much of Arbirlot parish, was in the hands of the Irvines of Drum and it is possible that their landholding included the Site as despite its proximity the Ouchterlony's new seat lay within the adjacent parish of Carmyllie, the parish boundary running along the northern edge of the Site. The Irvine's appear, to have been benevolent lairds committing themselves to annual grants of eight bolls of meal to the schoolmaster of Arbirlot, and a further 12 bolls to the poor of the parish however their tenure was short, as they built up unsustainable debts by supporting Royalist cause during the Civil Wars. These debts forced Alexander Irvine to sell the barony to George Maule, 2nd Earl of Panmure for £11,000 sterling in 1679 (Jervise 1861). Panmure House was built in the late 1660s and stood around 3.6km southwest of the Site until its demolition in 1955, it was one of Scotland's most significant country houses and its demolition is regarded as a major loss to the country's architectural heritage. The Panmure estates passed to the 8th Earl of Dalhousie in 1782. The Dalhousies were significant landowners in Scotland and by 1883 their Scottish estates centred on Panmure amounted to 138,021 acres of which 136,602 acres were in Forfar (Angus) these gave them an annual income of £58,603 excluding mine rental (Bateman 1883, 117).
- 5.3.3 The HER records considerable activity within the 1km Study Area which reflects the agricultural landscape of the Site and its surroundings including a croft (Asset 42), a piggery (Asset 35), a coach house and stables (Asset 18), and 10 farmsteads (Assets 19, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 45 and 50). No designated assets are located within the Site.
- 5.3.4 Early maps tend to be schematic and lacking in detail of land use and often only record settlements at the county level, although they can give some idea of the nature of settlement. Blaeu's 1664 map (Figure 4) clearly illustrates "Arbroth" on the east coast and "Kelly" further inland. The map also depicts major rivers such as the River South Esk, located approximately 16km north of the Site, but lacks any detail of the Site itself.
- 5.3.5 The 1747-55 military map by Roy (Figure 5) shows the Site in slightly more detail. The map depicts Elliot Water which runs to the north and eastern extents of the Site, and shows a number of houses and farmsteads including Guynd House (Asset 3), a mansion located c.360m north of the Site, what seems to be the farmstead of Lynn (Asset 43), which lies within the Site boundary to its northwest extent and comprises five buildings on the map, and what seems to be Hunter's Path farmstead (Asset 38), located just beyond the Site boundary to the northeast. The map

also shows the northern extent of the Site was under cultivation by this time, land likely associated with the farmsteads, with the southern portion of the Site remaining untouched.

- 5.3.6 Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping commences with the 1865 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) which shows the Site subdivided into fields. The five buildings of Lynn farmstead (Asset 43) that were depicted by Roy are now shown as three elongated buildings. To the immediate east of the farmstead there is what seems to be a raised bank which extends from the north of the site, where it transforms into a path, to the south, eventually leading towards Greenford farmstead (Asset 31), just beyond the Site limits. Within the immediate vicinity of Lynn farmstead (Asset 43) there are depicted smaller land enclosures, possibly vegetable patches, and a possible pond feature located towards the immediate northeast of the building complex. Fallow's farmstead (Asset 27) is clearly marked to the immediate south of the Site with a track shown leading from the farmstead towards the northern limits of the Site. To the south of the Site the Shelterfield farmstead (Asset 45) is recorded as '*Shilterfield*'. A path marked '*Heckenbois Path*' runs across this area on a roughly north south alignment and is shown running across the Site at its northeastern extent. To the south of the Site the now lost Rennies Hillock farmstead (Asset 50) is shown comprising three buildings.
- 5.3.7 Other post-medieval assets within the 1km Study Area include four buildings with enclosures (Assets 16, 21, 23, and 25), a small rectangular building at Broughstane (Asset 17), one lodge (Asset 32), infrastructure associated with Guynd House (Asset 37) with associated Temple (Asset 46), four cottages (Assets 28, 33, 44 and 49), the Carmyllie Light Railway (Asset 48) to the northeast of the Site, and a sundial (Asset 22) discovered in 2003 during ploughing and inscribed with '1743' and 'Mr D S', possibly from large house or church, located c. 540m northeast of the Site (HER, 2024).
- 5.3.8 Historic map evidence suggests that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the mid-18th century and as such, there is considered to be a High potential for agricultural remains dating to the post-medieval period to survive across the Site. Such agricultural remains (e.g. field boundaries, and associated infrastructure relating the farmsteads) would be considered of Low importance as indicated in the assessment criteria (Appendix 1), although the potential early origins of the now lost Lynn farmstead, which is recorded by Roy, are noted.

5.4 Modern (1900 –)

- 5.4.1 No modern heritage assets have previously been recorded on the Site.
- 5.4.2 The 1903 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows several alterations from the 1865 OS map. Lynn farmstead (Asset 43) has been reduced to two buildings, and the associated smaller enclosed area to the immediate south, and possible pond feature to the immediate northeast have now been removed. A field boundary, which seemed to define the southern limits of the farmstead, has also been moved c.230m to the south creating a larger open field. Three new field boundaries are observed within fields on both sides of the trackway which leads from the north of the Site towards Fallows farmstead (Asset 27) and two pump features on opposing sides of the track are now clearly marked. The track itself seems more established and has likely been modified. Moorland present across much of the eastern extent of the Site has largely been turned into agricultural land although some remains. To the west of this, another field boundary has been removed and another added to create five elongated 'strip fields', possibly associated with Hunter's Path farmstead (Asset 38). Fallow's farmstead (Asset 27) has expanded with more buildings and small areas of enclosed land in the immediate area, including a pump feature.
- 5.4.3 The subsequent 1926 and 1959 OS maps (Figures 8 and 9) show some minor alterations from the 1903 OS map. Lynn farmstead (Asset 43) seems relatively unchanged, although a field boundary to the south has now been removed, as well another field boundary in the adjoining field to the east. Towards the northeast extent of the Site

a strip of moorland has been turned into arable land, and by the 1959 OS map an additional field boundary has been added within a parcel to the north of Fallow's farmstead (Asset 27).

- 5.4.4 The 1970 OS map (Figure 10) shows little change from the 1959 OS map. Two new field boundaries have been added to a large field parcel to the immediate east of Lynn Farmstead (Asset 43). One field boundary has been removed from the elongated 'strip fields'; to the northeast extent of the Site, and to the immediate south another area of moorland has been turned into an arable field parcel, leaving one small triangular shaped strip of moorland.

Satellite imagery from 2017 (Figure 11) shows the Site as it is today, indicating several changes to the Site and its surroundings from the 1970 OS map. Lynn farmstead (Asset 43) and Rennies Hillock farmstead (Asset 50) have now been completely removed, and a number of the fields have been amalgamated. The satellite imagery also shows five pylons, which are part of an overhead electricity transmission line running across the site on a roughly east-west alignment.

- 5.4.5 The Angus HER records a World War II bunker (Asset 39), located east of the Site. The bunker was identified from RAF aerial photographs taken in June 1947 and show that it was originally covered with earth.

- 5.4.6 Given the limited evidence for modern heritage assets within the 1km Study Area there is assessed to be a Low potential for modern artefacts and remains other than agricultural buildings and structures to survive on the Site, although modern activity associated with farming cannot be discounted.

5.5 Unknown date

- 5.5.1 Only two assets recorded within the Aberdeenshire HER have unknown dates.

A possible souterrain and other indeterminate cropmarks (Asset 53) have been recorded by AAS during aerial reconnaissance in 2003 to the south of the Site at West Balmirmer. Souterrains were underground or semi-underground structures that were often described as 'earth houses' in antiquarian literature they usually date to either the prehistoric period or the early first millennium AD.

5.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations (Events)

- 5.6.1 The Aberdeenshire HER records one event within the 1km Study Area of the Site.
- 5.6.2 A walkover survey (Asset 20) was carried on land to the immediate northwest of the Site in January 2005 by RAX Archaeology as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment in advance of a proposed wind farm. No new sites were identified, and the wind farm was never built.

5.7 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Analysis

- 5.7.1 No aerial photographs are available on the Britain (<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>) from Above and the Cambridge Air Photos (<https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/>) online portals. The images discussed below are research visible from the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) (<https://ncap.org.uk/>) or downloaded using AOC's company subscription to NCAP. For photographic references see section 8.3.1 below.
- 5.7.2 Only two images were available to view that were in close proximity to the Site. An aerial image dated 16th April 1969 (58/RAF/9488) shows West Balmirmer (Asset 52), a still in use farmstead comprising an E-shaped steading with open courts to the southeast. The house with attached gardens lies further to the southeast. A small, wooded area called Sparrowmuir wood, located to the southwest of the farmstead, is also visible on the photograph as well as an area of cropmarks (Asset 53), which potentially shows a souterrain and other indeterminate cropmarks which are partially visible on the photograph.

- 5.7.3 An Aerial photograph from 1988 (ASS/51788) is taken from high altitude and only shows the northeastern tip of the Site, and the eastern extent of The Guynd IGD (Asset 1), located directly to the north of the Site. The image predominantly shows land to the east of the Site, including Rottenraw Burn and Elliot Water, shown meandering across the land towards the eastern coastline, which is also partially visible.
- 5.7.4 No new features have been observed from the above photographs.

6 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 6.1 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 17th of July 2024 in clear dry weather to investigate the condition and significance of known archaeology on the site with the aim of identifying any previously unknown remains. The survey confirmed that the northern boundary of the Site follows the line of a topographical ridge that breaks steeply dropping down to the Elliot Water to the north (Plate 1). The break in the slope is also a parish boundary and marks the southern edge of The Guynd IGD (Asset 1) which is defined by a tree belt which terminates northward views from the Site (Plates 2 & 3). The topography of the Site then slopes gradually to the south and east towards the Greenford and Rottenraw Burns which run on east west alignment to the south of the Fallaws farmsteads (Asset 27, Plate 4). The majority of the Site was under arable cultivation at the time of the survey (Plates 5 and 9). Hunters Path farmstead (Asset 38, Plate 8) was observed to the north of the Site just beyond the boundary.
- 6.2 The survey afforded the opportunity to assess an abandoned cottage (Asset 51) that is recorded as an un-named structure on Ordnance Survey maps from 1903 onwards (Figure 7). The cottage stands to the south of the Site to the east of the access track. The cottage was found to be a single storey stone structure with a slate roof (Plate 6) with an inscription above the lintel that reads 'J.W 1885 E.D' (Plate 7), although no published evidence is available an online source suggests that lintels bearing these initials are common in this part of Angus and refer to John William (Maule Ramsay), 13th Earl of Dalhousie (1847-1887) who succeeded his Father in 1880. Dalhousie was a prominent Liberal politician, who had served briefly as Gladstone's Secretary of State for Scotland in 1886, but he died suddenly in 1887 having reportedly spent £150,000 on new buildings and other improvements to his estates (<http://www.monikie.org.uk/panmure7.htm>). The lintel inscription would therefore appear to confirm that at least part of the Site lay within the Panmure Estate.
- 6.4 All the fields within the Site boundary were found to be under arable cultivation at the time of the site visit and with the exception of the abandoned cottage (Asset 51) which lies beyond the site boundary discussed above no archaeological evidence was identified on the surface of the ground.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Direct impacts

- 7.1.1 In addition to known archaeological remains, there is possibility that unknown and currently invisible remains could survive below the ground surface.
- 7.1.2 Although no prehistoric remains or artefacts have been identified on the Site itself a range of non-designated assets are recorded within 500m including three funerary cists (Assets 14, 29 and 30), a palisaded enclosure (Asset 40) and a possible promontory fort (Asset 26). Given the size of the Site and the presence of multiple prehistoric assets within 500m, the potential for further prehistoric evidence to be present on the Site is considered to be Low to Medium.
- 7.1.3 Taking into consideration the archaeological and historical evidence discussed in section 5, overall, it is judged a Low potential for archaeological remains dating from the Roman, early medieval, medieval and modern periods to survive within the Site, though it is acknowledged that the limited evidence for the earlier periods may be due to the lack of past archaeological interventions within the area.
- 7.1.4 The HER records are predominantly represented by post-medieval assets, historic mapping depicts the Site and its associated landscape within agricultural use since at least the 18th century, with former position of a farmstead (Asset 43) recorded on the Site of the same period recorded in proximity to it. As such it is assessed that there is a High potential of agricultural remains of post-medieval date to survive across the Site.

7.2 Setting Impacts

- 7.2.1 There are 12 designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site. These include two The Guynd, a Garden and Designed Landscape (Asset 1), which is located to the immediate north of the Site, five Category B Listed Buildings and six Category C Listed ones. These designated heritage assets will be discussed further below.
- 7.2.2 Within the 2km Study Area there are five Category B Listed buildings, three of these are within Guynd Garden and Design Landscape and include Guynd House (Asset 3), and the associated Dower House (Asset 4) and Gazebo (Asset 5). The other two Category B Listed buildings are located in Carmyllie, located c. 1.75km to the northwest of the Site and include Carmyllie Parish Kirk with Graveyard and Boundary Walls (Asset 2), and Carmyllie Old Parish Schoolhouse (now "Viewfar") (Asset 6). The latter sits on relatively high ground and has good south facing views. Facing towards the Site the trees surrounding Guynd Garden and Designed Landscape (Asset 1) can be seen in the distance, however the land does drop off significantly beyond this and the Site itself cannot be seen. Carmyllie Parish Church (Asset 2) sits on lower lying ground and its associated graveyard is surrounded by a good tree line, the lane to the immediate east of the church also has a well-established hedgerow and intervening infrastructure such as Milton Haugh Farm means there is no intervisibility towards the Site. Therefore, no effect upon the setting of the above assets are predicted.
- 7.2.3 Within the 2km Study Area there are seven Category C Listed Buildings, five of these are also within the Carmyllie area, Listed Buildings 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are well screened and sit on high ground, therefore visibility towards the lower lying Site can not be made. Carmyllie Bridge Over Elliot Water (Asset 12) and Tillyhiot Farm Cottage (Asset 13) are located to the southern extent of Carmyllie, c.1.2km to the northwest of the Site and lay relatively close to the Site. Carmyllie Bridge (Asset 12) is located on what is now the B961, views towards the Site from this asset are completely blocked by the buildings at Milton Haugh Farm, trees/ vegetation, and partial views of distant trees which surround Guynd Garden and Designed Landscape (Asset 1) add to the screening of this asset. Similarly, Tillyhiot Farm Cottage (Asset 13) is set within a rural setting and views towards Site are blocked by farm buildings

to the west of the B961. The Category C Listed Arbirlot Primary School (Asset 7, Plate 10) and Arbirlot Schoolhouse (Asset 8) are located c. 1km southeast of the Site. These assets are very well shielded, a prominent band of trees lay to the rear of these buildings, at their north extent, completely obscuring any visibility to the Site. Furthermore, intervening topography also provides further shielding. Therefore, no effect upon the setting of the above assets are predicted.

The Guynd- Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (IGDL) (Asset 3)

- 7.2.4 The house at The Guynd (Asset 3), its associated Dower House (Asset 4) and Gazebo (Asset 5) is situated within some 373 acres (153ha) of designed landscape (Asset 1) which extends from the B9127 in the north, to the woodland along Hunters Path in the south, to Blackden in the east and the woodland to the west. Documentary evidence of the development of the designed landscape is provided by Roy's 1747-55 map (Figure 5), an improvement plan of 1775 by James Abercrombie (not illustrated), an improvement plan of 1799 by Thomas White (not illustrated), the OS maps of 1865 (Figure 6) and 1903 (Figure 7). Comparison of this evidence confirms that the designed landscape was laid out between 1750-1860.
- 7.2.5 The Guynd is situated on the edge of the Kelly Moor, approximately 5 miles (8km) to the west of the town of Arbroath and 9.5 miles (15km) north-east of Dundee. The B9127 forms the northern boundary of the IGDL, whilst its southern boundary extends along the northern edge of the Site. However, as Plates 1 and 11 show the tree belt (Plates 2 and 3) that extends along the Southern edge of the IGDL conceals a marked drop in the topography which means that the core of the IGDL to the north lies at a lower level than the agricultural fields to the south where the solar arrays are proposed. This means that any visibility from the interior of the IGDL is likely at worst to be limited to glimpses and the potential for impacts upon the setting and character of the IGDL will be limited to the appearance of the solar array in front of the tree belt when viewed from the south. However, given the nature of the landscape to the south this visibility will be most apparent when viewed from within the Site boundary (Plates 2 and 3), from where the IGDL appears as a linear plantation and cannot therefore be read as an enclosed landscape. This means that it is less sensitive to changes to the south than it would be to either internal changes or changes that would be clearly visible from within. For this reason it is considered that the Magnitude of Impact of the Proposed Development upon the setting of the IGDL is predicted to be Low in accordance with the scale of adverse impacts that are set out in Table 2 of Appendix 1. This is because although the Proposed Development would alter the setting of the IGDL and would represent a limited encroachment into the character of its historic landscape (Low) it would not constitute a material change to the condition of the IGDL (Medium) due to the limited potential for visibility from within. It would not therefore be detrimental to the character of the IGDL (Medium).

7.3 Mitigation

- 7.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, HEPS (Scottish Government 2019), NPF4 (Scottish Government 2023) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the Angus Local Development Plan (Angus Council 2023), outlined in Section 2. of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.
- 7.3.2 This assessment has established that there is a High potential of agricultural remains of post-medieval date to survive across the Site and a Low to Medium potential for previously unrecorded buried prehistoric remains or artefacts to be present. Post-medieval agricultural remains are generally considered to be of Low importance (Appendix 1), whilst it is likely that any prehistoric buried remains that are located within those parts of the Site that are subject to modern ploughing will have been severely impacted by this activity. There is considered to be

a Low potential for Roman, early medieval or medieval remains to survive within the Site, although it is acknowledged that the limited evidence for the earlier periods may be due to the lack of past archaeological interventions within the area.

- 7.3.3 In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, responsibility for determining any archaeological mitigation requirements rests with the local planning authority, Angus Council, who may require a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of development. The exact scope of this work would require to be agreed with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) as archaeological advisors to Angus Council, via a Written Scheme of Investigation. However, it should be recognised that the potential for direct impacts upon archaeological remains resulting from solar farm developments is not uniform. This is because elements of the infrastructure such as access tracks and substations will require more extensive groundworks than the solar arrays themselves which are usually piled, although 'no dig' options may be possible.
- 7.3.4 The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 and its implications through NPF4 (2023, 7o), as well as recent guidance from ClfA (2021a&b) and The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) (Mann, 2023) have noted the need for public benefit or public engagement in archaeology. HES's *Our Past, Our Future* (2023) states that '*the historic environment creates real benefits for people*', and two of the three priorities of the publication relate to public engagement and public benefit. In this case if a programme of public engagement and/or enhancement were to be considered, engagement could include a digital platform or on-site boards with archaeological and historic information of the area as well as interpretations and disseminations about archaeological remains which may survive on the Site. The scope and requirement of any public benefit should be agreed by the Client and be undertaken in consultation with the Client and the ACAS.

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8.2 Cartographic References

The following maps were consulted in May 2024 through the National Library of Scotland (NLS) website (<http://maps.nls.uk>), Old Maps Online (<https://www.oldmapsonline.org>), and Wikimedia Commons (<https://commons.wikimedia.org>):

Blaeu, J., 1654. Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus. Available at: View map: Gordon, Robert, 1580-1661; Blaeu, Joan 1596-1673, Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus - Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654 (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Roy, W. 1747-1755. Roy Military Survey of Scotland. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/> [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1865. Forfarshire LII. Surveyed 1858, Published: 1865. Available at: Georeferenced Maps - Map images - National Library of Scotland (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1903. Forfarshire LII.NW & NE. Surveyed 1900, Published: 1903. Available at: Georeferenced Maps - Map images - National Library of Scotland (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1926. Forfarshire Sheet XLV.SE. Surveyed 1921, Published: 1926. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, Forfarshire sheet XLV.SE (includes: Arbirlot; Carmyllie; Panbride) - Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960 (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1926. Forfarshire Sheet XLVI.SW. Surveyed 1921, Published: 1926. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, Forfarshire sheet XLVI.SW (includes: Arbirlot; Arbroath and St Vigean) - Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960 (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1959. NO54SE - A. Surveyed/Revised: pre-1930 to 1958, Published: 1959. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, NO54SE - A - Ordnance Survey National Grid Maps, 1940s-1970s (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1959. NO53NE - A. Surveyed/Revised: pre-1930 to 1958, Published: 1959. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, NO53NE - A - Ordnance Survey National Grid Maps, 1940s-1970s (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1969. NO53NE - A. Surveyed/ Revised: 1964- 1968, Published: 1969. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, NO53NE - A - Ordnance Survey National Grid Maps, 1940s-1970s (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

Ordnance Survey, 1970. NO54SE - A. Surveyed/ Revised: 1966- 1969, Published: 1970. Available at: View map: Ordnance Survey, NO54SE - A - Ordnance Survey National Grid Maps, 1940s-1970s (nls.uk) [Accessed 22/07/2024].

8.3 Photographic References

8.3.1 Vertical aerial photographs

Date	Sortie/Flight Reference	Photo Number	Type	Link
18 June 1988	ASS/51788	0208	Vertical	https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-3-1-17-186?width=900&height=700&inline=true#frame-zoomify-popup
16 April 1969	58/RAF/9488	F41_0028	Vertical	https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-12-1-223-2442

Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm Arbroath, Angus Cultural Heritage Assessment

Figures

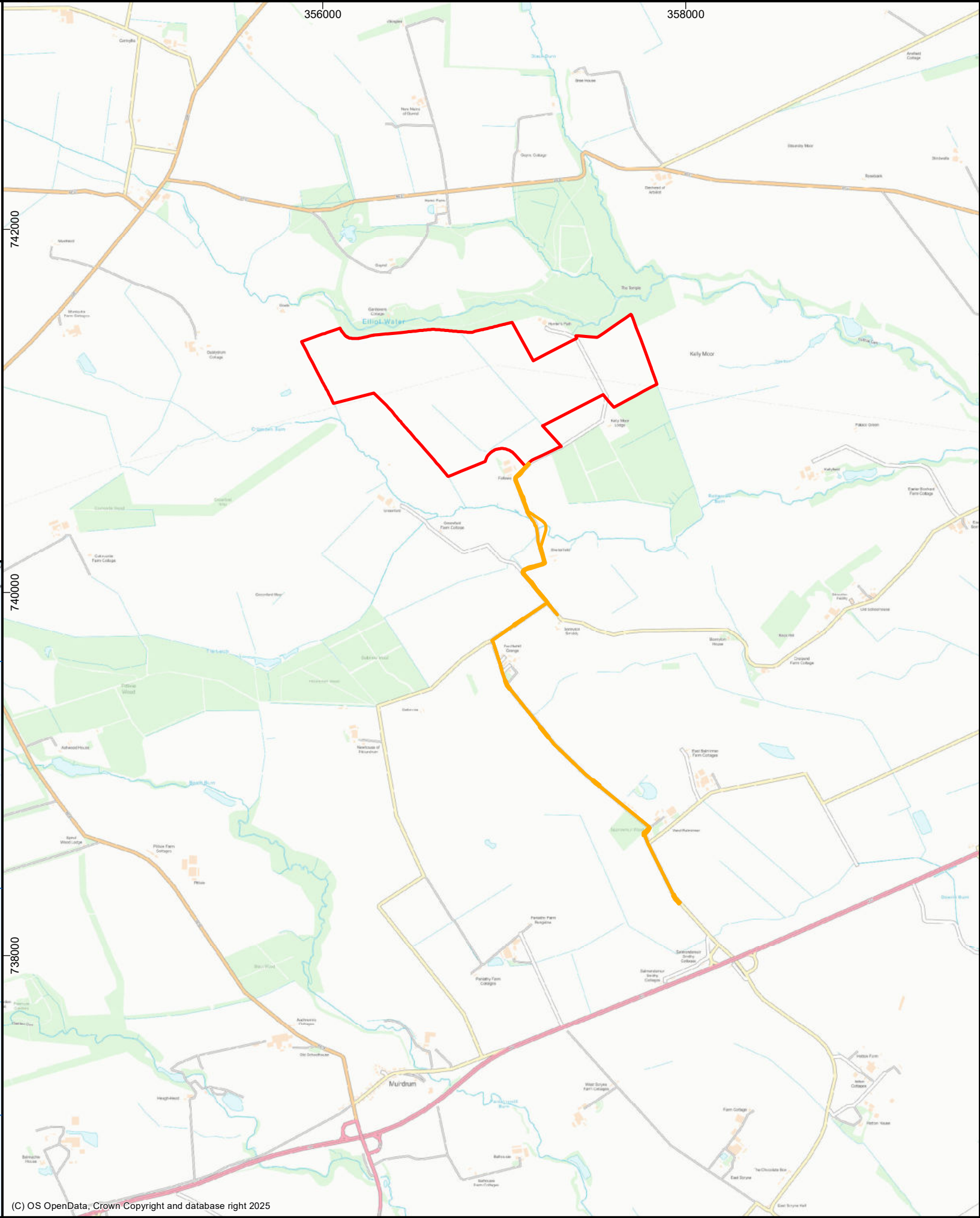
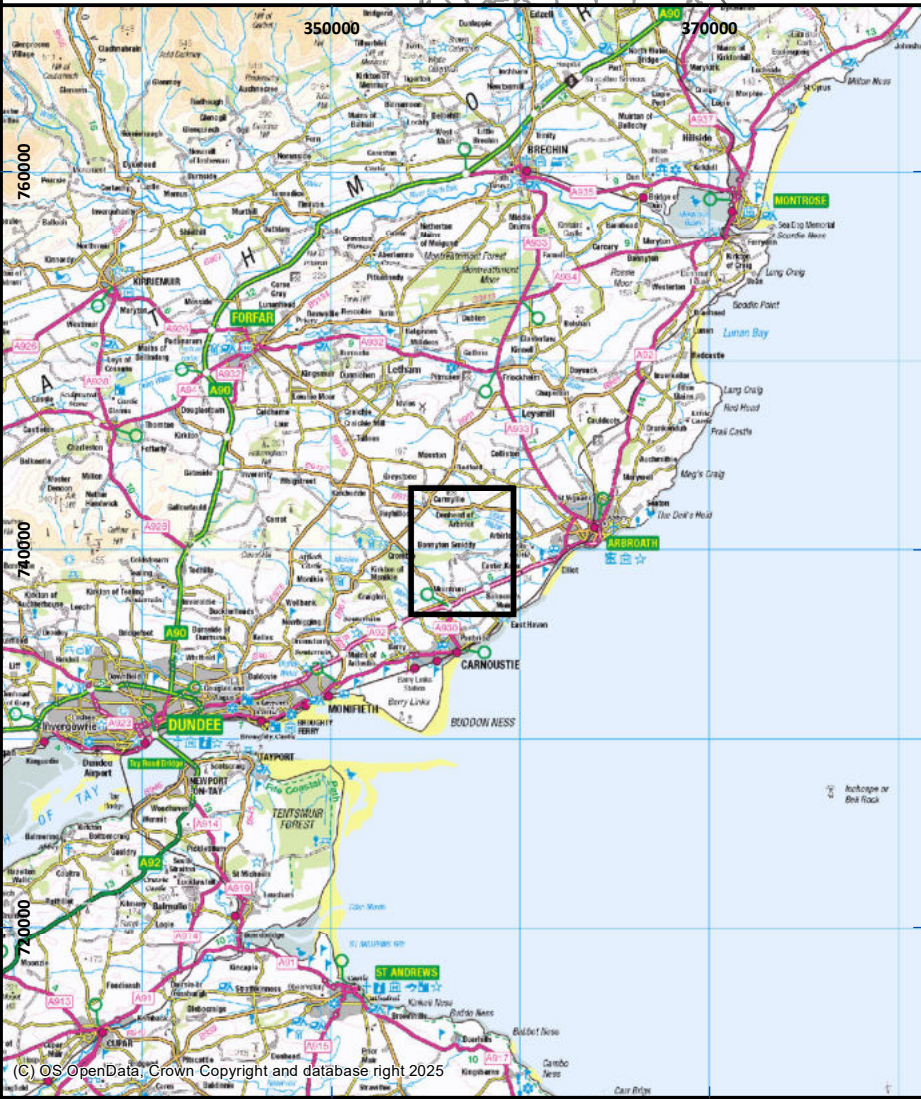
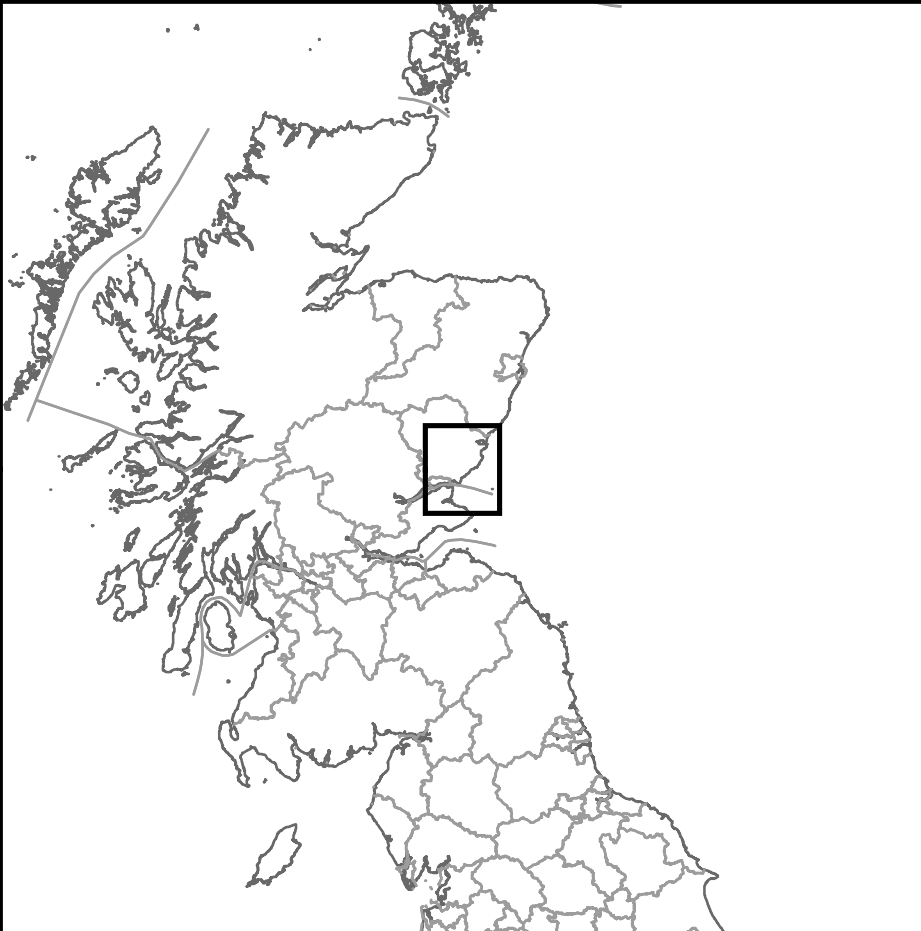



Figure		1
Site Location Plan		
Legend [Red line] Site Boundary [Orange line] Access Route		
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaufort Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK		
Drawn/checked:	AW/TL	
DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/03/01	
AOC Project No.:	27305	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2025		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:25,000 @ A3		
SCALE 0 1,000m		

C:\Users\mark.littlewood\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\Documents\Draft_Projects\CURRENT\27305_Bonnyknock_GIS\GIS\Draft figures\AOC\27305_Fig2_20250521.mxd

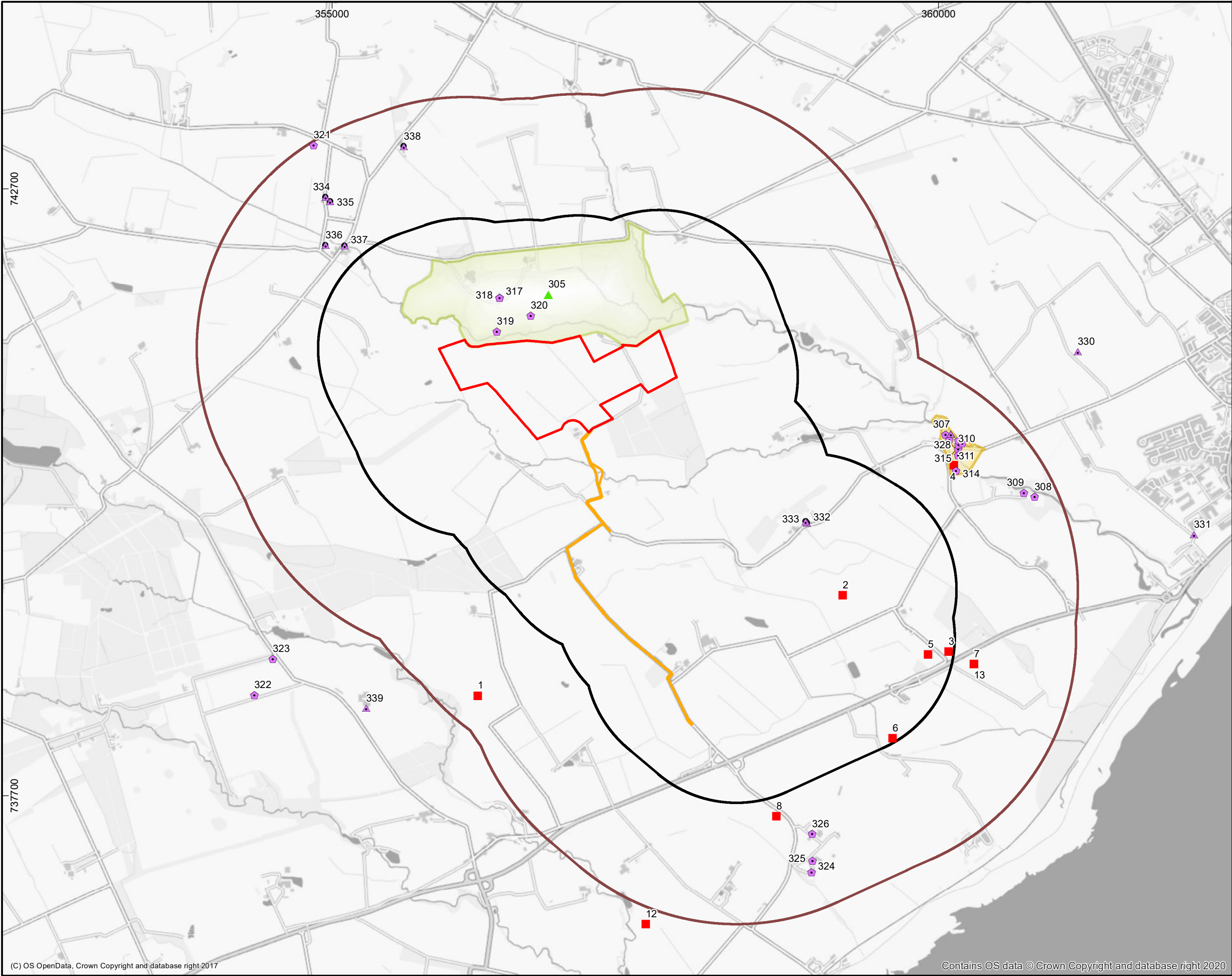



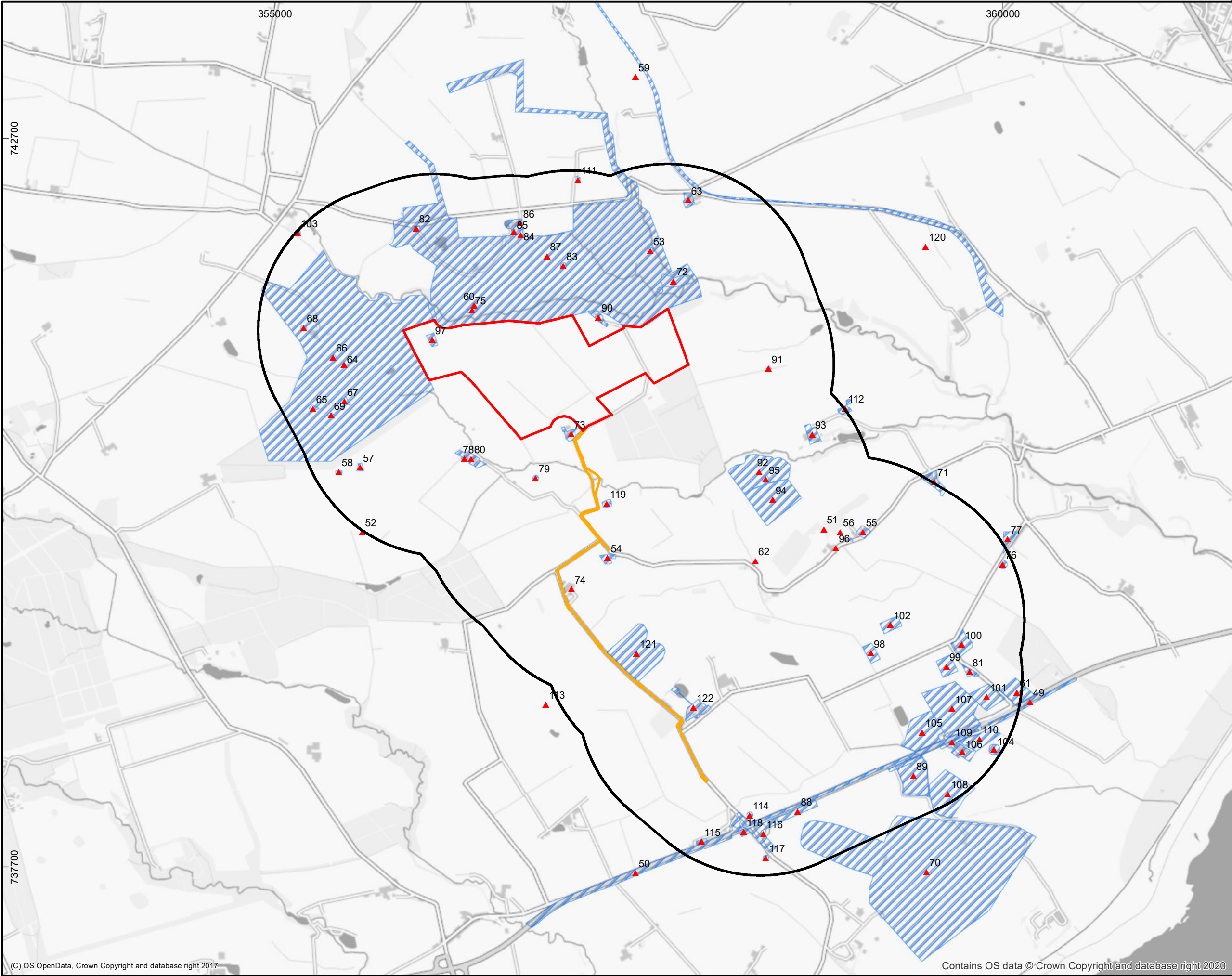


Figure		2
Designated Heritage Assets and the 2km Study Area		
Legend <ul style="list-style-type: none">Site BoundaryAccess Road1km Study Area2km Study AreaGarden and Designed LandscapeConservation AreaScheduled MonumentListed Building- Category BListed Building- Category CConservation AreaGarden and Designed Landscape		
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaufort Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK		
Drawn/checked:	CH/TL	
DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/02/01	
AOC Project No.:	27305	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2025		
		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE	1:30,000 @ A3	
SCALE		

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Figure

3

Non-designated Heritage Assets
and the 1km Study Area

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Access Road
- 1km Study Area
- Non-designated Heritage Asset Extent
- Non-designated Heritage Asset

FOR

Renewable Energy Systems Ltd
Beaufort Court
Egg Farm Lane
Kings Langley
Herts WD4 8LR
UK

Drawn/checked:

CH/TL

DWG no:

01/27305/DBA/03/01

AOC Project No.:

27305



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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

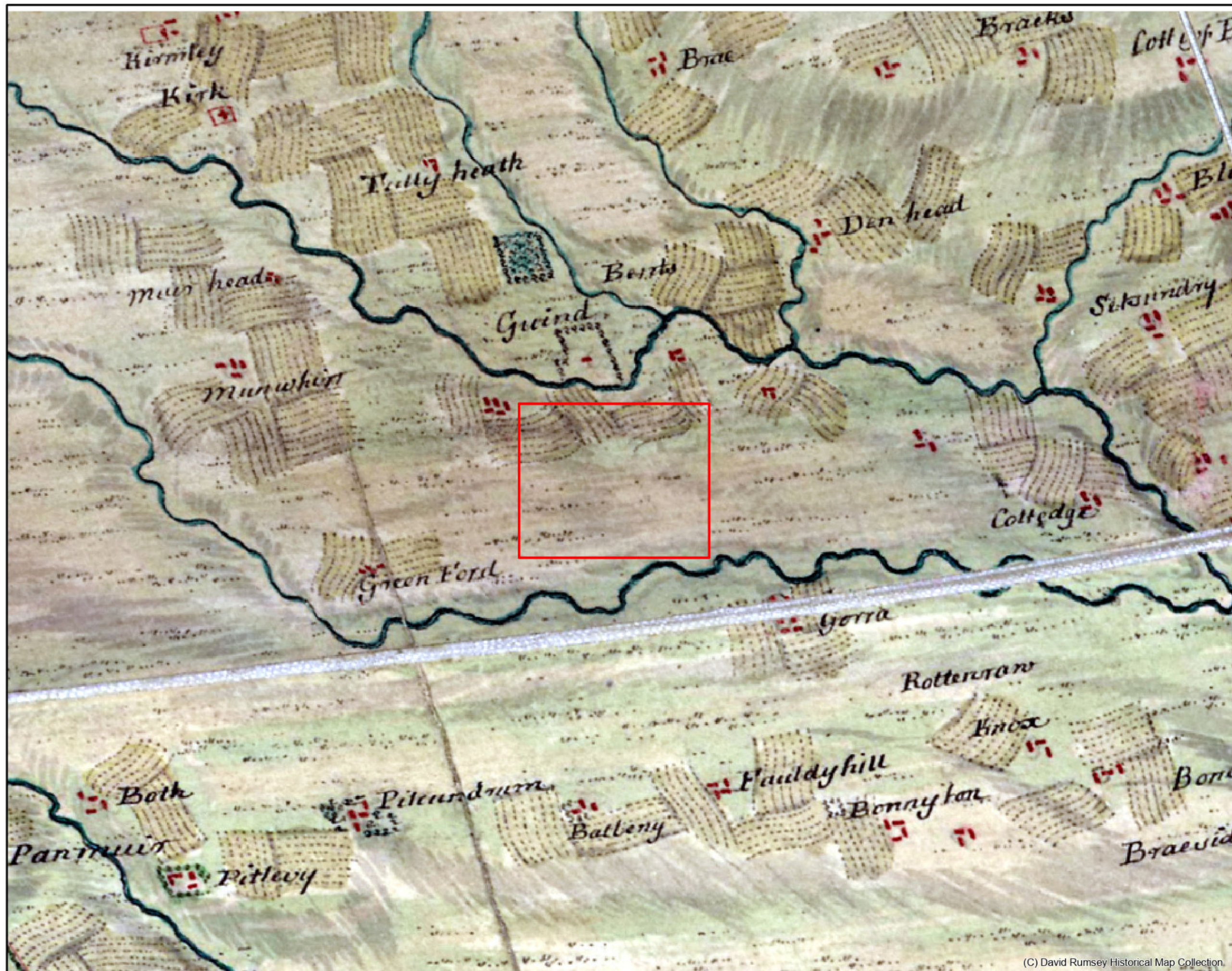
SCALE

1:25,000 @ A3

SCALE







Figure

5

Extract from Roy's 1747-55 Map

Legend

Approximate Site Location

FOR
Renewable Energy
Systems Ltd
Beaumont Court
Egg Farm Lane
Kings Langley
Herts WD4 8LR
UK

Drawn/checked: AW/TL

DWG no: 01/27305/DBA/05/01

AOC Project No.: 27305

AOC
Archaeology
Group



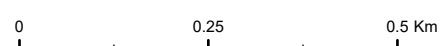
SYSTEM

SCALE NOT TO SCALE

SCALE

(C) David Rumsey Historical Map Collection.



Figure		6
Extract from 1865 Ordnance Survey Map		
Legend <div style="border: 2px solid red; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Site Boundary		
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaumont Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK		
Drawn/checked:	AW/TL	
DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/06/01	
AOC Project No.:	27305	
		
<div style="text-align: center;"> Map Frame Lower Left: 355114E 739781N m Map Frame Upper Right: 358496E 742462N m</div>		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	
SCALE	<div style="text-align: center;"> 0 0.25 0.5 Km</div>	

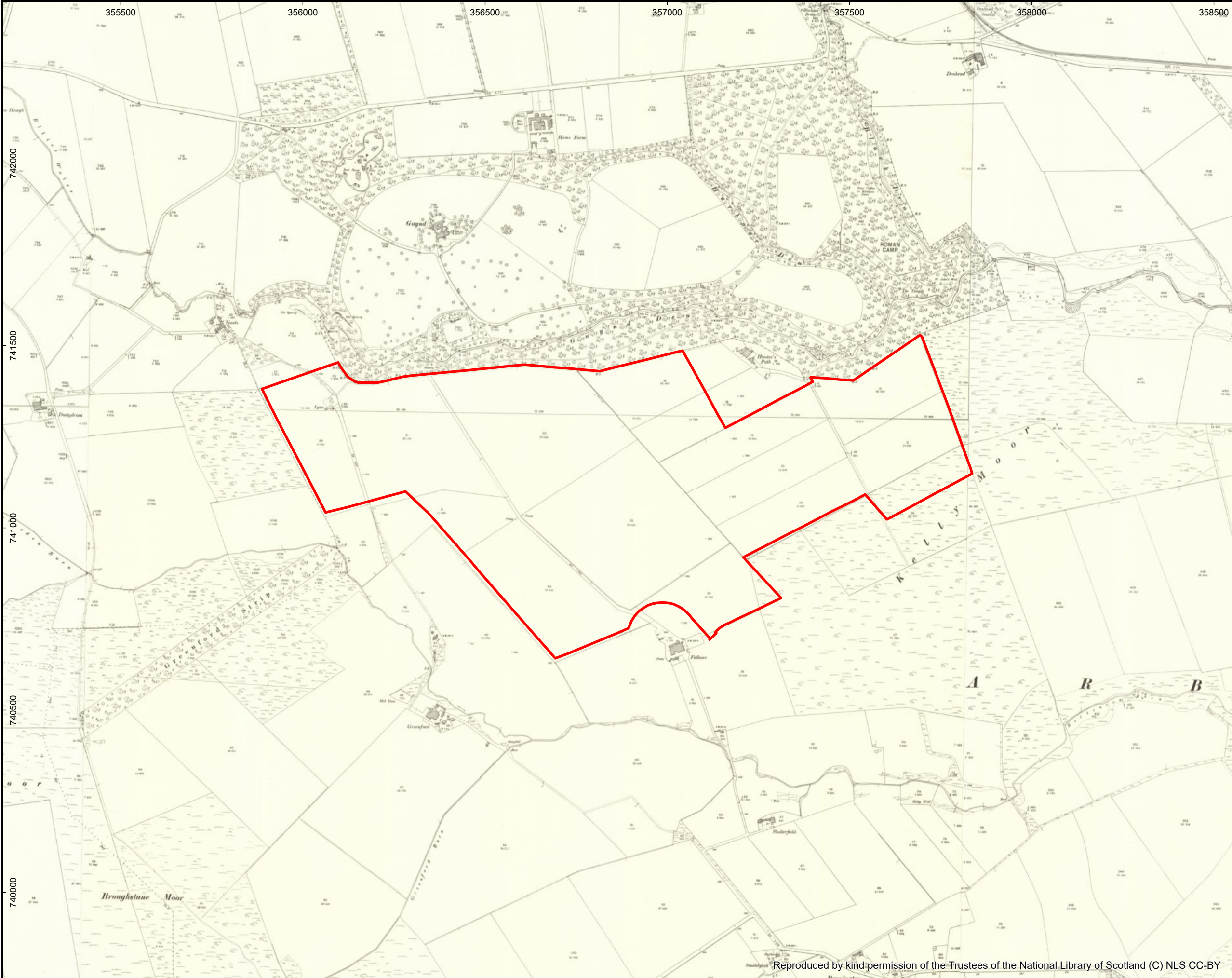



Figure		7
Extract from 1903 Ordnance Survey Map		
Legend <div><div></div> Site Boundary</div>		
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaumont Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK		
Drawn/checked:	AW/TL	
DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/07/01	
AOC Project No.:	27305	
		
<div><div></div><div>Map Frame Lower Left: 355175E 739764N m Map Frame Upper Right: 358556E 742445N m</div></div>		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3		
SCALE <div><div></div><div>00.250.5 Km</div></div>		

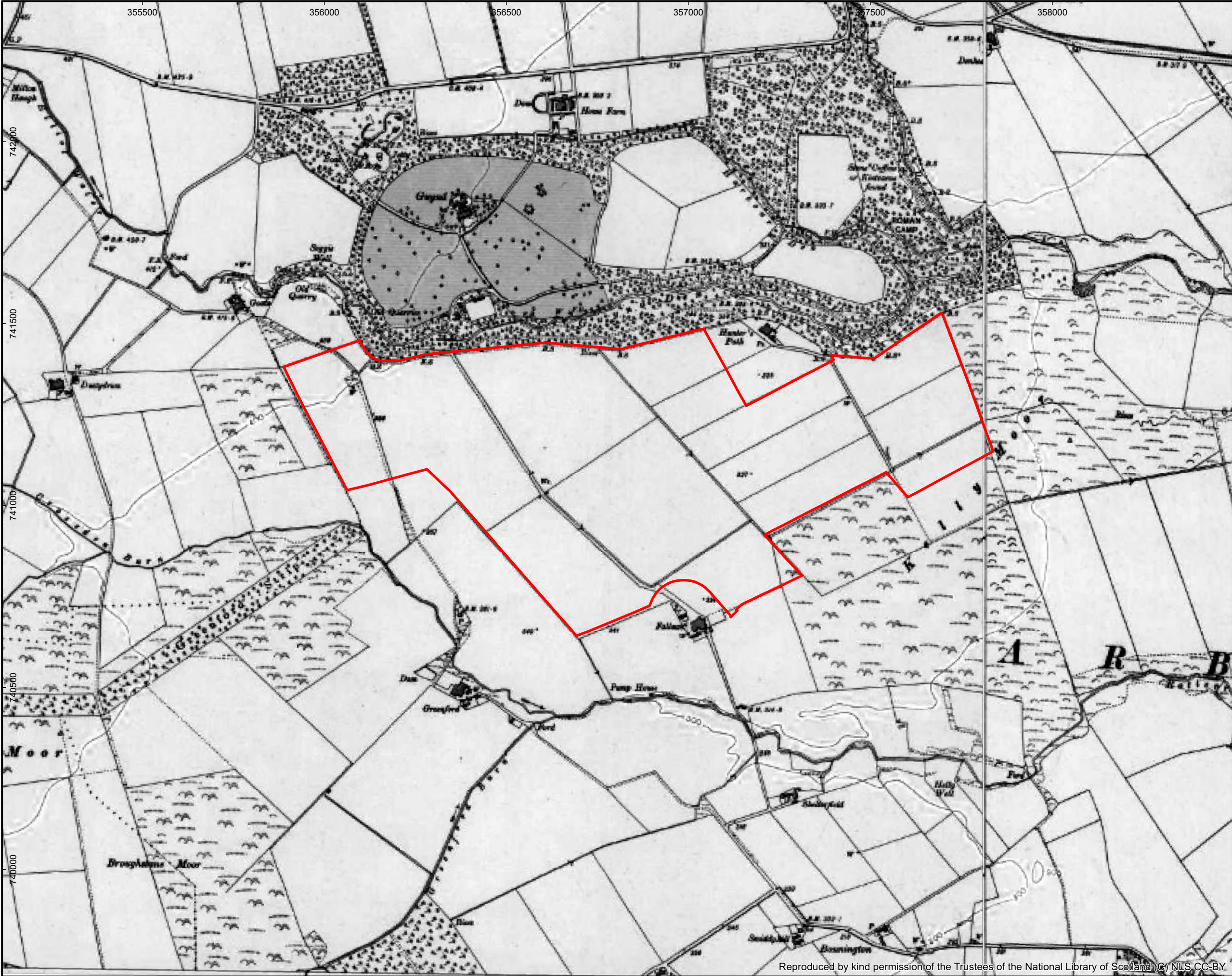




Figure		8
Extract from 1926 Ordnance Survey Map		
Legend <div style="border: 2px solid red; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Site Boundary		
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaumont Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK		
Drawn/checked:	AW/TL	
DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/08/01	
AOC Project No.:	27305	
		
<div style="text-align: center;"> Map Frame Lower Left: 355114E 739706N m Map Frame Upper Right: 358496E 742386N m</div>		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	
SCALE	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="flex: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black; position: relative; height: 10px;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; bottom: 2px;">0</div><div style="position: absolute; right: 0; bottom: 2px;">0.25</div><div style="position: absolute; right: 0; bottom: 2px;">0.5 Km</div></div></div>	



9

Extract from 1959 Ordnance
Survey Map

Legend

 Site Boundary

FOR Renewable Energy
Systems Ltd
Beaumont Court
Egg Farm Lane
Kings Langley
Herts WD4 8LR
UK

Drawn/checked:	AW/TI
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DWG no:	01/27305/DBA/09/01
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AOC Project No.:	27305
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Map Frame Lower Left: 355134E 739749N m
Map Frame Upper Right: 358516E 742429N m

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 0.25 0.5 Km

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Figure		11	
Extract from 2017 Google Earth Satellite Imagery			
Legend <div><div></div> Site Boundary</div>			
FOR Renewable Energy Systems Ltd Beaumont Court Egg Farm Lane Kings Langley Herts WD4 8LR UK			
Drawn/checked:		AW/TL	
DWG no:		01/27305/DBA/11/01	
AOC Project No.:		27305	
<div><div>N</div><div>Map Frame Lower Left: 355149E 739711N m Map Frame Upper Right: 358531E 742391N m</div></div>			
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3			
SCALE <div><div>0</div><div>0.25</div><div>0.5 Km</div></div>			

Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm Arbroath, Angus Cultural Heritage Assessment

Plates



Plate 1: East facing view along the northern Site boundary showing the Site to the right and the Guynd IGD (Asset 3) to the left



Plate 2: North facing view across the Site to the Guynd IGD (Asset 3)



Plate 3: East facing view along the northern edge of the Site showing the Guynd IGDL (Asset 3) to the left



Plate 4: Northwest facing view of the Fallaws farmstead (Asset 31)



Plate 5: North facing view across the Site to the Guynd IGD (Asset 3)



Plate 6: North facing view across central part of the Site from the Rottenraw Burn



Plate 7: East facing view along the Rottenraw Burn from within the Site



Plate 8: Northwest facing view of the former Panmure Estate cottage on the Site (Asset 62)



Plate 9: 1885 inscription on door lintel of the former Panmure Estate cottage (Asset 62)



Plate 10: Southeast facing view of Shelterfield (Asset 61)



Plate 11: West facing view of Hunters Path (Asset 43)



Plate 12: Northwest facing view of Hunters Path (Asset 43) showing the Guynd IGDL (Asset 3) in the background



Plate 13: Northeast facing view of the Category C Listed Arbirlot Primary School (Asset 9)



Plate 14: East facing view of the southern edge of the Guynd IGD (Asset 3) showing the drop in the topography

Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm Arbroath, Angus Cultural Heritage Assessment

Appendix 1: Assessment Criteria

ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of a Cultural Heritage Assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessment Criteria

Archaeological Potential

Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of known heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the Study Area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on the Site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site. Consideration will also be given to evidence from landform change in the study area and the possibility that natural deposits such as colluvium or alluvium may have buried archaeological remains. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified through desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the importance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For assets where no designation has been assigned, an informed assessment has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or assets where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

TABLE 1: Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets	
HIGH	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscapes, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
MEDIUM	Assets of medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Category B and C Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatters of finds.
LOW	Assets of low importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative), beneficial (positive) or neutral. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact	
LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
ADVERSE	
HIGH	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into the setting of the asset resulting in considerable adverse change; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and World Heritage Sites.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the setting of the asset; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the significance of the asset.
NEUTRAL	
NEUTRAL	A change to the asset or its setting which does not result in harm or benefit. This may occur where there is a perceptible change, but that change does not diminish or enhance the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate its significance
BENEFICIAL	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset and little long-term effect on the significance of the asset.
LOW	Minimal enhancement to an asset or its setting, such as removal of minor inappropriate features, limited improvements to setting or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use; resulting in a small improvement which would lead to enhancement of the ability to appreciate the significance of an asset.
MEDIUM	Changes to key attributes of an asset or its setting resulting in material enhancements which allow for greater appreciation of the asset and/or its setting. For example, removal of an inappropriate later addition allowing for the assets significance to be revealed; removal of an inappropriate feature in an asset's setting allowing the contribution of setting to the assets significance to be better understood or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the significance of known asset would be enhanced.

HIGH	Substantial positive changes to an asset and key elements of its setting which would greatly enhance its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance; this might result from the removal of adverse or considerably distracting features from the setting of an asset; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access.
-------------	--

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

Proposed Bonnyknox Solar Farm at Arbroath, Angus Cultural Heritage Assessment

Appendix 2: Asset/Event Gazetteer

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	1
Asset/Event Name	Pitcundrum, enclosure 700m S of
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6609
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356203
Northing	738525
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement and associated features of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 80m OD. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure some 110m diameter surrounded by a ditch 2-3m wide. The S and W arcs are not visible on the available photographs due to variations in crops between the fields across which the enclosure lies. To the NW of the enclosure lies a series of dense, dark cropmarks resembling overlapping circles. These appear, on analogy with excavated examples elsewhere, to represent the remains of timber roundhouses of later prehistoric date.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the enclosure and an area around it in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 230m NNW-SSE by 130m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by its proximity to sites of potentially contemporary date, and by its apparent multi-phase nature.</p>

Asset/Event Number	2
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly, enclosures 450m WNW of
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6620
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	359210
Northing	739353
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of two enclosed settlements and related features of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p>

The monument lies in arable farmland at around 45m OD on a knoll some 5m higher than its immediate surroundings. It comprises the remains of two circular enclosures, each measuring between 15m and 20m in diameter within ditches 1.5m to 2m width. A linear cropmark lying between them may be a souterrain, or semi-underground cellar, generally thought to have been used for storage. The enclosures have wide opposed entrances facing E and W.

The area to be scheduled encompasses the cropmark remains described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is rectangular with maximum dimensions of 100m ENE-WSW by 70m as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance:

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Examination of the functional and chronological relationship between the two enclosures would enlighten the study of the development of later prehistoric settlement in lowland Scotland.

Asset/Event Number	3
Asset/Event Name	Cotton of Balcathie, unenclosed settlement 700m WSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM7068
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	360084
Northing	738889
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises an unenclosed settlement of prehistoric date, visible as a series of cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs.</p>

The monument lies on a locally prominent ridge in arable farmland at around 25m OD. It comprises a cluster of cropmarks including at least five disc-shaped features, each measuring between about 8m and 12m in diameter, which represent the remains of former timber roundhouses.

Associated with these features are at least two curving cropmarks, each measuring about 15m in length, which represent the remains of souterrains (semi-subterranean structures generally regarded as having been used for storage in the later prehistoric period).

The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is a quadrilateral measuring 170m between its most northerly and southerly points and 210m between its most easterly and westerly points, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance:

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date.

Asset/Event Number	4
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot, carved stone 20m S of Manse
Type of Asset/Event	Crosses and carved stones: sculptured stone (not ascribed to a more specific type)
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM145
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	360126
Northing	740422
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument is a medieval carved stone, likely to date to between AD 850 and 1600. It is an undressed block of whinstone set vertically in the ground and measures about 1.70m high by 0.85m wide. Several motifs are inscribed on the E face of the stone. These include two small crosses with expanded arms placed towards the top and bottom of the stone and, between the crosses and to the left and right of centre, two rectangular symbols resembling open books. There is a small circle just below the upper cross. The upper book is connected with the lower cross by a zigzag line. Faint grooves run down the middle of the stone and are traversed by a horizontal feature adjacent to the lower book. The monument stands at around 45m above sea level in the garden of the Manse. The stone was found around 1836 in the foundations of the old kirk, 140m NNE of its present position, but stood in the garden of the former manse for many years before being re-sited in 1984. The monument was last scheduled in 1935 but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a circle 2m in diameter, centred on the middle of the stone. It includes the stone described above and an area around that is included for the stone's support and preservation, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics;</p> <p>The stone survives in good condition, with most of the carvings clear and distinct. It is reported that the stone was identified among the foundations of the medieval church around 1836, but researchers do not know precisely where it was originally sited. The stone may have been reused in the fabric of the medieval church building or may have functioned as a grave cover. We know that the stone has been moved at least twice, so its presence in the Manse garden does not constitute evidence that buried archaeological remains may exist there. However, the stone does emphasise that the ground around the present Arbirlot parish church was a focus for medieval ecclesiastical activity.</p> <p>The monument has an inherent capacity to inform our understanding of medieval stone carving, and may have the potential to further our knowledge of the social and religious context in which sculpture was commissioned and created. The carvings on the stone are of different depth and style and probably date from more than one episode, indicating a development sequence in the use of the stone. The stone may be a late example of the reuse of a prehistoric standing stone to carry Christian motifs, although this possibility is difficult to evaluate given the uncertainty about the history of this stone before its discovery around 1836. The faint grooves running down the middle of the stone may have been intended to</p>

depict a sword, with a horizontal feature to the right of and adjacent to the lower book possibly representing the sword guard.

Contextual characteristics;

The stone was included in the survey of 'The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland' undertaken by J Romilly Allen and published in 1903. The survey included all sculptured monuments whose symbolism, ornamentation or epigraphy was considered to pre-date the adoption of European ecclesiastical architecture in the early 12th century. Romilly Allen attributed the stone to his Class I, but it is not now accepted as a Pictish symbol stone. The stone can instead be compared with monuments of Class III, a varied class used for monuments not included in Class I (undressed blocks of stone bearing exclusively incised symbols) or Class II (upright cross slabs sculpted in relief). The Arbirlot stone is a relatively late example of the practice of carving motifs onto undressed or crudely dressed stone blocks. In this respect it does resemble earlier Pictish Class I stones, some of which may date to as early as the 6th or 7th centuries AD. Nearby examples are at St Vigean, 4.5km to the ENE, and Aberlemno, 17km to the NNW.

National Importance;

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to the understanding of the past, in particular the study of early medieval stone sculpture in eastern Scotland. The Arbirlot stone is in good condition and bears an unusual combination of motifs. Although not in its original location, its provenance is relatively well understood. The stone post-dates the well known Class I and Class II Pictish symbol stones, but helps to demonstrate the variety of stone carving produced in Scotland in the following centuries. Its loss or diminution would impede our ability to understand the sculpture of eastern Scotland, as well as our knowledge of the early medieval society that produced it.

Asset/Event Number	5
Asset/Event Name	Enclosure and roundhouse, 220m SE of 6 Mains of Kelly Farm Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6622
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	359913
Northing	738862
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosure and a roundhouse of prehistoric date, visible as by cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies in arable farmland at around 25-30m above sea level.</p> <p>The enclosure, at the east of the scheduled area, is sub-rectangular and measures up to 30m across. The eastern end of the enclosure is truncated by the modern road. Sub-rectangular enclosures of this kind are understood to relate to the period of Roman influence in lowland Scotland although some could be medieval in date. The roundhouse, at the west of the scheduled area, measures around 18m across with a ditch of between 1-2m in width. Roundhouses were domestic dwellings and, when associated with a souterrain, generally date to the Iron Age (800BC-500AD). The two cropmark features most likely represent the remains of an Iron Age unenclosed prehistoric settlement.</p>

The scheduled area is irregular, extending up to 15 metres from the outer edges of the cropmarks. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance:

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by the evidence it holds for the relationship between different structural forms.

Asset/Event Number	6
Asset/Event Name	Unenclosed settlement and long barrow, 320m SSW of Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement; ritual and funerary
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6624
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	359620
Northing	738174
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement and long barrow of prehistoric date, visible by cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies in arable farmland, at a height of around 25m above sea level.</p> <p>The scheduled area contains cropmarks of an unenclosed settlement and a long barrow located around 130m to the east of the settlement edge. The unenclosed settlement probably dates to the end of the Bronze Age (2500BC-800BC) or Iron Age (800BC-500AD). The settlement has a large number of features including ring ditches, souterrains and sub-circular enclosures. Ring ditches have been shown by excavation to represent the remains of former timber roundhouses of the later prehistoric period. The examples here measure between around 8m to 15m in diameter within ditches about 1m wide. The area also includes several souterrains, each about 10m to 15m in length. These were semi-underground cellars attached to above-ground settlements during the Iron Age and are generally thought to have been used for storage.</p> <p>The long barrow is a funerary and burial monument, probably dating from the Bronze Age (2500BC-800BC). The barrow is represented by cropmarks of two parallel ditches measuring around 35m in length. The ends of the long barrow are not visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.</p> <p>The scheduled area is in two parts; the larger western area covering the settlement and the smaller eastern area centred on the barrow, each extending up to 15 metres from the outer edges of the cropmarks (based on transcription data). It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The relationships, both chronological and functional, between the various features will be of particular importance.</p>

Asset/Event Number	7
Asset/Event Name	Unenclosed settlement and enclosure, 240m SSW of Three Mile Wood Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement; Enclosure
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM7071
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	360293
Northing	738786
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises an unenclosed settlement and rectilinear enclosure of prehistoric date that has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography. It comprises the remains of at least seven roundhouses with associated features and a large sub-rectangular settlement enclosure. The monument is located on low-lying arable land approximately 1.2km inland from the east coast of Angus at around 20m above sea level.</p> <p>The settlement has two main elements: seven roundhouses and a large rectilinear enclosure, as well as other features including linear ditches, small curved features associated with the roundhouses and pits. The roundhouses are represented by dark areas on aerial photography, indicating construction and occupational deposits. The roundhouses measure between 13m and 19m in diameter and are set out in two roughly parallel, northeast to southwest alignments. In close proximity to four of these houses are a further four smaller, curved features, likely associated with occupation and wider activity at the settlement. Around 15m to the southeast of this group of houses is a large sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 60m by 50m. The enclosure has roughly parallel sides, however, it's northeastern side is significantly longer. Two breaks in the west-northwest and east-southeast of the circuit of the enclosure may represent the position of entrances. Within the enclosure and to its southwestern side there is visible evidence of three pits. Linear features interpreted as ditches are also visible in aerial photography running across the monument in a northeast to southwest alignment.</p> <p>The scheduled area is square, measuring 150m by 150m. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>The national importance of the monument is demonstrated in the following way(s) (see Designations Policy and Selection Guidance, Annex 1, para 17):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The monument is of national importance because it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past as an unenclosed settlement with a dense group of round houses, a large rectilinear settlement enclosure and associated features, identified through oblique aerial photography, and dating to the Iron Age.The monument retains physical attributes which make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past. The plan of the monument is clear and understandable through the cropmark evidence, and excavations of similar monument suggest that there is likely to be significant potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits. The monument can significantly add to our understanding of domestic settlement, agriculture and economy during the Iron Age. Additionally, the archaeological remains indicated by the cropmarks are likely to hold evidence for the construction, use and abandonment of the settlement.

c. The monument is a particularly good example of an unenclosed settlement with seven roundhouses, a rectilinear settlement enclosure and associated features which suggest that there may be more than one period of activity on the site.

d. The monument has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The buried remain could provide material for carbon dating which when compared with similar monuments could contribute to a better understanding of the chronological development of settlement during this period of Scottish prehistory. Additionally, environmental material surviving within these buried features, particularly the ditches, could also provide information on diet, agricultural practice, local environment and social status of the occupants as well as contemporary economy and society.

e. The monument makes a significant contribution to today's landscape and/or our understanding of the historic landscape by providing evidence of settlement patterns density, distribution and size of individual settlements; land use and the extent of human impact on the local environment over time.

Assessment of Cultural Significance

This statement of national importance has been informed by the following assessment of cultural significance:

Intrinsic characteristics (how the remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past)

This monument has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs and survives as buried deposits below the ploughsoil. The settlement is comprised of seven unenclosed roundhouses, a rectilinear settlement enclosure, curved features associated with the settlement, three pits and a series of interrupted linear ditches.

Roundhouses are a common and well understood monument type that originated in the Bronze Age (c.2400BC-700BC) and continued to be used into the Iron Age (c.700BC-AD500). In 2008, it was estimated around 4,000 roundhouses have been excavated across Britain; that number has increased in the intervening period (Current Archaeology 2008). Scottish examples include Glen Coy, Arran (Canmore ID215297), Ardownie Farm, Angus (Canmore ID68212) and Hawkhill, Lunan Bay, Angus (Canmore ID35807).

The form and shape of the rectilinear enclosure indicates its likely prehistoric origin. Its proximity to the adjacent settlement suggests either that it is broadly contemporary or possibly a different phase of occupation of this site. However, the exact chronological relationship between the round houses and this enclosure remains unclear. Excavations of similar monuments have shown that the origins of this type of settlement was the middle centuries of the 1st millennium BC and many date to the last two centuries BC or first two centuries AD.

Cropmarked archaeological monuments often contain features that are not visible in aerial photographs and can have well preserved stratified layers of archaeological deposits. There is therefore potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits, including occupation and abandonment debris, artefacts and environmental remains such as charcoal or pollen within the roundhouses and within the ditch of the enclosure. It has the potential to provide information about the function and date of the features and their relationship to each other. Study of the monument's form and construction techniques compared with other similar sites would enhance our understanding of the development sequence of this site. In addition, it has the potential to tell us about the wider prehistoric landscape; development of the settlement over time; the lifestyle of the inhabitants; the nature of the local economy, for example agriculture as well as trade and contact with other contemporary settlements.

Contextual characteristics (how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past)

Unenclosed settlements are found across Scotland and are a relatively common monument type. There are around 560 recorded in the National Record of the Historic Environment. Half of these, around 280, are located in Perth and Kinross and Angus and the majority of these are in agricultural areas and known through cropmark evidence.

Rectilinear settlement enclosures are found across the east and south of Scotland, as well as the north of England. In form this enclosure can be compared to other rectilinear settlements in eastern Scotland, which are typically defined by ditches seldom wider than two metres, have rounded corners and are rarely strictly rectangular. Gateways are often uncovered during the excavation of rectilinear settlements and have been identified, for example, at Carronbridge (scheduled monument number 4093; Canmore ID 65197), Rispaan Camp (scheduled monument number 90248; Canmore ID 63122) and Coxhoe West House in County Durham (Haselgrove 1982). However, they are often relatively simple constructions. Rectilinear settlement enclosures tend not to occupy defensive or highly dominant locations.

The monument is located on low lying fertile land close to the Angus coast. This is a relatively open agricultural landscape and close to the monument there are the remains of similar structures and features. Approximately 1km to the southwest of the monument, there lies a dense group of 15 roundhouses and a much earlier, Neolithic long barrow, indicating the long-lived exploitation of this coastal area for settlement, agriculture and commemoration (unenclosed settlement and long barrow, 320m SSW of Nether Kelly – scheduled monument SM6624). Closer by the monument at approximately 150m to the west-northwest there lies the remains of a further group of at least five roundhouses, two enclosures and underground storage structures (souterrains), truncated from the monument by the modern trunk road (enclosure and roundhouse, 220m SE of 6 Mains of Kelly Farm Cottages - scheduled monument SM6622 and Cotton of Balcathie, unenclosed settlement 700m WSW of – scheduled monument SM7068).

The monument is a good representative example of its class and a component of the wider contemporary settlement and agricultural landscape. It therefore has the potential to help us understand more of the nature, development and the interrelationships of prehistoric settlement and related activity, along this section of the Angus coastline.

Associative characteristics (how a site or place relates to people, events, and/or historic and social movements)

There are no known associative characteristics that contribute to the site's national importance.

Asset/Event Number	8
Asset/Event Name	Hatton Farm, unenclosed settlement 300m NW of
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6617
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	358664
Northing	737531
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.

The monument lies in arable farmland at around 30-35m OD. In the W part of the site lie the remains of a souterrain measuring some 12m in length by 2m in width. Souterrains were semi-underground cellars attached to above-ground settlements during the Iron Age. They are generally thought to have been used for storage. To the N and E of the souterrain are three dark circular cropmarks which represent the remains of associated timber roundhouses, each measuring some 10-12m in diameter.

The area to be scheduled encompasses the cropmark remains described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is a quadrilateral with maximum dimensions of 100m NW-SE by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance:

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by its proximity to sites of potentially contemporary date.

Asset/Event Number	9
Asset/Event Name	Craigmill, enclosures NW of
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6612
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	357680
Northing	736120
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of two enclosed settlements and associated features of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 25m OD. It comprises the remains of two enclosed settlements both measuring some 50m by 50m within ditches some 1.5-2m wide. Within and around the enclosures are a series of cropmarks some of which are also likely to be archaeological in origin, representing buildings, pits and souterrains (semi-underground storage structures) associated with the settlement.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the principal cropmarks described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is an irregular quadrilateral with maximum dimensions of 220m NNW-SSE by 120m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by its close proximity to sites of potentially contemporary date.</p>

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Craigmill, fort 250m WNW of
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6613
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	357566
Northing	735993
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 25m OD. The D-shaped fort consists of two concentric ramparts, the ditches of which measure about 2m (outer) and 4m (inner) wide, enclosing an area some 100m across. The W edge of the fort is defined by the adjacent Craigmill Burn.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the cropmark remains and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 130m N-S by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance:</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric defensive settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by the proximity of other remains of broadly similar date.</p>

Asset/Event Number	11
Asset/Event Name	Craigmill, enclosure NE of
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6614
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	357921
Northing	736007
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 25m OD. It comprises the remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring about 60m by 60m within a ditch some 2-3m wide. Sub-rectangular enclosures of this kind are generally associated with the period of Roman influence in southern and central Scotland.</p>

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

The area to be scheduled encompasses the cropmark remains and an area around in which traces of associated material may be expected to survive. It is an irregular quadrilateral in shape with maximum dimensions of 110m NE-SW by 95m as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance:

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is enhanced by its proximity to sites of potentially contemporary date.

Asset/Event Number	12
Asset/Event Name	Unenclosed settlement and sunken floored building 515m S of West Scryne
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6611
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	357586
Northing	736640
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement dating to the Iron Age (800BC – 400AD) and a sunken floored building dating to the Early Medieval period (AD400-1000). Both are represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 30m above sea level. It comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement containing at least 3 roundhouses measuring between 10m and 20m wide and four souterrains measuring between 16m and 25m in length and other associated structures. Souterrains were semi-underground cellars attached to above-ground settlements during the Iron Age. To the east is the remains of a sunken floored building measuring 16m long by 3.5m wide, likely dating to the Early Medieval Period.</p> <p>The scheduled area is circular measuring 165m in diameter. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The above ground elements of the modern field boundary are specifically excluded.</p>
Statement of National Importance:	
<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The importance of the site is enhanced by its proximity to other sites of potentially contemporary date.</p>	

Asset/Event Number	13
Asset/Event Name	Unenclosed settlement and enclosure, 240m SSW of Three Mile Wood Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Listing No./NRHE Number SM7071

HER Number

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 360293

Northing 738786

Parish Arbirlot

Council Angus

Description The monument comprises an unenclosed settlement and rectilinear enclosure of prehistoric date that has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography. It comprises the remains of at least seven roundhouses with associated features and a large sub-rectangular settlement enclosure. The monument is located on low-lying arable land approximately 1.2km inland from the east coast of Angus at around 20m above sea level.

The settlement has two main elements: seven roundhouses and a large rectilinear enclosure, as well as other features including linear ditches, small curved features associated with the roundhouses and pits. The roundhouses are represented by dark areas on aerial photography, indicating construction and occupational deposits. The roundhouses measure between 13m and 19m in diameter and are set out in two roughly parallel, northeast to southwest alignments. In close proximity to four of these houses are a further four smaller, curved features, likely associated with occupation and wider activity at the settlement. Around 15m to the southeast of this group of houses is a large sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 60m by 50m. The enclosure has roughly parallel sides, however, its northeastern side is significantly longer. Two breaks in the west-northwest and east-southeast of the circuit of the enclosure may represent the position of entrances. Within the enclosure and to its southwestern side there is visible evidence of three pits. Linear features interpreted as ditches are also visible in aerial photography running across the monument in a northeast to southwest alignment.

The scheduled area is square, measuring 150m by 150m. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance:

The national importance of the monument is demonstrated in the following way(s) (see Designations Policy and Selection Guidance, Annex 1, para 17):

- a. The monument is of national importance because it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past as an unenclosed settlement with a dense group of round houses, a large rectilinear settlement enclosure and associated features, identified through oblique aerial photography, and dating to the Iron Age.
- b. The monument retains physical attributes which make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past. The plan of the monument is clear and understandable through the cropmark evidence, and excavations of similar monument suggest that there is likely to be significant potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits. The monument can significantly add to our understanding of domestic settlement, agriculture and economy during the Iron Age. Additionally, the archaeological remains indicated by the cropmarks are likely to hold evidence for the construction, use and abandonment of the settlement.
- c. The monument is a particularly good example of an unenclosed settlement with seven roundhouses, a rectilinear settlement enclosure and associated features which suggest that there may be more than one period of activity on the site.
- d. The monument has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The buried remain could provide material for carbon dating which when compared with similar monuments could contribute to a better understanding of the chronological development of settlement during this period of Scottish

prehistory. Additionally, environmental material surviving within these buried features, particularly the ditches, could also provide information on diet, agricultural practice, local environment and social status of the occupants as well as contemporary economy and society.

e. The monument makes a significant contribution to today's landscape and/or our understanding of the historic landscape by providing evidence of settlement patterns density, distribution and size of individual settlements; land use and the extent of human impact on the local environment over time.

Assessment of Cultural Significance:

This statement of national importance has been informed by the following assessment of cultural significance:

Intrinsic characteristics (how the remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past)

This monument has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs and survives as buried deposits below the ploughsoil. The settlement is comprised of seven unenclosed roundhouses, a rectilinear settlement enclosure, curved features associated with the settlement, three pits and a series of interrupted linear ditches.

Roundhouses are a common and well understood monument type that originated in the Bronze Age (c.2400BC-700BC) and continued to be used into the Iron Age (c.700BC-AD500). In 2008, it was estimated around 4,000 roundhouses have been excavated across Britain; that number has increased in the intervening period (Current Archaeology 2008). Scottish examples include Glen Coy, Arran (Canmore ID215297), Ardownie Farm, Angus (Canmore ID68212) and Hawkhill, Lunan Bay, Angus (Canmore ID35807).

The form and shape of the rectilinear enclosure indicates its likely prehistoric origin. Its proximity to the adjacent settlement suggests either that it is broadly contemporary or possibly a different phase of occupation of this site. However, the exact chronological relationship between the round houses and this enclosure remains unclear. Excavations of similar monuments have shown that the origins of this type of settlement was the middle centuries of the 1st millennium BC and many date to the last two centuries BC or first two centuries AD.

Cropmarked archaeological monuments often contain features that are not visible in aerial photographs and can have well preserved stratified layers of archaeological deposits. There is therefore potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits, including occupation and abandonment debris, artefacts and environmental remains such as charcoal or pollen within the roundhouses and within the ditch of the enclosure. It has the potential to provide information about the function and date of the features and their relationship to each other. Study of the monument's form and construction techniques compared with other similar sites would enhance our understanding of the development sequence of this site. In addition, It has the potential to tell us about the wider prehistoric landscape; development of the settlement over time; the lifestyle of the inhabitants; the nature of the local economy, for example agriculture as well as trade and contact with other contemporary settlements.

Contextual characteristics (how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past)

Unenclosed settlements are found across Scotland and are a relatively common monument type. There are around 560 recorded in the National Record of the Historic Environment. Half of these, around 280, are located in Perth and Kinross and Angus and the majority of these are in agricultural areas and known through cropmark evidence.

Rectilinear settlement enclosures are found across the east and south of Scotland, as well as the north of England. In form this enclosure can be compared to other rectilinear settlements in eastern Scotland, which are typically defined by ditches seldom wider than two metres, have rounded corners and are rarely strictly rectangular. Gateways are often uncovered during the

excavation of rectilinear settlements and have been identified, for example, at Carronbridge (scheduled monument number 4093; Canmore ID 65197), Rispain Camp (scheduled monument number 90248; Canmore ID 63122) and Coxhoe West House in County Durham (Haselgrove 1982). However, they are often relatively simple constructions. Rectilinear settlement enclosures tend not to occupy defensive or highly dominant locations.

The monument is located on low lying fertile land close to the Angus coast. This is a relatively open agricultural landscape and close to the monument there are the remains of similar structures and features. Approximately 1km to the southwest of the monument, there lies a dense group of 15 roundhouses and a much earlier, Neolithic long barrow, indicating the long-lived exploitation of this coastal area for settlement, agriculture and commemoration (unenclosed settlement and long barrow, 320m SSW of Nether Kelly – scheduled monument SM6624). Closer by the monument at approximately 150m to the west-northwest there lies the remains of a further group of at least five roundhouses, two enclosures and underground storage structures (souterrains), truncated from the monument by the modern trunk road (enclosure and roundhouse, 220m SE of 6 Mains of Kelly Farm Cottages - scheduled monument SM6622 and Cotton of Balcathie, unenclosed settlement 700m WSW of – scheduled monument SM7068).

The monument is a good representative example of its class and a component of the wider contemporary settlement and agricultural landscape. It therefore has the potential to help us understand more of the nature, development and the interrelationships of prehistoric settlement and related activity, along this section of the Angus coastline.

Associative characteristics (how a site or place relates to people, events, and/or historic and social movements)

There are no known associative characteristics that contribute to the site's national importance.

Asset/Event Number	14
Asset/Event Name	The Guynd
Type of Asset/Event	Garden and Designed Landscape
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00361
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	356785
Northing	741828
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	<p>An attractive 19th century parkland and woodland landscape providing the setting for a classical mansion house and other interesting architectural features. Earlier estate plans by James Abercrombie (1775) and Thomas White (1799) exist but were not implemented for more than 100 years.</p> <p>Artistic Interest: Some- The Guynd has some value as a work of art in its present form.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest: Some- The Guynd has some historical value due to the presence of the Abercrombie and White plans</p>

which preceded the early 19th century landscape although little is otherwise known of the history of the estate.

Horticultural Level of interest:

Little-

There is little horticultural interest at The Guynd today.

Architectural Level of interest:

High-

The Guynd has high architectural value as it provides the setting for category B listed buildings.

Archaeological Level of interest:

Not Assessed.

Scenic Level of interest:

Little-

The woodlands and policy wall of The Guynd provide a little scenic value from the A9127.

Nature Conservation Level of interest:

High-

The woodlands and vegetation around the loch have high Nature Conservation value in their present form.

Location and Setting:

The Guynd is situated on the edge of the Kelly Moor, approximately 5 miles (8km) to the west of the town of Arbroath and 9.5 miles (15km) north-east of Dundee. The B9127 forms the northern boundary of the site. The surrounding landscape is agricultural with some forestry to the south-west on the Panmure Estate. The low-lying nature of the landscape restricts views from the site but sight of the North Sea can be gained from the top of the house. The Elliot Water and two of its tributaries flow through the policies of The Guynd in valleys which provide variation to the otherwise flat natural landscape. The surrounding woodlands and policy wall along the B9127 are of some significance in the local scenery. They serve to restrict views to the designed landscape within.

The house at The Guynd is situated within some 373 acres (153ha) of designed landscape which extends from the B9127 in the north, to the woodland along Hunters Path in the south, to Blackden in the east and the woodland to the west.

Documentary evidence of the development of the designed landscape is provided by General Roy's map of c.1750, an improvement plan of 1775 by James Abercrombie, an improvement plan of 1799 by Thomas White, the 1st edition OS map of c.1860 and the 2nd edition of c.1900. Comparison of this evidence confirms that the designed landscape was laid out between 1750-1860. The Abercrombie plan was not adopted. The White plan has not been seen in the course of the research for this report.

Site History:

The designed landscape was laid out in the early 19th century although it would appear that the work had been planned for some time before, according to the presence of an improvement plan by James Abercrombie of 1775. Thomas White also prepared proposals in 1799. Neither of these plans appears to have been carried out in total.

The Ouchterlony family are known to have owned the lands at The Guynd since 1612 when they moved from their previous home at Kellie Castle. There has, however, been a settlement on the site for centuries before then: a Roman Camp was sited between Harbour Den and Blackden, to the east of the present house.

The Ouchterlony family built a mansion house on the site adjacent to the walled garden soon after their acquisition. Ann Ouchterlony (born 1743) appears to have been particularly enthusiastic about improving the estate. She kept records of the 18th century developments which are now

housed in the Scottish Records Office. James Abercrombie Jnr was commissioned to prepare an improvement plan in 1775 and a scheme for a new house was prepared by John Paterson in 1799 in association with an improvement plan by Thomas White. It was not, however, until 1817 that John Ouchterlony finally built the present house, the architect for which is unknown. It would appear that the present designed landscape was laid out after this time. Additions were made to the landscape in later years of the 19th century, for example the Gazebo in 1853. Comparison of the 1st & 2nd edition OS maps shows that there was little change to the structure of the landscape in the second half of the 19th century.

During World War II, the house was requisitioned by the Admiralty when the estate inevitably became neglected although the walled garden was maintained. The family only regained possession of the house in 1955. Improvement works began but were set back by the death of Commander Ouchterlony in 1971. His son, the present owner, has begun the latest phase of improvements, primarily to the house. He hopes, in time, to extend these improvements throughout the policies.

Landscape Components:

Architectural Features-

Guynd House, listed category B, is a medium-sized classical mansion built c.1817. Unsigned documents relating to the construction of the house are held at the Scottish Record Office but these fail to confirm the identity of the architect. Much of the detail on the house which is shown on the drawings was omitted from the construction. Also omitted was a northern range of coach-house, stable, wash-house, hen-house and offices enclosing a back court around the north elevation of the house. The Dower House, listed category B, is situated by the walled garden to the south of the mansion house. The lintel in the garden wall is dated 1664. The house was remodelled in the cottage ornee style following the construction of the new house.

The Temple, listed B, is dated 1853 and is situated one mile away in the Harbour Den to the east of the house. The Lodge stands at the entrance to the west drive. The Boathouse stands on the southern edge of the loch.

Parkland-

The house at The Guynd is centrally situated amid attractive parkland which is enclosed by woodland on the north, south and west sides. Three driveways converge on the house from the west and east entrances from the Home Farm which lies north of the house, beyond the woodland. A laurel hedge, planted prior to World War II, separates the south front of the house from the park. Parkland trees, which include specimens of oak, beech and sycamore date from c.1820 with later additions dating from c.1890. The parkland is grazed by cattle.

Woodland-

The woodland forms the dominant component of the policies. The layout of the woods on plan remains consistent with that shown on the 1st edition OS map although two fields within the woods to the east of the east drive were planted up in the 1930s & 40s and in recent years an area of parkland between the Guynd Den and the east drive has also been planted up.

The original planting was predominantly beech and a number of trees remain of that species which dates from c.1820 and c.1860 in the Harbour Den, Guynd Den and around the walled garden. The other woodlands are predominantly coniferous planted between 1930-60 although a hardwood edge has been retained around the perimeter of the parkland. Approximately 1,800 trees were lost in the gales of 1953. Ornamental planting of shrubs includes Bamboo species, and other woodland plants such as Meconopsis have been established.

There are attractive woodland walks along Harbour Den and Blackden which incorporate the features such as the Temple and St John's Well.

The loch is situated to the north-west of the house and is surrounded by ornamental woodland

varieties established in the late 19th century, including Monkey puzzle and yew. The loch itself has become extensively silted up and Rhododendron ponticum, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and other invasive species have become established on the banks which are steadily encroaching further towards the islands in the centre of the loch. An area of woodland between the west drive and the loch had been cleared by c.1900, probably to open up a view to the water and remains today as lawn. Records of the 19th century planting were kept by Miss Ann Mill, the aunt of John Ouchterlony who built the house in 1817, but these have since been lost.

Walled Gardens-

The walled garden is situated to the south of the house between the park and the Elliot Water. It was built in 1665, as the garden of the previous house. The 1st edition OS map of c.1860 shows the internal layout of the garden to be conventional, with intersecting paths dividing the garden into quarters. In the early 1900s it had ornamental features such as a rose and clematis trellis walk down the centre and topiary yew hedges. In the 1920s, alpine and rock garden plants were collected and grown in it, some brought from British Columbia. The garden was maintained during the war until the death of the gardener. It lay neglected until 1955 when the parents of the present owner restored it to a market garden. Like many other market gardens, this venture failed and the garden has since been planted with Christmas trees. The glasshouses remain.

Asset/Event Number	15
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No./NRHE Number	CA523
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	360149
Northing	740552
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Arbirlot Conservation Area. Designated on 16/10/1975.

Asset/Event Number	16
Asset/Event Name	Millhill Mill
Type of Asset/Event	Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4573
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360059
Northing	740676
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Description	Two-storey mealmill, L-plan, rubble and slate, external wheel. Lintel dated 1719 and superscribed 1864. Detached bow-fronted kiln at higher level. Workings complete and in use up to ten years ago.
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Asset/Event Number	17
Asset/Event Name	Kelly Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Castle
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4575
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360793
Northing	740163
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus

Description	Four-storey tower-house L-plan, single-storey ranges enclosing small entrance court. Rubble and slate. Mainly 16th and 17th centuries, restored about 1870.
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Asset/Event Number	18
Asset/Event Name	Kellycastle - Doocot
Type of Asset/Event	Doocot
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4576
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360703
Northing	740197
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus

Description	Large rectangular gabled harl and slate tabled skews. May date to 17th century but has been partially reconstructed.
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Asset/Event Number	19
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Parish Kirk
Type of Asset/Event	Church
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4592
HER Number	

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360163
Northing	740557
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Small cruciform, gothic with spired belfry. Rubble and slate. Constructed 1832. Bell dated 1655. Additions added 1886.
	Statement of Special Interest:
	B-Group consisting of Arbirlot Parish Kirk, Bridgeview, Former Parish School and Former Schoolhouse "Glenmore" "Arbirlot PO" (see separate listings).

Asset/Event Number	20
Asset/Event Name	Main Street, Bridgeview
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4593
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360166
Northing	740593
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Plain single-storey cottages, rubble and slate dating to the 19th century.
	Statement of Special Interest:
	B-Group consisting of Arbirlot Parish Kirk, Bridgeview, Former Parish School and Former Schoolhouse "Glenmore" "Arbirlot PO" (see separate listings).
	Statutory address updated from 'Arbirlot - Main Street Opposite Kirk' in 2012.

Asset/Event Number	21
Asset/Event Name	Main Street, Former Parish School
Type of Asset/Event	School
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4594
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360165
Northing	740628
Parish	Arbirlot

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Angus
Description	<p>Small single-storey symmetrical with pedimented bay surmounted by belfry. White washed rubble and slate. Constructed about 1830. Now used as a henhouse.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>B-Group consisting of Arbirlot Parish Kirk, Bridgeview, Former Parish School and Former Schoolhouse "Glenmore" "Arbirlot PO" (see separate listings).</p>
Asset/Event Number	22
Asset/Event Name	Main Street, Former School House. "Glenmore", "Arbirlot P.O."
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4595
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360196
Northing	740604
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>Plain single-storey cottage, colour washed rubble and slate, with symmetrical projecting wings, classic, pediments and venetian windows, which appear to have been reconstructed from an earlier house. About 1830.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>B-Group consisting of Arbirlot Parish Kirk, Bridgeview, Former Parish School and Former Schoolhouse "Glenmore" "Arbirlot PO" (see separate listings).</p>
Asset/Event Number	23
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Parish Kirk Manse
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4597
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360144
Northing	740379
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>This is a large two-storey, rubble and slate building which dates to 1835. There is a columned porch in the re-entrant angle which probably comes from another building. Thomas Guthrie lived here.</p>

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	24
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Bridge Over Elliot Water
Type of Asset/Event	Bridge
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4598
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360163
Northing	740506
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Large single stilted semi-circular arch, ashlar, voussoirs with relief carvings. 19th century. Picturesque.

Asset/Event Number	25
Asset/Event Name	Denside House - Doocot
Type of Asset/Event	Doocot
Date and/or Period	18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4600
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	360089
Northing	740633
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Rectangular lean-to, rubble and corrugated iron. Inset stone marked "(M.R.)P (17)47". Altered to toolshed.

Asset/Event Number	26
Asset/Event Name	Carmylie Parish Kirk Including Graveyard and Boundary Walls
Type of Asset/Event	Church; Cemetery
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4577
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	356382

Northing	741804
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	<p>1609, rectangular-plan church with Renaissance gable belfry; altered 1780s; N aisle added 1836; enlarged and remodelled internally 1874 by James MacLaren of MacLaren and Aitken, Dundee, with large T-projection at N and dominant gable at S. Well-detailed parish church and graveyard within enclosure walls on commanding site overlooking glebe land and grouped with hearse house and former manse (both listed separately). Some fine interior details retained including fragment of laird's pew dated 1657, stained glass rose window (1903) and memorial windows (1908) all by Stephen Adam. Grey and pink sandstone ashlar, some dressed, and squared rubble, with ashlar quoins and margins. Raised base course, part shaped eaves course. 2-stage buttresses. Pointed-arch, trefoil-headed, rose, quatrefoil, traceried and shouldered openings. Raked cills, chamfered reveals and stone mullions.</p> <p>Further Description: symmetrical principal elevation to S with dominant centre gable (1874) incorporating small sundial below rose window flanked by tall memorial windows and glazed quatrefoil in gablehead. Lower, slightly set-back outer bays (1609), that to left with blocked openings including leper's squint. Low E and W gables each have raised centre trefoil-headed tripartite windows. Gabled 2-stage, 3-bay N elevation with traceried windows at 2nd stage; small gabled porch with timber door and decorative ironwork on left return.</p> <p>Leaded, diamond-pattern glazing, some coloured, and stained glass windows. Small grey Scots slate with stone ridges, ashlar-coped skews and moulded skewputts, those to low E gable depicting human heads. Birdcage belfry with ball finials, bell and weathervane; stone Celtic cross finial to S gable. Cast iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers.</p> <p>Interior: good retention of interior detail including hammerbeam type roof, boarded dadoes, fixed timber pews with remnant of 1657 laird's pew, N gallery with decorative clock. Carved pulpit and organ. Stained glass includes: 1903 rose window gifted by James Wright, quarrymaster in memory of his parents and 1908 windows commemorating Rev Patrick Bell as inventor and minister: 1930s panel depicting St Columba's arrival in Scotland by Horatio John Greensmith.</p> <p>Graveyard: rubble walled enclosure extended 1869. Important collection of gravestones dating from 18th century and later, some finely carved with well-preserved death emblems. Earlier stones predominantly of moulded apex design with variety of emblems including farmers and tailors trade emblems of plough, scissors and flat iron; emblems of mortality showing winged souls and hourglass; intricate heraldic devices and fine copperplate writing. Stone dated 1808 with the initials 'JT' and 'JA' has an unusual relief carved plant pot with 2 flowerheads. 19th century stones include a simple pink marble square-section columnar stone commemorating Rev Patrick Bell, died 1869.</p> <p>Boundary Walls: low saddleback-coped rubble walls with inset ironwork railings, coped square-section ashlar gatepiers and gates to E; semicircular-coped rubble enclosure walls.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>Ecclesiastical building in use as such. B Group with Hearse House and Carmyllie House (former manse).</p> <p>Carmyllie Church is sited in the agricultural heartland of Angus. It is an important example of a 17th century church which has been later extended and altered. It retains a fine interior scheme with some notable stained glass by Stephen Adam. The church sits on raised ground surrounded by its early graveyard and is grouped with the nearby hearse house and former manse which add interest and context to the history of this early ecclesiastical site. The glebe also included a steading and horsemill which have been replaced by a small hall and car parking area. Nevertheless the proportions and picturesque qualities of the early group are largely retained. The 1826 manse looks directly toward a Beadle's cottage a short distance to the south beyond an early bridge over the Elliot Water.</p>

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the church is built on the site of the 16th century 'Our Lady's Chapel'. However, David Strachan of Carmyllie had built a chapel on the site before the end of the 15th century. The early building was established as a Chapel of Ease associated with Arbroath Abbey and also known as St Mary's Chapel. Carmyllie did not become a parish until 1609, and has been linked with Arbirlot and Colliston Kirks since 1991.

Former ministers at Carmyllie include the Rev William Small (1734-1775), a true son of the Scottish Enlightenment. In 1758 Small was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at William and Mary College in Virginia where he taught Thomas Jefferson. The two men remained friends and Jefferson acknowledged Small's influence in his autobiography. Patrick Bell, inventor of the reaping machine, was the minister at Carmyllie from 1843 until his death in 1869. Bell did not patent his 1828 invention believing it to be for the benefit of mankind. During these years the population increased as the stone quarrying industry grew. Many people were employed quarrying Carmyllie stone which was used on the Vatican roof and at Cologne Cathedral.

Asset/Event Number	27
Asset/Event Name	Guynd House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4584
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	356382
Northing	741804
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Classic, two-storey and basement mansion house with R. doric porch and bow-ended wings. Harl with free-stone dressings. 1817.

Asset/Event Number	28
Asset/Event Name	Guynd - Dower House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	18th/19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4585
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	356360
Northing	741525
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Former mansion house of Guynd. Two-storey, harl and slate, much altered and extended late. Dated to 18th - early 19th centuries. Lintel in garden wall 1664.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	29
Asset/Event Name	Guynd - Gazebo
Type of Asset/Event	Gazebo
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4586
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	356640
Northing	741657
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Small, circular R.Ionic columns on podium, surmounted by dome. Ashlar. Dated 1853.

Asset/Event Number	30
Asset/Event Name	Carmyllie Old Parish Schoolhouse (now "Viewfar")
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4587
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	354849
Northing	743061
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Plain two-storey, harl and slate, with schoolroom attached. Dated to 1804. Modern brick porch.

Asset/Event Number	31
Asset/Event Name	Panmure Estate Margaret's Mount
Type of Asset/Event	Monument
Date and/or Period	18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB18420
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	354361
Northing	738530
Parish	Panbride

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Angus
Description	Raised artificial mound with stone pedestal surmounted by carved stone urn, 8ft. high. Early 18th century. Commemorates escape of Earl James after Sheriffmuir.
Asset/Event Number	32
Asset/Event Name	Panmure Estate - The East Gate
Type of Asset/Event	Gate
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB18421
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	354514
Northing	738826
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Faceted ashlar piers, capped by ball and crown finials, decorative cast iron gates, linked by balustraded screens and small pedimented flank gates to twin baronial lodges. Dated 1852. D. Bryce, architect.
Asset/Event Number	33
Asset/Event Name	Hatton House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB18424
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	358953
Northing	737067
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Small two-storey mansion house, harl and slate, R. doric porch, stable court at back. Harl and slate. Probably late 18th cent. Altered and with Victorian additions.
Asset/Event Number	34
Asset/Event Name	Hatton House- Doocot
Type of Asset/Event	Doocot
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB18425

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

HER Number

Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	358960
Northing	737163
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Rectangular lean-to, harled rubble and slate, high crowstepped flanks. Inset armorial panel over door dated 1600.

Asset/Event Number 35

Asset/Event Name Hatton Farmhouse

Type of Asset/Event Farmhouse

Date and/or Period Post-medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number LB18426

HER Number

Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	358958
Northing	737384
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Two-storey, harl and slate with exposed margins. Projecting porch dated 1779. Later single-storey wing and back extension.

Asset/Event Number 36

Asset/Event Name Craigmill Bridge

Type of Asset/Event Bridge

Date and/or Period 18th Century

Listing No./NRHE Number LB19879

HER Number

Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	357487
Northing	735917
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Single semi-circular arch hump bridge. Rubble. Raised keystone dated 1774.

Asset/Event Number 37

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Parish Kirk, - Hearse House
Type of Asset/Event	Burial vault
Date and/or Period	Unknown
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4596
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	360101
Northing	740682
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Small oblong, rubble and slate. Uncertain date. Sealed and formed into burial vault 1928.

Asset/Event Number	38
Asset/Event Name	Denside House, (Former Free Church Manse)
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4599
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	360101
Northing	740682
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Two-storey Tudor gothic, rubble and slate. Dated to the latter half of the 19th century.

Asset/Event Number	39
Asset/Event Name	Fairneyknow
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4574
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	361149
Northing	741359
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	Farmhouse, two-storey with single-storey wing, white washed rubble and slate. Probably early 19th cent.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	40
Asset/Event Name	North Of A92, Former Royal Observer Corps Underground Monitoring Post, Elliot
Type of Asset/Event	Monitoring Post
Date and/or Period	Modern; Post-war
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB51858
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	362105
Northing	739851
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	#####

Asset/Event Number	41
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Primary School
Type of Asset/Event	School
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB49891
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	358916
Northing	739946
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>Constructed circa 1876. Single storey, originally L-plan with early 20th century additions to form Z-plan; further modern additions to NE and rear. Eclectic detailing; pinnaced bellcote. Squared, snecked, stugged, sandstone rubble. Rounded corners corbelled-out just below eaves. Raised window surrounds; bipartite windows in early 20th century sections.</p> <p>SE Elevation: to left (early 20th century): parapet wall of steps with modern glazed door behind. Centre: original 2-bay elevation; to left bay, gable-end with 2 windows flanking taller central window, all round-headed with shaped cills; above, small tripartite opening of similar pattern; double window of round-headed lights to right bay. 2-bay modern section to right.</p> <p>SW Elevation: predominantly early 20th century; 2-bay advanced section to left, 2-bay section to centre, steps at far right with single bay of original building behind.</p> <p>NE Elevation: 4-bay elevation; 3 bays to left obscured at lower level by modern addition. Advanced gable-end bay to left with small round-headed opening to apex; inner left, blocked opening; inner right, window with 2 round-headed lights; outer right, original window altered to form door with large light above.</p> <p>NW Elevation: gable-end of original building; 2 windows flanking taller central window, all round-headed with shaped cills; above, small tripartite opening of similar pattern. Modern pre-</p>

fab addition linked to original building.

Glazing etc: predominantly 4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows; to NW elevation, original glazing pattern in timber windows; uPVC windows to SE elevation. Pitched graded slate roof to 1876 building; piended slate roof to early 20th century additions; overhanging bracketed eaves; stone skewes and moulded skewputts; stone apex finials (missing from SE elevation); flat roofs to modern additions. To ridge of original building, round-arched bellcote incorporating flanking stacks with circular cans; corniced ridge stack to early 20th century addition, circular cans, one with heart-shaped cut-outs. Some cast iron rain water goods.

Statement of Special Interest:

B-Group with Arbirlot Schoolhouse.

An interesting example of a rural parish school with unusual detailing, and forming a good group with the adjacent schoolhouse. The early 20th century additions are of some value as they reflect the detailing of the original building; the later additions are of no architectural merit.

When the school was built in 1876, it was intended to provide accommodation for 129 children. In 1879 it had an average attendance of 81 pupils, and held a grant of £58, 12s.

The early 20th century additions provided additional smaller rooms, probably principally for the use of the staff, as offices etc. The outside wall of the original building was retained, along with its original windows and glazing which now look out onto a corridor formed by the early 20th century additions.

Asset/Event Number	42
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Schoolhouse
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB49909
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	358906
Northing	739960
Parish	Arbirlot
Council	Angus
Description	<p>Constructed 1876. 2-storey, originally near-rectangular but now with extension to NE side, idiosyncratic Scots Baronial detailing. Slaistered, squared snecked, stugged red sandstone rubble; smooth ashlar margins. Rounded corners corbelled-out to SE and NW corners. Shaped lintels to 1st floor windows of SW and SE elevations.</p> <p>SW Elevation: 2-bay elevation. Ground floor: window to left, French doors in altered opening to right. 1st floor: catslide dormers breaking eaves, tripartite with colonnettes forming mullions.</p> <p>SE Elevation: 4-bay elevation; 2-bay gable end to left, bow-ended bay to right, recessed bay to outer right; outer left bay is advanced and gabled with ground floor canted window, corbelled-out details to mullions, between ground and 1st floor and flanking 1st floor; stone finial to gable apex. Inner left bay: steps to timber-boarded and glazed door in pedimented doorpiece containing date panel '1876'; window to 1st floor. Inner right bay: bowed to right with semi-conical roof and stone finial, small ground floor window, larger window to 1st floor; modern</p>

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

extension to outer right recessed bay.

NE Elevation: 2-bay modern extension with oculus window to centre of 1st floor.

NW Elevation: advanced single bay gable end of modern extension to left, with 2 bay elevation to right flank; single bay gable end of original house to right.

Glazing etc: original timber sash and case windows to ground floor; modern timber windows of varying glazing patterns and opening mechanisms to 1st floor and both storeys of extension. Pitched graded slate roof; bracketed overhanging eaves to SW elevation; shaped stone skews. Panelled, corniced gable head stacks with circular cans. Some cast iron rainwater goods.

Statement of Special Interest:

B-Group with Arbirlot Primary School.

An interesting example of a rural parish schoolhouse with unusual detailing, and forming a good group with the adjacent school.

When the school was built in 1876, it was intended to provide accommodation for 129 children. In 1879 it had an average attendance of 81 pupils, and held a grant of £58, 12s. The schoolhouse would have been the home of the schoolmaster.

Asset/Event Number	43
Asset/Event Name	Parish Kirk - Hearse House
Type of Asset/Event	Garage
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4578
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	354948
Northing	742632
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Small oblong, rubble and slate. Dated to 1st half 19th century.
	Statement of Special Interest:
	B Group with Carmyllie Parish Church and Carmyllie House (Former Manse)

Asset/Event Number	44
Asset/Event Name	Carmyllie House, Former Parish Kirk Manse including Ancillary Buildings, Bee Boles, Garden Wal
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4579
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C

Easting	354987
Northing	742597
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	<p>Dated 1820, canted bay probably by James MacLaren, 1870 (see Notes). Good traditional 2-storey and attic, 3-bay, L-plan former manse prominently sited on raised ground overlooking glebeland and gently falling ground to S with Beadle's House on line of sight beyond Elliot Water. Harl, E gable rendered, with ashlar margins. Deep base course, eaves course extending to band course at E gable. Chamfered arrises and dividing course to later canted window.</p> <p>Further description: symmetrical principal elevation to S with steps and flanking railings at centre leading to 6-panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight under dated lintel, canted window breaking eaves into decoratively-finished bay at left. Rear (N) elevation with lower gabled projection extending into lean-to bay at right, small panted bay immediately to left and modern conservatory beyond.</p> <p>4-, 12-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans, mostly polygonal. Stepped, ashlar-coped skewers with block skewputts.</p> <p>Interior: well-detailed interior detail retained including moulded cornices, 6-panelled, architraved doors, panelled shutters some with horizontal oval decoration, classically-detailed timber fire surrounds. Vestibule with decoratively tiled floor, part-glazed screen door with decoratively-astagalled flanking lights and stairhall with curved cantilevered staircase and plain ironwork balusters. Former dining room with decoratively consoled sideboard arch and flanking doors.</p> <p>Ancillary framework: gabled, rectangular-plan ancillary to N and small mono-pitch ancillary adjoining wall beyond, both slated rubble.</p> <p>Bee-Boles: ashlar framework to row of 3 bell-boles with ironwork guard inserted in wall at E.</p> <p>Garden Walls and Ha-Ha: coped, random rubble garden walls and boundary walls. Pedestrian gate with carved datestone '1836' at E. Curved ha-ha to S giving way to glebeland at garden perimeter.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>B Group with Carmyllie Parish Kirk and Hearse House. The former manse and gardens add history and context to this early ecclesiastical site, and contributes significantly to the picturesque group at Carmyllie with the Parish Kirk and graveyard to the west and the Hearse House (both listed separately) at the northwest. The group is prominently sited on rising ground overlooking former glebeland towards the former Beadle's House (also separately listed) just to the south of the Elliot Water. The glebe also included a steading and horsemill which have been replaced by a small hall and car parking area.</p> <p>James MacLaren of MacLaren and Aitken, Dundee was working at Carmyllie Kirk in 1870 and may have been responsible for the canted window added to the manse at about that time. The rendered east gable seems to a peculiarity of the area, and the screen door formerly incorporated pulleys within the framework which was another invention by Bell (see below) to allow dogs in and out.</p> <p>Former ministers at Carmyllie include the Rev William Small (1734-1775), a true son of the Scottish Enlightenment and Patrick Bell, inventor of the reaping machine. Rev Bell was the minister from 1843 until his death in 1869. Bell did not patent his 1828 invention believing it to be for the benefit of mankind. During these years the population increased as the stone quarrying industry grew. Many people were employed quarrying Carmyllie stone which was used on the Vatican roof and at Cologne Cathedral.</p>

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Address changed and list description revised 2010.

Asset/Event Number	45
Asset/Event Name	Parish Kirk - Beadle's House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4580
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	354947
Northing	742235
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Small plain, single-storey, whitewashed rubble and slate. Early 19th century.

Asset/Event Number	46
Asset/Event Name	Carmyllie Bridge Over Elliot Water
Type of Asset/Event	Bridge
Date and/or Period	18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4582
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	355104
Northing	742231
Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Single segmental arch, rubble, with back set margin and raised keystone dated 1789.

Asset/Event Number	47
Asset/Event Name	Tillyhiot Farm Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	18th/19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4589
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	355594
Northing	743052

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Parish	Carmyllie
Council	Angus
Description	Late 18th or 19th century. Low single-storey rubble-built 2-window and centre door, piended stone-slate roof, central stack with block cornice, lean-to with corrugated roof at left hand gable. Reglazed, 4-pane sashes.

Asset/Event Number	48
Asset/Event Name	Pitlivie Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB19148
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	355283
Northing	738420
Parish	Panbride
Council	Angus
Description	Originally low 2-storey farmhouse, probably of late 18th century date, extended to T-plan by taller 2-storey front wing with single light bow gable early 19th century. Original house altered later with piended dormerheads, single storey wing to right. Harled with margins, slated roofs. Largely reglazed with 4-pane sashes.

Asset/Event Number	49
Asset/Event Name	A92 Mains of Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Ditches; Pits; Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO63NW0047
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	360187
Northing	738831
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A trial trenching evaluation carried out by CFA in advance of proposed improvements to the A92, recorded a number of shallow truncated ditches, several prehistoric pits (trenches 7-12), and evidence of rig and furrow in one trench. See also NO63NW0032.

Asset/Event Number	50
Asset/Event Name	A92 West Balmirer

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Type of Asset/Event	Ditches, Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0132
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357478
Northing	737660
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A trial trenching evaluation carried out by CFA in advance of proposed improvements to the A92, recorded a small number of features, mainly evidence of rig and furrow cultivation, and one linear feature.

Asset/Event Number	51
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot FBM
Type of Asset/Event	Benchmarks
Date and/or Period	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0058
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358770
Northing	740020
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Fundamental benchmark, situated at 89.88m OD. A fundamental benchmark is a very stable bench mark with foundations built to minimise any movement. Each has a buried chamber with a brass bolt set in the top of a granite pillar. They provide a precisely known relationship to the level datum of the area (Ordnance Datum Newlyn). They have three reference points, two of which (a gun metal bolt and a flint) are contained a buried chamber. The third point is a gun metal bolt set in the top of a pillar. Each fundamental benchmark has a valuable levelling history and remains a vital part of modern surveying.

Asset/Event Number	52
Asset/Event Name	Arbirlot Parish
Type of Asset/Event	Arrowheads
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0055
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355600
Northing	740000

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A number of flint arrowheads have been found in the parish of Arbirlot but it is unknown at what location(s). There are no descriptions so it is unknown as to type or date.
Asset/Event Number	53
Asset/Event Name	Black Den
Type of Asset/Event	Burials; Cists
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0006
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357580
Northing	741930
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of a cist. It was dug up circa 1857 by J Gordon, who pointed out the site the following year to the OS. The cist contained bones.
Asset/Event Number	54
Asset/Event Name	Bonnyton Smithy, Arbirlot
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads, Smithies
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0126
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357286
Northing	739822
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Farmstead still in use, depicted on historic OS maps and then named Smiddyhill. The 1st edition OS map (25 inch 1865) depicts the farmstead as a group of buildings comprising a T-plan smithy, with a long rectangular building and very small building locate
Asset/Event Number	55
Asset/Event Name	Braeside
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads; Horse-Mills
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval

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Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO53NE0145

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 359039

Northing 739999

Parish

Council Angus

Description Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. On 1st edition OS map it is named Wester Bonhard, and shows a U-plan steading with an L-plan building with attached horsemill to the south-east and three smaller buildings to the north-west. To the north is a Z-plan building with attached garden enclosure. On the 2nd edition OS map the court of the steading has been filled, replacing or incorporating the L-plan building to the south-east into one building. The Z-plan building has been removed, replaced by a T-plan building further to the north. There are some additions and alterations to the other buildings. Current OS maps show the horsemill has been removed and the steading extended to the north-west, incorporating or replacing the smaller buildings, and the name has been changed to Braeside.

Asset/Event Number 56

Asset/Event Name Braeside Cottage, Arbirlot

Type of Asset/Event Cottages

Date and/or Period Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO54SE0070

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 358883

Northing 740000

Parish

Council Angus

Description Cottage, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map as a rectangular-plan building. On the 2nd edition OS map there is a small addition to the west end. Current OS maps show it has been further extended. Photographic recording was carried out in 2019 ahead of proposed development.

Asset/Event Number 57

Asset/Event Name Broughstane

Type of Asset/Event Buildings; Enclosures

Date and/or Period Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO54SE0048

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 355585

Northing 740444

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Parish**Council**

Angus

Description

A rectangular building, with an enclosure to its south, is depicted on the OS map of 1846 but not on the later 1888 edition. It is unknown if anything survives.

Asset/Event Number

58

Asset/Event Name

Broughstane

Type of Asset/Event

Buildings

Date and/or Period

Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number**HER Number**

NO54SE0049

Status

Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting

355439

Northing

740412

Parish**Council**

Angus

Description

Site of a small rectangular building depicted on the OS 1st edition map. It is shown as roofless on the 2nd edition. It is unknown if anything survives.

Asset/Event Number

59

Asset/Event Name

Carmyllie Light Railway

Type of Asset/Event

Railways

Date and/or Period

Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number**HER Number**

NO54SE0072

Status

Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting

357477

Northing

743127

Parish**Council**

Angus

Description

Site of Carmyllie Light Railway.

Asset/Event Number

60

Asset/Event Name

Coach House and Stables, Guynd

Type of Asset/Event

Coach Houses; Stables

Date and/or Period

Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number**HER Number**

NO54SE0079

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356369
Northing	741555
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Former coach-house and stables, depicted on historic mapping. Located within the designed landscape of Guynd House (NO54SE0023), and associated with a former dower house to the south (NO54SE0078).

Asset/Event Number	61
Asset/Event Name	Cotton of Balcathie
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Rig and Furrow; Ring-Ditches; Settlements; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO63NW0005
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	360095
Northing	738899
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of an unenclosed settlement with ring ditches and possible souterrain with rig and furrow. Recorded during aerial reconnaissance by the RCAHMS in 1981 and subsequently in 1983 and 1996.

Asset/Event Number	62
Asset/Event Name	Craigend/Arbilot
Type of Asset/Event	Grooves; Stones
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0053
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358301
Northing	739801
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cup-marked stone. Initially discovered and sketched by a Mr Gibb of Aberdeen and published by J Y Simpson in 1866. In October 1991 a visitor to Arbroath Museum gave details of a cup and ring marked boulder at Craigend, near Arbroath, this proved to be the rediscovery of this previously recorded stone. The stone, 90cm x 46cm, bears nine cup marks, eight having rings with double radial grooves, and the other having a complete ring and a further half ring and radial groove.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	63
Asset/Event Name	Denhead of Arbilot
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0092
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357839
Northing	742280
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.

Asset/Event Number	64
Asset/Event Name	Dustydrum
Type of Asset/Event	Walkover Survey
Date and/or Period	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0057
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355475
Northing	741151
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A walkover survey was carried out across this area in January 2005 by RAX Archaeology as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment in advance of a proposed wind farm. No new sites were identified.

Asset/Event Number	65
Asset/Event Name	Dustydrum
Type of Asset/Event	Buildings; Enclosures
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0051
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355262
Northing	740847

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Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A building and an enclosure are depicted at this location on the OS map of 1846 but not on the later 1888 edition. It is unknown if anything survives.
Asset/Event Number	66
Asset/Event Name	Dustydrum
Type of Asset/Event	Inscriptions; Sundials
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 18th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0045
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355400
Northing	741200
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Findspot of a sundial discovered in 2003 during ploughing. It is a vertical, carved stone, sundial bearing the inscriptions '1743' and 'Mr D S'. Possibly from large house or church. Its dimensions are 345 mm x 517 mm x 60 mm.
Asset/Event Number	67
Asset/Event Name	Dustydrum
Type of Asset/Event	Buildings; Enclosures
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0052
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355477
Northing	740898
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A building with part of another attached to its eastern end is depicted on the OS map of 1846. An enclosure lies to the south. Nothing is depicted at this location on the later 1888 edition. It is unknown if anything survives.
Asset/Event Number	68
Asset/Event Name	Dustydrum
Type of Asset/Event	Spindle-whorls
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric

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Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO54SE0016

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 355199

Northing 741401

Parish

Council Angus

Description Approximate findspot of a spindle whorl discovered some time before 1977-8, when it was reported by Angus District Museums. It is now in Forfar Museum.

Asset/Event Number 69

Asset/Event Name Dustydrum

Type of Asset/Event Buildings; Enclosures

Date and/or Period Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO54SE0050

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 355386

Northing 740802

Parish

Council Angus

Description A building with attached enclosure is depicted at this location on the OS map of 1846 but not on the later 1888 edition. It is unknown if anything survives.

Asset/Event Number 70

Asset/Event Name East Haven Airfield

Type of Asset/Event Airfields; Hangars

Date and/or Period World War 2

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number NO53NE0059

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 359475

Northing 737665

Parish

Council Angus

Description Remains of a World War II military airfield. The air station was commissioned as HMS Peewit on 1st May 1943, accommodation having been increased during construction to house up to four squadrons and ease overcrowding at Arbroath. The station's last inhabitant was an Operational Flying School recorded here until July 1946. East Haven has now been cleared of almost all its buildings. Amongst the handful remaining, are three 'S' hangars in the southeast

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

corner, now inherited by the farms on whose land they had been built. There is a lot of Square Mesh Track (SMT) in use as fencing in the vicinity, probably once employed for dispersal areas, as the field was built with four tarmac runways. Sections of the runways are still in reasonable condition, and parachute dropping was regularly done from here. One of the runways bears traces of white lines across it, marking the limits of a dummy deck. The station remained in use to accommodate apprentices from Arbroath, being finally closed in 1949.

Asset/Event Number	71
Asset/Event Name	Easter Bonhard
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0089
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359529
Northing	740343
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; Farmstead depicted on historic OS Maps.

Asset/Event Number	72
Asset/Event Name	Elliot Water
Type of Asset/Event	Banks; Forts; Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0007
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357739
Northing	741724
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Remains of a possible promontory fort. The NSA describes the remains of a camp called 'Dunhead' on a promontory between the Black Den and Den of Guynd. The remains were triangular and defended by a ditch or the natural precipitous slope, a description of a classic promontory fort. Alleged to be a Roman Camp and marked as such on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (circa 1846 and circa 1888) this was recorded by Melville in 1754. Crawford noted that the plateau had been cultivated as there was rig and furrow visible when he visited the site. He also described the bank as being low, having no ditch and having large beech trees growing on it, and suggested that it was a former field boundary. The OS, when visiting the site in 1958 concurred with Crawford. The bank, running from NO 5751 4179 to NO 5769 4170 was dismissed as an old field, or plantation, bank. 'It's present state is so mutilated by forestry operations as to be scarcely traceable, but where seen is 2-3 m wide and only 0.3 m high. The bank running from north to south at NO 5769 4171 extends from one precipitous side of a promontory to the other, thus forming a triangular area centred at NO 5775 4172. This bank

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

can be traced for 52 m. The ditch, on the east of the bank, also extends to the escarpment edge. The bank generally measures 5.8 m broad at base and 1.5 m high but at the northern extremity it is only 3 m wide and 0.5 m high. The ditch is 3 m wide and only 0.3 m deep, 2 m east of this the west edge of a kerb of stones is exposed in two places parallel to the ditch. Towards the south there is a scatter of stones on the line of the kerb, circa 5 m wide, which would appear to represent the course of another wall or rampart. If this is so, then it appears that here existed two strong walls or ramparts with medial ditch, cutting off a precipitous promontory. There are no indications of a wall around the perimeter of the promontory, and no internal structures were noted'. When revisited by the OS in 1966 the 'kerbing' and scatter of stones were not evident anymore.

Asset/Event Number	73
Asset/Event Name	Fallows
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0086
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357035
Northing	740674
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.

Asset/Event Number	74
Asset/Event Name	Fauldiehill
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads; Horse Engines
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0129
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357038
Northing	739608
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. The 1st edition 25 inch (1865) shows a group of three structures: a long L-plan building, two conjoined buildings with an attached horsemill, and a T-plan building. To the south is an enclosure. By the time of the 2nd edition (25 inch, revised 1900) the existing buildings have been joined with the addition of further structures, a separate rectangular building has been added to the west (and since removed) and a house added to the south.

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Asset/Event Number	75
Asset/Event Name	Gardener's Cottage, Guynd
Type of Asset/Event	Houses
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 17th Century; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0078
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356353
Northing	741525
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cottage, depicted in historic mapping. Also known as the Dower House and The Old Guynd. It is a 2 storey rustic stylised cottage, which may incorporate elements of an earlier, 17th Century, building. Segmental-headed windows in the west elevation, a Venetian window in the south elevation and a large Gothic opening on the east elevation. Located within the designed landscape of The Guynd (NO54SE0023), it was formerly the main house at Guynd. It was replaced in the 19th Century with a larger mansion house to the north. Former coach-house located a short distance to the north (NO54SE0079) with a large walled garden to the east.

Asset/Event Number	76
Asset/Event Name	Grahamston Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO63NW0013
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359998
Northing	739777
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of souterrains were first recorded by the RCAHMS in 1989. They probably represent part of the remains of an unenclosed settlement. The site lies in arable farmland at around 35m OD. It comprises two souterrains. The west souterrain is almost straight and measures some 15m north-northeast - south-southwest while, about 10m to the east, the second souterrain is sharply curved and measures about 12m long. There is a small dark cropmark within the arc of the second souterrain, apparently representing the remains of associated occupation. Souterrains are semi-subterranean structures generally regarded as having been used for storage. They are usually found associated with traces of above ground settlement.

Asset/Event Number	77
Asset/Event Name	Grahamston Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Camps; Cropmarks; Enclosures

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Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Roman Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO63NW0002
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	360033
Northing	739951
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a possible enclosure were recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1976 and subsequently in 1993 and 2000. The cropmarks form the north-west arc of a possible circular enclosure. The cropmarks have some of the characteristics of a Roman camp but more evidence is needed before it can be interpreted as such.

Asset/Event Number	78
Asset/Event Name	Greenford
Type of Asset/Event	Cists; Food Vessels
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0005
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356302
Northing	740503
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of a cist discovered in November 1849. It contained a food-vessel which was presented to the NMAS by Hugh Mitchell, Guynd, in 1852.

Asset/Event Number	79
Asset/Event Name	Greenford
Type of Asset/Event	Burials; Cists
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0008
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356790
Northing	740370
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of a short cist discovered 26 September 1957 when ploughing uncovered a large capstone. Constructed of large stone slabs, the cist measured 1.14m by 0.52m. It contained only bones. It

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

is preserved at Dundee University, the stones re-erected in the grounds of Queen's College near the entrance to the chapel. The capstone has a commemorative plaque attached.

Asset/Event Number	80
Asset/Event Name	Greenford
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0085
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356348
Northing	740502
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.

Asset/Event Number	81
Asset/Event Name	Guthrieport
Type of Asset/Event	Buildings; Cottages
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0084
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359772
Northing	739040
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cottages still in use. The 1st edition OS map shows two buildings within trapezoidal enclosures. On the 2nd edition map only one of these buildings is shown, and two other buildings have been added, one to the southwest and one to the north of the surviving building. The 2005 map shows these buildings in use and that they have been modified.

Asset/Event Number	82
Asset/Event Name	Guynd
Type of Asset/Event	Lodges
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0077

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Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355970
Northing	742088
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; lodges.

Asset/Event Number	83
Asset/Event Name	Guynd Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0022
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356981
Northing	741828
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Possible site of a cottage. The plans, dated 1800, exist for a cottage in this vicinity. If built, it appears to have been removed before the 1st edition OS map.

Asset/Event Number	84
Asset/Event Name	Guynd, Home Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouses
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0082
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356688
Northing	742039
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; farmhouses.

Asset/Event Number	85
Asset/Event Name	Guynd, Home Farm, Piggery
Type of Asset/Event	Piggeries

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Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0080
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356641
Northing	742064
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing structure; piggeries.

Asset/Event Number	86
Asset/Event Name	Guynd, Home Farm, Steading
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0081
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356684
Northing	742121
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; farmsteads.

Asset/Event Number	87
Asset/Event Name	Guynd, Sidlaw Hills
Type of Asset/Event	Columns, Cottages, Crofts, Domes, Dovecots, Dressings, Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 17th Century; 18th Century; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0023
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356870
Northing	741895
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Mansion, its predecessor and designed landscape. Guynd is a classic, two-storey and basement mansion house with a Roman-Doric porch and bow-ended wings, dating to 1817. It is harled with free-stone dressings. Within the designed landscape, to the South of the current mansion is the former house, the Dower House. It is a two-storey building, in harl and slate, and is much altered and extended. It dates from the late 18th - early 19th century. A lintel in the garden wall is dated 1664. To the North of the former house is an associated stable block. The grounds

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

also include a lodge to the North-West, a disused gardener's cottage, a walled garden and, to the north, the Home Farm. The home farm included a U-plan piggery which incorporated a small dovecot in the gable. Also in the grounds is a gazebo, otherwise known as the temple, which is to the East of the present mansion house. It is a small circular ashlar building, with Roman-ionic columns on a podium that is surmounted by a dome, and dated 1853. Also within the designed landscape is Villabank Croft (NO54SE0044) to the North-East, and a cottage (NO54SE0041) to the North. Outwith the designed landscape is a cottage (NO54SE0043) to the North-East, and the new home farm (NO54SE0042) to the North.

Asset/Event Number	88
Asset/Event Name	Hatton
Type of Asset/Event	Pits; Pottery; Ring-Ditches; Structures
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0115
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358591
Northing	738082
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Following a trial evaluation by CFA in 1998, a watching brief was carried out by CFA in 2006 over the topsoil strip associated with the A92 upgrading. In total 24 features were found on a slight knoll. Identified archaeological features were hand excavate

Asset/Event Number	89
Asset/Event Name	Hatton Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Enclosures; Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0038
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359386
Northing	738325
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of enclosures overlain with cropmarks of rig and furrow recorded by the RCAHMS in 1982. No further information.

Asset/Event Number	90
Asset/Event Name	Hunter's Path, Arbirlot

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Type of Asset/Event	Benchmarks; Enclosures; Farmhouses; Farmsteads; Horse-Mills
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0091
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357222
Northing	741475
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps. On the 1st edition map the rectangular farmhouse is shown with a benchmark, a garden enclosure to the northeast, a pump to the southeast, a L-plan steading to the northwest consisting of two ranges and outbuildings.

Asset/Event Number	91
Asset/Event Name	Kellie Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Bunkers; Decoys
Date and/or Period	Modern; 20th Century; World War 2
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0084
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358390
Northing	741121
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Bunker for World War II N series Naval decoy site Q/QF type (a lighting decoy for an airfield and small fire decoy). Identified from RAF aerial photographs taken in June 1947, and designated AR 1 by the War Office, built to cover Arbroath airfield (NO64SW0029). The active part would have been circa 1 km to the west-southwest in an area now a forestry plantation. Now with an earth bank around, the 1947 photographs show that it was originally covered with earth.

Asset/Event Number	92
Asset/Event Name	Kellyfield
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosures; Pits; Ring-Ditches; Settlements
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0017
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358327
Northing	740413
Parish	

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Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a large double oval enclosure and an unenclosed settlement including ring-ditches and pits. Recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1989. Evidence from the aerial photograph for the enclosure consists of a pair of curvilinear cropmarks, interpreted as the remains of a palisaded enclosure that surrounded a prehistoric settlement. Palisaded enclosures are defined by one or more rows of closely-spaced vertical timbers embedded in a narrow foundation trench. However, this example has visible cropmarks representing only a portion of the enclosure circuit, representing the eastern and part of the southern extents of the enclosing palisade. The palisades appear to be parallel on the south of the monument which suggests that there may have been two circuits, however, the available evidence cannot definitely support this. There is no visible cropmark evidence for settlement remains within the enclosure. Other linear cropmarks are visible to the north of the palisade trenches, however, their date and function is unclear. Palisaded enclosures are a characteristic settlement form of the later prehistoric period in Scotland.

Asset/Event Number	93
Asset/Event Name	Kellyfield
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0088
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358690
Northing	740670
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.

Asset/Event Number	94
Asset/Event Name	Kellyfield
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Enclosures; Settlements
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0018
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358419
Northing	740223
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a palisaded enclosure recorded during aerial reconnaissance in 1989. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure measuring about 100m in maximum diameter, defined by a narrow palisade trench.

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Asset/Event Number	95
Asset/Event Name	Kellysfield
Type of Asset/Event	Crofts
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0025
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358371
Northing	740363
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of a croft that is depicted on the (circa 1846) 1st edition OS map, but not on the (circa 1888) 2nd edition one. It shows a roofless rectangular building with a sub-rectangular enclosure to the southeast.

Asset/Event Number	96
Asset/Event Name	Knox Hill
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0162
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358853
Northing	739890
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Post-medieval farmsteads.

Asset/Event Number	97
Asset/Event Name	Lynn
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosures; Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0054
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356080
Northing	741320
Parish	

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Angus
Description	The farmstead of Lynn is depicted on the OS 1st edition map as almost U-plan with open court to the south-southeast. An other long range lies opposite to the open side of the court, orientated east-west. Attached to the south side of this range are three enclosures. By the time of the 2nd edition the farm is depicted as disused. Nothing is depicted at this location on later maps.

Asset/Event Number	98
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0022
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359094
Northing	739168
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a souterrain recorded by the RCAHMS in 1983. It measures about 18-20m long x 2m wide.

Asset/Event Number	99
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosures; Structures
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0023
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359613
Northing	739077
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosed settlement recorded by the RCAHMS in 1983 and 2001. The enclosure measures roughly 60m x 60m. Inside the enclosure are various cropmarks, including a large, dark, central mark which appears to be the remains of a structure. A further, smaller circular enclosure measuring about 17m in diameter occupies the south corner of the larger enclosure.

Asset/Event Number	100
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly

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Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0083
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359717
Northing	739227
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Farmstead still in use. The 1st edition OS map (c.1846) depicts it as a square central building with a court open at the south-west corner. There are three smaller buildings and a rectangular enclosure within a partially wooded larger enclosure. By the 2nd edition OS map (c.1888) the central structure has expanded. The central court is mostly infilled and the two buildings to the west have been incorporated into the structure. A long rectangular structure is shown to the west of the main building. The 2005 map shows that these buildings are still in use and have been modified.

Asset/Event Number	101
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Ring-Ditches; Settlements; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0051
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359889
Northing	738868
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of two enclosed settlements and a souterrain recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1988. One of the enclosures is sub-rectangular, the other oval. The sub-rectangular enclosure, which has a dense, dark cropmark in its south corner measures some 25-30m across. The oval enclosure (to the west) measures about 70m by 45m within a ditch of between 1-2m in width. Within the south part of its interior lies a souterrain some 15-20m long, terminating in a dark circular cropmark, probably the remains of a building which occupies a substantial proportion of the enclosure.

Asset/Event Number	102
Asset/Event Name	Mains of Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Enclosures; Settlements; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0021

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Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359228
Northing	739363
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of two enclosed settlements and related features recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1976 and 1983. They lie on a knoll some 5m higher than the immediate surroundings. The two circular enclosures, each measure between 15-20m in diameter within ditches 1.5-2m wide. A linear cropmark lying between them may be a souterrain, and the enclosures have wide opposed entrances facing east and west.

Asset/Event Number	103
Asset/Event Name	Milton Haugh
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0012
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	355156
Northing	742055
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of cottages. Removed before the (c.1846) 1st edition OS map. No further information.

Asset/Event Number	104
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Ring-Ditches
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0028
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359939
Northing	738507
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a ring ditch house recorded by the RCAHMS in 1979 and in 1994 and 1996. The ring ditch measures about 13m in diameter defined by a ditch, which is around 1m wide with an east facing entrance.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	105
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Conduits; Enclosures; Rig and Furrow; Settlements; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Iron Age; Medieval; Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0019
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359446
Northing	738624
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of an unenclosed settlement, enclosures, linear cropmarks, and a possible pit-alignment overlain by rig and furrow. Recorded by the RCAHMS in 1981 and subsequently in 1982, 1983, 1994 and 1996. In 1992, AOC (Scotland) Ltd conducted a magnetometry survey.

Asset/Event Number	106
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Farmsteads
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0170
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359722
Northing	738490
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Standing Structure; farmsteads.

Asset/Event Number	107
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Enclosures; Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0020
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359651
Northing	738787
Parish	
Council	Angus

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Description	Cropmarks of possible enclosures and cultivation remains represented by rig and furrow, recorded by the RCAHMS in 1983. No further information.
Asset/Event Number	108
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Airfields; Cropmarks; Enclosures; Houses; Settlements
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; World War 2
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0017
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359622
Northing	738200
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks, recorded in 1982 by the RCAHMS and subsequently in 1983, 1994, 1996 and 2001, (see also adjacent NO53NE0018). Several of the cropmarks are of circular hut stances and enclosures representing an unenclosed settlement. However, desk-based research and local knowledge lead to the discovery in 1989 that several rectangular enclosures and a large pale strip across the field relate to the former airfield to the south (NO53NE0059).
Asset/Event Number	109
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Drains; Pits; Post-holes; Rig and Furrow
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0113
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359651
Northing	738558
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A watching brief and excavation was carried out by CFA in 2006 over the topsoil stripping associated with the A92 upgrading. In total 17 features were recorded, including field drains, furrows, pits and post holes. Some of the field drains contained clay pipes and these ran parallel to the furrows. The remainder of the drains were rubble-filled or channels lined with red sandstone. The small pits generally had a single fill. One feature, F131, was oval in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base, aligned south-east to north-west. It contained seven charcoal-flecked fills. No artefacts were found within but the basal fill was waterlogged and contained identifiable charcoal preserved within it. Small quantities of poorly preserved cereal grains were recovered from the pit fill, from which both wheat and barley were identified. Two seeds of wild taxa were also recovered along with small quantities of wood charcoal.

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Asset/Event Number	110
Asset/Event Name	Nether Kelly
Type of Asset/Event	Conduits; Cropmarks; Rig and Furrow; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Iron Age; Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0050
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359839
Northing	738577
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of a possible souterrain recorded by the RCAHMS during aerial reconnaissance in 1988. In 1992 a magnetometer survey and trial trenching were undertaken by AOC. Circa 0.8 ha of the site was examined and a variety of features from prehistoric to recent use were discovered. These included a possible timber souterrain (only partially exposed in a trench), rig and furrow cultivation and an early 19th century stone conduit built to supply water to the former mill at Nether Kelly.

Asset/Event Number	111
Asset/Event Name	New Mains of Guynd
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages; Enclosures; Outbuildings
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0043
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357081
Northing	742418
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cottage, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. On the 1st edition map it is depicted as an L-shaped building within a rectangular garden enclosure. There is an outbuilding attached to the south of the enclosure. By the 2nd edition map the enclosure has been reduced in size and the outbuilding removed. There is another outbuilding to the north-west. The 2006 map shows that this outbuilding is disused.

Asset/Event Number	112
Asset/Event Name	Palace Green
Type of Asset/Event	Colleges; Enclosures; Farmsteads; Wells
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0047

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Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358916
Northing	740849
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A college is depicted on the OS map of 1846 lying to the southwest of the farmstead of Palace Green. Three attached enclosures lie to the south of the college, which is a long rectangular building roughly circa 61m long by 7m wide. The farmstead itself consists of two buildings almost forming an L-shape with a well to the east. By the 1888 map edition the college building and enclosures have gone although the area of the college is still evident. The farmstead now consists of two small L-shaped buildings on the same orientation of the previous two buildings. Today only two buildings survive, a main northeast/southwest buildings and another to its south roughly orientated northwest/southeast.

Asset/Event Number	113
Asset/Event Name	Panlathy
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Enclosures
Date and/or Period	Unknown
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0027
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	356861
Northing	738817
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks of an enclosure and other indeterminate features recorded in 1976 by John Dewar. No further information.

Asset/Event Number	114
Asset/Event Name	Salmonds Muir
Type of Asset/Event	Pits; Pottery
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0117
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358261
Northing	738055
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A single pit was recorded at this site during a watching brief carried out by CFA in 2006 during the A92 upgrade. It was elongated in plan, measuring circa 1m by 0.2m, steep-sided with a

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rounded base. It contained sherds of 'flat-rimmed ware', typical of the mid-late Bronze Age, but the function of the pit could not be determined.

Asset/Event Number	115
Asset/Event Name	Salmond's Muir
Type of Asset/Event	Buildings; Cottages; Smithies
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0153
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357930
Northing	737874
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Former smithy, depicted on historic OS maps. They show the smithy as a long T-plan building, with a rectangular building to the north. The east end of the smithy building has and the building to the north have since been removed leaving an L-plan building with small outbuilding to the west. Photographic recording was carried out in 2019 ahead of proposed development.

Asset/Event Number	116
Asset/Event Name	Salmond's Muir
Type of Asset/Event	Buildings
Date and/or Period	World War 2
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0116
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358356
Northing	737926
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A trial trenching evaluation by CFA in 1998 in advance of proposed A92 upgrading revealed the remains of foundation trenches for Nissen style huts or buildings and the insertion and reuse of steel reinforcing latticing work into fences surrounding the fields. Several brick and concrete World War II buildings with associated paths and service infrastructure were noted in this area during a watching brief carried out by CFA in 2006 over the A92 upgrade. No visible trace on current aerial photos.

Asset/Event Number	117
Asset/Event Name	Salmond's Muir

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Type of Asset/Event	Axe-heads
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0160
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358372
Northing	737760
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Flanged Bronze Age axehead, found during metal detecting. Reported to TTU.

Asset/Event Number	118
Asset/Event Name	Salmondsmuir Smithy Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages; Outbuildings
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0152
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	358220
Northing	737940
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	A row of three cottages depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. To the west is a rectangular outbuilding. Now two cottages.

Asset/Event Number	119
Asset/Event Name	Shelterfield
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosures; Farmsteads; Pumps
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; 19th Century
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0087
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357279
Northing	740194
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Croft or small farmstead depicted on historic OS maps. The 1st edition shows a rectangular building with garden enclosure on the south side. By the time of the 2nd edition the building had been extended to east and west forming an L-plan with a small enclosure south of the west end, two small structures and enclosure to the south and pump in the court. The east

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wing and small structures have since been removed but a new building added on the south.

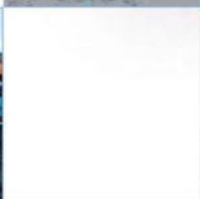
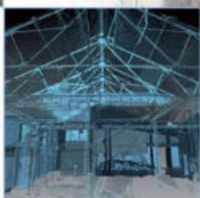
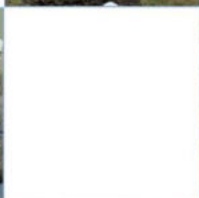
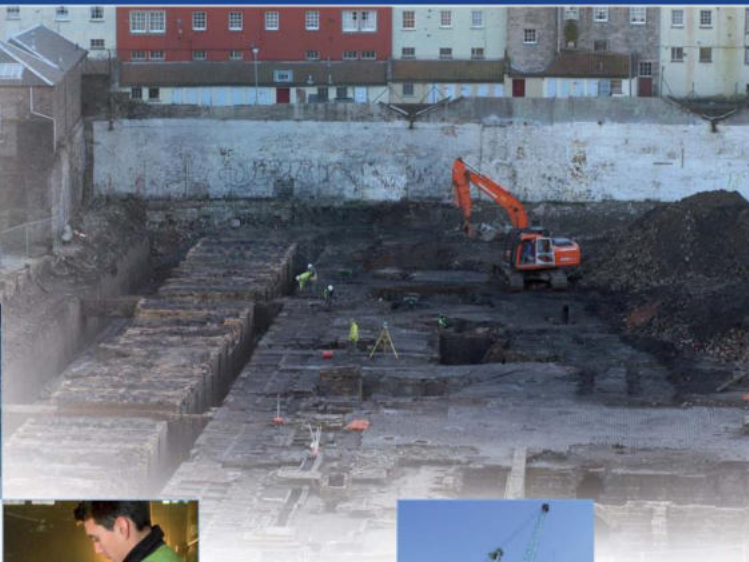
Asset/Event Number	120
Asset/Event Name	Sitsundry Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Railways
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO54SE0046
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	359469
Northing	741959
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Site of part of the former Carmyllie Light Railway, a branch line built by the Earl of Dalhousie for the carrying of stone from the Carmyllie quarries. It was opened in 1855 as a private mineral line and later opened to passengers on 01/02/1900 under the auspices of the Caledonian Railway after being incorporated under a Light Railway Order. The branch closed to passengers on 02/12/1929 and to all traffic on 24/05/1964. This section of the line runs from the eastern end of the former Denhead Station and merged with the public road at its eastern extremity, to the west of Rosebank. This section is still visible as an earthwork on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1953 by the RAF. However, the earthworks connected with this section have since been ploughed flat and appear as a soilmark on the aerial photograph overlay on the GIS at the Angus HER.

Asset/Event Number	121
Asset/Event Name	West Balmirmer
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmarks; Souterrains
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric; Iron Age
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0075
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357485
Northing	739167
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Cropmarks recorded by AAS during aerial reconnaissance in 2003. A possible souterrain and other indeterminate cropmarks are visible on the aerial photograph.

Asset/Event Number	122
Asset/Event Name	West Balmirmer

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Type of Asset/Event	Camps; Farmsteads; Lades; Ponds
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval; World War 2
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	NO53NE0082
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	357875
Northing	738796
Parish	
Council	Angus
Description	Farmstead still in use. West Balmirmer is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (circa 1846) as an E-shaped steading with open courts to the southeast. The house with attached gardens lies further to the southeast. A mill pond with lade leading to the farm lies to the north. By the (circa 1888) 2nd edition OS map, the southern half of the steading has been built over and a new house lies to the southwest. Today the steading has been altered with several new buildings lying to the northwest and west. A camp associated with East Haven airfield stood to the west of the farm but nothing appears to survive.



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