



**Forestry Commission** Scotland  
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

# Historic Environment Resource Guide

for Forest and Woodland Managers in Scotland







COVER PHOTOGRAPH:  
**Castle Greig Roman fort**  
(copyright George Geddes)

PAGE 2:  
**Ceann na Coille ringforts**





# Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Introduction</b>                                      | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>What is the Historic Environment?</b>                 | <b>5</b>  |
| Responsibilities of Forest and Woodland Managers         | 7         |
| <b>Historic Environment Designations and Legislation</b> | <b>9</b>  |
| World Heritage Sites                                     | 10        |
| Scheduled Monuments                                      | 10        |
| Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas                  | 10        |
| Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes             | 11        |
| Inventory of Battlefields                                | 11        |
| National Scenic Areas                                    | 11        |
| National Parks   | 11        |
| Ancient Woodlands  | 11        |
| Protection of Military Remains                           | 12        |
| Crimen Violati Sepulchre (Violation of Sepulchre)        | 12        |
| Bona Vacantia (Ownerless Goods)                          | 12        |
| <b>Information Resources</b>                             | <b>13</b> |
| Scotland's Places  | 14        |
| National Record of the Historic Environment              | 14        |
| National Library of Scotland's Map Collection            | 15        |
| Other National Resources                                 | 16        |
| SMRs and HERs  | 16        |
| <b>Gathering New Information</b>                         | <b>19</b> |
| Agreeing the works                                       | 21        |
| Choosing techniques                                      | 21        |
| When is an archaeological survey required?               | 22        |
| Desk-based assessment                                    | 22        |
| Prospective survey                                       | 23        |
| Protective and detailed survey                           | 24        |
| Reporting new information                                | 24        |
| Consultees   | 25        |
| <b>Annex 1: Local Authority Archaeology Services</b>     | <b>26</b> |

---

# Introduction

This resource guide has been designed as a route map to the information and advice available to forest and woodland managers in regard to the historic environment, primarily in support of the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) Guidelines on Forests and Historic Environment.

This resource guide identifies the designations and legislation that may apply to the historic environment and provides links to the legislation and guidance on these designations. It also explores the core sources of information available for the desk-based identification of historic environment sites and provides a framework for archaeological survey in support of a forest management plan in Scotland. It aims to inform and guide all concerned in new data gathering works: the forester / land manager, the Forestry Commission Scotland Conservancy, the Local Authority Archaeology Service and historic environment professionals.

As with any guide, it is not possible to explore every circumstance that may arise and direct consultation with a historic environment professional remains essential in order to evaluate the significance of identified historic environment assets and inform decisions on their protection and management. Some of the resources referred to were not compiled specifically for application to forest and woodland management. Take care to understand the limitations of the resources consulted and their appropriateness to your proposal.

# What is the Historic Environment?



*Bucharh Cairn, Water of Feugh*  
(copyright Matt Ritchie)



# What is the Historic Environment?

The historic environment is defined within the Scottish Government's *Our Place in Time: the historic environment strategy for Scotland*:

*Scotland's historic environment is the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand. The historic environment could be said to be 'the cultural heritage of places', and is a combination of physical things (tangible) and those aspects we cannot see – stories, traditions and concepts (intangible). It comprises a variety of objects, structures, landscapes and features.*

The historic environment is a holistic term recognising that our modern landscape is a composite from the actions of human activity since the end of the last ice age. Individual elements or associations within this landscape can be identified but there is a wider interaction between all these 'sites' which also needs to be considered.

*Our Place in Time: the historic environment strategy for Scotland* sets out a vision: that

*Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced. It is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations.*



This approach to understanding the historic environment should not prevent change, as expressed through Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement:

*Everything changes, matures and decays. Natural processes, such as climate change and erosion, and human interventions through land management, urban and rural development, transport and pollution, constantly erode or change our historic environment. The sustainable management of the historic environment is an integral part of the wider management of resources.*

# Responsibilities of Forest and Woodland Managers

Forest and woodland managers, whether managing publicly owned or private land, have a set of responsibilities. Some are linked to legislation; some derive from development rights released through the planning process; others flow from Scottish Government strategy, policy and standards.

These responsibilities support a principle: the historic environment is a fragile and finite resource that should be understood, protected and sustained for the benefit of the people of Scotland.

## Scotland's Woodlands and the Historic Environment

This Forestry Commission Scotland policy statement is intended for all those with an interest in Scotland's trees, woodlands and forests and their contribution towards the protecting and conserving the historic environment. The document aims to:

- communicate the forestry sector's shared understanding of how forests and woodlands contribute towards Scotland's historic environment;
- promote the appreciation of the history of Scotland's forests and woodlands, and their contribution towards our cultural heritage;
- confirm how the forestry sector will endeavour to deliver the required outcomes of Scottish Ministers' strategic policies for the historic environment; and
- outline what practical measures the forestry sector can take to ensure that all our activities enhance the stewardship of the historic environment.

## UK Forestry Standard and Historic Environment Guidelines

The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. The updated 4th edition was published July 2017. It now incorporates the previously separate supporting series of UKFS Guidelines as sub-sections, including for the Historic Environment. The guidelines promote the role of forest and woodland managers in the recognition and appropriate safeguarding of our historic environment:

*It is important that all significant heritage features, and not just designated ones, are protected and that consideration is given to the preservation and enhancement of cultural and historic landscapes.*

As a recognised element of sustainable forest management, the UKFS for the historic environment [UKFS pages 79–84] describe the various legal requirements and the key good forestry practice requirements. These requirements aim to ensure that the protection and management of the historic environment is considered within all forest and woodland expansion proposals, and forest management plans and operational plans for existing forests.

A wider suite of guidelines on what are termed factors important for forests and historic environment [UKFS pages 85–95] provide clarity and definition: [guidelines 1–3] emphasise historic landscape character and historic designed landscapes (which also cross reference the UKFS Forest and Landscape guidelines 8–10); [4–9] highlight the importance of archaeological surveys and advice

from the Local Authority Archaeology Service; [10–14] describe general forest planning guidelines in relation to protecting the historic environment; [15–19] suggest general historic environment conservation management (and also cross reference both the UKFS *General Forestry Practice* and *Biodiversity* guidelines); [20–27] describe general forestry operational guidelines; and [28–30] provide suggestions for heritage access and presentation.

This resource guide has been designed to assist in meeting these responsibilities (specifically Legal Requirements 1 to 3, Good Forestry Practice Requirement 3 and Guidelines 4 to 6 and 9 to 10) and will help to facilitate the gathering of historic environment information from existing records and the process of instructing archaeological survey by heritage professionals where appropriate.

### ***The provision of archaeological information and advice in Scotland to meet the UKFS***

This resource guide should be used alongside the Forestry Commission Scotland guidance note *The provision of archaeological information and advice in Scotland to meet the UKFS*, which aims to articulate the agreed roles, responsibilities and requirements of all parties engaged in the preparation and approval of woodland expansion and management schemes (specifically woodland managers and their agents, local authority archaeology services and their representatives, Forest Enterprise Scotland Planning and Environment teams and Forestry Commission Scotland personnel responsible for the regulation of forestry activities). It describes the various stages of developing forestry proposals to ensure the effective protection and conservation of the historic environment. In particular, it outlines the role of the Local Authority Archaeology Services and identifies their need (in some cases) to charge for pre-application consultation.

## **The UK Woodland Assurance Standard**

The UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) is a certification standard which sets out the requirements which woodland owners, managers and certification authorities can use to certify the sustainability of woodland management in the United Kingdom. UKWAS has been designed to reflect the requirements of the UK Forestry Standard.

### **UKWAS requires that:**

*The environmental impacts of new planting and other woodland plans shall be assessed before operations are implemented, in a manner appropriate to the scale of the operations and the sensitivity of the site... Depending on scale and sensitivity the assessment of environmental impacts may [include] specialist advice on the impact of woodland operations on historic environment sites and landscapes (UKWAS 3.1.1).*

*Assessment and mapping of the woodland resource should include appropriate aspects of physical, silvicultural, ecological, historic environment, social and landscape issues and any special characteristics (UKWAS 2.1.1). Sites and features of special cultural significance shall be identified and discussed with interested local people, the relevant authorities and interest groups and measures shall be taken to protect them... [this includes] historical features and archaeological sites; [and] historic landscapes and woodlands which are still managed under traditional systems (UKWAS 7.4.1).*

Consideration of the historic environment is also a requirement at a landscape level:

*The impacts of woodland plans shall be considered at a landscape level, taking due account of the interaction with adjoining land and other nearby habitats... In particular, planning including layout and design of woodland should take into account the... nature of historic landscapes and links with similar historic environment sites outside the woodland (UKWAS 3.1.2).*



# Historic Environment Designations and Legislation



*Castle O'er hillfort*



# Historic Environment Designations and Legislation

The UK government has passed a range of legislation for the conservation and protection of the historic environment. This legislation has generated a range of statutory designations that are relevant in any consideration of the historic environment. Non-statutory designations are also described in this section as are areas of Scots Law that bear on specific aspects of the historic environment.

## World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are described by UNESCO as exceptional places of 'outstanding universal value' and 'belonging to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located'. Scotland currently has six cultural World Heritage Sites. Once a World Heritage Site is inscribed under the Convention, member states have a duty to protect, conserve and present such sites for future generations.

Although this designation is non-statutory, it is recognised internationally and is addressed by all relevant policy and guidance. Further details are published in Scottish Planning Policy.

## Scheduled Monuments

*The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill 2011* requires the maintenance of a schedule of monuments assessed to be of national importance. Historic Environment Scotland undertakes this process for Scottish Ministers.

The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. Historic Environment Scotland administers this system on behalf of Scottish Ministers and provides a range of guidance on the consequences of and appropriate treatment of Scheduled Monuments.

Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Scheduled Monuments including their settings. Although the concept of 'setting' has no definition in the Act, Historic Environment Scotland has published guidance on *Setting* which is a material consideration in the planning process.

## Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997* and the *Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill 2011* requires the compilation of a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Historic Environment Scotland undertakes this process for Scottish Ministers. Such buildings are classified into non-statutory Categories A, B and C, in decreasing order of importance. Historic Environment Scotland are able under the Act to define the extent of the listing (the curtilage) and to explicitly exclude objects or structures within that extent.

Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings or their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Although the concept of 'setting' has no definition in the Act, Historic Environment Scotland has published guidance on setting which is a material consideration in the planning process.

In addition, under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable



to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas. Guidance for the management of Conservation Areas is presented in *PAN 71 Conservation Area Management*.

### Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Historic Environment Scotland compiles and maintains a non-statutory inventory of gardens and designed landscapes (currently there are over 300 sites included in the inventory). The purpose of the inventory is to identify gardens and designed landscapes of national importance. Inclusion of a site on the inventory means that it receives recognition and a degree of protection through the planning system, as a material consideration in the determination of a planning application and in Forestry Commission Scotland licensing and grant procedures.

Under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008*, planning authorities must consult Scottish Ministers on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory. Planting within designed landscapes is subject to specific issues.

### Inventory of Battlefields

Historic Environment Scotland compiles and maintains a non-statutory inventory of historic battlefields. The purpose of the inventory, required through the *Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011*, is to identify nationally important battlefield sites that should be afforded additional protection along similar lines to that already established for gardens and designed landscapes.

As with the gardens inventory, the purpose of the battlefields inventory is to identify sites of national importance and to provide information on them as a basis for the sustainable management of change through the planning system. Inclusion of a site on the inventory means that it receives recognition and a degree of protection through the planning system, as a material consideration in the determination of a planning application and in Forestry Commission Scotland licensing and grant procedures.

### National Scenic Areas

National Scenic Areas (NSA) are Scotland's only national landscape designation delivered under provisions in section 263A of the *Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997* (inserted by section 50 of the *Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006*). They are those areas of land considered of at least national significance on the basis of their outstanding scenic interest which must be conserved as part of the country's natural heritage. Historic and cultural attributes are recognised special qualities of NSAs.

There are currently 40 NSAs in Scotland, covering a total land area of 1,020,500 ha and a marine area of 357,900 ha. Government policy and guidance is also stated in *Scottish Planning Policy* which requires consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage.

### National Parks

Scotland's National Parks have been designated as such because of the national importance of their natural and cultural qualities. The Parks have four statutory aims which are set out in Section 1 of the *National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000* and the National Park Authorities have responsibility for ensuring that these aims are achieved in a coordinated way. The aims are: to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage; to promote sustainable use of natural resources; to promote understanding and enjoyment; and to promote sustainable economic and social development.

The aims have equal status but where there is conflict between them, the Park Authorities must give greater weight to the first aim of conserving and enhancing the natural and cultural heritage of the area.

### Ancient Woodlands

Scottish Natural Heritage maintains an Inventory of Ancient Woodlands, primarily for their Natural Heritage value, although they are also an intrinsic part of our historic environment. There are three main historic groups: Ancient woods of semi-natural origin (ASNO) appear as semi-natural woods on maps from 1750 or the mid-1800s, and have been continuously wooded to the present day. Where such woods have subsequently been planted for timber they are known as Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). Long-established woods of plantation origin (LEPO) appear as

plantations on maps from 1750 or the mid-1800s and have been continuously wooded to the present day.

Although these designations are non-statutory they are addressed by all relevant policy and guidance, in particular Scottish Planning Policy. This seeks to protect and enhance these woodlands.

## Protection of Military Remains

All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom, its territorial waters, or British aircraft in international waters, are controlled sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. It is an offence under this act to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any items at such sites, unless the Ministry of Defence has issued a licence authorising such activity.

Anyone seeking to recover a military aircraft, or excavate a military aircraft crash site is required to obtain a licence from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre, part of the Defence Business Services.



## Crimen Violati Sepulchre (Violation of Sepulchre)

Sites with the confident potential to contain buried human skeletal material are protected. The removal of a body from the grave is not considered theft; rather Scots common law recognises the offence of *crimen violati sepulchre* (violation of sepulchre). In essence, the crime is the disturbance of the corpse without permission of the relatives, executor or authority otherwise in charge.

The consequence for the management of sites which may contain human remains is covered in the *Historic Environment Scotland Operational Policy Paper 5: The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*. Of particular note is Policy 3.4 whereby any:

*...accidental discoveries of human remains (whether during an archaeological excavation or otherwise) must be reported to the police immediately. If requested subsequently (by the police directly or, with police agreement, by local or regional archaeologists or other interested parties), we will initiate an investigation by competent archaeologists as a matter of urgency. Their findings will normally be reported back to the local Procurator Fiscal's office within 48 hours of the initial discovery.*

## Bona Vacantia (Ownerless Goods)

Under the *regalia minora* common law rights of the Crown in Scotland, it is the prerogative of the Crown to receive all lost and abandoned property which is not otherwise owned. There is a narrow definition of treasure trove per se, involving precious items which have lain concealed, but in practice this is overridden by and subsumed within the wider legal concept of *bona vacantia* (or ownerless goods).

Scots common law recognises *quod nullius est fit domini regis* (that which belongs to nobody becomes our Lord the King's [or Queen's]). Thus all objects whose original owner or rightful heir cannot be identified or traced are the property of the Crown. It does not matter whether objects were lost or intentionally hidden, or what material the objects are made from.

The Crown Office in Scotland has the duty, overseen by the Scottish Government, to claim *bona vacantia* on behalf of the nation. Archaeological finds and historic objects must be reported to the Treasure Trove Unit for assessment.



# Information Resources



*WWII coastal defences in Lossie*



# Information Resources

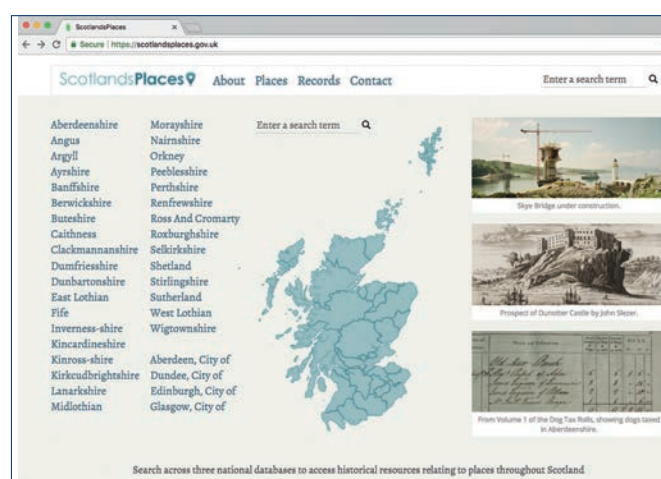
There are a range of resources which provide information on the historic environment at a national level, providing all-Scotland coverage. However, even when a resource has national coverage this does not necessarily mean that the data held is of a consistent quality.

There are a range of information resources available held at the regional level, which can provide insight into the presence of historic environment sites and their character. As with all information resources: some are designed for ease of access and interrogation of synthesised information, while others are archives of primary data which may be more challenging to consult.

## Scotland's Places

*ScotlandsPlaces* is a free resource that lets you explore thousands of records about Scotland simply by searching for a place name, clicking on a map or typing in your postcode. Search results bring together three national collections so that you can easily find maps, photographs and written records about your chosen place.

The results pages provide the data relevant to the search conducted, from each of the project partners currently including Historic Environment Scotland (HES), The National Records of Scotland (NRS) and The National Library of Scotland (NLS).



## National Record of the Historic Environment

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) maintains extensive and detailed holdings on the historic environment of Scotland. These collections, known collectively as the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), provide an unparalleled information base

### Canmore

*Canmore* is a public archive and database, compiled and held by HES. It forms a record of the historical environment in Scotland and can be accessed from the web via Canmore. Canmore provides an online searchable tool enabling users to access information held in the database system of the NRHE, this is also provided through PastMap. The character of past antiquarian and archaeological work of has shaped and defined the scope and quality of the information held within this system.

### PastMap

*PastMap* is a map-based web tool, developed by Historic Environment Scotland, which displays the location of: listed buildings; the boundaries of Scheduled Monuments; the boundaries of designed landscapes and gardens; and point locations of every site, building, maritime feature or



find recorded in Canmore. The query system will link the map depiction of each mapped element through to the underlying data explaining what each element represents. It also includes information from a number of Local Authority Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) and Historic Environment Records (HERs).

## Historic Landuse Assessment

The *Historic Landuse Assessment* is a GIS-based map that depicts the historic origin of land-use patterns, describing them by period, form and function. Its purpose is to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the historic dimension of the landscape and inform management decisions relating to it. It highlights relict historic landscapes and helps identify areas where further survey could usefully be targeted.

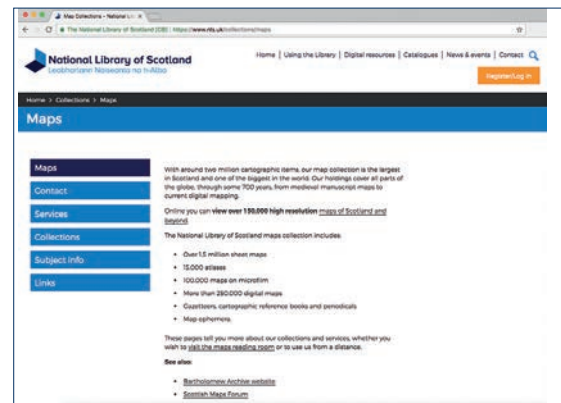
It was compiled at a scale of 1:25,000 (so the smallest area that it was practical to map is 1 ha) and was based on the analysis of key data sources, such as early maps, aerial photography and survey results. It identifies individual historic land-use types, grouped together under thematic headings (categories). It also depicts relict land-use, including relict archaeological landscapes that are greater than 1 ha in extent. The data can be viewed on the website and may be interactively interrogated under licence on suitable GIS applications.

## The National Collection of Aerial Photography

The *National Collection of Aerial Photography* covers both vertical and oblique imagery of Scotland. Their navigation map helps users locate, view and order aerial photographs held in their collections.

## Scran

The *Scottish Cultural Resource Access Network* is a national resource of digital materials representing the material culture and history of Scotland. In total Scran has worked with partners to provide a resource service hosting some 490,000 images, movies and sounds from museums, galleries, archives and the media. Many of these materials will relate to specific historic environment sites or areas.



## National Library of Scotland's Map Collection

A comprehensive collection of historic maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, is held by the *National Library of Scotland Map Collection*, with many maps viewable through an online geo-referenced browser.

Historic maps of Scotland exist from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century Pont and Blaeu maps to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey first editions. Additional material may be available, typically comprising surveys commissioned by individual landowners at the estate or local level. For example, surveys were often commissioned by those planning improvement to their properties in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Individual historic maps may show settlements, field boundaries, roads and tracks, land-use and natural features. While there are a broad range of cartographic sources available two prominent national survey programmes are particularly rich information sources.

The Military Survey of Scotland was the first systematic survey of mainland Scotland and is an excellent source for research. The maps show settlements, cultivation, woodland, parkland, roads and tracks in colour at a scale of one inch to 1000 yards (1:36000). This is an important source as it records the pre-improvement landscape, but it should be used with caution as the mapping can be inaccurate and inconsistent while the Gaelic place names can be unreliable.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) began mapping Scotland in 1843, at a scale of six inches to the mile (1:10560). This scale is large enough to show individual buildings, roads and field systems. The country was surveyed by county, with each county then re-surveyed on an irregular basis.

## Other National Resources

In certain circumstances detailed information on individual historic environment sites or the substance of specific estates or businesses can be sourced from other national resources.

### National Records of Scotland

The National Records of Scotland make available the historical records created by businesses, landed estates, families, churches and other corporate bodies. The material held is searchable through the NRS On-Line Catalogue and accessible (free of charge to examine) both in person at NRS search rooms (after reader pass application procedures) and in certain circumstances through other methods such as by post.

### Specialist National surveys

There have been, or continue to be, a number of critical national specialists syntheses or surveys that provide a valuable source of information at the national level as to the character of the historic environment.

- Pevsner's Buildings of Scotland: detailing the architectural history of the regions of Scotland;
- Statistical Accounts: two historic surveys delivering parish based accounts of society, agriculture and industry. First (Old) account covers 1791-9 while the second (New) account covers 1834-45;
- Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: the best Scottish gazetteer is by FH Groome (1882-1885) with the second edition (1892-1896) digitised available on-line; and
- the Ordnance Survey Name Book, in which surveyors recorded the authorities used for every name which appeared on the map sheet of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. A short description of each feature is included along with the name of the proprietor.

## SMRs and HERs

Local authorities in Scotland (including National Parks) generally have access to an Archaeology Service, predominantly staffed by archaeologists. These services may be located within the council, or within a council-owned organisation, or charitable trust, or they may be commercially provided. Some services cover multiple local authorities, not always geographically contiguous.

Such services typically have two core aspects to their remit: the maintenance of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) or Historic Environment Record (HER) and the provision of guidance and advice. The scale of the guidance and advice provided, and any associated fees, depend on locally-set priorities which will change with time.

Nearly every SMR and HER originated from a base of the RCAHMS data. From this base the level of enhancement, refinement and broadening of remit has depended on locally-set priorities and resourcing. Many SMRs and HERs have refined their data and may include:

- attribution of likely date ranges to sites;
- enhancement of aspects of the historic environment (such as industrial archaeology);
- incorporation of condition data for sites;
- ascribing significance at regional or local levels;
- separating designations from sites from events (such as archaeological projects) and managing them as separate datasets;
- polygonisation of site extent or consultation trigger (all Canmore web mounted data is point data); and
- polygonisation of designations such as listed buildings to propose limits to issues such as curtilage.

When a site has been polygonised each SMR/HER has their own definition of what is represented; it may be the inferred physical limit of a site, the likely extent of the site or a trigger distance for consultation as there is the potential for the site to be present. The SMR or HER is not limited to the digital system; each service also has reports from archaeological projects undertaken in their area and copies of historic sources.

Much of the resultant data is held in the database and GIS system, many of which have been web-mounted, either directly by the service or through the PASTMAP website. While some SMR and HERs web-mount summaries or full datasets of their digital holdings, they will all hold additional information in their records which may not appear within their publically visible database.



| Provider                                  | Councils   | PASTMAP mounted data | SMR on web | Searchable by area |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service | Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus & Moray  | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| West of Scotland Archaeology Service      | Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| Stirling Council Environmental Services   | Clackmannan, North Lanarkshire & Stirling  | Yes (partial)        | No         | No                 |
| Western Isles Archaeology Service         | Comhairle nan Eilean (Western Isles)   | Yes                  | Yes        | No                 |
| Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service   | Dumfries & Galloway  | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| Rathmell Archaeology Ltd                  | Dundee City & East Dunbartonshire  | Yes (partial)        | No         | No                 |
| East Lothian Council Archaeology Service  | East Lothian & Midlothian  | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| Edinburgh City Archaeology Service        | Edinburgh City   | No                   | No         | No                 |
| Falkirk Community Trust                   | Falkirk  | No                   | Yes        | No                 |
| Fife Council Archaeology Unit             | Fife   | No                   | No         | No                 |
| Highland Council Archaeology Unit         | Highland   | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| Orkney Islands Council                    | Orkney   | No                   | No         | No                 |
| Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust          | Perth & Kinross  | Yes                  | Yes        | Yes                |
| Scottish Borders Council                  | Scottish Borders   | Yes                  | No         | Yes                |
| Shetland Amenity Trust                    | Shetland   | Yes                  | No         | No                 |

## Conservation Officers and Built Heritage Teams

Conservation Officers (often within Built Heritage Teams) provide local authorities with guidance to protect and enhance historic buildings and the built environment. They are normally based within the planning department. They report and advise on buildings and areas of special historic or architectural interest for their preservation, conservation, care and curatorship. They can guide development proposals to maintain the distinctive character of an area and can also be involved in regeneration projects that have community, economic and environmental benefits. The Conservation Officers are the appropriate initial point of contact for information on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.



*Carn an Fheidh cairns*



## Gathering New Information



Woodmuir coke oven



# Gathering New Information

The layout of this section enables it to be used independently in order to aid discussion of (and specification for) archaeological works, informing and guiding the forester / land manager, the Forestry Commission Scotland Conservancy, the Local Authority Archaeology Service and commercial historic environment professionals.

Effective information is required in order to properly manage the historic environment, but in some circumstances the existing information resources may not be adequate. The historic environment record is effectively a composite of antiquarian and archaeological interest through time, created by both amateurs and professionals - and as such can be fragmentary and partial. It should certainly not be considered complete - and new information may be required in order to properly evaluate the impact of any proposal and determine whether any design modifications are necessary.

The appropriate archaeological response depends on the detail of the proposal, the terrain in question and the quality of the existing information base. Professional guidance can be sought from the Forestry Commission Scotland Conservancy and the Local Authority Archaeology Service (although not all Local Authority Archaeology Services offer this guidance). The information gathered should influence the design of forest or woodland activities to ensure that the more significant sites are protected and an appropriate record is made before the potential loss of less significant sites.

The UK Forestry Standard requires that *'important heritage features are protected'* and evidence that *'archaeological sites are protected and damage is avoided'* (2004,18).

To protect important sites a range of issues need to be considered, such as providing a protective buffer to exclude new planting and avoid inadvertent impact. On occasion the retention of a group of sites in a larger clearing area may be appropriate. Having accurate survey information is essential during planning - and marking-out surveys may also be needed to confirm the design strategy on the ground.

Where important sites are within existing woodland, necessary management (such as felling and restocking) may need specific responses (such as clearing or thinning trees



and shrubs in proximity to significant historic environment features in advance of general felling). Having detailed site location and condition information is essential to enable planning and subsequent management.

## Information gaps

The presence or absence of large scale and systematic historic environment fieldwork has a consequence on the comprehensiveness and comparability of the archaeological record for any individual piece of ground.

The historic environment record is effectively a composite of antiquarian, natural history and archaeological interest which has accumulated through time. It should not be considered complete - and fieldwork regularly adds new information and sites to the public records. Good practice should always be encouraged and desk based assessments and / or ground survey should be considered where appropriate. Copies of such reports and surveys should also be lodged with National Record of the Historic Environment and relevant Local Authority Archaeology Service.



## Agreeing the works

Where substantive pieces of work need to be undertaken it is most appropriate for these to be undertaken by accredited historic environment professionals. There are a number of commercial suppliers of these services.

Archaeological works must be planned to ensure they are fit for the intended use. Prior to any works commencing a Method Statement should be agreed between the forest or woodland manager and the historic environment professional undertaking the works. This Method Statement should detail:

- the area of ground to be covered and the nature of the terrain;
- the techniques to be used including the Standards to be complied with;
- timescales and resources needed for completing the study; and
- the required format and scope of reports.

Anyone commissioning work should also ensure the professional competence of their contractor, compliance with Health & Safety legislation and insurance cover. The design of any programme of historic environment works can be aided by the Local Authority Archaeology Service and the Forestry Commission Scotland Conservancy.

It is important that the final product meets both the requirements of the client (supporting existing Forest Plan templates or corporate GIS for example) and the requirements of regulatory and certifying authorities (evidence that 'important heritage features are protected').

## Choosing techniques

There are several established techniques that are used to determine and identify historic environment sites. Some of these allow the remote detection of sites (such as aerial photography) while others are used to make a more detailed record of upstanding surviving structures (such as archaeological survey).

Evaluating an area deemed to be archaeologically sensitive usually requires a combination of techniques appropriate to the type of landform and potential archaeology that may be encountered. The most commonly used techniques are:

- **Desk-based assessment:** the identification of known or potential historic environment sites through examining existing records.
- **Prospective survey:** survey undertaken to locate and define upstanding historic environment sites. Surveys can take a variety of forms: the targeted inspection and definition of known sites; the prospective survey of ground of high potential to locate previously unidentified sites; and the comprehensive inspection of all ground covered by a proposal.
- **Protective and detailed survey:** survey undertaken to support agreed design solutions such as: a final walkover survey to mark out significant archaeological remains within the proposal and fully check the area identified for planting; or a detailed measured survey to record the landscape prior to planting.

Archaeology can deploy many additional techniques, but these are rarely used by forestry. It is unusual to undertake any intrusive evaluation (such as trial trenching), geophysical survey, metal detecting or excavation in response to forestry proposals.

The results from a combination of desk-based assessment and prospective survey will significantly enhance the historic environment record for a study area, providing an excellent evidence base for land management. This enables all future planting and management proposals to be integrated with the historic environment, with significant features avoided (or retained in open areas).

## When is an archaeological survey required?

### Establishment

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

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

### Felling and Restocking

Felling, thinning, ploughing, mounding, restocking and stump harvesting will all have a potentially damaging effect upon surviving historic environment features. Consideration of the historic environment must precede any harvesting and restocking operations. However, there are levels of response appropriate to different conditions.

- In **previously unimproved areas** such as upland moorland and pasture, ancient and semi-natural woodland and areas with a high density of archaeological features previously recorded, a professional archaeological survey may be considered appropriate in some cases, as the likelihood of surviving archaeological structures is much higher. *Predictive prospective archaeological survey* could be used in afforested areas (and previously afforested areas), concentrating upon those areas within which archaeological features are known or considered likely.
- In **lowland areas** previously under an improved agricultural regime (i.e. intensively ploughed) a desk based assessment using PastMap and the relevant Historic Environment Record and a walk over survey by the applicant may suffice.

## Desk-based assessment

Desk-based assessment seeks to identify the known or potential historic environment through the examination of archival sources. This can include all available documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence. A desk-based assessment should always be included in any new data gathering exercise; the scale of the assessment should be related to the potential of the study area and the planned forest or woodland management. At minimum this should gather data on the presence and extent of:

- historic environment designations within and immediately adjacent to the study area; and
- known historic environment sites from national and local authority records.

More normally an intermediate response should be undertaken that would also include reviewing:

- historic mapping (such as superseded Ordnance Survey maps and earlier estate maps);
- modern, detailed aerial imagery;
- modern sources (such as the Historic Land-use Assessment); and
- historic gazetteer and summary sources (such as the Statistical Accounts of Scotland).

In instances where significant known sites are present - and there is an active need to understand them in depth - then additional tasks may be incorporated that would also include reviewing:

- historic aerial photographic collections;
- archaeological archives; and
- local and national library history sections.

Where subsequent survey tasks are not anticipated a site visit to enable familiarisation with the landscape is appropriate. Desk-based assessments should include a description of the methodology employed (an analytical synthesis of the information gathered); and should also consider landscape character (geology, topography, hydrology, vegetation pattern and landuse) and the influence that this may have had on the historic environment.

In summary, the desk-based assessment should define the resource in order to enable management or agree the appropriate scale of subsequent survey work.



## Prospective survey

On-site prospective survey is the best method for locating upstanding historic environment features. The purpose of prospective survey is to gain information about the resource within a given area or site including its presence or absence, character, extent, state of preservation and value. Basic walkover prospective survey results in the enhancement of the historic environment record and provides an excellent evidence base for land management and conservation. Core historic environment features and areas are identified by the archaeological survey, with future planning design avoiding (or retaining in open areas) relevant significant features.

Systematic survey involves reconnoitring the target area by a survey team in order to ensure the close visual inspection of any surviving features. On level ground this may take the form of walking in a regular grid pattern; while on undulating or upland ground it is more usual to navigate by a contour-driven route of a local survey area bounded by landscape features, starting at a local high point. The intensity of survey used will depend on the intended use of the data and ground conditions of the study area:

- **Targeted** – to visit and record known historic environment features identified by the desk-based assessment work;
- **Predictive** – to identify areas of high potential in the landscape for the presence and survival of historic environment sites by researching known sites, landuse and environmental factors. These high potential areas (including the known sites) are then subject to systematic survey; and
- **Comprehensive** – the full study area is subject to systematic survey.

Landuse history should influence the choice of intensity; the two main factors are whether the ground has been improved (i.e. intensively ploughed) or afforested (i.e. intensive plantation with associated ploughing, not self-seeded or hand planted woodland). Both of these uses are highly destructive to archaeological sites with any surviving features often damaged or masked. Where a modern wholly destructive landuse is known (such as mineral extraction, landfill sites and land reclamation) then this ground should be excluded from prospective survey.

With all intensities of survey it is necessary to select which features will be recorded. The whole landscape has been altered by human use so reasoned judgement should be exercised of the necessity and value of recording relatively minor relict features (such as fence lines, walls, tracks and modern cairns). The priorities for recording should have been defined in the Method Statement.

The record compiled for each site should characterise the surviving remains through a written description, site photography and dimensioned sketch plan(s). The description should encompass both the character and current condition (including general stability, areas of erosion, vegetation cover and current management issues); with sites of potential national significance the record should be competent to inform consideration of their wider setting and the potential impact from any management proposal.

High-precision National Grid co-ordinates for each site should be recovered, normally through the use of Differential GPS. At minimum a centre point should be recorded, though more commonly a series of points should be recorded forming a bounding shape enclosing the whole site (and creating a known site extent polygon).

This polygon should define all associated features visible on the ground (including buildings, banks and earthworks for example) or identifiable as extant from other sources (such as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs). The polygon should include areas where, by reasonable judgement, sub-surface elements related to the site may be expected to survive. The accurate survey of interior features is only appropriate where the Method Statement identified a management need for this information. For example, the boundaries of an area of early rig would be surveyed by Differential GPS while the orientation, interval and height of the rig would be within the description and sketch.

Care should be taken to define each site as the smallest possible set of coherent, related features. This will ensure sites can be attributed levels of significance that are relevant to the majority of the features within each site. Consideration must then be given to aspects of group value and landscape - sites do not sit in isolation but have a range of relationships with the landscape (both physical and cultural) within which they were placed.

Some landscapes are planned rather than patterns of coincidental contemporary usage (such as designed landscapes or gardens). In these instances it is very important to discuss and interpret the differing 'sites' that make up this planned landscape. Where a relict or planned landscape extends beyond the study area, the relationship and hence significance between the sites within the study area and the balance of the landscape outwith should be explored. The historic value of existing trees and woodland (such as historic trees and planted elements of designed landscapes) should also be considered.

## Protective and detailed survey

Prior to planting large or sensitive areas, a final walkover survey should be undertaken in order to mark out significant archaeological remains within the proposal and fully check the area identified for planting. This can also be accompanied by a full basic topographic survey to record the landscape prior to planting - measured plan(s) (likely at 1:5000) designed to provide a detailed record.

This approach ensures the protection of significant archaeology (by marking it out) and provides a useful detailed record (the measured plan) for future management use. It ensures protection *in situ* for significant historic environment features and a measure of preservation by record for landscape features of lesser importance. A measured plan further enhances the Historic Environment Record and can afford more flexibility in relation to the avoidance of visible field boundaries.



## Reporting new information

A desk-based assessment or archaeological survey report should be clear and comprehensive. It should provide detailed information on important remains and provide a measure of preservation by record for field remains of lesser or no importance. In addition, the report should enable the forest or woodland manager to understand the general context of the historic environment within the relevant area and the details of planned management. Survey reports should form the long term historic environment foundation to a Forest Plan.

A typical report structure would contain sections on:

- Introduction and Non-Technical Summary;
- Methodology of Study;
- Background (the known sites located within the study area by the desk-based assessment and a brief introduction to the broader context);
- Survey results and discussion (highlighting significant sites by categorising sites in order of importance while including relevant plans and photography);
- Management recommendations (sensible and justifiable recommendations that are relevant to the current and proposed landuse); and
- Appendix: Site Gazetteer (tabular data on sites identified, location, character and condition where known).

By categorising sites in order of importance, the survey will contain prioritised results, with realistic mitigation strategies proposed. In some cases, particularly in regard to previous find spots, unlocated (but previously recorded) archaeology and some landscape-scale relict field systems of more recent date, the archaeological survey will provide preservation by record and allow forestry operations without associated restrictions. The quality and standard of the report should reflect that it will often form the long-term historic environment foundation for the Forest Plan and is evidence of best-practice management for Forestry Commission Scotland Woodland Officers and UKWAS auditors.



Whenever new data-gathering works are undertaken, whatever the outcome, information should be fed back into national and local authority records. As part of the reporting stage an entry should be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* while the report should be submitted through OASIS. Where survey tasks have been undertaken, the archive from the works should be submitted to HES. Such reporting tasks will be the responsibility of the appointed accredited historic environment professionals.

## Consultees

Where there is an overlap between a proposal and historic environment sites it is important to seek early guidance from the relevant authority. This can enable adverse impacts to be avoided and the beneficial aspects of any scheme to be recognised and developed. Consultees may also be able to clarify the character of the historic environment site and the ability of that site to accommodate change. Failure to consult early may lead to proposals being developed which may subsequently be referred back in the decision making process for grants and licences.

| Historic Environment Site  | Relevant Authority   | Full Scotland Cover |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Scheduled Monuments, Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory of Battlefields | Historic Environment Scotland; Local Authority Archaeology Service   | Yes                 |
| Ancient Woodlands, National Scenic Areas   | Scottish Natural Heritage  | Yes                 |
| Undesignated archaeology   | Local Authority Archaeology Service  | Yes                 |
| Listed Buildings, Conservation Area  | Historic Environment Scotland for A- and B-listed buildings and demolition requests for C-listed buildings; Local Authority Conservation Officer | Yes                 |

## ANNEX 1:

# Local Authority Archaeology Services

Presented below are details of the Local Authority Archaeology Services for each authority (inc National Parks) across Scotland. Such services typically have two core aspects to their remit: the maintenance of the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) or Historic Environment Record (HER) and the provision of guidance and advice. The scale of the guidance and advice provided, and any associated fees, depend on locally set priorities which will change with time.

A number of the Local Authority Archaeology Services cover more than one authority, the list is ordered alphabetically based on the first area covered. At time of writing Inverclyde does not have a Local Authority Archaeology Service that can be contacted directly – issues being addressed through their Planning Service.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Council Areas:</b>       | <b>Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus &amp; Moray</b>  |
| <b>National Park Areas:</b> | <b>Cairngorms National Park</b>   |
| Address:                    | Archaeology Service, Planning & Environmental Services, Aberdeenshire Council, Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen, AB16 5GB  |
| Tel:                        | 01224 664723  |
| e-mail:                     | archaeology@aberdeenshire.gov.uk  |
| SMR/HER character:          | The SMR is GIS based with physical records of maps, photographs, articles and reports. Each separate council area has a summary SMR mounted on the web. On-line SMR search is against mounted database with links to council GIS display. SMR data is mounted on PASTMAP. All sites are entered as points with a substantial number entered as polygons |
| Service Website:            | <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/archaeology">www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/archaeology</a>  |

---

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Council Areas:</b>       | <b>Argyll &amp; Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian</b>  |
| <b>National Park Areas:</b> | <b>Loch Lomond &amp; the Trossachs National Park</b>   |
| Address:                    | West of Scotland Archaeology Service, 231 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1RX   |
| Tel:                        | 0141 287 8332 / 3 / 4  |
| e-mail:                     | <a href="mailto:hugh.mcbrien@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk">hugh.mcbrien@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk</a>   |
| SMR/HER character:          | The SMR is GIS based that is web-mounted within the West of Scotland Archaeological Service website (accessible from the Service website). The SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website though is easier to interrogate on the Service website. All sites are entered as points with some entered as polygons, the latter including both events and monuments. |
| Service Website:            | <a href="http://www.wosas.net">www.wosas.net</a>   |



**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****SMR/HER Website:****Clackmannanshire, North Lanarkshire & Stirling**

Stirling Council, Planning Services, Viewforth, Stirling, FK8 2ET

01786 442752

archaeology@stirling.gov.uk

The SMR is GIS based and holds information on sites of archaeological or historical interest. The SMR is not available online. A polygon layer from the Stirling and Clackmannan SMR is mounted on the PASTMAP website but this does not link to underlying data.

[www.stirling.gov.uk/services/housing/planning-and-building-standards/archaeology](http://www.stirling.gov.uk/services/housing/planning-and-building-standards/archaeology)**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Comhairle nan Eilean (Western Isles)**

Western Isles Archaeology Service, Museum nan Eilean, Francis Street, Stornoway,

Isle of Lewis, HS1 2NF

01851 822758

enquiries@cne-siar.gov.uk

The SMR is GIS based with a web-mounted version available which can be searched by a database query with results displayed against a map base. The SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website. All sites are entered as points with some entered as polygons, the latter including both events and monuments.

[www.cne-siar.gov.uk/archaeology](http://www.cne-siar.gov.uk/archaeology)**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Dumfries & Galloway**

Development Planning and Environment, Dumfries &amp; Galloway Council, Galloway Council, Militia House, English Street, Dumfries, DG1 2HR

01387 260154

andrew.nicholson@dumgal.gov.uk

The SMR is GIS based with physical records of maps, photographs, articles and reports. An online searchable, map based version of the SMR is available. The SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website. All sites are entered as points with some entered as polygons, the latter including both events and monuments.

[www.dumgal.gov.uk/article/15629/Archaeology](http://www.dumgal.gov.uk/article/15629/Archaeology)**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Dundee City & East Dunbartonshire**

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, KA13 6PU

01294 542848

archaeology.dundee@rathmell-arch.co.uk archaeology.eastdunbartonshire@rathmell-arch.co.uk

Separate GIS based SMRs are maintained for each Council; they include aerial photographs and earlier OS map information. The SMRs are not web mounted in any form. The Dundee SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website as a point layer linking to Canmore entries.

[www.rathmell-arch.co.uk](http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk)

**Council Areas:**

Address:

Tel:

e-mail:

SMR/HER character:

Service Website:

**East Lothian & Midlothian**

Archaeology Service, John Muir House, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 3HA

01620 827254

hero@eastlothian.gov.uk

The HER covers both East Lothian and Midlothian; it is GIS-based. The HER is web mounted and available through the John Gray Centre website. Both point and polygonised GIS data is available. The SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website. All sites are entered as points with some entered as polygons, the latter including both events and monuments.

[www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/844/archaeology](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/844/archaeology)**Council Areas:**

Address:

Tel:

e-mail:

SMR/HER character:

Service Website:

**City of Edinburgh**

City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, Museum of Edinburgh, 142 Canongate, Edinburgh, EH8 8DD

0131 558 1040

john.lawson@edinburgh.gov.uk

The SMR is GIS based and contains an paper archive relating to archaeological excavations and sites and monuments within the Edinburgh Area. The SMR data is not mounted on the PASTMAP website and is not available online.

[www.edinburghmuseums.org.uk/Archaeology-Service](http://www.edinburghmuseums.org.uk/Archaeology-Service)**Council Areas:**

Address:

Tel:

e-mail:

SMR/HER character:

Service Website:

**Falkirk**

Falkirk Community Trust, Callendar House, Callendar Park, Falkirk, FK1 1YR

01324 503770

geoff.bailey@falkirkcommunitytrust.org

The SMR is GIS based. The SMR database including numerous supporting images is online and accessible through the Falkirk Museum & Archive Browser, this does not include a map search function. The SMR data is not mounted on the PASTMAP website.

[www.falkirkcommunitytrust.org/heritage/archaeology](http://www.falkirkcommunitytrust.org/heritage/archaeology)**Council Areas:**

Address:

Tel:

e-mail:

SMR/HER character:

Service Website:

**Fife**

Archaeological Unit, Fife Council, Fife House, North Street, Glenrothes, Fife, KY7 5LT

01592 416453

douglas.speirs@fife.gov.uk

The SMR has GIS capability and includes earlier OS and aerial photograph cover as additional layers on this system. The SMR is not web mounted. The SMR data is not mounted on the PASTMAP website.

[www.fifedirect.org.uk/topics/index.cfm?fuseaction=service.display&objectid=CCC7A11B-14C6-47DF-A67B-36D699635AD4](http://www.fifedirect.org.uk/topics/index.cfm?fuseaction=service.display&objectid=CCC7A11B-14C6-47DF-A67B-36D699635AD4)



**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Highland**

Historic Environment Team, Development and Infrastructure, Highland Council, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness, IV3 5NX

01463 702503

archaeology@highland.gov.uk

The HER is GIS based and is available online via the service website. This includes linked documents and images available online and is searchable via either an interactive map or database query. HER data is mounted on PASTMAP, sites are entered as point and polygon. [www.highland.gov.uk/info/20004/local\\_history\\_and\\_heritage/155/highland\\_historic\\_environment\\_record](http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/20004/local_history_and_heritage/155/highland_historic_environment_record)

**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Orkney**

Archaeology Centre, Orkney College, Weyland, Kirkwall, KW15 1LX

01856 569341

Julie.Gibson@orkney.uhi.ac.uk

The Orkney SMR contains details of over 2,000 archaeological sites in the islands of Orkney. The database from the SMR is not web mounted. The SMR data is not mounted on the PASTMAP website.

None

**Council Areas:****National Park Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Perth & Kinross**

Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, The Lodge, 4 York Place, Perth, PH2 8EP

01738 477080 / 477081

David.Strachan@pkht.org.uk

A GIS-based Historic Environment Record, holding records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and findspots. The HER is web mounted and searchable. The SMR data is mounted on the PASTMAP website with the majority of archaeological sites mapped as polygons.

[www.pkht.org.uk](http://www.pkht.org.uk)

**Council Areas:****Address:****Tel:****e-mail:****SMR/HER character:****Service Website:****Scottish Borders**

Economic Development and Regeneration, Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, TD6 0SA

01835 826622

Christopher.Bowles@scotborders.gov.uk

The HER is GIS-based, backed up by a reference collection of manuscripts, photographs, drawings and maps. The HER is not web-mounted. The HER data is mounted on the PASTMAP website as a point layer linking to Canmore entries.

[www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/20013/environment/603/archaeology](http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/20013/environment/603/archaeology)

## Annex 1: Local Authority Archaeology Services

### Council Areas:

Address:

Tel:

e-mail:

SMR/HER character:

Service Website:

---

### Shetland

Shetland Amenity Trust, Garthspool, Lerwick, Shetland, ZE1 0NY

01595 694688

[val@shetlandamenity.org](mailto:val@shetlandamenity.org)

The Trust maintains the Shetland SMR with a GIS base. The SMR is not web-mounted, though this is an intended development. A polygon layer from the SMR is mounted on the PASTMAP website but this does not link to underlying data.

[www.shetland-heritage.co.uk](http://www.shetland-heritage.co.uk)





*Baliscate stone row*





Forestry Commission Scotland serves as the forestry directorate of the Scottish Government and is responsible to Scottish Ministers

## Contact

Forestry Commission Scotland  
National Office  
Silvan House  
231 Corstorphin Road  
Edinburgh  
EH12 7AT

Tel: 0300 067 6156  
E-mail: [fcscotland@forestry.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:fcscotland@forestry.gsi.gov.uk)  
Web: [www.forestry.gov.uk/scotland](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/scotland)

If you require this publication in an alternative format, for example in large print, please contact us on:

Tel: 0300 067 5000  
E-mail: [diversity@forestry.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:diversity@forestry.gsi.gov.uk)