

**FAS**  
**HERITAGE**

# STONEHAVEN COASTAL STUDY

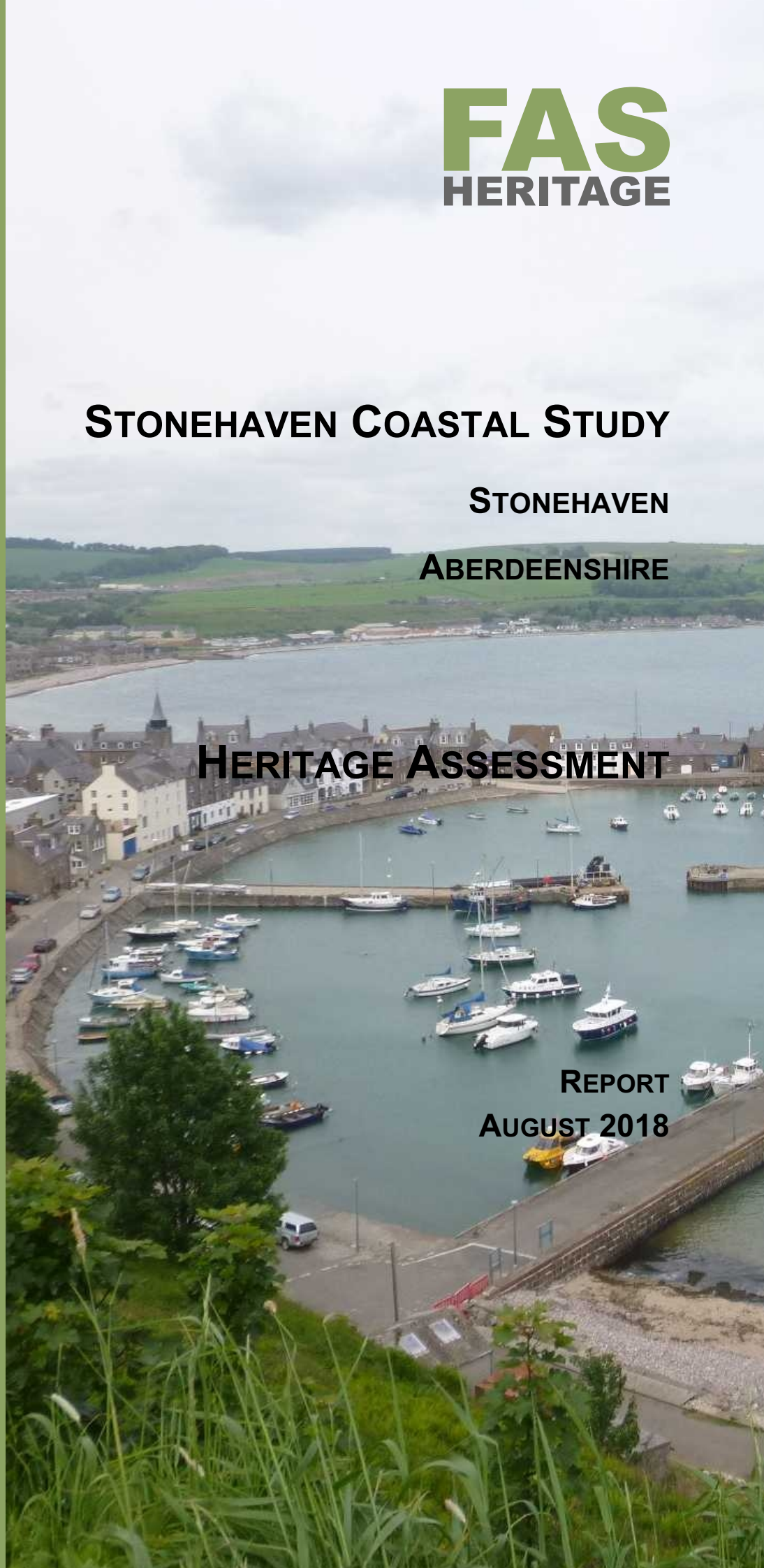
**STONEHAVEN**

**ABERDEENSHIRE**

# HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**REPORT**

**AUGUST 2018**



**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**  
STONEHAVEN COASTAL STUDY  
ABERDEENSHIRE

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# FAS HERITAGE

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## Summary

This document presents the results of a Heritage Assessment (HA), prepared to inform proposals for coastal flood defences at Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of JBA Consulting during May and June 2018. Currently no design has been proposed, and so the assessment considers only the potential impact of development along the coastline.

The assessment considers designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 250m buffer along the coastline. Searches of the Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Historic Environment Scotland data were undertaken for this area, and a scoping exercise undertaken to identify those heritage assets that would potentially be affected by works along the coastline.

The key area of potential impact on setting and historic character is the Old Town, specifically the harbour area. A harbour is known to have existed from at least the 17th century, and buildings in the area date from this period onwards. The form of the harbour as it exists is the result of 18th and 19th-century developments. The harbour is Category B Listed, and this area provides the historic setting for a large number of Listed granaries, wharves, townhouses and other historic features, including an 18th-century sundial and 19th-century Duthie's Well. Any work that erodes the legibility of the historic harbour or affects its wider character could affect the setting and therefore significance of these buildings. It is recommended that the design of any work in the vicinity of the harbour is sympathetic to the historic character of the Old Town.

To the north of the harbour, a Category A Listed former textile yard of 17th-century date occupies a site on Keith Place. A historic seawall to the north represents a key element of the form and character of this site. It is recommended that physical impact on this heritage asset is avoided, and that the design of any works in this area is sympathetic to the historic character of this heritage asset.

Buildings along the eastern edge of the New Town are generally oriented towards the town rather than the bay. Historically, the Cowie Water flowed to the rear of properties and discharged into the bay after meeting the Carron. The current character of this part of the seafront was achieved in the 20th century and makes a limited contribution to the setting of heritage assets in the immediate area. Changes to the appearance and form of the coast would not significantly harm the significance of this part of the Conservation Area or the setting of designated heritage assets.

The bay is known to have been occupied from prehistory onwards, with remains of short and long cists recorded in the area of the Tolbooth in the Old Town and at Beachgate in the New Town. Much of the seafront, however, is not considered to be of high archaeological potential. The area to the rear of the Tolbooth is known to be modern infill, with a small strip of archaeological potential surviving closer to the historic buildings. Change to the form of the seafront by the New Town is likely to represent significant modern infill also, having previously been host to a continuation of the Cowie Water and a gravel spit.

Few known heritage assets are recorded along the area of potential development. A displaced anti-tank cube is the only securely located non-designated heritage asset along the seafront. This feature is not *in situ*, but should be retained in any proposed scheme. A historic jetty is recorded at Cowie Harbour and is legible today. A number of wreck sites are included in the SMR records for Stonehaven bay, including adjacent to the harbour, but are not located precisely.

## **Acknowledgements**

FAS Heritage would like to thank Nicci Buckley (JBA Consulting) and Claire Herbert (Aberdeenshire Archaeologist) for assistance during the preparation of this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

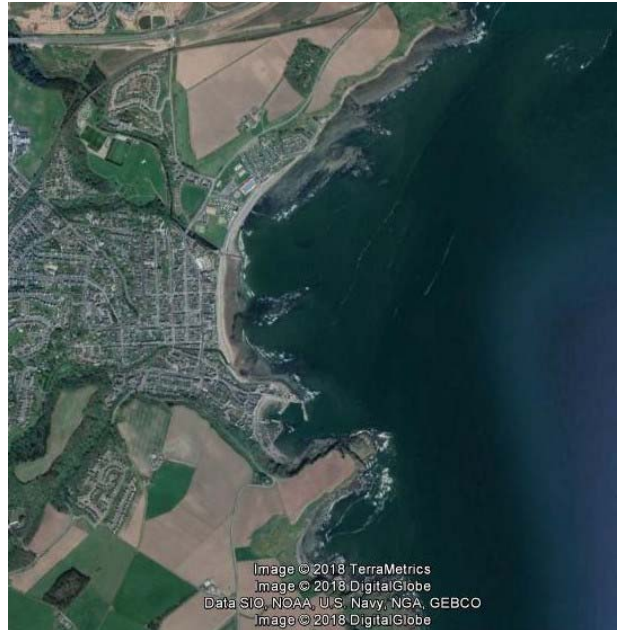
This document presents the results of a Heritage Assessment (HA), prepared to inform proposals for coastal flood defences at Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire. The assessment was undertaken by FAS Heritage on behalf of JBA Consulting during May and June 2018.

### 1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Stonehaven lies on the east coast of Aberdeenshire and is the county town of Kincardineshire. The study focuses on the coastline of Stonehaven Bay, where proposals for coastal flood defences are being considered (central NGR: NO 875 861)(Figure 1; Plate 1).

Stonehaven comprises the Old Town – a historic settlement that centres on the harbour to the south of the bay, and the New Town, a planned settlement constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Two rivers – the Cowie Water and the Carron Water discharge into the sea to the north and south of the New Town respectively.

The northern part of the study area, beyond the Cowie Water, contains the settlement of Cowie and is host to modern caravan parks and an early 20th-century open air pool; a road and modern concrete seawall follow the coast in this area. Between the Cowie Water and Carron Water lies the eastern edge of the New Town. A modern seawall flanks a concrete footpath that extends along the seafront, accessed from the east-west streets of the New Town and ending at Market Lane. The footpath continues across the shore, crossing a bridge over Carron Water and continuing towards the Old Town and the harbour (Plate 2); here the edge of the townscape varies with low walls, car parks, and modern and historic buildings (Plate 3). The harbour comprises two basins and an outer haven, and is host to numerous historic buildings.



**Plate 1** Aerial view of Stonehaven

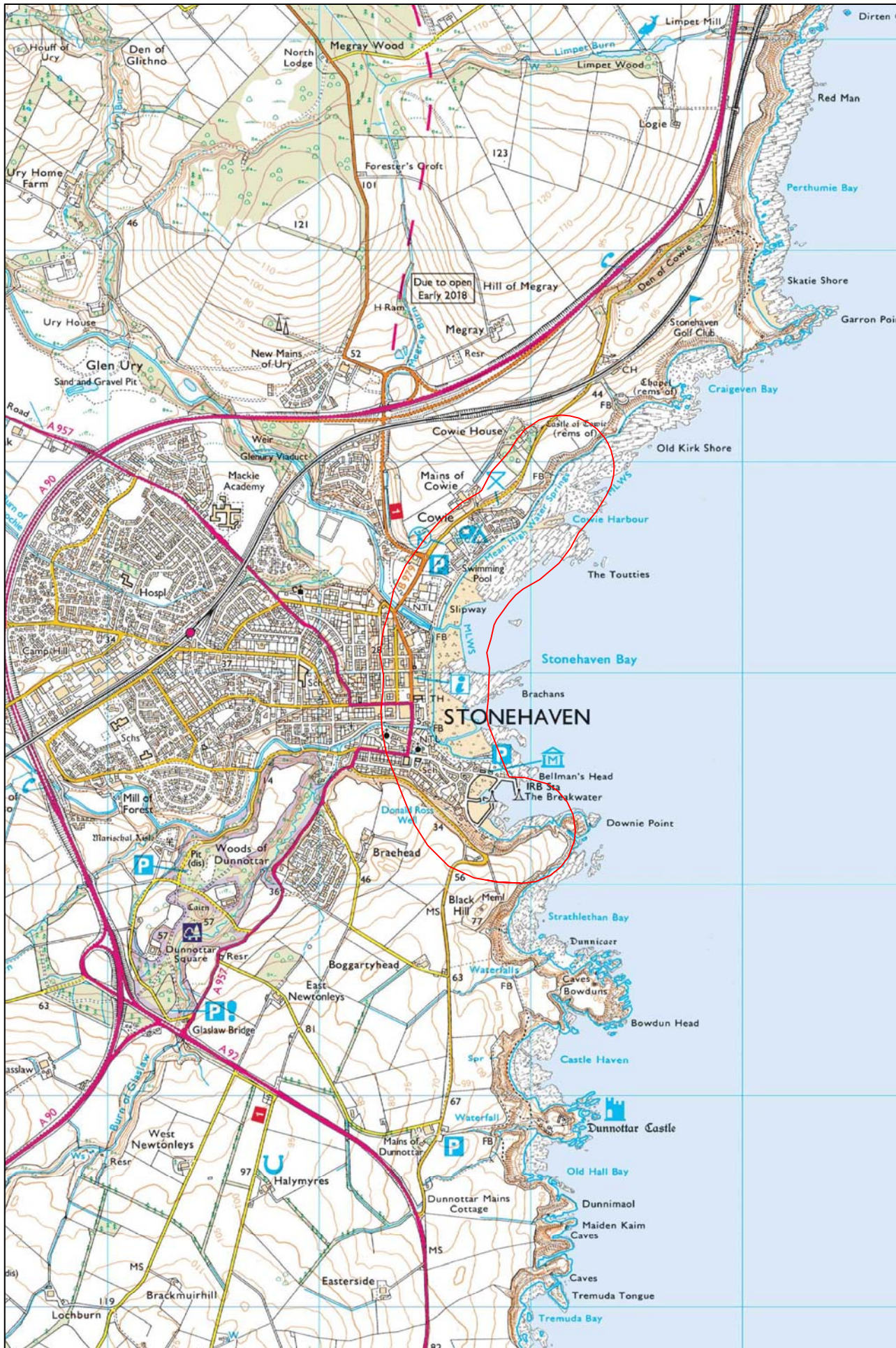


**Plate 2** Modern view of Stonehaven, looking south



**Plate 3** Northern edge of Old Town, looking west





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Location map and study area

Scale 1:25000



Figure 1

## 1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area defined represents a 250m buffer from the coastline along Stonehaven Bay (see Figure 1).

## 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the assessment is to set out the heritage baseline for the study, to identify those heritage assets that would potentially be affected by a new coastal defence scheme, to describe their significance, and make recommendations to ensure minimal impact on heritage significance.

## 1.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

### 1.4.1 Legal frameworks

The following legal frameworks, planning policy and guidance apply to this assessment:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act, 1997
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)(2014)
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS)(2016)

#### *Guidance*

- Planning Advice Note 71 (PAN71) – Conservation Area Management
- Managing change in the Historic Environment: Setting, 2016

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

The HA has been prepared with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.

### 2.1 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

#### 2.1.1 Sources

The following were consulted as part of the assessment:

- Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- National Record of Historic Environment
- Historic maps and plans (online at nls.ac.uk)

### 2.1.2 Gazetteer

SMR data was provided for a 250m buffer along the coast of Stonehaven (see Figure 1 for study area). This provided information on:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Non-designated heritage assets

### 2.1.3 Site visit

A site visit was undertaken during the 11th to 13th June 2018.

## 2.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

An initial scoping exercise was undertaken to identify those heritage assets that would potentially be affected by coastal defence works along the Stonehaven coastline, either directly or through impact on setting. These have been the subject of further assessment of significance and potential impact.

### 2.2.1 Assessment of significance

Heritage significance has been assessed taking into account:

- archaeological interest
- architectural interest
- artistic interest
- historic interest

The following grades of significance have been employed:

- **Exceptional significance** - resources which can be demonstrated to have international or national significance, special relevance to British history or culture, and/or are of extraordinary or unique archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic merit. This will include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments (or those monuments which otherwise meet scheduling criteria) all Listed Buildings Category A and M, sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and or Inventory of Historic Battlefields;
- **Considerable significance** - resources with importance within a national or regional context, due to special archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. This category will include Conservation Areas, Category B Listed Buildings;
- **Moderate significance** - resources of local importance. This might include heritage assets with archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation;
- **Some significance** - resources of limited local importance, due to their high frequency, lack of provenance or limited survival. This might include resources of local significance

that have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or built development;

- **Unknown significance** - resources of uncertain importance based upon their type or condition.

### 2.2.2 Assessment of impact

The impact of any development upon the significance of a heritage asset may be adverse or beneficial. The significance of a heritage asset might be affected by direct physical impact, including destruction, demolition and alteration, but may also be affected by changes to its setting. This could include changes to the historic character of an area, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape).

Categories of impact have been graded thus:

- **Substantial** - the heritage asset is totally altered, including change to most or all of the archaeological features or historic building fabric; complete or comprehensive alteration to the setting of the heritage asset
- **Moderate** - the heritage asset is clearly altered, including change to many archaeological features or much of the historic building fabric; the setting of the heritage asset is obviously altered
- **Slight** - the heritage asset is altered slightly, including change to some archaeological features or part of the historic building fabric; there is a slight change to the setting of the heritage asset
- **Negligible** - the heritage asset or its setting are changed in a barely distinguishable way
- **Beneficial** - the condition of the heritage asset, or its setting is improved
- **No change** - no change

Following consideration of the value of the heritage asset and likely magnitude of the impact of development on that asset, an assessment can be made of the overall effect of the proposed work on each resource and on the area as a whole. This is broadly based on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important remains.

## 2.3 DEFINITIONS

### 2.3.1 Heritage assets

Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance can be termed heritage assets. Heritage assets can include any form of building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance because of its heritage interest.

Heritage assets may be formally designated, but also include those sites or monuments which are identified through documentary research or fieldwork but which have not been formally designated.

### 3.2.2 Setting

SPP 2014 (Glossary) describes setting as:

... 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 around, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.

The setting of a historic asset can incorporate a range of factors, not all of which will apply to every case. These are set out in Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment and can include:

- current landscape or townscape context;
- visual envelope, incorporating views to, from and across the historic asset or place;
- key vistas, framed by rows of trees, buildings or natural features that give an asset or place a context, whether intentional or not;
- the prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area;
- character of the surrounding landscape;
- general and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;
- relationships between both built and natural features;
- aesthetic qualities
- other non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors;
- a 'Sense of Place': the overall effect formed by the above factors.

Factors to be considered in assessing impact on the setting of a historic asset or place include:

- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the scale of the historic asset or place and its setting;
- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the current place of the historic asset or place in the landscape;
- the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset or place and how the proposed development compares to this;
- the magnitude and cumulative effect of the proposed change – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to appreciate and understand a historic asset or place;
- the ability of the landscape, which comprises the setting of a historic asset or place, to absorb new development without eroding its key characteristics;
- the effect of the proposed change on qualities of the existing setting such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity, spiritual responses.

### 3.0 SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The background is not intended to represent a comprehensive history of the town, but aims to provide sufficient detail to allow the heritage impact of coastal developments to be considered. In the following, monuments recorded in the gazetteer are cross-referenced using heritage asset numbers (eg. HA 1).

#### 3.1 PRE-MEDIEVAL

Within the study area, a number of findspots and heritage assets have been recorded which pre-date the medieval settlement and provide an indication of early activity in the area. The earliest material recorded in the study area was a fragment of copper-alloy blade found to the south of the town and dated to the Bronze Age (HA 3). Of possible Bronze Age date is the reported short cist found at Stonehaven market cross (HA 7).

Stonehaven is said to have been a focal point for settlement in the Iron Age. To the south of Stonehaven, Downie Point has been identified as the site of a possible dun, a fortified site of probable late Iron Age to early medieval date. Further burials, identified as long cists, have been recorded, including at a site close to the Tolbooth on the harbour (HA 109, 110, 111) and a site on Beachgate east of the New Town. Human remains of unspecified date and burial tradition are also noted in the Historic Environment Record (HA 108).

Although fragmentary and not securely dated, the evidence from the study area indicates that the bay formed a focal point for activity, and particularly burial, through prehistory.

#### 3.2 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

Early settlement lay to the south of Carron Water, around the area of the harbour, in what is now Old Town. Medieval activity is represented primarily outside the town to the north and south of the study area at St Mary's Chapel, Castle of Cowie and Dunottar Castle.

Cowie is documented as 'village of Cowy' in the 14th century (HA 114) and was erected a burgh in 1540. Stonehaven became a burgh of barony in the 16th century, and subsequently superseded Kincardine as the county town of Kincardineshire in the early 17th century (HA 113).

#### 3.3 18TH TO 20TH CENTURY

The Old Town focuses on the harbour to the south, while the northern New Town was laid out and developed in the late 18th to early 19th century. At Cowie, to the north, the small hamlet expanded during this period.

##### 3.3.1 Old Town

A harbour is known to have existed in the 17th century, when in 1698 grants were made for its repair (HA 88); the Tolbooth at the end of the pier is the oldest building in Stonehaven and dates to

the 16th century (HA 86). Structures of 17th-century date are noted in the harbour area including a house (HA 100), textile yard (HA 77) and plague burial ground (HA 106).

The early form of the harbour is not known. In 1794 improvements were made and the open-ended basin was enclosed by one pier extended outwards and a second extended towards it. The usefulness of the pier was limited by a large rock called 'Craig-ma-cair' which lay south of the pier and tended to silt up after storms ([www.stonehaven-heritage.org](http://www.stonehaven-heritage.org))(shown on Wood's map of 1823; Plate 4). Robert Stevenson drew up plans in 1811, and an Act of Parliament in 1825 allowed the quarrying and blasting of Craig-ma-Cair and the construction of the new South Pier. In 1877, the old pier was extended to create an inner harbour, and the breakwater was subsequently completed in 1908, which extended the harbour to accommodate larger vessels ([www.stonehaven-heritage.org](http://www.stonehaven-heritage.org)). This breakwater was damaged in the late 20th century and was rebuilt.

### 3.3.2 New Town

In 1759, Robert Barclay of Ury purchased the estate of Arduthie for £1500, with the intention of developing a New Town at Stonehaven, to the north of the Old Town and separated from it by the Carron water, bounded to the north by the Water of Cowie. The town was designed by his son, Robert, on an irregular grid-iron plan, and development commenced in 1797. The streets were named after family members, with Allardice, Barclay and Ann running north-south and Cameron, Evan and Mary running east-west. The Market House (later Buildings) is sited in Barclay Square (later Market Square). Further minor streets extend to the north and west. The first house, built on the north bank of the Carron and now demolished, was soon followed by those facing the square and main streets. The majority of heritage assets identified in the study area – designated and non-designated – relate to buildings of 18th, 19th and 20th-century date that developed within the town (see Appendix A).

In the 1930s, Stonehaven enjoyed popularity as a seaside town, represented architecturally by structures such as the Art Deco restaurant and the open air swimming pool (HA 8). A bowling pavilion and other leisure facilities were developed in the area north of the Cowie Water (HA 9).

Wartime structures are also represented in the study area, with the site of a former drill hall noted in the High Street (HA 132). In 1940, the Cowie Line was hastily constructed (HA 133), comprising five groups of anti-tank cubes. Most have been removed, with the surviving remains including a line of 12 anti-tank cubes in their original location west of Cowie Bridge, and one that has been relocated to the edge of the breakwater at the end of the Cowie Water.



**Plate 4** Extract from John Wood's plan of 1823 ([nls.ac.uk](http://nls.ac.uk))

### 3.3.3 Historic map regression

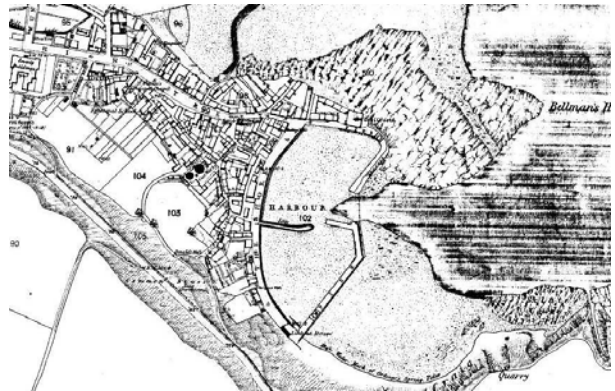
The plan of the town by John Wood in 1823 shows the extent to which the town had developed at that time (see Plate 4). The New and Old Towns were much more distinct than today; apart from the early housing along Arbuthnott Street, and the mill complex, few houses existed south of the Carron Water and the water formed a much more distinctive boundary within the landscape. At this time, a spinning mill was sited south of the Cowie Water. The Cowie Water/Cowie Burn flowed behind a gravel bank to meet the Carron Water before discharging into the bay.

South of the Carron Water, a mill leat served a corn mill and spinning mill (HA 118). Buildings in the New Town did not extend fully to the frontage, in contrast to the buildings of the Old Town and Harbour to the south where the built fabric of the town extended to the waterfront. The form of the harbour is shown at this time, prior to improvements of 1825; Craig na Cair is depicted and labelled adjacent to the pier. Wood's map shows no detail north of Cowie Water.

Late 19th-century Ordnance Survey editions provide further information on the layout of the area. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows the new form of the harbour, with a lifeboat station to the south (Plate 5). The central pier divides the harbour into two docks. The seawall to the rear of Keith Place appears to have been constructed at this time. The Tollbooth was at this time the limit of built development on the north side of the harbour.

The 1868 1:10560 edition (Plate 6) shows the open character of land north of Cowie Water, with Cowie itself representing a small settlement on the coast, with Cowie House and Mains of Cowie shown. A gun battery is depicted north of Cowie (HA 131), and a boat building yard labelled on the shore.

By 1903, a jetty had been constructed at Cowie Harbour; elements of this are still extant (HA 157)(Plate 7). In the Old Town harbour, the breakwater had been constructed perpendicular to the northern part of the harbour (Plate 9) and by 1924, land to the north and east of the Tollbooth had been made-up and reclaimed to create the larger area developed today.



**Plate 5** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1866



**Plate 6** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1868



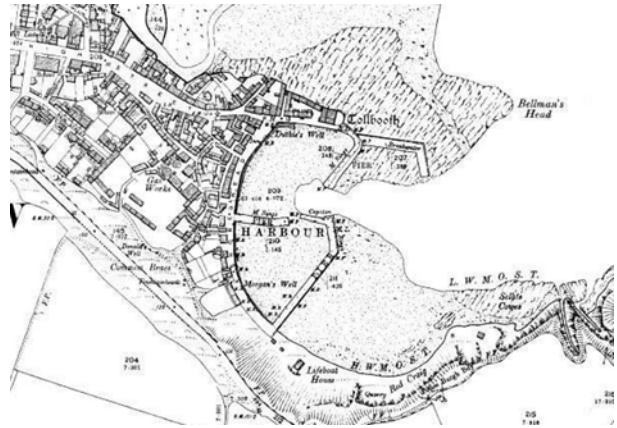
**Plate 7** Cowie harbour, with jetty visible



The historic maps show buildings of an industrial nature on the eastern edge of the New Town, including warehouses to the north and a tannery to the south. An aerial view of 1932 shows the town at this time, including the channel of the Cowie Burn, and the industrial nature of many buildings (Plate 10).

Comparison of the historic Ordnance Survey and current aerial views allows the change that occurred in the latter part of the 20th century to be appreciated (Plate 8).

The 1950 Ordnance Survey edition (surveyed 1938) shows that the Cowie Water still flowed south to meet the Carron Water; a series of footbridges extended across the channel to access the gravel spit. An aerial view of 1948 show that the Cowie Burn no longer flowed into the Carron, but had breached the gravel spit further north.



**Plate 9** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1903



**Plate 10** Extract from aerial view, 1932 (SPW040485) © Historic Environment Scotland



**Plate 8** Aerial view and 1868 OS overlay

By 1957 the coastline of Stonehaven had been considerably altered; the Cowie Water discharged directly into the sea and the north-south channel is no longer depicted, although the footbridges are still labelled. This would have significantly altered the setting of the properties along the frontage of the New Town.

More recent activity has involved the creation of the existing sea wall, and the construction of rock armour to protect the town.

## 4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The following sets out known heritage assets within the study area. Designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3, and non-designated heritage assets in Figure 4.

### 4.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

#### 4.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Scottish Planning Policy states that:

145. Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse impact on the scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area but three have been considered in this assessment, as they occupy relatively prominent coastal positions north and south of Stonehaven. These include St Mary's Chapel, Castle of Cowie and Dunottar Castle

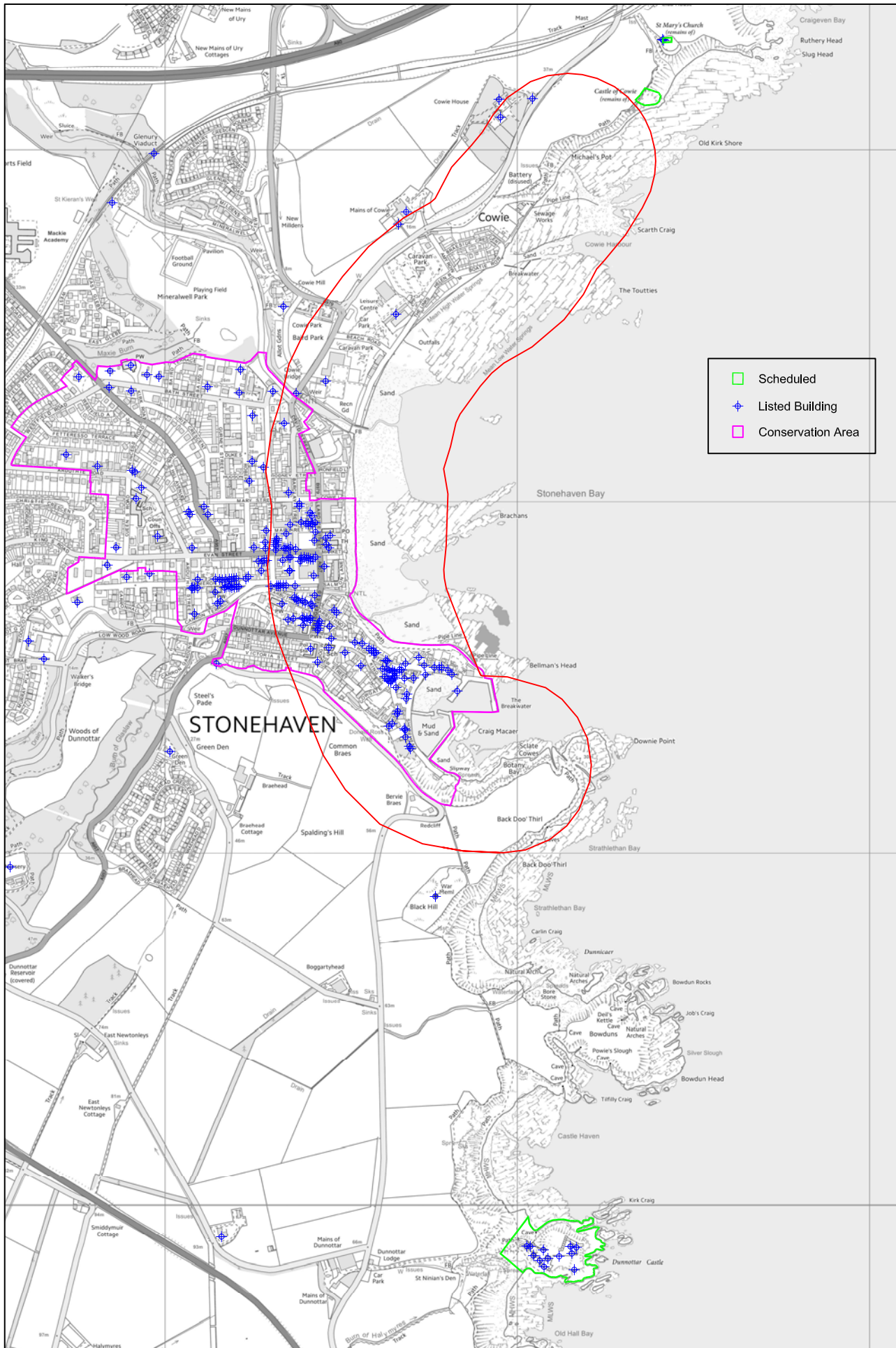
These were visited during the site visit to establish whether the development would affect the setting of these monuments, and the conclusions are set out below.

#### 4.1.2 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. This establishes that any work which affects the character of a Listed Building will require listed building consent.

Scottish Planning Policy sets out the following relating to Listed Buildings (SPP, para 141).

141. Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. The layout, designs, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building or setting. There is a presumption against demolition or other works that will adversely affect a listed building or its setting'



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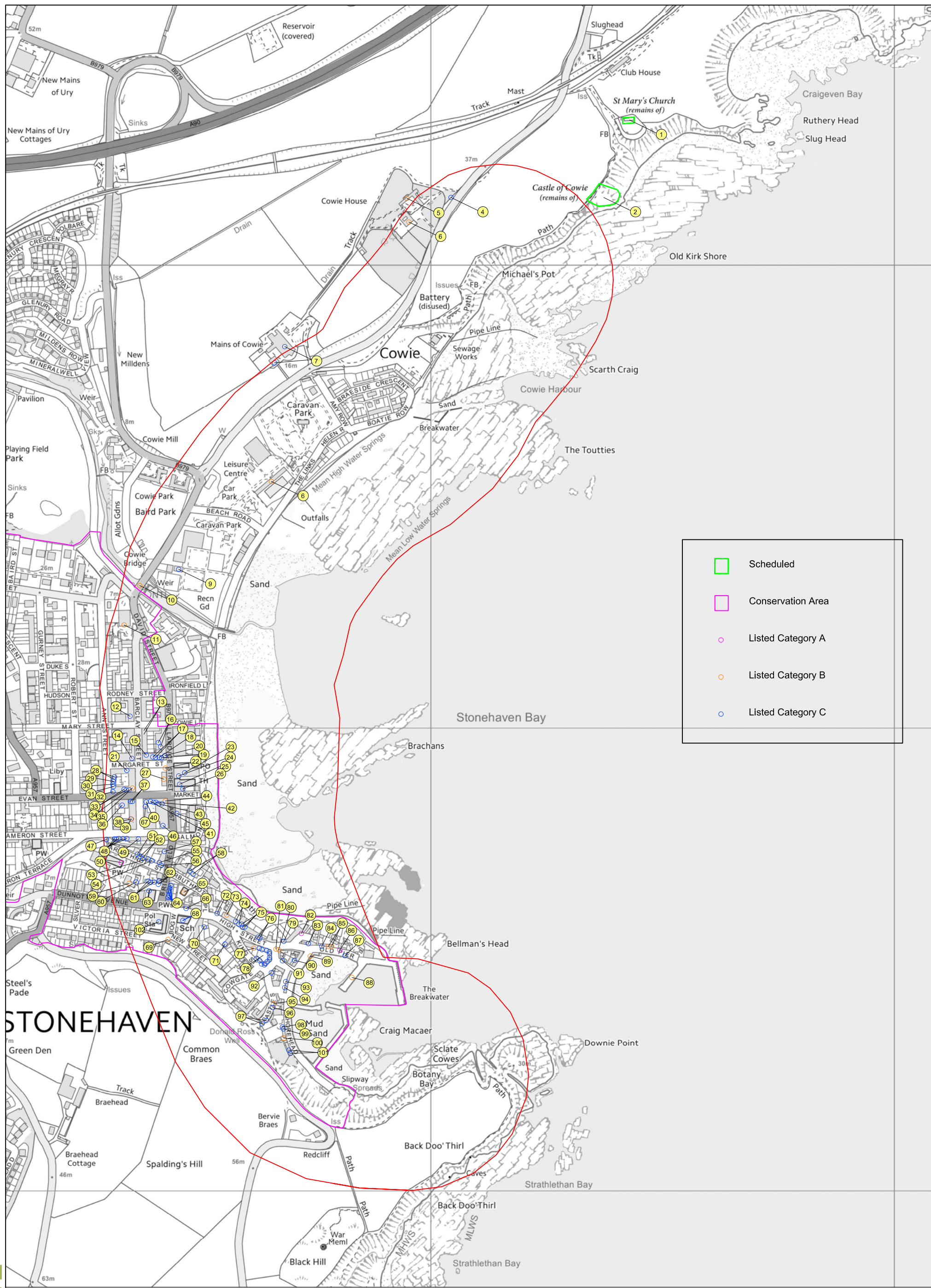
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Location of designated heritage assets

Scale 1:15000



Figure 2



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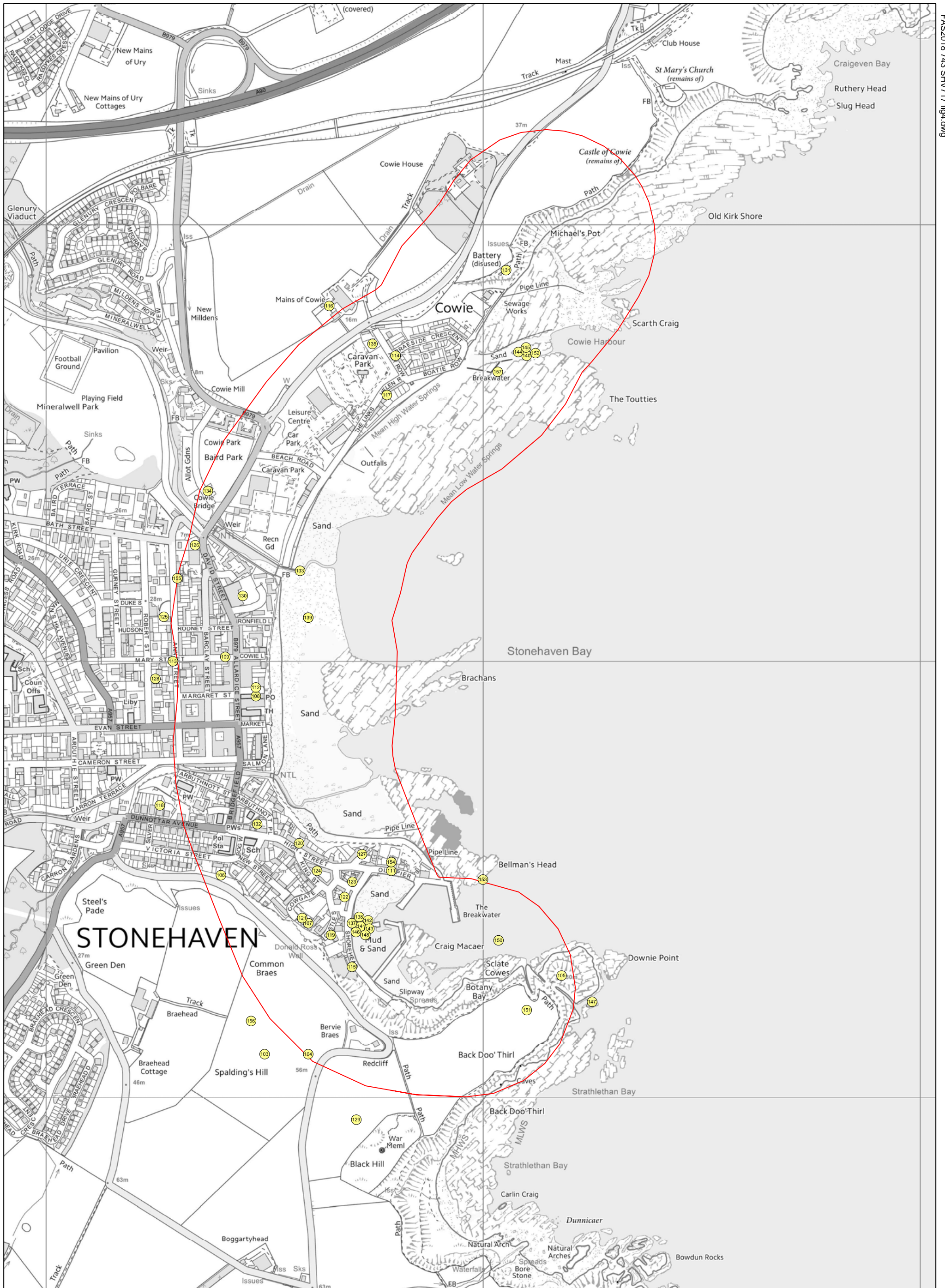
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Location of designated heritage assets (north)

Scale 1:7500



Figure 3



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Location of non-designated heritage assets

Scale 1:5000



Figure 4

A total of 99 Listed Buildings were identified in the study area, including three Category A Listed Buildings; 28 Category B Listed Buildings, and 68 Category C Listed Buildings (HA 4-102)(see Figure 2).

#### 4.1.3 Conservation Area

Conservation Areas are defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 as

areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

PAN 71 (p1) states that

The designation of a conservation area is a means to safeguard and enhance the sense of place, character and appearance of our most valued historic places. Buildings of character, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, trees, historic street patterns, open spaces and designed gardens and landscapes are important components of these areas. The overall layout and pattern of development may be just as important to the character as individual buildings.

PAN 71 (p4) states that

Physical change in conservation areas does not necessarily need to replicate its surroundings. The challenge is to ensure that all new development respects, enhances and has a positive impact on the area. Physical and land use change in conservation areas should always be founded on a detailed understanding of the historic and urban design context.

Scottish Planning Policy (2014) states that

143. Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as one which preserves that character or appearance. Where the demolition of an unlisted building is proposed through Conservation Area Consent, consideration should be given to the contribution the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where a building makes a positive contribution the presumption should be to retain it.

The Stonehaven Conservation Area includes the Old and New Towns of Stonehaven, encompassing the historic structures of the harbour and the grid-plan of the 18th-century new town. No Conservation Area Appraisal is available for the town.

The Old Town focuses around the old harbour, with an irregular street pattern and numerous historic buildings, items of street furniture and monuments. The significance of the New Town is enhanced by its integrity; the historic layout is still legible in the wide streets of the grid plan, and many buildings retain their historic character, which reflect the construction of the new town in the 18th- and 19th-century, with vernacular styles joined by more occasional, grander structures. 1930s architecture is represented by rarer, notable structures which include the Carron Restaurant.

## 4.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

A further 54 non-designated heritage assets were identified from searches of the Aberdeenshire SMR. These range in date from prehistory to the modern day and are mapped on Figure 3. SMR records include a number of wreck sites, the locations for which are not precisely recorded (HA 136 to HA 153).

## 5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND SETTING

An initial scoping exercise was undertaken, to identify those heritage assets that would potentially be affected by development along the coast, and to consider the contribution that the coastline makes to their setting and significance.

### 5.1 SCOPING EXERCISE

#### 5.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments considered in this assessment lie outside the main study area, to the north and south.

St Mary's Chapel and burial ground (HA 1) lie in a cliff top position to the north of Stonehaven. The church and burial ground are of exceptional significance, due to archaeological and historical interest. The site has extensive views along the coastline, including the southern part of Stonehaven bay; works within the southern part of the bay may be visible in views from the site (Plate 11).



**Plate 11** View from St Mary's Chapel and burial ground

Castle of Cowie (HA 2) is said to have been a medieval hunting lodge. The site occupies a promontory north of the bay; there are no upstanding remains and few visible earthworks of the site, but the archaeological value of the site is reflected in its Scheduled status, reflecting exceptional value. Understanding the historic setting of the site includes the views that would be afforded to and from the site, which include the coastline of the bay (Plate 12).



**Plate 12** View towards Cowie Castle and the coast of Stonehaven

Dunottar Castle (HA 3) lies some distance to the south of Stonehaven Bay. The site has exceptional historic, archaeological and artistic value. The site visit indicated that there would be no intervisibility with the bay, and there would be no impact.

### 5.1.2 Listed Buildings

Moving from north to south, the following scoping observations were made.

A group of Listed Buildings at Cowie House are screened entirely by vegetation, and no views are achieved of the coast, and these are not considered further (HA 4, 5, 6).

At Mains of Cowie (Cat C; HA 7) the farm and associated building lie on the western side of the road and overlook at the coast. The house occupies an elevated location above the road oriented towards the sea; views are achieved towards Stonehaven bay but these are distant, and the intervening landscape characterised by a modern caravan park. As such, any changes to the seafront and coastal zone along the bay are unlikely to affect the quality of views of and from this Listed property.

Stonehaven open air swimming pool (Cat B, HA 8) occupies a location on the coast, and was constructed at a time when Stonehaven was becoming increasingly popular as a tourist destination (Plate 13). As such, this forms a significant element of the historic town, representing a key phase in its development. The coast provides the immediate physical setting of the structure but here the landscape is modern in character. The seafront is heavily engineered and the pool lies adjacent to a modern car park and caravan park. Development along the coast may affect the physical and visual setting of this monument, but this is unlikely to represent harm to appreciation of the architectural and historic significance of the building.



**Plate 13** Open air pool, Stonehaven



**Plate 14** Pavilion

The Bowling Club and pavilion (Cat C, HA 9) lie in relatively open ground. The key aspect of setting contributing to significance is association with the sports ground. Development along the coast would not affect the setting and significance of this heritage asset and it is not considered further (Plate 14).

Cowie Bridge (Cat B; HA 10) is a 19th-century road bridge; views are afforded along the Cowie Water towards the coast, which could be affected by coastal defences. This is already a heavily engineered watercourse and is not sensitive to new development (Plate 15).



**Plate 15** View from Cowie Bridge, looking east



Within the New Town of Stonehaven, the majority of Listed Buildings lie within the grid-plan streets. The built form of the town prevents views out to the coast from the main north-south streets, with occasional rare glimpses through the east-west thoroughfares. Within the Old Town too, many Listed Buildings lie within the streetplan and do not have views to and from the coastline. Their setting would therefore be unaffected by the introduction of new coastal defences and are not considered further (HA 11-22; 27-69, 102).

Some buildings are constructed on plots that extend to the seafront, including properties on Allardice Street (Royal Hotel, Nos. 38-40, Town Hall and Crown Hotel; HA 23-26), and Arbutnott Street (HA 58)(Plate 16). These properties are oriented towards the town, and their architectural value appreciated from the main streets. The seafront makes limited impact to setting and significance, and development in this area is unlikely to result in harm to the historic environment. To the rear of these plots, historically, ran the channel of the Cowie Water before it met the Carron. The former location of the footbridge parapets can be identified, but these are modern in character and as they lack historic context they are not readily identifiable as such.

In the Old Town, properties on High Street also extend to the seafront (HA 72-76, 79, 82). Properties fronting onto High Street are terraced and are not viewed with a coastal backdrop (Plate 17).

To the rear, stone boundary walls reflect historic character but the outbuildings and rear yards are varied in character, with modern boundaries and structures. These do not make a significant contribution to appreciation of architectural value or historic context of the Listed Buildings (Plate 18). Development to the rear is unlikely to affect heritage significance.



**Plate 16** Rear of the Crown Hotel from the sea front



**Plate 17** View along High Street, looking east



**Plate 18** View of the rear of High Street



**Plate 19** View of Keith Place

At Keith Place (HA 82), a 17th-century former textile yard has a historic seawall to the rear that contributes to the historic character of this area and is clearly visible when walking along the seafront to the rear of these properties. This area is more permeable in terms of views towards the coast, and the seawall contributes significantly to the setting and character of these buildings (Plate 19 and Plate 20). The wall is included in the Listing.



**Plate 20** View of seawall to rear of Keith Place

More direct setting on the seafront is noted for those properties and heritage assets which front the harbour (HA 84-90, 93-4, 99-101). These include in particular the Tolbooth (HA 86). The building is best appreciated from the harbour, which provides its historic context and contributes to heritage value (Plate 21). Designated heritage assets in the area include granaries, tenements, houses, a sundial and Duthie's well. Some early structures survive, most notably the Tolbooth, but the majority are 19th century, and as such the largely 19th-century form of the harbour (HA 88) contributes to historic context and significance.



**Plate 21** View of harbour towards Tolbooth

### 5.1.3 Non-designated heritage assets and archaeological potential

Few non-designated heritage assets are recorded along the coastal zone.

To the south of the harbour, the site of a possible dun (HA 105) occupies elevated land. This would not be directly affected, and ability to appreciate the strategic topographic location would not be harmed.

Three long cists were recorded (HA 111) in the vicinity of the Tolbooth, indicating archaeological potential for burial along the coastal strip. Burials were also recorded at Beachgate (HA 108, 112). Archaeological investigation north of the Tolbooth has, however, corroborated the interpretation of historic maps in demonstrating that this area is infill, indicating low archaeological potential, and land east of Beachgate has been altered considerably.

Undesignated townhouses are recorded in the SMR but no further information provided (HA 115, 120, 122, 123).

At 7 Keith Place, a vaulted cellar was identified and destroyed (HA 127). This reflects archaeological potential close to these buildings but would not be affected by coastal works.

North of the town, a 19th-century gun battery occupies an elevated location on the coast (HA 131). While long distance views are possible, these are unlikely to be affected by the proposed works.

One of a series of anti-tank cubes (HA 133) survives on the breakwater at the end of the Cowie Water; a further twelve survive upstream of Cowie Bridge (Plate 22). This could potentially be affected by flood defence works, and mitigation should be in place if this is the case. As the feature is *ex situ*, significance would not be harmed by relocation to a suitable position in the immediate vicinity.



**Plate 22** Anti-tank cube on breakwater

The historic map regression identified that a jetty was constructed at Cowie Harbour before 1903, the form of which is partly legible today (HA 157). This feature could potentially be affected if works are undertaken in this area.

## 5.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL IMPACT

The following table summarises those heritage assets that would potentially be affected directly or indirectly by coastal defence works. For each heritage asset the table provides a summary statement of heritage significance, the attributes of setting that contribute to significance, and the potential impact of works along the coast.

Table 1 Summary of significance and potential impact

HA	Site	Status	Significance	Setting	Potential impact
1	Chapel of St Mary	SM	Exceptional – archaeological, architectural and historical	Topographic setting contributes to aesthetic value, views of and from the site allow the significance to be appreciated.	Slight impact on distant views of bay; unlikely to harm heritage significance
2	Castle of Cowie	SM	Exceptional – archaeological and historical	Topographic setting contributes to aesthetic value.	Slight impact on distant views of bay; unlikely to harm heritage significance
82	6 Keith Place	LB Cat A	Exceptional – historical, architectural, archaeological and aesthetic	Historic context reflected in coastal location, and contributes to heritage significance	Potential impact on views of and from this property, and possible direct impact on the seawall. Listed Building Consent would be needed if direct impact is anticipated

HA	Site	Status	Significance	Setting	Potential impact
84	1-2 Old Pier, Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value	Group value contributes to significance. Setting on harbour and with other buildings reflects historic and socio-economic context of buildings.	Development could potentially affect historic character of the harbour and views of and from these buildings
85	3-5 Old Pier, Stonehaven	LB Cat B	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
86	Stonehaven Tolbooth; standing structure	LB Cat A	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
87	Old Tolbooth, Old Pier, Stonehaven	LB Cat B	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
88	Stonehaven Harbour	LB Cat B	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
89	Duthie's Well, Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat B	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
90	Ship Inn, 5 Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value		
93	Marine Hotel, Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value		
94	The Granary, Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value		
99	Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value		
100	19 Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat B	Exceptional – historical and architectural value		
101	23-24 Shorehead, Stonehaven	LB Cat C	Considerable – historical and architectural value		
131	Remains of a gun battery to the northeast of the village of Cowie	Non-des	Moderate – archaeological and historical value	Setting on elevated location will reflect strategic choice of site	No impact anticipated. Any change to views will be slight and will not harm ability to appreciate topographic location
133	Cowie Line	Non-des	Moderate – historical value	Not in situ – general location contributes to significance but specific situation does not reflect historic context or enhance legibility	Direct impact possible if element is removed or masked. Sympathetic relocation required if necessary
157	Jetty at Cowie	Non-des	Slight-moderate – historical value	Topographic setting reflects intended function and historic context.	Direct impact possible if works extend into this area

### 5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological discoveries along the Stonehaven coast have indicated that there is the potential for remains of prehistoric to modern date close to the seafront. However, existing coastal defences and changes to the coastline in the 20th century are likely to have truncated surviving remains along the existing seafront. The heritage assessment has identified some areas of known low potential, including the 20th-century made ground to the rear of the Tolbooth. The former route of the Cowie Water channel and gravel spit are also likely to represent infill or modern landscaping and is therefore of limited archaeological potential. The potential for encountering wreck sites within the bay is noted, but cannot be easily assessed.

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The initial assessment identified few heritage assets that would potentially be affected by proposed works.

The key area of potential impact on setting and historic character is the Old Town, specifically the harbour area. A harbour is known to have existed from at least the 17th century, and buildings in the area date from this period onwards. The form of the harbour as it exists is the result of 18th and 19th-century developments. The harbour is Category B Listed, and this area provides the historic setting for a large number of designated granaries, wharves, townhouses and other historic features, including an 18th-century sundial and 19th-century Duthie's Well. Any work that erodes the legibility of the historic harbour or affects its wider character could potentially harm the setting and therefore significance of these buildings. It is recommended that the design of any work in the vicinity of the harbour is sympathetic to the historic Character of the Old Town.

To the north of the harbour, a Category A Listed former textile yard of 17th-century date occupies a site on Keith Place. A historic seawall to the north represents a key element of the form and character of this site. It is recommended that physical impact on this heritage asset is avoided, and that the design of any works in this area is sympathetic to the historic character of this heritage asset. Listed Building Consent may be required for works in this area, if they extend as far as the historic seawall.

Buildings along the eastern edge of the New Town are generally oriented towards the town rather than the bay. Historically, the Cowie Water flowed to the rear of properties and discharged into the bay after meeting the Carron. The current character of this part of the seafront was achieved in the 20th century and makes a limited contribution to the setting of heritage assets in the immediate area. Glimpsed views of the sea along the east-west streets of the New Town may potentially be affected, but unless proposed developments totally obscure these views they are unlikely to significantly affect the character of the area. Changes to the appearance and form of the coast would not significantly harm the significance of this part of the Conservation Area or the setting of designated heritage assets.

The bay is known to have been occupied from prehistory onwards, with remains of short and long cists recorded in the area of the Tolbooth in the Old Town and at Beachgate in the New Town.

Much of the seafront, however, is not considered to be of high archaeological potential. The area to the rear of the Tolbooth is known to be modern infill, with a small strip of archaeological potential surviving closer to the historic buildings. Changes to the form of the seafront by the New Town are likely to have resulted in significant infill, having previously been host to a continuation of the Cowie Water and a gravel spit. Any final designs should be assessed in terms of archaeological impact and appropriate mitigation designed if appropriate; the Aberdeenshire Archaeologist should be consulted.

Few known heritage assets are recorded along the area of potential development. A displaced anti-tank cube is the only securely located non-designated heritage asset along the seafront. This feature is not *in situ*, but should be retained in any proposed scheme. The remains of a late 19th-early 20th-century jetty are legible at Cowie Harbour and mitigation may be required if this is to be affected. A number of wreck sites are included in the SMR records for Stonehaven bay, including adjacent to the harbour, but are not precisely located.

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## 7.0 REFERENCES

### *Cartographic sources*

- 1823 John Wood plan of Stonehaven
- 1866 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
- 1868 Ordnance Survey, 1:10560
- 1903 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
- 1924 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500

## APPENDIX A GAZETTEER

### Key

NHLE	National Heritage List for England
SM	Scheduled Monument
LB	Listed Building
GI/GII*/GII	Grade I, II*, II
SE12SE 0	NMR Number
NMR 00000	Unique identifier in English Heritage Archives/NMR records
MST	Stoke-on-Trent Historic Environment Record
DST	HER designation number
LB	Listed Building number

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
Scheduled Monuments						
1	NO 88425 87313	SM5584	SM	Chapel of St Mary	Roofless chapel in a curvilinear raised graveyard. Originally dedicated to St Nechtan, but later rededicated to the Virgin Mary in 1276. Suppressed in 1560s. 19th century barrel vaulted chamber added to W gable.	Medieval
2	NO 8836 8714	SM 9742	SM	Castle of Cowie	Cowie Castle, said to have been a royal hunting castle. The remains of Cowie Castle stand on a sheer-sided coastal promontory 180m SSW of Cowie Chapel	Medieval
3			SM	Dunottar Castle		Medieval
Listed Buildings						
4	NO 88044 87146	NO88NE0314 NRHE 229958 HES LB 9386	LB Cat C	Cowie House	18th century. Rubble built with 2 pairs of ashlar gatepiers, those at NE circular and banded with cornices with conical coping stones on 2 steps.	18th C
5	NO 87949 87144	NO88NE0313 Canmore 229946 HES LB No 9385	LB Cat B	Cowie House Offices	18th century. L-plan single storey and loft stepped in slope, coursed squared rubble 2 segmentally arched coach houses with single gabled dormer above to court at lower section hay barn at N with large double arched doors in NE gable. Slated roofs with straight skews and skewputts	18th C
6	NO 87953 87093	NO88NE0114 NRHE 183561 HES LB 9384	LB Cat B	Cowie House	Large composite plain vernacular mansion, asymmetrically grouped round court, 3-storey on south, taller single storey and attic on west, single storey on north and S single storey on east with 2 storey pavilion at SE	19th C
7	NO 87685 86824	NO88NE0115 NRHE 229985 HES LB 9349	LB Cat C	Mains Of Cowie	Farmstead still in use. It is depicted on the first edition OS map of 1867 as an L-shaped steading with enclosed courtyard to the south which has a small rectangular building in its southern corner.	19th C



HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
8	NO 8765 8652	NO88NE0120 NRHE 185161 HES LB 50183	LB Cat B	Stonehaven Open Air Pool	Open air heated salt-water swimming pool, still in use. Built in 1934 to the designs of Gregory and Gall. Water heating, circulation, filtering and disinfecting systems were installed in 1935, and the gents changing room extended 1936. Art Deco	20th C
9	NO 87456 86343	NO88NE0278 HES LB 50271	LB Cat C	Bowling Club Pavilion, Stonehaven Recreation Grounds	Sports pavilion, still in use, built in the early 20th century. It is a single-storey and part-raised basement, seven-bay, roughly rectangular plan, timber sports pavilion	20th C
10	NO 87372 86308	NO88NE0247 NRHE 36946 HES LB 41613	LB Cat B	Cowie Bridge	Road bridge, still in use, probably built by John Smith of Aberdeen in 1827. Re-using the original facing, the north approach was widened during the early 20th century.	19th C
11	NO 87338 86223	NO88NE0234 NRHE 185028 HES LB 41570	LB Cat B	Invercowie House, Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Villa, still in use, built before 1804, probably incorporating 18th century fabric and with later alterations. It is a two-storey with attic and raised basement, three-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan harled villa with ashlar margins, an eaves cornice and stone mullions	19th C
12	NO 87351 86026	NO88NE0238 HES LB 50272	LB Cat C	60-62 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Commercial building with flatted dwelling above, built in the 1890s. It is a tall, two-storey and attic, two-bay building in an irregular terrace to the south. The building is constructed from stugged red sandstone ashlar	19th C
13	NO 87381 85987	NO88NE0249 NRHE 265518 HES LB 41561	LB Cat C	43-45 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Terraced houses, now also in commercial use, built in the late 18th to early 19th century with later alterations. They are a two-storey and attic, six-bay terraced pair of dwellings constructed from large blocks of squared and coursed sandstone rubble	19th C
14	NO 87355 85935	NO88NE0242 NRHE 185042 HES LB 41569	LB Cat C	32 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Shop and house, still in use as such, built in the late 18th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, terraced corner shop with a dwelling above, constructed from ashlar with stugged and droved margins and a first-floor cill band	18th C
15	NO 87386 85942	NO88NE0252 NRHE 179689 HES LB 41651	LB Cat C	26-27 Market Square, Stonehaven	Former bank, now in use by The Royal British Legion, built by Peddie and Kinnear in 1862 with later additions. It is a two-storey, three-bay, piend-roofed simple Italianate bank building constructed from narrow bands of coursed rubble	19th C
16	NO 87412 85969	NO88NE0260 NRHE 184971 HES LB 50239	LB Cat C	45-47 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Shop and flat, still in use as such, built in the late 19th century. It is a three-storey, two-bay building constructed of sandstone with squared rubble, moulded cill courses, eaves course, corniced dormerheads and stone mullions.	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
17	NO 87400 85938	NO88NE0257 NRHE 185279 HES LB 41652	LB Cat C	28-30 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop and flat, still in use, built in the early 19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced building constructed from painted machine-stugged ashlar with contrasting stone margins and a deep base course.	19th
18	NO 87414 85937	NO88NE0265 NRHE 244051 HES LB 41653	LB Cat C	31-32 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop with dwelling above, still in use, built in the early 19th century with later alteration. It is a two-storey and attic, two-bay terraced building that is stuccoed and lined out as ashlar. The grey slate roof has tall, coped ashlar and brick stacks w	19th C
19	NO 87419 85936	NO88NE0267 NRHE 185280 HES LB 41654	LB Cat C	33-35 Market Square, Stonehaven	Dwelling and shop, still in use, built in the earlier 19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced building that is rendered and painted with ashlar margins and bracketed and corniced fascias.	19th C
20	NO 87426 85941	NO88NE0271 HES LB 50238	LB Cat C	31-33 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	House, now also in use as a shop, probably built before 1823. It is a two-storey and attic, two-bay terraced dwelling with a later shop at the ground	19th C
21	NO 87344 85909	NO88NE0235 NRHE 185278 HES LB 51028	LB Cat C	24 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop and dwelling, still in use, dated 1882 although in an earlier 19th century traditional manner, with few alterations. It is a tall two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced ashlar building with squared and snecked rubble to the side with some Aberdeen bond.	19th C
22	NO 87427 85914	NO88NE0273 NRHE 185238 HES LB 41641	LB Cat B	Market Square Fountain, Stonehaven	Fountain, built in 1897. It is a small, free-standing polished granite gothic drinking fountain with a baptismal font style circular bowl on an octagonal pier with scroll supports at the splayed faces. Above is a corniced, open square columned canopy, ea	19th C
23	NO 87469 85904	NO88NE0283 NRHE 184961 HES LB 41536	LB Cat C	Royal Hotel, Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Hotel, still in use, built in circa 1900 at a time when Stonehaven was gaining a growing reputation as a seaside resort, with later alterations and additions. It is a three-storey and attic, two-bay, terraced finely droved sandstone ashlar hotel with pol	20th C
24	NO 87456 85897	NO88NE0277 NRHE 184960 HES LB 41535	LB Cat C	38-40 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Shop with flatted dwelling, still in use, built in circa 1900. It is a three-storey and attic, narrow gable-fronted building in an irregular terrace, constructed from red sandstone ashlar.	20th C
25	NO 87458 85879	NO88NE0279 NRHE 184963 HES IB 41534	LB Cat B	Town Hall, 32-36 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Town hall, still in use, built by Matthews and Lawrie (Inverness) in 1879, with additions by D and J R McMillan in 1903. It is a two-storey and attic, six-bay Renaissance style Town Hall with a five-bay, piend-roofed hall to the rear.	19th C
26	NO 87465 85869	NO88NE0281 NRHE 184959 HES LB 41533	LB Cat C	Crown Hotel, 30 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Former hotel, now in residential and commercial use, built in circa 1900 incorporating earlier fabric (probably late 18th century), and converted to flatted dwellings in 2004.	18th/ 20th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
27	NO 87424 85890	NO88NE0269 NRHE 184956 HES LB 41640	LB Cat B	Market Buildings, Market Square, Stonehaven	Market building, in commercial use, built by Alexander Fraser in 1826-27 with the tower built in 1827 and the spire completed in 1856, with later alterations. It was originally called The Market House and was commissioned by Captain Barclay-Allardice.	19th C
28	NO 8732 8589	NO88NE0229 NRHE 184997 HES LB 50241	LB Cat C	23-25 Ann Street, Stonehaven	Early 20th century. 2-storey and attic, mirrored pair of 3-bay houses with gated entrance recess and well-detailed interiors. Stugged squared and snecked rubble with droved margins.	20th C
29	NO 87315 85885	NO88NE0228 NRHE 230536 HES LB 41539	LB Cat C	21 Ann Street, Stonehaven	House, possibly formerly a shop, in residential use and built in the earlier 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, two-bay terraced house constructed from coursed squared rubble	19th C
30	NO 87314 85879	NO88NE0226 NRHE 230537 HES LB 41538	LB Cat C	19 Ann Street, Stonehaven	House, possibly also with an earlier use as a shop, in residential use, built in the earlier 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, two-bay, terraced building constructed from coursed squared rubble with projecting stone cills.	19th C
31	NO 87315 85874	NO88NE0227 NRHE 184988 HES LB 41537	LB Cat C	17 Ann Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced stuccoed house with projecting stone cills to the first floor. The grey slate roof has coped brick stacks with some cans and thackstone and an ashlar-coped skew to the north	19th C
32	NO 87314 85863	NO88NE0225 NRHE 185188 HES LB 41621	LB Cat C	23-27 Evan Street, Stonehaven	Shops with flats above, still in use, built in the early 19th century. They are a pair of two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced ashlar shops	19th C
33	NO 87343 85867	NO88NE0233 NRHE 268629 HES LB 41620	LB Cat C	7-11 Evan Street, Stonehaven	Shops and flats, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced flatted dwelling with shops at the ground	19th C
34	NO 87349 85867	NO88NE0237 NRHE 185185 HES LB 41619	LB Cat C	1-5 Evan Street, Stonehaven	Shop with dwellings above, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, four-bay, terraced building constructed of coursed squared rubble and continuous in design to Numbers 7 · 11 (NO88NE0233).	19th C
35	NO 87356 85871	NO88NE0243 NRHE 185276 HES LB 41647	LB Cat B	12-16 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop, now also in residential use, built in the early 19th century with a 1920s shopfront carried out by the Ramsay family. It is a three-storey and attic, six-bay, finely-detailed terraced granite ashlar building on a corner site.	19th C
36	NO 87334 85834	NO88NE0232 HES LB 50256	LB Cat C	10-12 Evan Street, Stonehaven	Shop and flatted dwelling, still in use as such, built in the earlier 19th century and altered in the 1920s. It is a two-storey and attic, two-bay terraced ashlar building retaining unusual 1920s fittings.	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
37	NO 87352 85842	NO88NE0239 NRHE 185190 HES LB 41623	LB Cat C	2-6 Evan Street, Stonehaven	Shop and tenement, still in use, built in the earlier 19th century with later alteration. It is a two-storey with part basement and later attic, five-bay terraced building constructed from dressed sandstone ashlar	19th C
38	NO 87353 85804	NO88NE0240 NRHE 185036 HES LB 41563	LB Cat C	Larik Lounge, 8 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Shop and flatted dwelling, still in use, built in the earlier 19th century. It is a two-storey, three-bay building in an irregular terrace, and is constructed from colourwashed stugged ashlar with stone cills to the ground, a banded first floor cill course and eaves lintel course	19th C
39	NO 87354 85804	NO88NE0241 NRHE 185037 HES LB 41564	LB Cat B	Alexandra Hotel, 10 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Former hotel, converted to a public house with flatted dwellings above, built in circa 1830. It is a three-storey building in an irregular terrace with a five-bay ground floor with four-bays above, with an arcaded channelled ashlar ground floor.	19th C
40	NO 87386 85841	NO88NE0251 NRHE 244046 HES LB 41646	LB Cat C	11 Market Square And 23 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	Flat and shop, still in use, built in the mid-19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced, flatted dwelling with an altered shop at the ground floor	19th C
41	NO 87395 85842	NO88NE0258 NRHE 265587 HES LB 41645	LB Cat C	8-10 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop and flats, still in use, rebuilt in circa 1875. It is a tall two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced building constructed from ashlar	19th C
42	NO 87407 85840	NO88NE0259 NRHE 244029 HES LB 41644	LB Cat C	6-7 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shop and house, still in use, built in the early to earlier 19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey, two-bay, terraced ashlar building with droved margins and chamfered arrises. The grey slate roof has coped ashlar stacks	19th C
43	NO 87413 85837	NO88NE0263 NRHE 185272 HES LB 41643	LB Cat C	4-5 Market Square, Stonehaven	House, now also in use as a shop, built in the early 19th century with later alterations. It is a low two-storey and attic, three-bay, terraced ashlar building.	19th C
44	NO 87427 85843	NO88NE0272 NRHE 185271 HES LB 41642	LB Cat B	1-3 Market Square, Stonehaven	Shops and flats, still in use as such, built in the mid-19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay stugged ashlar building with finely droved margins, a first floor cill course and an eaves course.	19th C
45	NO 87452 85816	NO88NE0276 HES LB 50240	LB Cat C	8 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in circa 1800 with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay traditional terraced house constructed from large blocks of squared and coursed rubble with deep-set openings.	19th C
46	NO 87422 85790	NO88NE0268 NRHE 184958 HES LB 41532	LB Cat C	Queen's Hotel, 9 Allardice Street, Stonehaven	Hotel, still in use as such, built in the earlier 19th century and reworked in the early 20th century. It was formerly named the Commercial Hotel, and is a two-storey and attic, three-bay hotel that has been Edwardianised in an English Tudor manner	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
47	NO 8730 8576	NO88NE0223 NRHE 36949 HES LB 41553	LB Cat C	White Bridge	Footbridge, still in use, built in 1879 by G S Hird engineer and Blaikie Brothers, makers, replacing an earlier timber bridge. It is a single-span, shallow segmental-arched, cast-iron footbridge over Carron Water that has been cast in three sections.	19th C
48	NO 87344 85762	NO88NE0230 NRHE 243934 HES LB 41587	LB Cat C	29-37 Cameron Street, Stonehaven	Terraced row of cottages, still in use, built in the earlier 19th century. They are single-storey and attic, traditional harled cottages with later polygonal-roofed canted dormer windows, a grey slate roof, coped harled ridge	19th C
49	NO 87369 85761	NO88NE0246 HES LB 50254	LB Cat C	19 Cameron Street, Stonehaven	Tenement, still in residential use, built in the late 19th century. It is a tall two-storey and attic, two-bay above ground, small tenement constructed from red sandstone ashlar with projecting cills and some stugged margins.	19th C
50	NO 87332 85710	NO88NE0231 NRHE 185010 HES LB 41552	LB Cat A	St James The Great Episcopal Church, Arbuthnott Street	Church, still in ecclesiastical use. The nave was built by Sir Robert Rowand Anderson in 1875-77, Work began on 21 September 1875, with the foundation stone laid by Rev Alexander Penrose Forbes, rector of the old Episcopal Church and subsequently Bishop. Regionally Significant	19th C
51	NO 87367 85728	NO88NE0245 NRHE 185009 HES LB 41551	LB Cat C	11-13 Arbuthnott Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in circa 1800 with later alterations at the ground. It is a two-storey, four-bay house closing a regular terrace to the north-west and constructed from roughly coursed and squared rubble with raised margins at the first floor.	19th C
52	NO 87378 85719	NO88NE0248 NRHE 185008 HES LB 41550	LB Cat C	7-9 Arbuthnott Street, Stonehaven	Houses, still in use, built in the late 18th century. It is a two-storey, three- and two-bay pair of houses closing a regular terrace to the south-east, and constructed from roughly squared, snecked rubble with similar roughly squared dressings.	18th C
53	NO 87390 85718	NO88NE0253 Canmore 185007 HES LB No 41549	LB Cat C	5 Arbuthnott Street, Stonehaven; Standing structure	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey with attic, three-bay terraced house constructed from rough red ashlar with ashlar dressings.	19th C
54	NO 87398 85714	NO88NE0256 NRHE 185006 HES LB 41548	LB Cat C	3 Arbuthnott Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century with later alterations. It was returned to its original layout in the late 20th century with ground floor window reinserted after the opening had been enlarged to form a garage entrance.	19th C
55	NO 87414 85710	NO88NE0264 NRHE 185005 HES LB 41547	LB Cat C	1 Arbuthnott Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century but possibly incorporating earlier fabric. It is a tall three-storey and attic, three-bay house	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
56	NO 87418 85704	NO88NE0266 NRHE 185119 HES LB 41581	LB Cat C	11 Bridgefield, Stonehaven	House, now also in part-use by a charitable organisation, built in the late 18th century with later additions. It is a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular-plan end terrace harled house with ashlar to the side and a base course to the gable.	18th C
57	NO 87425 85734	NO88NE0270 HES LB 50251	LB Cat C	19 Bridgefield, Stonehaven	Former joiner's workshop, now in use as a shop and offices, built in the mid to later 19th century and extended in the 1920s by Robert Thomson and Sons.	19th C
58	NO 87487 85685	NO88NE0285 NRHE 185004 HES LB 41545	LB Cat C	Bowmont House, 19- 23 Arbuthnott Place, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey with attic, four-bay house with flanking two-storey pavilion wings, and is constructed from red sandstone ashlar with contrasting long and short quoins	19th C
59	NO 87349 85665	NO88NE0236 NRHE 185166 HES LB 41618	LB Cat B	Mill Inn, Dunnottar Avenue, Stonehaven	Former coaching inn and temperance hotel, now in residential use, built in the late 18th century and circa 1830. After fire damage in 1997, it was converted to flats in 1998. Its name derives from the meal mill which stood to the west of the building	19th C
60	NO 87364 85668	NO88NE0244 HES LB 50253	LB Cat C	4 Bridgefield Terrace, Stonehaven	Former coach house, now in residential use, built before 1823 as part of the adjacent Mill Inn (NO88NE0236). It is a two-storey, three-bay, T-plan building with a further lower bay altered to a garage. The building is constructed from whitewashed rubble	19th C
61	NO 87403 85668	NO88NE0255 HES LB 50252	LB Cat C	1-3 Bridgefield Terrace, Stonehaven	Cottages, still in use, built in the early 20th century with later 20th century alterations, and thought to have been built as housing for mill workers alongside 1-3 Bridgefield (NO88NE0262).	20th C
62	NO 87412 85663	NO88NE0262 HES LB 50250	LB Cat C	1-3 Bridgefield, Stonehaven	Cottages, still in use, built in the early 20th century and thought to have been built as housing for mill workers alongside 1, 2 and 3 Bridgefield Terrace (NO88NE0255). They are a linked and characterful pair of two-storey, two-bay, rectangular-plan buildings	20th C
63	NO 87392 85649	NO88NE0254 NRHE 185122 HES LB 41584	LB Cat C	St Bridget's Hall, Dunnottar Avenue, Stonehaven	Church, now in use as a church hall, built by G P K Young of Perth in 1886 with later additions and alterations, including a later added hall. It was opened on January 25, 1888, and was rededicated in 1970 after conversion to a church hall. It is an Arts and Crafts style church buildings	19th C
64	NO 87434 85648	NO88NE0275 NRHE 265358 HES LB 41585	LB Cat C	1-5 Rickarton Cottages, Bridgefield, Stonehaven	Cottages, still in use, built in 1875-76 with 20th century additions. The rear walls form a boundary with the Church of the Immaculate Conception (NO88NE0282) to the east, and were formerly all owned by the church, with Number 3 having been the Presbytery	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
65	NO 87467 85646	NO88NE0282 NRHE 185003 HES LB 41546	LB Cat B	RC Church of The Immaculate Conception, Arbutnott Place	Church, still in ecclesiastical use, built by J Russell Mackenzie in circa 1875-77. The funds for the church and the nearby Rickarton Cottages (NO88NE0275), which were formerly owned by the church, were provided by Mrs Hepburn of Rickarton as a memorial	19th C
66	NO 87472 85611	NO88NE0284 NRHE 185222 HES LB 41627	LB Cat C	8 High Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in circa 1800 with later alterations. It is a two-storey, three-bay, traditional harled house with painted margins and quoin strips	19th C
67	NO 87384 85831	NO88NE0250 NRHE 185031 HES LB 41557	LB Cat C	15-19 Barclay Street, Stonehaven	House, now also in use as shops, built in the earlier 19th century with later alterations. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay flatted dwelling with later shops at the ground floor in an irregular terrace	19th C
68	NO 87465 85585	NO88NE0280 NRHE 185154 HES LB 50260	LB Cat C	Dunnottar Primary School, High Street, Stonehaven	School, still in use, dated 1889. It is a tall two-storey, five-bay, rectangular plan, monumental school with narrow bands of stugged ashlar with polished ashlar margins and stugged quoins to the frontage and stugged, squared and snecked rubble to sides.	19th C
69	NO 87433 85544	NO88NE027 NRHE 36909 HES LB 50249	LB Cat B	Bogwell Lane, Stonehaven	Pair of 17th century inscribed graveslabs set in later cement-faced rubble wall, said to have been found at the site of an old plague burial ground (SMR Ref NO88NE0003). The stone to the north is dated 1608, and has death's head and shield incorporating	17th C
70	NO 87511 85571	NO88NE0286 NRHE 185240 HES LB 50261	LB Cat C	9 High Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the late 18th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay, rectangular-plan traditional house, set back from street and constructed from roughly squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings and small windows.	18th C
71	NO 87556 85534	NO88NE0288 HES LB 50259	LB Cat C	Sea Cadet Hall, High Street, Stonehaven	Former school, now in use as a Sea Cadet hall, built in 1851 and extended in 1897 by J A Souttar, Aberdeen, builder Messrs Smith and Co, Stonehaven and joiner R Mitchell and Sons, Stonehaven.	19th C
72	NO 87539 85600	NO88NE0287 NRHE 185223 HES LB 41628	LB Cat C	24-26 High Street, Stonehaven	Tenement, still in residential use, built in the mid 19th century with later alterations. It is a three-storey and attic, three-bay plain tenement constructed from roughly coursed and snecked rubble with tooled ashlar dressings	19th C
73	NO 87560 85597	NO88NE0065 NRHE 185224 HES LB 41629 NO88NE0289	LB Cat B	Christian's House Old Stonehaven	Site of townhouse; stood at 28-32 High Street. Three-storey-and-attic, five window, ashlar-fronted house. Surviving building built in 1712 as a private dwelling, using from 1746 as a place of worship for Episcopalian services by Rev Aleaxander Greig, when government legislation forbade congregations larger than five due to their support of the Jacobite cause.	18th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
74	NO 87579 85583	NO88NE0290 Canmore 265371 HES LB 41630	LB Cat C	36-42 HIGH STREET, STONEHAVEN	Shops and dwellings, now converted to fully residential, built in the later 19th century with later alterations. It was originally known as Victoria Buildings. The Scots style terraced tenement is two-storey and attic and four-bay, and is constructed from stugged, squared and snecked rubble.	19th C
75	NO 87599 85571	NO88NE0291 NRHE 185226 HES LB 41631	LB Cat C	44-48 High Street, Stonehaven	Tenement, in residential and commercial use, built in circa 1800 with later alterations. It is a three-storey and attic, three-bay, rectangular-plan, harled terraced tenement	19th C
76	NO 87631 85547	NO88NE0293 NRHE 265366 HES LB 41632	LB Cat C	58-60 High Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century but possibly incorporating 17th century fabric, and renovated in 1975. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay terraced harled house with stone margins and a base course.	19th C
77	NO 87618 85525	NO88NE0292 NRHE 80422 HES LB 41626	LB Cat B	51 High Street, Stonehaven	Townhouse, still in residential use, built in the early 17th century with later alterations, including a slightly raised wallhead. It is a three-storey, four-bay, L-plan, harled terraced town house with painted ashlar margins.	17th C
78	NO 87642 85492	NO88NE0295 HES LB 50237	LB Cat C	Albert Lane, High St, King St, The Cross, Stonehaven	A small housing development covering 2-4 Albert Lane, 53-59 High Street, 11A-19 King Street and 4-6 The Cross, still in residential use, built in 1938-42. In 1944 a mine exploded in the harbour, sufficiently damaging the houses to force residents to leave, and not return for 2 years	20th C
79	NO 87683 85540	NO88NE0303 NRHE 185229 HES LB 41635	LB Cat C	82 High Street, Stonehaven	Shops and house, now fully in residential use, built in the later 19th century with later alterations. It is a tall two-storey and attic, four-bay house with the ground floor converted from shops, and a lower two-storey, single bay at the east.	19th C
80	NO 87672 5522	NO88NE0076 NRHE 36953 HES LB 41615	LB Cat B	Stonehaven Clock Tower	Clock tower, dated 1790 with later alterations and additions. It is thought to be the work of Aberdeen mason James Rhind, built by public subscription and known locally as Old Town Steeple. The original clock (now on display in the Tolbooth Museum)	18th C
81	NO 87666 85523	NO88NE0004 NRHE 36920 HES LB 41616	LB Cat B	Stonehaven Market Cross	Site of market cross; the cross was removed from its original site to its present site at NO8765 8551 some time before 1864. It is a simple stone-shafted cross, square at base but splayed above, resting on an octagonal base.	19th C
82	NO 87721 85557	NO88NE0102 NRHE 80421 HES LB 41638	LB Cat A	6 Keith Place, Stonehaven	17th century former textile yard with an enclosing seawall which pre-dates the 18th century harbour improvements. The interior stonework retains evidence of a large fireplace to the west gable at basement	17th C



HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
83	NO 87736 85535	NO88NE0308 NRHE 185237 HES LB 41637	LB Cat C	94-96 High Street, Stonehaven	House and shop, still in use as such, built in the mid 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay terraced building constructed from stugged ashlar.	19th C
84	NO 87765 85529	NO88NE0310 NRHE 185976 HES LB 41657	LB Cat C	1-2 Old Pier, Stonehaven	Houses, still in use, built in the early 19th century. They are a pair of two-storey and attic, five-bay, rectangular-plan part-terraced rendered and painted houses with projecting cills.	19th C
85	NO 87779 85529	NO88NE0311 NRHE 265394 HES LB 41658	LB Cat B	3-5 Old Pier, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the 18th century house with later additions and alterations. It is a two-storey, four-bay, L-plan, piend-roofed house with two stone forestairs in an irregular terrace overlooking the harbour.	18th C
86	NO 87804 85521	NO88NE0018 NRHE 36899 HES LB 41655	LB Cat A	Stonehaven Tolbooth; standing structure	Former storehouse and tolbooth, now in use as a museum. It was built in the late 16th century as a storehouse by the Earl Marischal, but became the Tolbooth when Stonehaven became the county town in about 1600 as it was the strongest building in town. By 1897 it had reverted to its original use	Post-med
87	NO 87815 85509	NO88NE0312 NRHE 185283 HES LB 41656	LB Cat B	Old Tolbooth, Old Pier, Stonehaven	Sundial, dated 1710. It is a free-standing sundial with a cubic sandstone head with chamfered angles, a horizontal dial with wrought-iron gnomon and a short square-section shaft, also with chamfered angles, off-set below.	18th C
88	NO 87830 85462	NO88NE0029 NRHE 36938 HES LB 41625	LB Cat B	Stonehaven Harbour	Harbour, still in use, built in place of an earlier harbour. A harbour existed here certainly by the early 17th century though as to its size it is not known. Grants were made to repair the harbour in 1698. By 1794 it consisted of nothing more than an open-ended basin, when it was enclosed by the one pier being extended and another pier being built out towards it. It was not until 1825 that improvements were made. A natural harbour improved by two curving piers which with smaller later piers form two basins and an outer haven. Original rubble works have been modified with steel sheet piling	17th C onwards
89	NO 87740 85508	NO88NE0309 NRHE 80426 HES LB 41659	LB Cat B	Duthie's Well, Shorehead, Stonehaven	Well, built in the early 19th century. The Duthie family, who made their money from ship building and the manufacture of rope, helped fund the building of the well. A square ashlar structure encloses the well	19th C
90	NO 87706 85499	NO88NE0307 Canmore 185965 HES LB 41660	LB Cat C	Ship Inn, 5 Shorehead, Stonehaven	Inn, still in use, built in the mid 19th century, probably incorporating 1771 fabric, with later alterations. It is a three-storey, four-bay, rectangular-plan, terraced hotel with a crowstepped nepus gable. whitewashed coursed rubble with polished ashlar margins	18th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
91	NO 87680 85498	NO88NE0301 HES LB 50262	LB Cat C	4 John Street, Stonehaven	House, still in residential use, built in the early 19th century. The east access from the house to the port suggests it was probably formerly a merchant house. It is a two-storey, three-bay traditional house with large squared rubble, red sandstone blocks with stone margins and snecked rubble to sides and rear	19th C
92	NO 87656 85472	NO88NE0296 NRHE 184977 HES LB 41530	LB Cat C	1 Albert Lane, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the late 18th century with later additions. It is a traditional two-storey, harled house, with painted ashlar margins and deep-set windows. The west (principal) elevation has bays grouped to left.	18th C
93	NO 87687 85453	NO88NE0305 NRHE 185973 HES LB 41662	LB Cat C	Marine Hotel, Shorehead, Stonehaven	Hotel, still in use, dated 1884 with later additions and alterations. It is a three-storey and attic, five-bay, near-symmetrical, rectangular-plan hotel in an irregular terrace, constructed from stugged, squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings, painted at ground floor.	19th C
94	NO 87685 85440	NO88NE0304 NRHE 121571 HES LB 41663	LB Cat C	The Granary, Shorehead, Stonehaven	Former granary, now in residential use, built in the early 19th century, converted to a dwelling with a new roof installed 1976-78. It is a four-storey, four-bay, rectangular-plan, terraced, harled former granary with snecked, roughly coursed rubble and squared rubbed dressings to rear	19th C
95	NO 87661 85405	NO88NE0298 NRHE 185152 HES LB 41609	LB Cat B	1 Castle Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the mid 18th century. It is a two-storey, lined stucco terraced house, with three bays at the ground floor and a base course. The timber sash and case windows have two upper sash and plate glass glazing patterns.	18th C
96	NO 87659 85397	NO88NE0297 NRHE 243887 HES LB 41610	LB Cat C	3 Castle Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey, three-bay, traditional terraced house with stucco lined-out as ashlar, a base course and raised cills. The grey slate roof has two small later rooflights, coped stuccoed stacks with	19th C
97	NO 87636 85362	NO88NE0294 NRHE 243873 HES LB 41612	LB Cat C	7-11 Castle Street, Stonehaven	Houses, still in use, built in the 18th century and altered to the rear. It is a two-storey, seven-bay, rectangular-plan, short terrace of harled houses with painted margins and snecked rubble to the side.	18th C
99	NO 87682 85351	NO88NE0032 NRHE 185975 HES LB 41667	LB Cat C	Stonehaven	Former warehouse/granary, dating from the early 19th century, now the Aberdeen and Stonehaven Yacht Club. It is 4-storey, 3-window, rendered at ground level and harled above. The northern windows have been loading doors; 3rd floor openings are small oblongs	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
100	NO 87683 85331	NO88NE0302 NRHE 80423 HES LB 41668	LB Cat B	19 Shorehead, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the late 17th century with later alterations. At some time it was in use as a pub with a beer cellar. It is a two-storey and cellar, three-bay, rectangular-plan house with its gable to the harbour.	17th C
101	NO 87694 85305	NO88NE0306 NRHE 265381 HES LB 41670	LB Cat C	23-24 Shorehead, Stonehaven	Tenement, in residential use, built in the early and mid 19th century with various later alterations. The southern area of Number 24 was formerly housed a net-making workshop. It is a plain two-storey, five-bay, rectangular-plan terraced small tenement	19th C
102	NO 87413 85583	HES LB 41617	LB Cat B	Stonehaven Sheriff Court House and Police Station including boundary walls	James Campbell Walker 1863-65, incorporating 18th C fabric and additions by John Smith in 1822. 2 storey and basement, 11-bay, symmetrical neo-classical court house with slightly advanced end bays.	18th-19th C
Non-designated heritage assets						
103	NO 875 851	NO88NE0041 NRHE 118772	-	Braehead Crop Mark (includes soil mark)	Field system; banks and blobs visible on air photograph. Regionally significant	Unknown
104	NO 876 851	NO88NE0155	-	Spalding's Hill Findspot	Fragment of a copper alloy blade found during metal detecting, 2013. The blade of a sword or possibly rapier, has a tapering end and prominent mid rib. Claimed as Treasure Trove (2013/352)	Bronze Age
105	NO 8818 8528	NO88NE0074 NRHE 36897	-	Downie Point Crop Mark (Includes Soil Mark)	Possible site of a Dun. There is a reputed dun on Downie Point (the name is thought to be corruption of 'Dunie' i.e. little fort; thought to have stood on the flat, grass-covered summit of the peninsula centred at NO 8818 8528 measuring about 43m NW-SE by 20m	?
106	NO 8740 8551	NO88NE0003 NRHE 36909	-	Stonehaven	Supposed site of plague burial-ground, now occupied by modern buildings and gardens. Two gravestones were found about 1842 and are now set into the E wall of a public footpath at NO8741 8552 (SMR ref NO88NE0274).	17th C
107	NO 876 854	NO88NE0013 NRHE 36892	-	Old Stonehaven - short cists	Documentary Reference Only Short cists; two short cists were found near Stonehaven market cross while the causeway was being relaid c1880. The following week similar finds were made 20yds away beside the local gasworks. 'Many such finds had previously been made on the triangle of sandy soil on which Old Stonehaven stnads'	
108	NO 8748 8592	NO88NE0143	-	Beachgate, Stonehaven	Bones found by workmen during building works on Beachgate House in 2003. Some of the bones were human - fragmented clavicle, two ribs, and mandible, probably from a young adult female. Animal bone from a dog was also recovered, probably from a later deposit. Bones undated	Unknown

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
109	NO 8741 8601	NO88NE0002 NRHE 36898	-	Stonehaven	Long cists; two long cists containing extended inhumations were found near the E end of Mary Street. The cists, which lay about 3.6m apart, were aligned from NE -SW; one measured 1.65m by 0.41m and 0.36m in depth.	Early medieval
110	NO 876 854	NO88NE0059 NRHE 36935	-	Albert Lane, Stonehaven	Site of a long cist, uncovered during road works in August 1983. Excavation determined that the remains were oriented roughly north-south, but had been disturbed prior to their 1983 discovery and were incomplete. The remains were re-examined by AOC	Unknown
111	NO 8779 8552	NO88NE0048 NRHE 36918	-	Stonehaven Tolbooth	Three long cists; a skeleton and a skull are preserved in Marischal College Museum. Said to have been found during roadworks.	Unknown
112	NO 8748 8594	NO88NE0103	-	Beachgate Lane	During utility work on an area of derelict land just off Beachgate Lane a cist was uncovered.	Unknown
113	NO 8729 8600	NO88NE0055 NRHE 36934	-	Stonehaven	Burgh; Stonehaven was erected a burgh of barony in the 16thC and superseded Kincardine as the county town of Kincardineshire in the early 17thC. The town first developed to the S of the Carron Water, the area now known as Old Stonehaven, where the harbour, the tolbooth and the market cross are. In the later 18th C the area known as New Stonehaven was laid out to the N of the Carron Water	Medieval
114	NO 878 867	NO88NE0054 NRHE 36951	-	Cowie	Village of Cowie, which was erected a burgh in 1540-1, although the 'village of Cowy' is recorded in the 14th Century. The medieval castle and chapel of Cowie lie to the North East of the present village.	Medieval
115	NO 877 853	NO88NE0062	-	Shorehead, Stonehaven	Site of townhouse. No further information.	-
116	NO 87648 86814	NO88NE0069 NRHE 80425	-	Old Stonehaven	Site of a possible fortified inn; no further information.	-
117	NO 8778 8661	NO88NE0366	-	4 Helen Row, Cowie	Cottage, still in use, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as a rectangular building at the western end of a row of four terraced cottages. Current maps show it has been altered to T-plan. A photographic survey was carried out in 2016 prior to proposed alterations	19th C
118	NO 8726 8567	NO88NE0133	-	Invercarron	Site of a corn mill. On the 1st edition OS map (c.1867) it is shown as having a pond with mill dam to the west and a lade passing the mill building and heading east to the harbour. By the 2nd edition OS map (c.1888) the lade has been covered.	Post med

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
119	NO 87652 85373	NO88NE0153 NRHE 185153	-	5 Castle Street, Stonehaven	Remains of a fisherman's cottage dating from the early 19th century. Single storey with attic, and two windows and a door to the street. It formerly had a canted dormer to the sea and pantiled roof. Rubble built with a harled seaward elevation.	19th C
120	NO 87579 85583	NO88NE0064 NRHE 265371		Old Stonehaven	Site of townhouse; called Cumberland House; no further information.	
121	NY 8759 8541	NO88NE0068	-	Old Stonehaven	Site of townhouse; stood at Water Yett. No further information. Documentary Reference Only	-
122	NO 87683 8546	NO88NE0067	-	Old Stonehaven	Site of townhouse; stood at 5 Shorehead; no further information.	Post med
123	NO 87701 85495	NO88NE0061 NRHE 36953		Shorehead, Stonehaven	Site of townhouse. No further information.	-
124	NO 8762 8552	NO88NE0066 NRHE 80422	-	Old Stonehaven	Site of townhouse; stood at 51 High Street. The earliest 'smart house' in town, built for William Ogilvy of Lumgair. Three storeys, harled, tall and narrow, bolection-moulded doorpiece with traces of interlace ornament. No longer extant	-
125	NO 87279 86098	NO88NE0218 NRHE 184993 HES LB 41543		Harley House, 56 Ann Street, Stonehaven	House, still in use, built in the early 19th century. It is a two-storey and attic, three-bay house with stugged ashlar with droved margins, coursed rubble and a base course. The grey slate roof has coped ashlar gablehead stacks with a full-complement of cans and thackstones and ashlar-coped skewes	19th C
126	NO 87341 86266	NO88NE0036 NRHE 36941	-	Belmont Brae, Stonehaven	Brewery; remains of old brewery represented by 2 barrel-vaulted chambers with rough sandstone and mortar walls, which lie beneath the main road. A stump of a chimney lies in the corner of an adjacent garden.	
127	NO 87723 85558	NO88NE0035 NRHE 80420	-	7 Keith Place, Stonehaven	Vaulted cellar. The top half of barrel-vaulting (red sandstone blocks) was exposed and destroyed during demolition of an overlying building. The cellar had been backfilled with sand, pebbles and earth and clearly predates a now demolished building. Survives beneath the lane immediate N of demolition and may relate to foundations of early structures, which are visible in the garden immediate N of lane	Post-med
128	NO 8725 8596	NO88NE0106	-	5 Robert Street	Rectangular cottage that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map.	19th C
129	NO 8771 8495	NO88SE0095		Black Hill	A number of metal, pottery and glass objects were found in the fields around the Black Hill war memorial by a metal detectorist in April 2011. These include 17th - 19th Century lead weights and coins; 18th - 19th Century copper alloy buttons; a 19th Cent	17th C onwards
130	NO 8745 8615	NO88NE0031 NRHE 121570		Stonehaven	Bonded warehouses; mid 19thc; a range of 7 bays of 1- and 2-storey rubble buildings.	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
131	NO 88053 86896	NO88NE0085 NRHE 36954	-	Cowie	The remains of a gun battery lie to the north-east of the village of Cowie. It is depicted as having three guns on the 1st edition OS maps of 1867-74 but disused by the 1889-1915 editions. It was re-built and used during the 2nd World War but is now disused	19th C
132	NO 87483 85627	NO88NE0146 NRHE 331410	-	High Street, Stonehaven	Site of a drill hall, used in World War I and World War II, and which is shown on 3rd edition OS 1:2500 map, behind the buildings on the street frontage. It was the base of 'C' Company, 7th battalion Gordon Highlanders in 1914. Now demolished, new housing occupies the site	20th C
133	NO 87135 86630 NO 8732 8633 to NO 8735 8630	NO88NE0130 NRHE 204699	-	Cowie Line	Remains of five groups of anti-tank cubes; part of the Cowie Stop Line. The ground east of the Glenury Viaduct drops to a floodplain which was fortified by five sections of anti-tank cubes which are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1946. Only 13 survive, one on the breakwater at the mouth of the Cowie Water and a line of 12 still in their original location to the west of Cowie Bridge	20th C
134	NO 8737 8639	NO88NE0094	-	Baird Park	A World War II Nissen hut, currently being used by the local authority.	20th C
135	NO 87747 86727	NO88NE0140	-	Cowie Telephone Exchange	Former telephone exchange, dating from the early 20th century. A photographic survey was carried out in 2015 ahead of proposed development.	20th C
136	NO c. 876 861	NO88NE0317 NRHE 195852	-	Nancy, Sands of Cowie; Wreck site	The schooner NANCY, carrying a cargo of deals, logs and planks, was wrecked on the Sands of Cowie, Stonehaven, on the 31st October 1774.	18th C
137	NO c.877 854	NO88NE0357 NRHE 274080	-	Ellen, Stonehaven Harbour; Wreck site	The barque ELLEN, in ballast, was wrecked near Stonehaven on the 23rd November 1869. The crew were lost. Wrecked 'at the back of the new pier'	19th C
138	NO c.877 854	NO88NE0334 NRHE 198593	-	Corsair, Stonehaven Harbour	The iron steamship CORSAIR was wrecked at Stonehaven harbour in March 1881. No further information.	19th C
139	NO c.876 861	NO88NE0340 NRHE 247538	-	Nancy, Cowie Beach	The sloop NANCY, carrying a cargo of herring from Aberdeen to Leith, under Captain Christie, was wrecked at the entrance to Stonehaven harbour, on Cowie beach, on the 19th November 1850.	19th C
140	NO 881 867	NO88NE0360 NRHE 275942	-	Louise, Cowie	The schooner LOUISE, under Captain Jansen, carrying a cargo of flax and cedilla from St. Petersburg to Dundee, was stranded at Cowie during a dense fog on the 8th October 1859. The crew were saved.	19th C
141	NO 877 854	NO88NE0354 NRHE 271725	-	Martha, Stonehaven Harbour	The sloop MARTHA, under Captain Sharp, carrying a cargo of lime from Sunderland to Findhorn, was wrecked at the back of Stonehaven quay on the 7th October 1822 after her cargo ignited. The crew were saved.	19th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
142	NO 877 854	NO88NE0323 NRHE 199918	-	Roslin Castle, Stonehaven Harbour	The wooden lugger ROSLIN CASTLE, in ballast, under Captain Leiper, was stranded at the back of the South pier, Stonehaven harbour, on the 26th December 1899.	19th C
143	NO 877 854	NO88NE0361 NRHE 282459	-	Olive, Stonehaven Harbour	The schooner OLIVE, under Captain Targoose, travelling from Hull to Stonehaven, was wrecked near the South Pier, Stonehaven, on the 4th April 1849.	19th C
144	NO 881 867	NO88NE0318 NRHE 196485	-	Ann And Isabella, Cowie  Wreck Site	The sloop ANN AND ISABELLA, under Captain Anderson, was stranded at Cowie, Stonehaven, on the 9th May 1881.	19th C
145	NO c.881 867	NO88NE0364 NRHE 285517	-	Isabella Forbes, Cowie	The wooden schooner ISABELLA FORBES, under Captain Kennedy, carrying a cargo of coal from Sunderland to Aberdeen, was stranded at Cowie, Stonehaven, on the 30th July 1867.	18th C
146	NO 877 854	NO88NE0341 NRHE 248559	-	Christina, Stonehaven Harbour	The schooner CHRISTINA, with a crew of 6 under Captain Smith, carrying a cargo of barley from Montrose to London, was wrecked at the back of the North harbour at Stonehaven on the 25th November 1852. The crew were saved.	19th C
147	NO 8825 8522	NO88NE0330 NRHE 198264	-	Downie Point	Supposed site of wreck.	-
148	NO c.877 854	NO88NE0356 NRHE 273884	-	Isabella, Stonehaven Harbour	The schooner ISABELLA, under Captain Smith, travelling from Morrison's Haven to Arbroath, was stranded at the South Pier, Stonehaven, on the 7th November 1835. The crew were saved.	19th C
149	-	NO88NE0365 NRHE 298192	-	North Sea	A Norwegian schooner is reported to have been wrecked about 10 miles South of Aberdeen on the 22nd December 1870. No further information.	
150	NO 88036 85361	NO88NE0322 NRHE 199774	-	Oxford Eight, Stonehaven Harbour	The wooden ketch OXFORD EIGHT, with a crew of 4 under Captain J. Lamb, carrying a cargo of coal from Bridgeness to Stonehaven, was stranded at the entrance to Stonehaven harbour on the 5th May 1898.	
151	NO c.881 852	NO88NE0342 NRHE 250279	-	Felix, Downie Point	The wooden barquentine FELIX (formerly names as FELIX BRANDT, and EASTERN PRINCE), with a crew of 10 under Captain G. Andersen, carrying a cargo of coal from East Hartlepool to Malmo, was stranded on Throng Neck, near Downie Point, on the 20th October 1898. Three of the crew were lost	19th C
152	NO c. 881 867	NO88NE0325 NRHE 200455	-	Welcome Home, Cowie Creek, Stonehaven	The wooden lugger WELCOME HOME, in ballast, under Captain Taylor, was driven from her moorings and stranded at Cowie Creek, Stonehaven, on the 10th February 1904.	20th C

HA No	NGR	Reference numbers	Status	Name	Description	Date
153	NO 880 855	NO88NE0331 NRHE 198283	-	Foldin, Bellman's Head, Stonehaven	The wooden barque FOLDIN, with a crew of 6 under Captain Andersen, carrying a cargo of iron, was stranded on Bellman's Head, 150 yards from Stonehaven Harbour, on the 22nd December 1876.	19th C
154	NO 8779 8554	NO88NE0124	-	Backies, Stonehaven	An evaluation was carried out at this site in 2006 by Murray Archaeological Services in advance of a proposed wastewater treatment scheme and pumping station. An evaluation trench excavated in the central area of the site appears to show that was deep infill in the recent past. Concluded that only the narrow strip on the S of the site is the area of archaeological importance.	-
155	NO 8730 8619	NO88NE0138	-	Invercowie House, Stonehaven	A watching brief was carried out at this site in March 2008 in advance of a proposed housing development. Part of the site lies within the former walled garden of Invercowie House (NO88NE0234). No archaeological features or finds were evident in the soil strip	-
156	NO 87469 85176	NO88NE0136	-	Bervie Braes, Stonehaven	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology during the boring of test pits by Jacobs in respect of groundworks on the cliff top above the Bervie Braes road south of Stonehaven. This was due to the close proximity to a crop mark site. No archaeological features were recorded	-
157	NO 8803 8668	-	-	Jetty	Jetty marked on 1903 historic map in Cowie Harbour and legible on the seafront today	19th C– e20th C