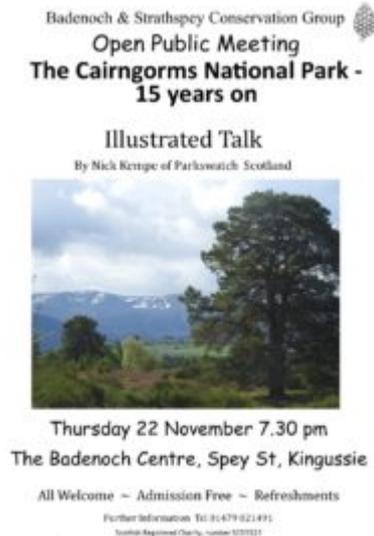
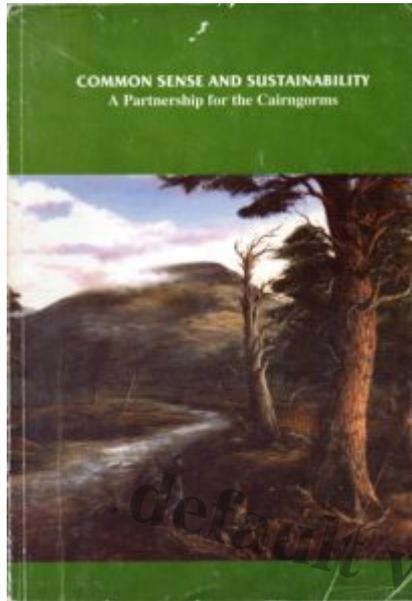


Rural housing dereliction in the Cairngorms National Park

Description



In the talk I am giving tonight in Kingussie, I will be looking at the recommendations set out in the Report of the Cairngorms Working Party, Common Sense and Sustainability. This was published in December 1992 and played a key role in the creation of the National Park 10 years later. While some of its recommendations now look dated or have been overtaken by events – such as the creation of access rights – many are still very relevant today. They provide a good barometer for progress, particularly of landscape scale conservation in the Cairngorms. This post compares the Report's recommendation on traditional rural housing with what has been happening since.

“We firmly believe, however, that traditional farm and estate houses and cottages, should be preserved wherever possible. They are as much a part of the heritage as our natural heritage and landscape.”

Parkswatch has featured rural dereliction and planning blight in our National Parks on several occasions frequently, most recently the torpedo site in Arrochar ([see here](#)). The sheer scale of rural housing dereliction in the Cairngorms, however, only really became apparent when collecting photos for tonight's talk (and the photos below are only part of it).



Abandoned croft house on Dava Moor in midst of large Woodland Grant Scheme

Instead of supporting new jobs in forestry and traditional crafts, with people working on site, large woodland grant schemes, like conifer plantations, rely on outside contractors to do the work. An opportunity missed. This still, however, would make a nice house for someone in an idyllic location.



Upper Glen Banchor – a kilometer or so from the road end

Many of the houses are not remote. Access might be cut off in the snow but people used to deal with those challenges before and these buildings are not that far from the village of Newtonmore. What has happened is that estate staff have been moved off estates – that might be positive as it frees them from tied housing – but the buildings have then been abandoned.



Forest workers staying in caravans in the Glen Banvie forest because no housing was available 201

Ruichlachrie might also have provided accommodation for workers on the Glen Bruar hydro scheme, as might this cottage on the west side of the River Bruary:



Cuiltemhuc, Glen Bruar, Atholl Estates

The private property sign tells you a lot. Private interests control what happens to buildings like this.



Glen Fenzie, Dinnet Estate, 220m off the A939 Ballater to Corgarff Rd

A major reason for this abandonment of traditional rural housing lies in the intensification of the management of grouse moors and increased efficiency. The construction of miles of tracks across the hills means far fewer staff are needed to burn heather, check traps and feed grouse medicated grit. Grouse moors have destroyed rather than created rural employment.

Over on the other side of the hill from Glen Fenzie, the whole settlement around Morven Lodge has been abandoned





Farming activity has been replaced by grouse moor management and there is no need any longer for Estate buildings to store materials or machinery.



Only one building is now still in use and properly maintained. Its used to provide lunch for wealthy visiting grouse shooters on a handful of days a year. They no longer stay long enough to notice that all the other wildlife that used to be found here has disappeared.

Why not then find an alternative use for these buildings? The reason primarily lies with the estates. They don't want people living or staying here and the main reason for that I suspect is it might interfere with the intensive management of the grouse moor. A few more residents might help protect our mountain hares and golden eagles.



Derry Lodge, on the Mar Lodge Estate

In some cases, however, availability of funds to renovate properties is an issue as at Derry Lodge where the National Trust for Scotland has developed plans to turn this into hostel type accommodation â?? for which there would be huge demand â?? but apparently lacks the money to do so. A rural investment bank, such as exists in other countries, which could finance such initiatives at low rates of interest is sorely needed in Scotland.



Dereliction at Spittal of Glen Shee, Ben Gulabin behind

Such a bank might help fund alternatives to failed developments such as the former hotel at Spittal at Glen Shee.

However, a large number of derelict rural buildings lie on land owned by some of the richest people in the country or world. People such as Majid Jaffar, the owner of the Glen Banchor Estate, are not short of a bob or two to renovate rural buildings if they so wished. The problem is they appear generally uninterested in the rural fabric unless it relates to hunting. The proof of this, if you need it, lies with what Danish Billionaire Anders Povlsen is doing on his estates.



Ruich Aiteachain bothy on Glen Feshie whose renovation was recently paid for by Anders Povslen. His estates have allowed the Mountain Bothies Association to maintain remote buildings, normally any repairs are paid for by the MBA (though estate staff often provide key help in kind, such as through transporting materials).

For Anders Povslen is busy renovating traditional rural buildings that lie on his estates and putting them back into use as at Killiehuntly.



Renovated cottage at Killiehuntly, one of several buildings there that have been sensitively renovated

This is exactly in line with what Common Sense and Sustainability was recommending 26 years ago. It exposes the general failure of estates elsewhere to maintain the rural heritage and rural employment.

What needs to be done

The Cairngorms National Park Authority is at present preparing its new Local Development Plan. Building on the recommendation in Common Sense and Sustainability. This should include a commitment to save, renovate and put back into use traditional rural buildings in the National Park. An inventory of such buildings along with plans for them, if any, would be a start. Where no plans exist, the CNPA should develop mechanisms to work with local authorities to compulsorily purchase these properties and put them back into use. The issue is NOT demand, its who controls these buildings. A remote disused building which was available to buy for a low price on condition it was renovated within a certain period of time and then used, either as a first home or for holiday lettings (but not for holiday homes) would be a very attractive proposition either to individuals or community organisations.

Category

1. Cairngorms

Tags

1. CNPA
2. grouse moors
3. landed estates
4. planning
5. restoration
6. vision for National Parks

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Author

nickkempe

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