

**N of Kirkton Farm, Colpy, AB52 6XD
to Blackhall Road (adjacent to Westburn Gardens),
Inverurie, AB51 5SN
Data Structure Report (DSR)**



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4 October 2016**



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SUMMARY

Following a Desk-Based Assessment, a walkover of the entire length of the cable trench revealed no new sites on the route but a number of Scheduled Monuments and archaeological and historical sites have been identified on the route and a watching brief was required in six areas.

Six trenches were monitored between 14 June and 26 September 2016. At least two and possibly four prehistoric ring ditches with associated pottery were identified in two trenches and these were retained in situ and a clear path identified in each case for the cable trench. The base of a possible rock-cut ditch was uncovered at Durno and this was recorded, sampled and backfilled. At this area of the Roman camp the cropmark is not visible as the underlying geology is bedrock.

A Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will now be compiled detailing the post-excavation costs required to complete the project.

1 BACKGROUND

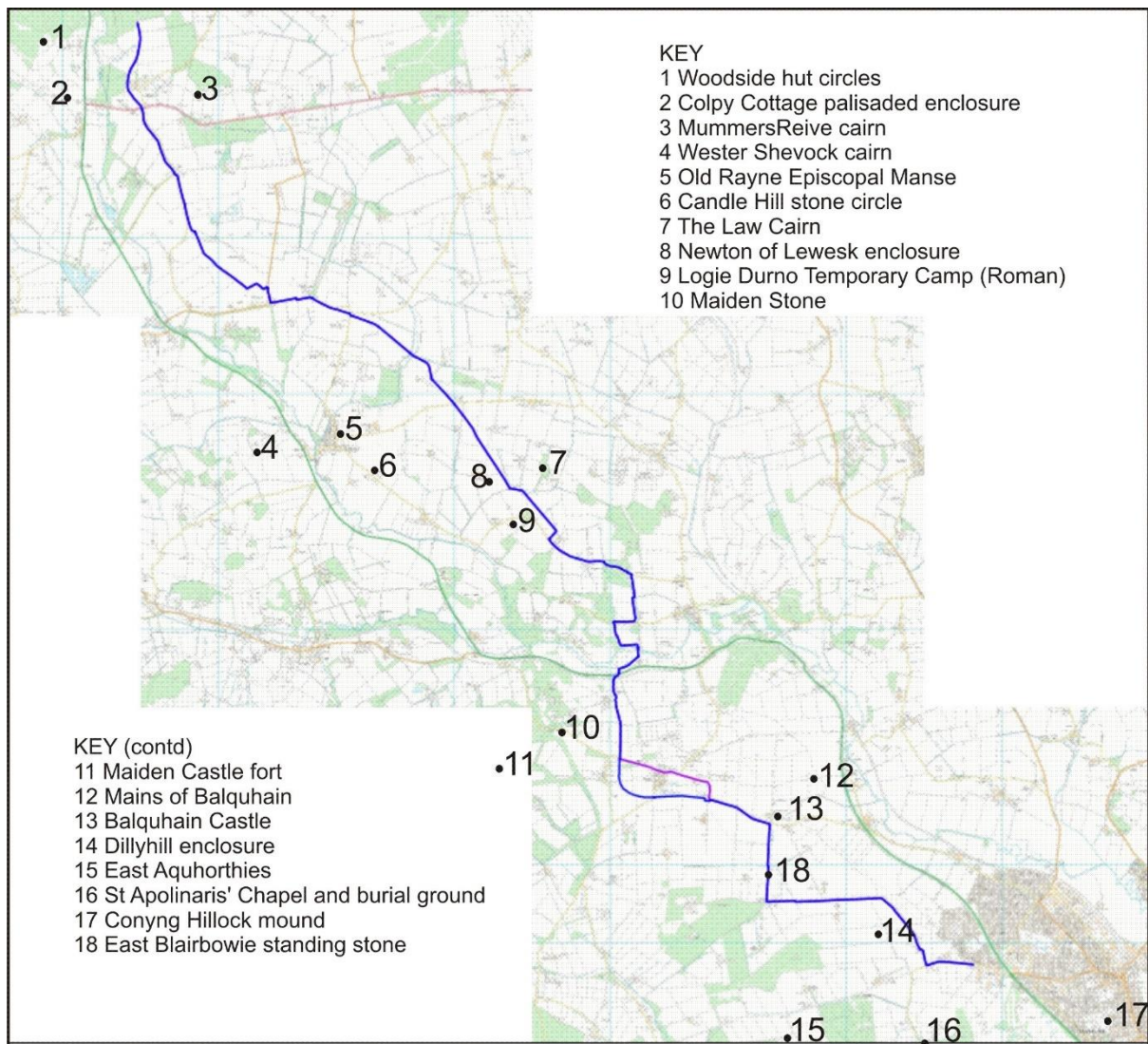
- 1.1 The proposed underground cable (Illus 1) runs from N of Kirkton Farm, Colpy, AB52 6XD to Blackhall Road (adjacent to Westburn Gardens), Inverurie, AB51 5SN. The National Grid Reference of the NW end is NJ64961 33749 and the SE end is NJ75620 21721. The proposed cable is in Culsalmond Parish (NW end) and Inverurie (SE end). The height is 245-250m OD (NW end) and 95-100m (SE end).
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Gordon McConachie, CKD Galbraith LLP for SSE. Requirements for watching brief areas are detailed in Section 5 (see below).
- 1.3 All the archaeological work will be carried out in the context of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011) and Scottish Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement (HESPS), which state that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed.



Illus 1 Location plan showing cable route in blue (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 All numbers used in this report are Aberdeenshire Council HER except Italics (RCAHMS). A desk-based study was carried out collecting data from CANMORE, Aberdeenshire HER online, historic maps from National Library of Scotland online, aerial photographs from RCAHMS National Collection of Aerial Photographs online.



Illus 2 Plan showing all Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed underground cable (copyright CKD Galbraith)

2.2 There are 18 Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed route. Two of these are on the line of the proposed cable trench (Illus 2). For details see Appendix 1.

3 HISTORIC MAPPING

3.1 The northern section of the pipeline N and W of Kirkton of Culsalmond is through field, partially following the line of Lawrence Road, the main road from Aberdeen to the NW. SE of Kirkton of Culsalmond the route follows field boundaries, following a newer field boundary N of Glenniston Smithy and continuing to follow Lawrence Road to the ESE. The route then cuts across fields N of Mill of Bonnyton to Drumfield to the E of Bishopton and Newton of Lewesk, following the road to the N of Logie Durno Farm and through woodland to the E of the farm and through woodland past the w side of Waterton, the edge of woodland to the S and along the S bank of the river N of Waterside. The location of the cable crosses the Aberdeen-Inverness Railway line and the A96 through field E of Knockollochie following field boundaries and through open fields on the W and S side of Chapel of Garioch. It meets the road at West Balquhain and follows the S side of the road through fields, turning S along the road next to the Strathnaterick Burn, a right angle to the E at Burnside of Balquhain and follows the road past Dillyhill, Dubston, a turn to E towards Mains of Blackhall and follows the road to the terminus.

4 WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 A walkover was carried out 30 April – 5 May 2016. Then route was walked and a corridor either side of the route examined and photographically recorded. No new archaeological or historic sites were recorded.

4.2 However flints were recovered including a possible core (NJ 73968 22556) adjacent to the road N of Fairlea and existing archaeological and historic sites were recorded.

5 WATCHING BRIEFS

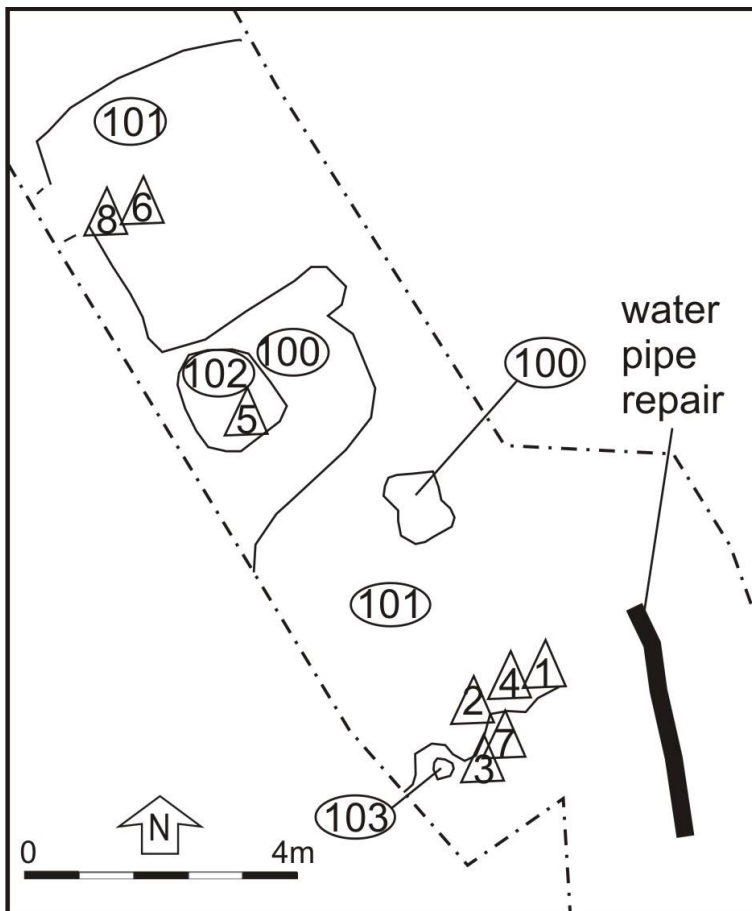
Six trenches were monitored between 14 June and 26 September 2016 by Dr Robert Lenfert and Alison Cameron. Prehistoric ring ditches with associated pottery were identified in two trenches and these were retained in situ and a clear path identified in each case for the cable trench.

5.1 TRENCH 1

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between June 14th and June 20th the northern starting point of the cable trench (NJ64961 33749) south to the A920, some 250m due south of Kirkton Farm (Illus 3). Stripping of the topsoil by a 20-ton 360° excavator commenced on June 14th, 2016 with the clearing of a 3.5 to 4m-wide corridor. The subsoil consisted of a reddish-brown sandy-silt with the frequent inclusion of angular stones dispersed amongst grit-laden gravelly deposits. The depth of the topsoil remained largely consistent throughout the topsoil strip, averaging 0.35m to 0.50m in depth. Visual inspection of the corridor revealed a series of discreet archaeological features located at NJ64956 32680 (NW edge), in the field due south of Kirkton Farm, at a point some 35m north of the A920 (Illus 3). Here, an archaeological horizon containing eight sherds of course undecorated prehistoric pottery was clearly identified extending to both edges of the trench, measuring at least 10m in length, bounded by an ambiguous southern edge. This uncertain southern edge was due to a number of factors, including disturbance by the previous installation of a flexible 50mm/dia. water pipe which was pressurised when accidentally struck by the excavator, causing localised flooding over the southern portion of the feature. This frequently inundated state was further exacerbated by heavy rains which set in for the next three days. A number of fills or deposits were noted, including a probable posthole (F103) and pit or possible hearth containing readily visible charcoal inclusions (F102) set within the overall spread (F101). Although it is tempting to identify the feature as a ring ditch or hut circle, the possibility of an earlier rectilinear Neolithic structure cannot be discounted (Illus 4, 5). Attempts at clearly defining subsequent features by trowelling were hampered by the highly saturated state of the site, even after several days of drier weather. After discussion with the client, a decision was made to backfill the site, thus leaving the features preserved in-situ, while creating a new bypass corridor to the west. This new bypass trench did not contain any archaeological features, and an archaeologist was present to witness backfilling of the original section of corridor. In addition, a possible medieval or post-medieval pottery sherd (SF9; Illus 7) was identified in the top margin of sub-soil 40m north of the prehistoric features, but no associated features were visible in the surrounding trench.



Illus 3 Watching brief trench showing location of ring ditch 101 (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)



Illus 4 Plan of archaeological deposits and finds



Illus 5 Central area of F101-F103; facing NE

Features F101-103 and the associated small finds of poorly-preserved coarse prehistoric pottery indicate the presence of a prehistoric structure south of Kirkton Farm (Illus 3). The nature of the pottery (Illus 6) is typified by coarse fabric with rough gritty inclusions and thick (c.13-14mm) sections suggests that these vessels were most likely used for cooking purposes in a domestic setting, i.e. a house. Indeed, feature 101 (Illus 4, 5) appears as a probable fill (possible deposit) of an interior area. Due to plough truncation and limited exposure during corridor trenching, it is uncertain whether the structure is a circular ring-ditch or hut circle of likely Bronze or Iron Age date, or if it is indeed rectilinear, Neolithic in origin as discussed above, it suggests a Neolithic origin. The current backfilled state of the site should afford future archaeologists a clear opportunity to carry out excavations to more clearly characterise the deposits if the opportunity arises in the future.



Illus 6 Coarse prehistoric pottery located within F101.



Illus 7 Possible medieval or post-medieval pottery SF9 located 40m north of prehistoric features in corridor trench.

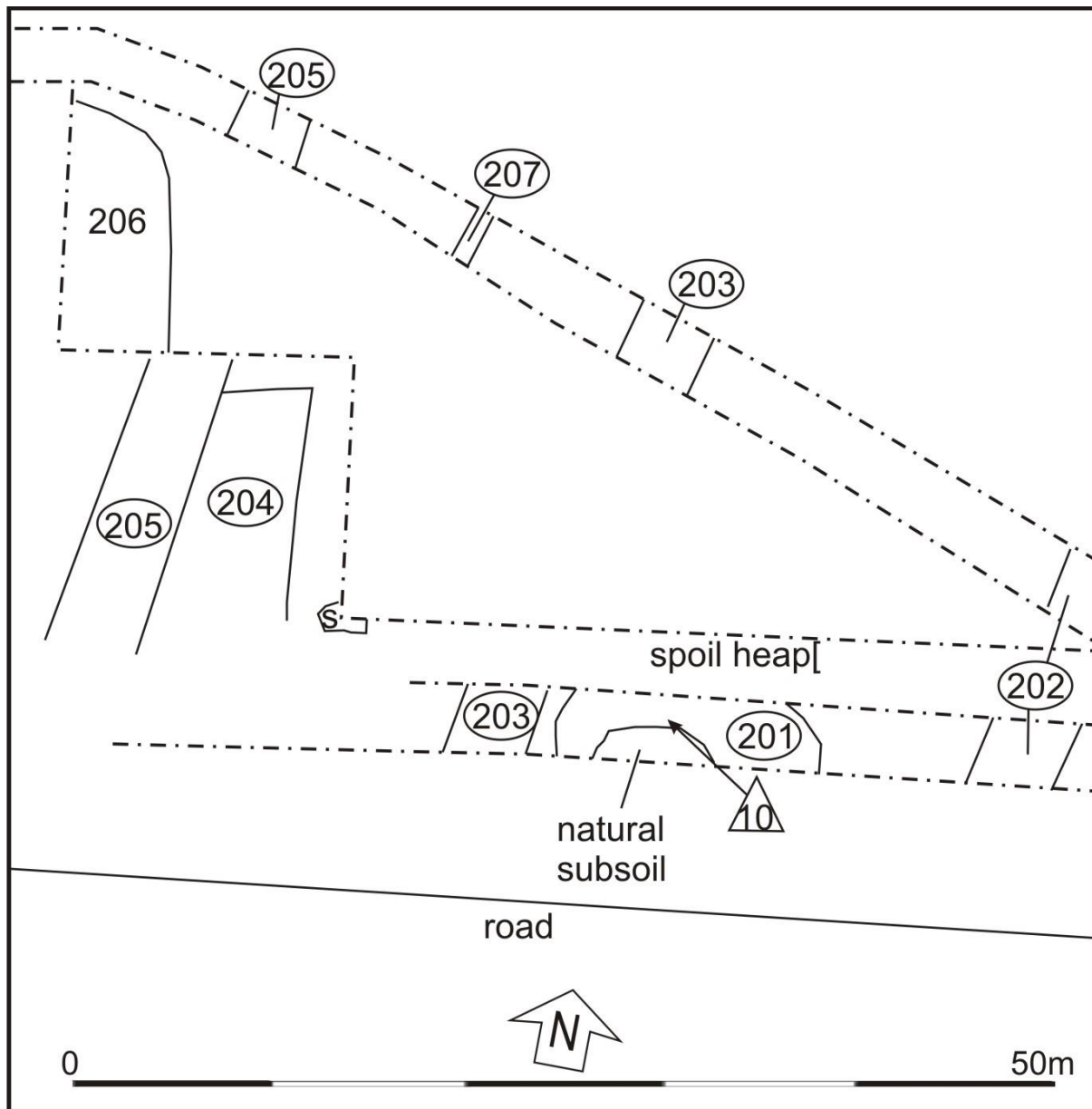
5.2 TRENCH 2 GLENNISTON COTTAGE

On 5 July 2016 a watching brief was undertaken through an area of possible cropmarks (NJ63SE0036; Illus 8) between Glenniston Cottage to the W and Combscausway to the E. A trench 4m wide was excavated to locate a track for the mole plough. There were NNE-SSW furrows (202, 203, 205; Illus 9) along the entire length of the trench. At the W end of the trench an area of prehistoric activity was identified. One circular ring ditch at least 16m in diameter (201) had been but at the W end by furrow 203. A fragment of prehistoric pottery (SF10) was recovered from 201.



Illus 8 Plan showing the watching brief area (marked in red) and location of features excavated (copyright CKD Galbraith)

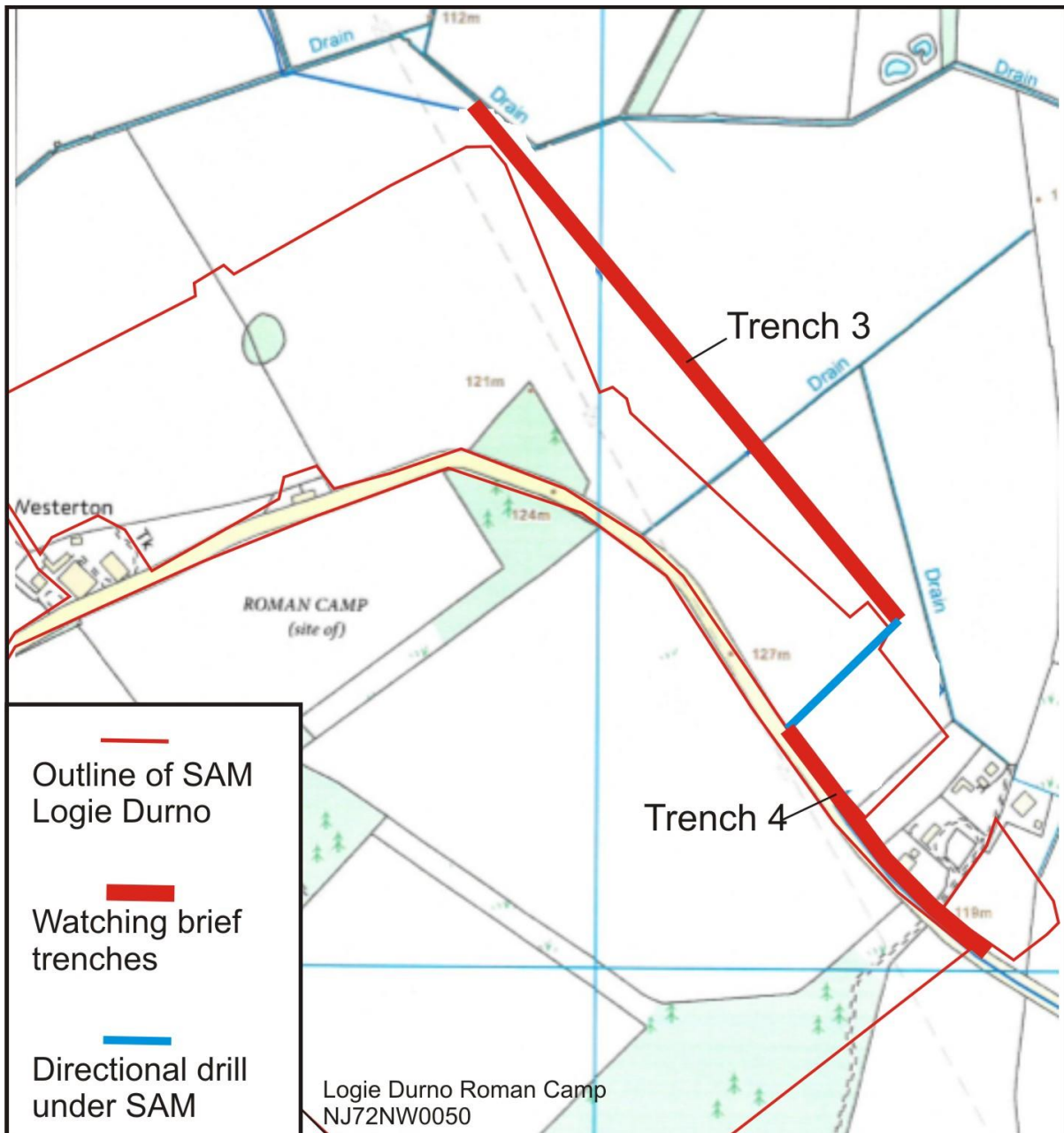
During the trenching to find a route round 201 and leave it in situ, another two possible ring ditches were identified (204 and 206 (Illus 9). There were cleaned and recorded but no finds were recovered. A trench to the N was eventually cleared and the furrows recorded to allow for mole ploughing.



Illus 9 Plan showing all features at W end Trench 2

5.3 TRENCH 3 DURNO

A watching brief was carried out on a trench 4m wide on the NE and E side of Logie Durno Scheduled Monument (Illus 10). The topsoil was shallow and the subsoil clay and earthfast boulders which had to be drilled through to lay the cable. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.



Illus 10 Plan showing location of trenches 3 and 4 (copyright CKD Galbraith)

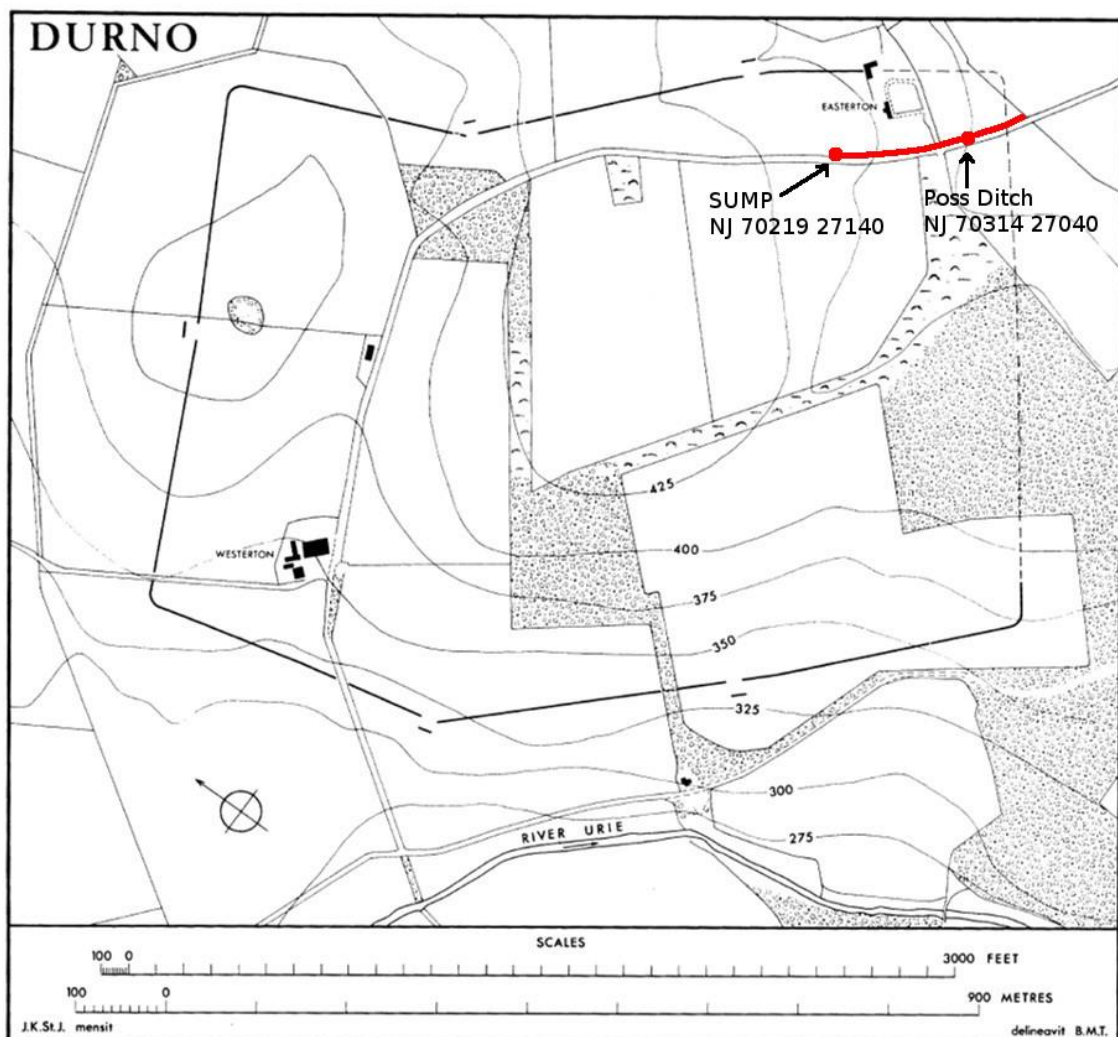
5.4 TRENCH 4 EASTERTON STEADING: DURNO WATCHING BRIEF

As part of the drilling operations alongside Durno Roman Camp, a watching brief was performed during excavation of a rectangular sump measuring 2m wide by 2.5 long with a maximum depth of approximately 2m on August 26th at NJ 70219 27140 adjacent to the road which connects Westerton and Easterton Farms (Illus 11). This initial excavation did not produce and archaeological finds or features.

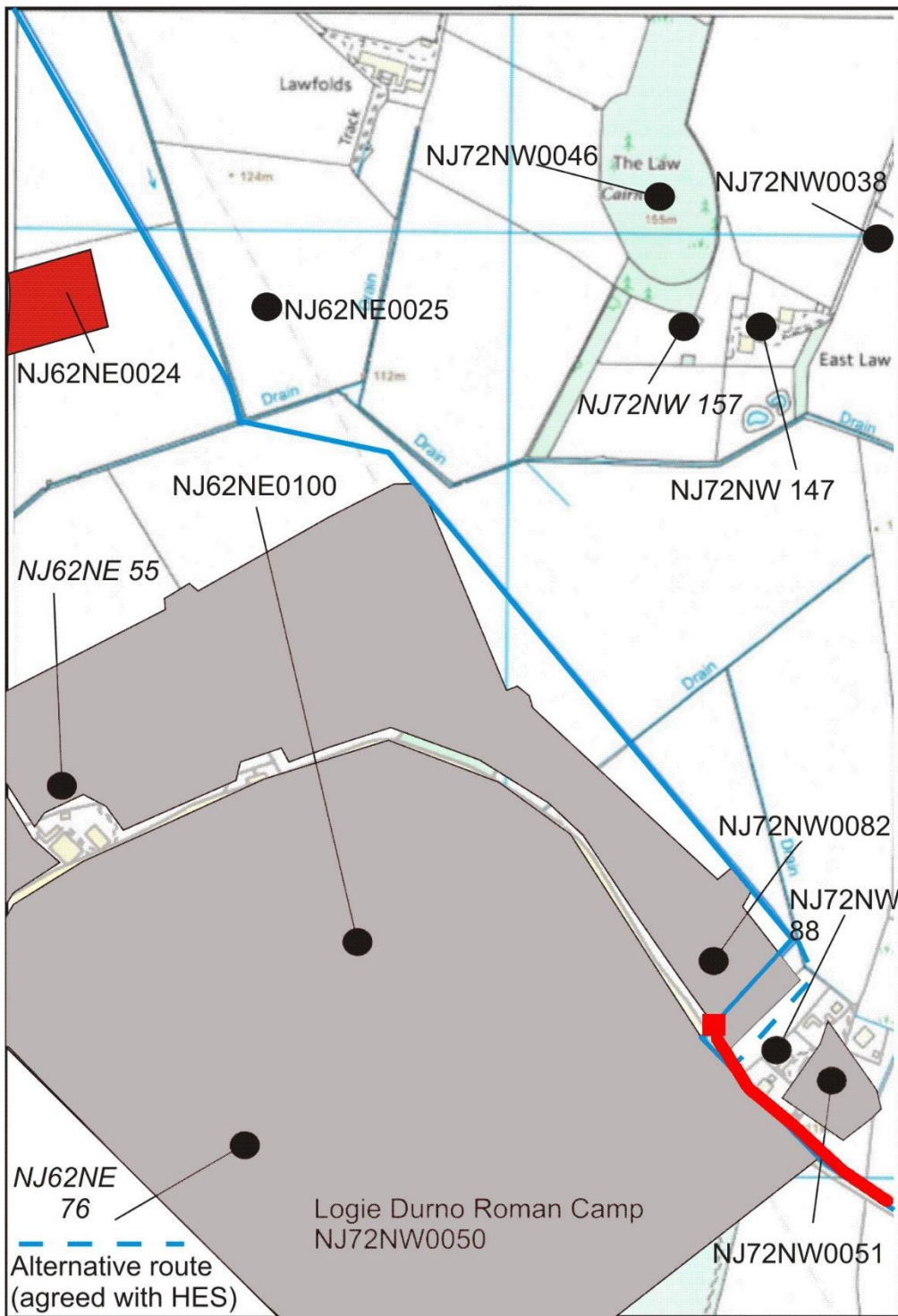
The watching brief continued intermittently between September 1st and 8th, 2016 during excavation of approximately 215m of cable trench some 0.6m wide and 1.2m in depth along the same road. The watching brief began as trenching reached approximately 100m SE from the track leading to Easterton Steading at NJ 70374 26999 (Illus 12). At NJ 70314 27040, some 16m from the steading track, a possible but not entirely convincing, concave ditch cut (43; Illus 13, 14) was noted which cuts into the bedrock. The fill (42) was identified as a mid-brown sandy-silty clay with gritty inclusions which typified the soils along the length of the trench, though this possible cut appears to have held a higher degree of moisture thus enhancing the appearance. It is of course entirely possible that this is a natural feature and a reflection of the uneven bedrock surface (44), yet the variation was sufficient enough to

warrant noting. A five litre soil sample (Sample 1, 42) was taken, though no finds or associated features were noted within the possible ditch. The trench was subsequently backfilled after photographing and recording. No other archaeological finds or feature were noted along the trench en route to tie into the sump.

J.K. St Joseph who first discovered the Roman camp from the air remarks in his report (St Joseph 1978:278) on aerial inspection and later excavations that the easternmost corner of the camp – the location for this watching brief - shows no evidence for a ditch along much of this section (Illus 2a). Alternatively, it is possible that Roman attempts at ditching here were thwarted by igneous rock, known locally as blue whinstone, an extremely hard rock which, during this project, some two millennia later, also greatly hampered progress, requiring a machine equipped with a breaker to reach the 1.2m cable depth along many parts of the trench in this area. However, this uneven bedrock base was overlain with soils averaging 0.5m in depth, potentially containing archaeological materials. The largest caveat regarding the possible ditch cut is the fact that it appears set well within the estimated camp boundary on St Joseph’s map some 40m, but without positive identification this remains possible. St Joseph (1978:276) also notes that several sections of the camp perimeter appear to have been built up with turf, rather than cut into the bedrock, while no indication of a ditch along this section (dotted line in Illus 2a, upper right). Therefore, the actual perimeter of the camp to the immediate east of Easterton Steading remains ambiguous.



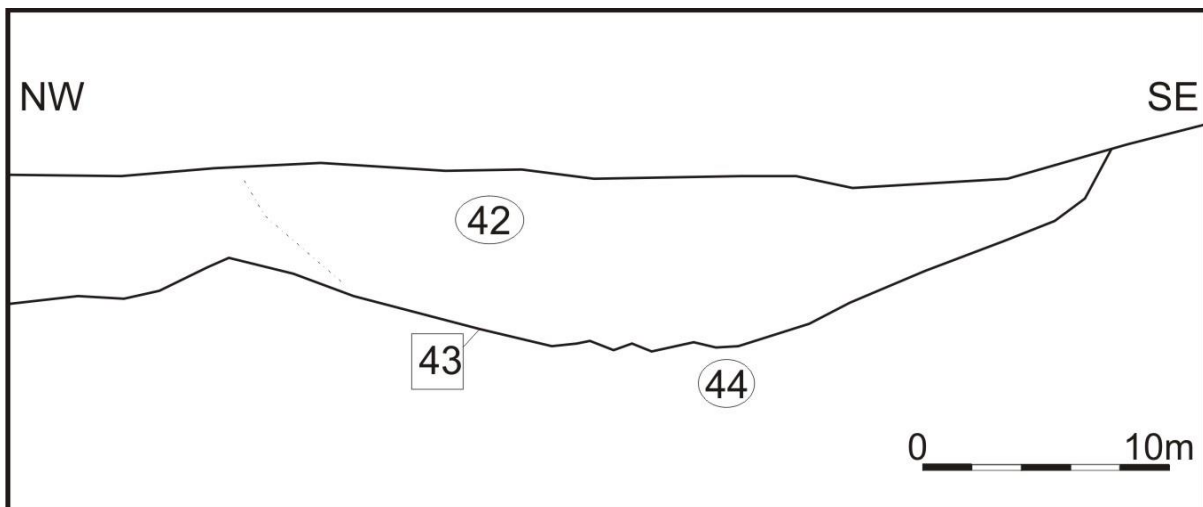
Illus 11 Durno Roman Camp watching brief along road at Easterton Farm (red) with possible ditch cut in eastern corner of camp. Map is rotated west some 45 degrees for clarity. (Image after St Joseph, 1978: fig. 1).



Illus 12 Project map of cable route (blue) with red area in lower left indicating area of watching brief. (copyright CKD Galbraith 2016)



Illus 13 Section of possible ditch, 43; facing NE.



Illus 14 Section through possible remains of ditch, 44 is bedrock into which feature 43 is cut.

5.5 TRENCH 5 EAST BLAIRBOWIE STANDING STONE: WATCHING BRIEF

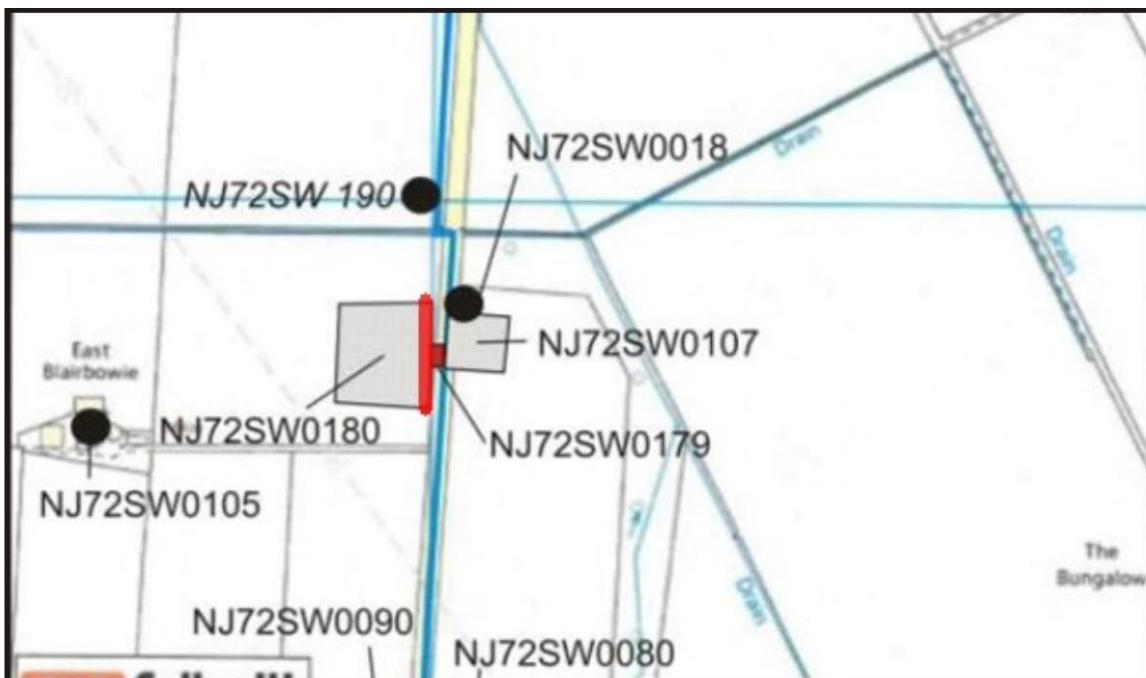
The Scheduled Monument of East Blairbowie Standing Stone (Illus 15) located at NJ7300 2288 (HES 2016a; Illustrations 1-3) is a relatively inconspicuous 1.2m tall standing stone situated immediately on the eastern edge of the north to south section of the minor road which connects Burnside of Balquhain and Balquhain Mains, approximately 3.5km NE of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.

On September 16th 2016, a 100m corridor measuring 1.8m in width was subject to a watching brief during a topsoil strip in advance of cable installation (Illus 16). The topsoil consisted largely of a compact mid-brown silty clay with gritty inclusions which overlaid a reddish-brown silty clay subsoil interspersed with small to medium-sized rocks ranging up to

0.6m in length which was punctuated in several areas by an equally compact gritty, grey clay subsoil. The average depth of the topsoil here was relatively thin, ranging between 0.2 and 0.32m in depth. Although a likely Neolithic or Bronze Age urn (HES 2016b) was discovered in 1846 some 50m SW of the standing stone which suggests the possibility of additional material in the vicinity, no archaeological finds or features were noted during this watching brief.



Illus 15 View of Blairbowie Standing Stone with the nearby Bennachie Range and prominent summit of Mither Tap in the background; facing W



Illus 16 Location of Blairbowie watching brief in relation to proposed cable corridor (copyright CKD Galbraith 2016)

5.6 TRENCH 6 FAIRLEA

On September 26th, 2016 a watching brief took place along a 140m section of the cable corridor due east of Fairlea on the minor road connecting Dubston to Blairbowie, some 2km due west of Inverurie town centre (Illus 17). The watching brief was scheduled due to the presence of a possible ring ditch 'Middleton' (*Site Number* NJ72SW 55, location *NGR* NJ 7429 2252) identified in aerial photos in the early 1970s (Fielden 1993:34). Trenching took place with a 13-ton excavator using a 1.6m wide bladed bucket. Topsoil depth varied between 0.18 and 0.30m, but was overall very shallow, typically overlying a dark brown very compact silty clay subsoil with gritty inclusions. Also noted was an intermittent change to a light orangish-brown gritty clay subsoil, interspersed with mid to light-grey 'gley' concentrations of almost pure clay in areas of apparent standing water towards the eastern extent of the trench, located in an area of rough pasture which did not appear to have been cultivated in modern times.

Bordering the change from a higher gley subsoil to the dark brown subsoil, a robust field drain located at NJ 74252 22586 was unearthed running roughly from north to south which contained 19th century ceramic and glass within the stones. As the area is suspected to contain a ring ditch, this linear feature was closely inspected and the trench widened by an additional 1.6m here, though this revealed modern glass and ceramic within the stone fill. The presence of this apparent drain within an area that appears to have been intentionally left fallow for some time due to the boggy nature of the location, raises questions as to the possible ring ditch location noted in aerial photos, as it appears an unlikely place to build a structure, when drier ground is located within the immediate environment. However, the current setting may well have seen markedly different levels of water retention prior to modern improvements within the surrounding catchment area.

No other archaeological finds or features were noted within the corridor.



Illus 17 Location of watching brief within NJ72SW0058 indicated by the red line, with location of field drain superimposed as red dot. (copyright CKD Galbraith).

6 CONCLUSIONS

One ring ditch was found at the N end of the pipeline associated with prehistoric pottery and one definite and two potential ring ditches at Glenniston. In the road within Logie Durno Roman Camp, the base of a possible ditch was identified in an area where the cropmark is not visible as the underlying geology is bedrock. The watching briefs are now complete and the cabling being laid. A Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will now be prepared for the post-excavation works required

- 11 sherds of pottery
- 1 sample from ditch 43
- flints from walkover

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- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks to Gordon McConachie, CKD Galbraith LLP for initiating this project and the SSE staff especially Graeme Walker (now Nicol of Skene) and Tony Galbraith. Thanks to Bruce Mann, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for his advice during the work.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES WITHIN 1KM OF CABLE TRENCH

NJ72NW0050 LOGIE DURNO ROMAN CAMP (Illus 2, No 9)

Cropmarks of a Roman temporary marching camp, dating to the reign of Agricola, which is the largest Roman temporary camp north of the Antonine Wall. The camp measures a minimum of 141 acres, maximum 144 acres; the SW side is 3230 feet long, NW side 1930 feet long, with a ditch 3.35m wide and 1.37m deep. The N, W and E sides have been traced, but much of the S side lies under trees. There are two gateways on both the E and W sides, and one in the N, all with tituli. It is presumed there is another on the S side. The camp is slightly irregular in shape, with the W side angling towards the NW at the northerly entrance. On the E side the ditch juts eastwards at the southern entrance and westwards at the northern entrance. First observed from the air in July 1975, excavations were carried out in 1975-77 to establish the line of the ditch where aerial photo evidence needed to be confirmed of where the ditch was not visible. Excavation of the S end and angle of this side revealed a ditch around 3.5m in width and 1.5 in depth with a V-shaped section. The NW side is also largely visible on aerial photography, and excavation of a small number of trenches defined the location of the gate and its traverse. The NE side of the camp is only visible from the air for less than half its assumed length. Excavation next to the Easterton of Logie steading revealed the continued line of the ditch and the location of the second gate in this side. The SE side is only locatable by the S corner, running for around 60m, and later ploughing appears to have removed any more evidence for this ditch. In the E angle of the camp there is no evidence for a ditch. Excavation in this area revealed the presence of bedrock at a shallow depth below the surface, which suggests its builders considered a rampart of earth and boulders sufficient for this section of the enclosure. At present it is considered to be a possible contender for the camp nearest the battle of Mons Graupius, with the fort on Bennachie being the possible native hill fort of Calgacus. This battle marked the culmination of Agricola's time as the Roman governor of Britain. Mons Graupius was a battle between the northern British tribes, known as the Caledonians, and Agricola's army during his seventh and final campaigning season as governor. Our knowledge of the battle and the run up to it comes largely from Tacitus, Agricola's son-in-law and biographer. He describes how the northern tribes had risen against the Romans in AD 82 and Agricola had marched north and engaged them. The following year Agricola again advanced into the north-east, where he finally met the full force of the allied northern tribes (around 30,000 strong, claims Tacitus) at Mons Graupius. The Caledonians were arrayed in tiers up the slope of the hill and Agricola's army was deployed before his camp. While Tacitus' description of the battle site is not extensive enough to identify it with certainty, both the camp at Logie Durno and the hill range, Bennachie, opposite bear much resemblance to the description. The potential for the survival of remains related to the construction and use of the enclosure is extremely high due to its size. The ditch, entrances and outworks especially may contain high levels of buried evidence, including possible environmental remains and dating evidence for the site.

NJ72SW0179 EAST BLAIRBOWIE (Illus 2, No 18). Standing stone; recorded by the Royal Commission, stands beside a farm track leading from Balquhain to Burnside of Balquhain. This is a prominent standing stone that apparently still stands where people erected it in prehistory. Buried deposits are likely to survive in the immediate area. Such deposits may also give us valuable information about the purpose of the monument, the people who created and used it, the methods used in its creation, dating evidence for its erection, and for any later activity associated with the stone. The monument is a good representative of a widespread class. It has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of standing stones, particularly those of the Strathdon area. This example is one of an extensive number in Strathdon, where there has been a long tradition of the erection of standing stones and related monuments, such as stone circles and burial cairns and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland has noted that the distribution of lone standing stones largely reflects the distribution of burial cairns, suggesting a link between the two. The discovery of an urn nearby in 1846 suggests that this stone may represent the

surviving element of a focal point for rituals and/or burials. This not only suggests a preference for settlement in the area in prehistory, but also provides us with an extremely important opportunity to assess the distribution and relationships of such sites. Due to the near-absence of evidence for settlement sites from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age in the Strathdon area, standing stones such as this are one of the main sources for archaeology to enhance understanding of the period and its socio-economic structure. The position of such monuments in the landscape is an apparently important factor in their location, as is their connection to other similar monuments. This particular example stands on the N-facing slope of the Hill of Blairbowie, and has views of the summits of Bennachie. Comparing and contrasting this monument with other examples of its type can give us valuable information on how and why the Neolithic and Bronze-Age peoples of the area placed such monuments in the landscape. This can help us understand Neolithic and Bronze-Age ritual monuments throughout Scotland, as well as in the Strathdon region. The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to the understanding of the past, in particular Neolithic or Bronze-Age standing stones and the part they played in ritual beliefs and practices. Spatial analysis of this and other contemporary monuments may reveal valuable information on the layout and patterns of Neolithic or Bronze-Age ritual sites within the landscape. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the nature and purpose of their erection and use (Historic Scotland online).

There are a further four Scheduled Monuments within 200m of the proposed trench. NJ62NE0024 NEWTON OF LEWESK (Illus 2, No 8).

Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure; two entrances visible, one on N side and other on S side; possible internal features. It is likely to be of late-prehistoric or early historic date. One enclosure overlies an earlier one.

NJ72NW0006 Logie House stones (Illus 2, No 19).

The monument comprises three carved slabs of whinstone, which formerly lay horizontally near to one another on the Moor of Carden; subsequently they were built into a plantation wall, and eventually they were moved to their present position in the garden of Logie House (or Logie Elphinstone), 160m W of the house. The stones were scheduled in 1924 but the documentation was not adequate to define the extent of the protected area. The first stone is of an irregular, five sided shape (1.06 x 0.173 x 0.30m), and bears a crescent and V-rod symbol, and a double disc. The second stone tapers to a point towards the top (1.37 x 0.76 x 0.45m). It bears an Ogham inscription arranged around a circular stem and below this the crescent and V-rod symbol. There are traces of a double disc symbol, which appears to have been erased to make way for a rod and larger double disc enclosed by the two ornamental bars of a Z-rod but with no diagonal. The third stone is roughly rectangular (1.06 x 0.7 x 0.18m). An elephant and crescent with V-rod are incised on it. The monument is of national importance because it represents a significant and well-preserved group of symbol stones, found close to one another and sharing one symbol (crescent and V-rod) in common. Their significance is enhanced by the existence of an Ogham inscription on one of them, and by the recorded existence of a fourth stone (now lost) in 1856. The group contributes to our understanding of the art, society, material culture and beliefs of late Iron Age and early medieval Scotland.

NJ72NW0046 The Law (Illus 2, No 7).

Remains of a cairn, now scrub and gorse covered, which survives as a sub-circular mound measuring c.16m in diameter and standing to a height of c.0.8m. Traces of a kerb can be seen on the S arc. This cairn is an excellent example of a well preserved Bronze Age cairn, of which the central area appears undisturbed suggesting that a burial may survive beneath the surface.

NJ72SW0012 DILLY HILL/MIDDLETON (Illus 2, No 14).

Cropmark of a possible henge. Broadly circular, with a maximum external diameter of c.45m it comprises a ditch up to 8m wide, with a causeway or entrance in the SE and possibly another in the NW. Aerial photographs show an inner, narrow ditched circular feature, roughly concentric to the outer circle, and with a bulbous feature in the SE. OS in 1964 noted that it could be seen as a ploughed-down mound but there is now no surface trace.

NJ72SW0004 BALQUHAIN CASTLE Remains of castle; comprising the massive and impressive remains of a quadrangular crenellated keep, probably originally 15th century. The lower parts of the walls, probably original, are extremely thick with deep recesses and narrow loops. The barmkin wall encloses the highest part of a knoll; some of the outbuildings can still be traced. The castle belonged to the Leslies, Barons of Balquhain, and it was here that Mary Queen of Scots spent the night before the Battle of Corrichie in 1562. The castle was burnt down by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. The late 18thC farmhouse near the castle has 2 stones built into its gable with the initials IHS and MRA and the date 1677 (Coventry 2008, 329; Henderson 1907, 290; Leslie 1869; MacGibbon & Ross 1887, Vol 1, 303-4; Shepherd 2006, 111).

NJ63SW0094/93 KIRKTOWN COTTAGES Remains of a cottage which is shown on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards. It is shown as unroofed and sub-divided into two compartments on the 2006 map. When visited by the RCAHMS in 1999 it was described as measuring 11m E-W by 6.2m transversely. Its walls were 0.5m thick and stood up to 2m in height on the north. A fireplace was visible in the east gable and the partition wall was still standing in the interior. On the 1st edition map only there is a triangular enclosure to the south.

NJ63SE0028 LAWRENCE ROAD Lawrence Road; the old main road from Aberdeen to the NW.

NJ63SE0040 KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND A sub-rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1988.

NJ63SW0092 WOOD BURN Boundary stone still in use which is shown on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards.

NJ63SW0098 KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND Farmstead still in use. On the 1st edition OS map it is shown as a building arranged around a central court open to the south-east. There are extensions at each corner and a possible horse-mill at the western corner. A smaller building is shown by the south-eastern corner and a pond with sluice are shown to the north. By the 2nd edition OS map the pond is shown as disused, the small building to the east and the possible horse-mill have been removed and there is a building to the south of the steading. The steading has had an extension within the court. The 2006 map shows that the steading has been further modified and that the building to the south is disused. The site of the pond has been partially built over.

NJ63SE0046 KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND

Former Manse for the now disused kirk and remains of possible farmstead. On the 1st edition OS map it is shown as comprising the Manse - a roughly cruciform building and five other buildings to the west, one of which is a chunky C-shaped building with small court open to the south. This is connected to the smallest building to the west by a possible lade. By the 2nd edition map one of the buildings to the west has been removed. The 2006 map shows that the smallest building to the west has been removed and that the manse is still in use, but the remaining buildings are disused.

NJ63SE0001 KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND OLD KIRK Site of stone circle and medieval church and remains of later church and mort-house. A circle of twelve stones was overturned prior to the building of the first church and graveyard. The circle was in the centre of the churchyard. One stone was uncovered during demolition of a building in 1821 and was placed within the churchyard and seen c 1840, but subsequently removed. The other stones were presumed to be still buried. The church is first mentioned in 1178, as dedicated to St. Serf and its lands bestowed on Lindores Abbey. This church and another structure attached to it were removed in 1821 and two skeletons, side by side and at right angles to the building were revealed. The position of the church is shown on G Brown's 1770 plan of the lands of Williamston, approximately 12m south of the current, ruinous, church. This was built in 1789, but has a bird cage belfry dated 1680. This church was dedicated to St. Andrew and was in turn abandoned in 1938 in favour of South Church and is now roofless. It has round-headed windows and doors and the walling contains several reused stones. The derelict mort-house in the kirkyard is early 19th century. A one-storey structure on a subterranean basement with pyramidal slated

roof and a large window for surveying the kirkyard. (Murray 2007, 17; Shepherd 2006, 60; 1994, 60; Spiers 1993).

NJ63SE0065 KIRTON OF CULSALMOND

Perforated stone object of uncertain usage. Discovered c.1897-1902. Of round shape, probably made of slate and having the perforation at the centre. The perforation is complete and made by boring.

NJ63SE0069 UPPER BRAESIDE Cottages still in use. On the 1st edition OS map one long rectangular building, probably a cottage, with a rectangular enclosure to the south is shown. By the 2nd edition OS map part of this enclosure has been built upon, with a second cottage shown. The 2006 map shows that both buildings are in use.

NJ63SE0067 BRAESIDE

Cottage still in use which is shown on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards. On both the 1st and 2nd edition OS map it has a small attached enclosure on the south. The 2006 map shows that the building is still in use in modified condition.

NJ63SE 183 Upper Braeside There is a spindle whorl from the Upper Braeside, Culsalmond, in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA: 19515). It measures 97mm in diameter by 7mm in thickness.

NJ63SW0048 KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND Culsalmond parish church. Built in 1866 by the Free Kirk to replace a wooden structure, -in the deep hollow of Caden-, after the Disruption affected Culsalmond in 1841. The church is built in the Early English style. It is of T-plan, but with a spire set over a battlemented entrance set within the southern angle of the T. It is harled with sandstone dressings and buttresses. (Shepherd 2006, 60; 1994, 60; Spiers 1993).

NJ63SW0049

KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND Culsalmond parish manse. Built by the Free Kirk c.1866. Enormous and rambling, with double-gabled front, one half slightly advanced, the other with a tall bay rising to the eaves. (Shepherd 2006, 60; 1994, 60; Spiers 1993).

NJ63SW0036 LADY'S WELL

A spring well; now converted into an open drinking trough. Name still known locally. The well was rediscovered some time before the NSA of 1845. A workman digging a drain at the foot of the bank struck his pick into it, causing the water to re-issue. A well-preserved gold coin of James I was recovered and was in the Freefield collection in the 19th century. (NSA 1834-45, 731).

NJ63SE0066 CULSALMOND OLD SCHOOL

Former school and school house, which are shown on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards. Now residential.

NJ63SW0099 LADY'S CAUSEWAY

Site of a now destroyed L-shaped building which is shown only on the 1st edition OS map. It is shown as disused.

NJ63SE 39 Pulwhite Air photography (AAS/79/7/R8/1-4, flown 13 August 1981) has recorded the thin dark cropmarks of an oval enclosure in arable ground at an altitude of 155m OD. (Shepherd & Ralston 1981, 14).

NJ63SE0073 PULWHITE

Farmstead still in use. On the 1st edition OS map it is shown as a U-shaped steading, with the court partially blocked at the open, eastern end. There is a smaller building to the south and another to the east, probably the farmhouse. By the 2nd edition map the small building to the south has been removed, and the steading has a possible horse-mill attached at the north-west and has had the range blocking the court entrance reduced and an enclosure attached to the building. The 2006 map shows that the U-shaped steading has had the building and enclosure within its court opening and the possible horse-mill removed and that the building to the east is also still in use.

NJ63SE 66 Mosside farmstead

NJ63SW0082 WILLIAMSTON HOUSE

Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape. This contains a Walled Garden to

the east of the mansion. Much of the gardens were destroyed in the great gale of 1953, but have since been triumphantly rebuilt (Shepherd 2006, 61).

NJ63SW0102 WILLIAMSTON HOUSE

Site of a now destroyed building, probably a cottage, which is shown only on the 1st edition OS map of 1873. The building appears to be on an ornamental roundel of trees within the cultivated fields.

NJ63SW0101 WILLIAMSTON HOUSE

Remains of a gravel pit which is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. When visited by the RCAHMS in 2000 it was described as c.50m from NW-SE by 20m transversely and 2m deep. It was being gradually infilled from the north-east with farm rubbish and field-cleared stones.

NJ63SW0100 WILLIAMSTON HOME FARM

Farmstead, still in use, contemporary with Williamston House of 1825. A quadrangular, harled, courtyard steading with subdued dovecot tower. The OS 1st edition map shows a quadrangular steading with attached horsemill on the west side, two buildings to the east, a range of small conjoined structures (kennels) to the north, and a small structure and long range to the west. By the time of the 2nd edition the range to the west has been significantly reduced, or replaced by a small structure. The 2006 map shows that the steading is partly demolished to the north, where the kennels range at the north is shown as roofless. Current maps indicate that the north end of the west range of the steading and the kennels are disused, the north range of the steading is ruinous, and the horsemill has been removed. The buildings to the east of the steading are in use as cottages. (Shepherd 2006, 61).

NJ63SW0033 ST MICHAEL'S WELL St Michael's well; now covered by a dome-shaped well house; said to cure illness when visited on the first Sunday in May (Morris & Morris 1982, 30; NSA 1834-45, 731).

NJ63SW0082 WILLIAMSTON HOUSE Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape. This contains a Walled Garden to the east of the mansion. Much of the gardens were destroyed in the great gale of 1953, but have since been triumphantly rebuilt. . (Shepherd 2006, 61).

NJ63SW0082 WILLIAMSTON HOUSE Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape. This contains a Walled Garden to the east of the mansion. Much of the gardens were destroyed in the great gale of 1953, but have since been triumphantly rebuilt.

NJ63SE0011 MOSSIDE

Site of a large cairn which was removed before 1867. This revealed a lot of black earth, small pieces of bone and a large stone axe, which was taken to Freefield but now lost. No further information (NSA, 732; OSNB, Book 23, 47, 55).

NJ63SE0003 MAINS OF WILLIAMSTON (Mellenside)

Cairn; all that remains of this cairn are several large, loose stones scattered within a fenced enclosure (OSNB, Book 23, 51).

NJ63SE0057 MOSS-SIDE OF NEWTON

Three small buildings forming three sides of a rectangle are depicted on the OS map of 1867, as standing on the east side of the Lawrence Road, NW of Old Gateside. A small enclosure lies to the south of them. By 1888 only one building is visible, that on the south side. Now nothing is visible.

NJ63SE0056 MOSS-SIDE OF NEWTON

The remains of a buildings and enclosure stand to the north of Old Gateside. On the OS map of 1867 it is depicted as a rectangular small farmstead with a central court and a small attached enclosure to the south. A well lies to the west. By the 1888 edition it has lost the eastern and northern range and become an L-shaped building with an attached enclosure to the NE and another small one to the south. Now only part of the southern range and the northern enclosure survive.

NJ63SE 79 North Mellenside As depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1873, sheet xxxv), the steading comprised two buildings, one of which was probably the existing cottage with a garden attached to its WSW gable, and the other a small outbuilding immediately to the N. Both were still roofed at the end of the 19th century (OS 6-inch map, Aberdeenshire, 2nd edition, 1901, sheet xxxv.SE).

NJ63SE0012 NEWBIGGING (Old Gateside)

Eleven perforated stones found in area of Newbigging; part of the Callander Collection. Two further perforated stone objects, thought to be spindle whorls, were uncovered during ploughing in 2006.

5 spindle whorls: ABDUA: 19308. Schist spindle whorl measuring 77mm in diameter by 30mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19520. Slate spindle whorl measuring 80mm in diameter by 18mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19269. Stone spindle whorl measuring 72mm in diameter by 12mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19272. Stone spindle whorl measuring 83mm in diameter by 12.5mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19197. Stone spindle whorl measuring 73mm in diameter by 13mm in thickness.

NJ63SE 58 Old Gateside farmstead

NJ63SE0055 NORTHGATESIDE CROFT

The remains of a small croft stand to the west of the ruins of North Gateside. On the OS map of 1867 two attached buildings orientated N/S are depicted, with small attached enclosures to the eastern side. Only part of the southern one now stand.

NJ63SE 59 Middle Gateside farmstead

NJ63SE 98 Seats cottage

NJ62NE0134 NEWTON HOUSE Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape. (Shepherd 2006, 60-61; Skelton & Bullock 1912, 279; Strutt & Parker 2001).

NJ62NE 68 Little Newton rig and furrow. Two areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation are situated within a shelter belt to the SW of Little Newton farmstead (*NJ62NE 132*). Although now quite separate lying some 100m apart, the surviving rigs probably represent the truncated remains of what was once a single area of cultivation. The northern area lies 190m WSW of Little Newton and contains only four rigs measuring up to 7m in breadth and are aligned NE and SW. The southern area is more extensive, its rigs lying on the same axis, but measuring up to 8m in breadth and 0.5m in height.

NJ62NE0154 LITTLE NEWTON Farmstead, still in use, depicted on OS historic maps.

Named Little Mains of Newton on the 1st edition which shows a comprised a U-plan steading open to the south east, with an attached horsemill on the north side, a small building to the east and to the south a house with garden on its south side. By the time of the 2nd edition, the original steading, horsemill and small building had been removed, and a new L-plan steading with attached horsemill and another separate rectangular building had been constructed to the west of the house. The rectangular building and horsemill have since been removed and a new structure added west of the steading. A building survey was carried out in December 2013 prior to proposed development of the steading. The steading appears to date from the 1880s, replacing earlier buildings.

NJ63SE0036 GLENNISTON Rectilinear cropmarks; possibly agricultural or resulting from a riding track.

NJ63SE 59 Middle Gateside farmstead

NJ63SE0052 NETHER GATESIDE

Four buildings are depicted on the OS map of 1867 at Nether Gateside. There is a long range orientated W, NW/E, SE near the middle of the field with the three others on the north side and beside the Lawrence Road, two parallel to it and the other, a longer range, end on. A small garden enclosure lies on the opposite side of the road. By the 1888 edition only three buildings are depicted, the longer range next to the road having been removed. Now nothing is visible.

NJ63SE 96 Nether Gateside cottage

NJ63SE 94, 95 Bottomhead cottages

NJ63SE0024 SAINT CLOUD Gold crucifix found; no further information (OSNB No 23, 57).

NJ63SE 93 Combscauseway farmstead

NJ63SE 180 Saint Cloud farmstead

NJ63SE0059 FREEFIELD HOUSE

Remains of a designed landscape. Freefield House, mid-18th century. A two-and-a-half-storey mansion with two advanced wings, linked by quadrants; Ionic porch and extensive internal alterations, 1885, Marshall & Mackenzie. (Coventry 2008, 326; Shepherd 2006,

NJ63SE 172 Freefield House, South Lodge

NJ63SE 185 Bonnyton spindle whorl. There is a spindle whorl from Bonnyton in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA: 19144). It measures 31mm in diameter and is decorated with radial lines. There is another whorl from Bonnyton in Inverurie Museum (PEHMS: I 775).

NJ63SE 100 Bridgefoot cottage

NJ63SE 99 Bridgefoot sand and gravel quarry

NJ63SE 101 Oxenloan farmstead

NJ62NE 171 Mains of Old Rayne farmstead

NJ62NE 125 Westerton of Old Rayne farmstead

NJ62NE 163 Westerton Of New Rayne, Market Stance And Sand Pit. This roughly rectangular area of uncultivated ground, which measures 250m from WNW to ESE by a maximum of 80m transversely at the WNW end (an area of about 4.7 acres or 1.88ha), is depicted as a 'Market Stance' on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1870, sheet xlv and 1901, sheet xlv.NE respectively). An overgrown sand pit, measuring about 40m from E to W by 18m transversely, which is also depicted on both editions of the map, is situated at the SE corner of the area.

NJ62NE0089 MILL OF BONNYTON Farmstead still in use. It is depicted on the OS 1st edition map which shows two L-shaped ranges and three rectangular buildings. By the time of the 2nd edition map, the L-shaped range and one of the other two buildings in the southern part of the group has been removed. The L-shaped range in the north has been considerably altered and a U-shaped steading, open to the south, now stands at this location. The small building in the south has since been removed, but the house and steading, further altered, remain in use.

NJ62NE0029 MILL OF BONNYTON

The mill is depicted on the OS map of 1867 as a corn mill, consisting of an L-shaped building, an F-shaped building to its south and three small single buildings around an enclosure to the east. A mill pond lies to the north with lade leading from it to the mill. By the 1888 edition the three small buildings had gone and an L-shaped structure now lies in this area which is depicted as a saw mill. Today a 2-storey and attic pinned-rubble building on an L-plan with kiln on the angle of the L survives. There is a 6-spoke wood and iron, single-ring, mid-breast paddlewheel. It still retains 2 pairs of meal stones, oat bruiser, a pearl barley machine and the drying kiln. Two fires in the late 19th century and the 1920's damaged machinery which had been repaired or rebuilt. The mill ceased working in the 1940's. Part of the mill lades still exist but the dam appears to be overgrown now. A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out in February 2011 by Cameron Archaeology, prior to the mill's conversion. Some of the site was difficult to access due to the poor condition of the buildings and surrounding rubble, but all buildings were photographed. Plans and elevations produced by Annie Kenyon Architect have been used for this report. The mill building and part of the steading (not included in this report) are the oldest in the complex and the other buildings were added before 1900 (Cameron 2011, 26)..

2.68 NJ62NE 179 Drumfold farmstead

2.69 NJ62NE 182 Drumfold axehead. There is a stone axe from 'Drumfolds, Rayne' in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA: 15580). It has a splayed blade and a narrow butt.

NJ62NE 17 'Drum's Cairn', Bishopston. Nothing is now visible of this cairn, which lay on the line of the public road 370m NW of Bishopston steading (NJ62NE 92). The portion of the cairn that is depicted in the arable field on the N side of the road on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1870, sheet xlv) has been removed (NSA Vol, 12, 425).

NJ62NE0147 ROSEHALL

Farmstead still in use that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map. The map shows a U-shaped steading and a L-shaped farmhouse. The 1888 2nd edition map shows the same layout but with a rectangular addition to the steading and a horse-gang on the west side.

NJ62NE0048 TILLYDAFF'S CAIRN Site of cairn; an unopened small green mound; traditionally marking the spot where Tillydaff, Laird of Warhill was killed in the 16thC; no trace now and name not known locally (OSNB Book 77, 79).

NJ62NE0109 THE STOB CORS An area of rig. This area of rig-and-furrow extends over the greater part of a large unimproved field, which is situated 190m S of Newlands farmstead (*NJ62NE 87*); only the NW corner has escaped cultivation. The rigs measure up to 7m in breadth and are aligned roughly NNE and SSW.

NJ62NE0106 THE STOB CORS Site of a sand and gravel working. This disused pit sand- or gravel-pit is situated in woodland about 280m WNW of Auchentarph Cottages (*NJ62NE 88*). It measures about 30m from N to S by 25m transversely and is up to 2m in depth; field-cleared stones have been dumped into the pit on the N. The pit is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire 1901, sheet XLV.NW).

NJ62NE0107 BISHOPSTON Site of a sand and gravel working.

NJ62NE0148 BALMORAL Site of two buildings with attached garden enclosure, probably a croft or pair of cottages, which are shown only on the 1870 1st edition OS map.

NJ62NE0025 LAWFOLDS Cropmark of a ring ditch. Aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1976) has revealed the cropmarks of this ring-ditch on a gentle S-facing slope about 300m SSW of Lawfolds farmstead (*NJ62NE 169*); it measures at least 25m in diameter within a ditch about 2m in breadth.

NJ62NE 55 Westerton Air photography (AAS/96/09/G22/29, dated 23 July 1996) has recorded a possible ring-ditch on a W-facing slope within the Logie Durno Roman temporary camp (*NJ62NE 31*). The cropmarks of other possible features are apparent to the E.

NJ62NE0100/ *NJ62NE 76* WESTERTON. This small area of broad rig-and-furrow cultivation is visible in a narrow shelter belt 280m E of Westerton farmstead (*NJ62NE 56*). The rigs are aligned NW and SE, and lie within the Logie Durno Roman temporary camp (*NJ62NE 31*).

NJ72NW0082 LOGIE DURNO

Parts of two neolithic bowls, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland (EX 36, 37) were found in this area during the 1975 excavations at Logie Durno Roman temporary camp (*NJ72NW0050*). A further sherd, in the possession of I. Ralston, was subsequently found by the farmer (Henshall 1983, 28, 30, 32, 41-2; Kinnes 1987, 45; PSAS 1979, 384)..

NJ72NW0051 EASTERTON A number of flint flakes were found in this area as surface finds near Easterton Farm.

NJ72NW 88 Easterton farmstead

NJ72NW 146 Easterton axehead There as a stone axe (ABDUA: 19951) from 'Easterton, Logie Elphinstone, Chapel of Garioch' in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen. Made of granite, it measures 130mm in length and has a splayed blade and a rounded butt.

NJ72NW 159 Easterton spindle whorl. There are two spindle whorls from Easterton in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen. Their accession numbers are: ABDUA: 14215. Miniature slate whorl. ABDUA: 19239. Schist whorl measuring 42mm in diameter by 7mm in thickness.

NJ72NW 142 Easterton flint arrowhead. There are two flint arrowheads (GLAHM: B.1951.66-7), from 'Easterton, Durno', in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

NJ72NW0038 East Law Farm. Site of cist or grave. The cist was roughly built, and composed of stones of all sizes. Apparently the grave had been previously disturbed, as the stones were all tumbled into a heap and mixed up with reddened earth and fragments of charred wood. Two feet under the surface, amongst this mixed material, 5 or 6 fragments of cinerary urn were found, now lost (Callander 1907, 125)..

NJ72NW 157 East Law spindle whorls. There are thirty-eight spindle whorls from East Law in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

NJ72NW 147 East Law farmstead

NJ72NW0106 LOGIE HOUSE Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape; depicted on the Historic Landuse Assessment map. Logie House, 1680 (ruined). A neat little house in 1732, a fire in 1974 has left but little of this most complex building. It began as a five-window, three-storey block with circular angle towers. Around 1740 a two-storey block was created, on the east side of the courtyard (whose gate arch survived). A two-storey wing was also added to the north side of the court and, c.1760, the original block

was extended south. A drawing-room wing with excellent plasterwork was added at the southwest between 1770 and 1780 and, c.1785, a matching dining-room wing was created. Unusually, diagonally set game ladders were built flanking the gate, c.1800, the whole originally harled with margins; chimneys coped. Now a melancholy sight. (Wing at back habitable.) (Bogdan & Bryce 1991, 28; Henderson 1907, 284; Shepherd 2006, 114; Tranter, N Vol 4, 66-8).

NJ72NW 5.4 cottages

2.91 NJ72NW 153, NJ72NW 50 Logie Durno There are two stone axes from Logie Durno in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen: ABDUA: 19896. Schist, with a splayed blade and rounded butt. ABDUA: 19943. 116mm in length with a splayed blade and a narrow butt.

2.92 NJ72NW 53 Gallow Hill, A stone axe was found in 1899 by William Coutts on an old road called the Peat fur near Drowamore or Druamore beside Gallow Hill or Small Hill (NJ 71 27), Chapel of Garioch.(Undated) information from John Kerr's Private Collection Catalogue, Inverurie Museum. The collection of Inverurie Museum has been re-catalogued, but the new catalogue is incomplete and there is no easy system of identifying the new accession number of this stone axe.

NJ72NW 189 Logie Durno, Sand Pit This disused sand-pit is situated about 140m E of Logie Durno farmstead (NJ72NW 89), at the edge of a conifer plantation immediately NE of a minor public road. Measuring about 20m in diameter, it has been dug into the slope on the NE to a maximum depth of 1.5m.

The pit is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1870, sheet xlv and 1901, sheet xlv.NW respectively), but it is annotated 'disused' on the latter.

NJ72NW0005 Logie Durno, Old Parish Church. The church of Logie-Durno was dedicated to St Mary and belonged to the Abbey of Lindores (Scott 1915-61). It became disused at the beginning of the 17th century when the parish of Logie Durno was united with Chapel of Garioch. The ruins of Logie Durno Church, completely ivy-covered, measure c.19.0m by c.6.2m internally with walls c.1.0m wide and c.1.0m maximum height. A low turf-covered mound extending c.9.2m from the E end probably represents the remains of a chancel. A mound at the W end suggests that it was apsidal ended but it is too thickly covered with ivy to be certain. The burial ground is still in use. (Cowan 1967, 137; OSNB, Book 12, 23; Scott et al 1915-61, Vol 6, 151-3).

NJ72NW0143 LOGIE DURNO A watching brief was carried out by MAS during topsoil stripping for a new house on land to the north of the remains of the medieval church of Logie Durno (NJ72NW0005). No archaeological features or artefacts were observed. Information from OASIS ID: mas1-207033 (Murray 2014, 19).

NJ72NW0138 FERNIEBRAE A walkover survey was carried out in August 2004 on land at Ferniebrae Farm, which was to be ploughed for the first time in 30 years. A number of prehistoric finds had been made on the farm in the 19th and early 20th century. As a result of the survey three waste flint flakes were collected. A rock with a 19th-century inscription dedicated to Alexander Gilmore, who previously farmed at Ferniebrae, was also recorded (Murray 2004, 12).

NJ72NW0080 FERNYBRAE A polishing stone was reportedly found in this vicinity. A stone burnisher from Fernybrae was an item in the collection of John Sturrock, sold in 1889 (Sturrock 1889, 37).

NJ72NW0008 WHITEFORD

A cinerary urn was found in this area, filled with ashes. It was originally taken to Logie House, and subsequently thought to have been lost, but a rim sherd in NMAS, reference EA 172, may be part of it (said to have been found at Ferniebrae c. NJ 714 267). (Callander 1907, 126-8; Henshall 1983, 30, 41; Kinnes 1987, 45).

NJ72NW0036 FERNYBRAE. A number of Bronze Age burials were exposed on the lands of Fernybrae farm (presumably in the 19th Century) and destroyed without record. Callander believed there to be 15 fragments of at least 4 different urns, 3 of cinerary type. The tenant had no knowledge of finds. Only one sherd appears to survive in NMAS, a Neolithic sherd of

a hemispherical bowl of fairly hard grey ware with 3 rows of fingernail impressions below rim, diameter c.178mm.

NJ72NW 145 Fernybrae

There are six stone axes from Fernybrae in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen. They are ABDUA: 19791. Granite, with a splayed blade and flat butt, ABDUA: 19876. Diorite, 105mm in length with a splayed blade and narrow butt, ABDUA: 19881. Claystone, with a splayed blade and rounded butt, ABDUA: 19885. Granite, with a splayed blade and rounded butt, ABDUA: 19894. Claystone, 62mm in length with a splayed blade, ABDUA: 19806.

Flagstone, 57mm in length with a splayed blade.

NJ72NW 158 Fernybrae

There are eleven spindle whorls from Fernybrae in the Marischal Museum, Aberdeen. They are ABDUA: 19133. Stone, 31mm in diameter by 6mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19194. Schist, 60mm in diameter by 9mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19203. Schist, 60mm in diameter (ovate) by 6mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19207. Schist, 63mm in diameter by 16mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19248. Stone, 45mm across (square) by 12mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19257. Schist whorl, 32mm in diameter by 9.5mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19301. Schist whorl, ABDUA: 19302. Schist whorl, 88mm in diameter, ABDUA: 19304. Schist whorl, 83mm in diameter by 16mm in thickness, ABDUA: 19371. Stone whorl, 64mm in diameter, ABDUA: 19373. Stone whorl, 73mm in diameter by 16mm in thickness.

NJ72NW 110 Waterton Extensive rig-and-furrow is visible in coniferous woodland 310m W of Waterton farmstead (NJ72NW 91). The rigs measure up to 9m in breadth and are aligned N and S.

NJ72NW 91 Waterton farmstead

NJ72NW 174 Waterton sand pit

NJ72NW 222 Waterside farmstead

NJ72NW 223 Waterside quarry

NJ72NW0144 MILL OF DURNO

Corn mill, depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. The 1st edition shows a group of three buildings, with a lade leading from the west past the westernmost building. By the time of the 2nd edition, one of the two eastern buildings appears to have been removed, the other no longer in use. The grain mill was built c.1800, and comprises a high rectangular block, 2-storey of coursed rubble. There is a double-framed, start-and-awe wheel on the west flank; the by-pass, sluice and floats has almost rotted away at the time of Listing (1971). The late 19th century machinery by D Thomson, Millright, Craibstone. The kiln vent has been retained; the mill was converted to a house in 1979 and has a modern extension to the north. The lade is extant.

NJ72NW 90 Knockollochie farmstead

NJ72SW 183 Drumdurno Nothing is visible of this cottage, which stood in what is now a cultivated field about 220m N of Drumdurno farmstead (NJ72SW 120.00). The cottage is depicted roofed within its garden on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire 1870, sheet xlv; 1901, sheet xlv.SW).

NJ72SW0129 DRUMDURNO

Farmstead still in use. The OS 1st edition map shows a U-shaped steading open to the south with an attached horsemill on its north side. To the east is a second U-plan building with a rectangular building to the south. The layout is unchanged on the 2nd edition map although the horsemill has been removed. Current maps show that the west wing of the steading has since been extended to join the rectangular building forming a C-plan. Part of the central wing of the eastern U-plan building has been removed leaving an L-shaped and a rectangular building. Two more buildings have been added to the north.

NJ72SW 169 Woodside farmstead

NJ72SW0150 Backbrae rig and furrow. Remains of an area of rig and furrow visible in a shelter belt. The rigs are aligned NNW-SSE.

NJ72SW0162 CHAPEL OF GARIOCH Cropmark of a ring-ditch. There are also faint traces of two possible others to the north and west in the same field. The trench goes through this cropmark site.

NJ72SW0127 CHAPEL OF GARIOCH Village of Chapel of Garioch. The village occupies an elevated position on the crest of a ridge which forms the skirts of Bennachie. The tiny hamlet once held the Capella Beatae Maria Virginis de Garryoch, one of three chapels in the parish, which was formerly called Logie Durno. Including NJ72SW 59 Chapel of Garioch (Lynwood) farmstead. NJ72SW0165 war memorial, NJ72SW0053

Site of chapel. The chapel of Garioch was founded sometime before 1357 as a private church by Christian Bruce, Lady of Garioch, and sister to King Robert. In the early 17th Century, it became the parish church. Now no trace. NJ72SW 6.3 church hall NJ72SW 188 manse

NJ72SW0055 WOLF'S CAIRN Cairn; OS Name Book (1867, No 13, 66) recorded that nothing is known of this cairn except the site, on a small eminence, and the name of which no explanation is given. OS found no trace in 1973, but on examination of aerial photographs in 1999, a large circular thin trace was noted in the same area which probably represents the site of the cairn.

NJ72SW0052 ST MARY'S WELL

Well; a spring well formerly associated with St Mary's Chapel (NJ72SW0053). It has been modernised and the water is now contained in a vertical pipe (1m deep, 0.60m diameter). The well is surrounded by a concrete encasement (0.9m by 0.9m), almost level with the ground, which has a rectangular iron cover on top to allow access. The name is still known locally (Morris and Morris 1982, 27; OSNB No 13, 65).

In the area of Chapel of Garioch there is NJ72SW 27 A flagstone axe (L.130 X B.60 X T.31) from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) formed part of the Wilson Collection which was purchased for the Anthropological Museum of Aberdeen University in 1910 (Reid 1912, 6). There are four stone axes from Chapel of Garioch in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, in addition to those described elsewhere (NJ72SW 25, NJ72SW 26, NJ72SW 28, NJ72SW 46): ABDUA: 19839. The stone axe previously noted. ABDUA: 19844. 'Claystone' axe with a splayed blade and a narrow butt. ABDUA: 19940. Schist axe measuring 120mm in length, with a splayed blade and a narrow butt. ABDUA: 19989. Schist axe measuring 150mm in length, with a splayed blade and a narrow butt. There is also a stone axe from Chapel of Garioch in the Royal Museum of Scotland (RMS: AF 773).

NJ72SW 25 A diorite axe (L128 x B67 x T33) from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) formed part of the Wilson collection which was purchased for Anthropological Museum, Aberdeen University in 1910 (Reid 1912). The accession number of this stone axe in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, is ABDUA: 19839. It measures 128mm in length by 67mm in width and 33mm in thickness.

NJ72SW 167 There is a glass bead from Chapel of Garioch in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA: 15530). It is black and yellow with flattened faces.

NJ72SW 33

In Aberdeen Regional Museum is a stone hand hammer from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) part of the Dr Johnson collection acquired in 1967. Visited by OS (AA) 30 January 1969; Information from Accession Register, Aberdeen Regional Museum. This stone hammer was noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1969, when it formed part of a joint display in Aberdeen Regional Museum. The material in this display was drawn from several museums, including Aberdeen City Museum and Art Gallery, Marischal Museum, and Inverurie Museum, and returned to them when it was closed. Unfortunately the Ordnance Survey did not note the accession number of the hammer and it is not now possible to identify to which museum it belonged.

NJ72SW 46. There is a stone axe from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) in Inverurie Museum (Accession no: AF 67). It is of biotite-sillimanite-quartz-schist. This axe has been petrologically attributed to group XXXIII, which may originate from a source in Aberdeenshire (Clough and WA Cummins 1988, 232; Ritchie and Scott 1981, 104).

NJ72SW 26

A flagstone axe (L.92 X B.52 X T.30) from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) formed part of the Wilson Collection which was purchased for the Anthropological Museum of Aberdeen University in 1910 (Reid 1912, 6). The accession number of this stone axe in Marischal

Museum, Aberdeen, is ABDUA: 35492. The axe measures 92mm in length by 62mm in breadth and 30mm in thickness.

NJ72SW 28

An imperfect greenstone axe (L.120, B 73, T.40) from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) formed part of the Wilson Collection purchased for the Anthropological Museum of Aberdeen University in 1908 (Reid 1912, 5). The accession number of this stone axe in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen is ABDUA: 35477. The axe measures 120mm in length by 73mm in breadth and 40mm in thickness.

NJ72SW 193

There are six spindle whorls from Chapel of Garioch (Chapel of Garioch: NJ 716 241] in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen. ABDUA: 14282. Possible whorl, 43mm in diameter by 18mm in thickness. ABDUA: 17782. Claystone whorl, 49mm in diameter. ABDUA: 19002. Stone whorl, 33mm in diameter by 9mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19050. Stone whorl, 41mm in diameter by 7mm in thickness. ABDUA: 19086. Stone whorl, 39mm in diameter by 19mm in thickness. ABDUA: 18906. Schist whorl, 42mm in diameter by 9mm in thickness. Information from RCAHMS (JRS), 23 May 2001.

NJ72SW 31

An imperforate stone axe found at Hillhead (?Hillhead of Pitbee, name: NJ 71 24), Chapel of Garioch, in 1882, was lent by Thomas C Esson, for display at the Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow in 1911. Palace of History 1911, Vol 2, 843, No 23). The present location of this stone axe is not known.

2.126 *NJ72SW 40*

A stone button mould from Chapel of Garioch (name: NJ 71 24) was an item in the collection of the late John Sturrock, Dundee, which was sold by Dowells, Edinburgh in 1889. (J Sturrock 1889, 42, No 396). The present whereabouts of this button mould is not known. The accession number of this button mould in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen, is ABDUA: 18233.

NJ72SW 194

There are at least thirteen flint arrowheads from Chapel of Garioch in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen: ABDUA: 16400. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead 31mm in length by 21mm in breadth. ABDUA: 16490. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 31mm in length by 15mm in breadth. ABDUA: 16532. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 34mm in length by 15mm in breadth. ABDUA: 16536. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 24mm in length by 18mm in breadth. ABDUA: 16567. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 38.5mm in length. ABDUA: 16856. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 30mm in length by 17.5mm in breadth. ABDUA: 17235. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 29mm in length by 20mm in breadth. ABDUA: 17247. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 20.5mm in length by 17mm in breadth. ABDUA: 17257. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 31mm in length by 20mm in breadth and 4mm in thickness. ABDUA: 17296. Leaf-shaped arrowhead 28mm in length by 17mm in breadth and 3mm in thickness. ABDUA: 17353. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead 22.5mm in length by 19mm in breadth. ABDUA: 17393. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead 43mm in length by 21mm in breadth. ABDUA: 17394. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead 17.5mm in length by 16mm in breadth.

NJ72SW0020 THE GARIOCH Stone and bronze implements, found in the Garioch area by H G Lumsden of Auchindoir House, Clova and exhibited to the Banff Field Club June 28, 1884.

NJ72SW 30 Newton Of Balquhain An imperforate stone axe found at Newtown (name: NJ 72 24), Balquhin, Chaple, in 1896 was lent for display at the Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow, in 1911 by A Henderson Bishop. The present location of this stone axe is not known (Palace of History 1911, Vol 2, 844).

NJ72SW0195 WEST BALQUHAIN COTTAGES

Part of a gravestone standing on the roadside verge beside a drystone wall. It has a carved scroll at the top. Part of the inscription survives, although the right hand side is broken off 'In memory of James Stuar? ' (probably Stuart), who died on March 10 184? . It was photographed in 2013, and is known to have been here for at least 2 years, but it is not known where the stone came from, or how long it has stood in this position.

NJ72SW0203 WEST BALQUHAIN COTTAGES Remains of a cottage depicted on the OS 2nd edition map which shows a rectangular building with a smaller structure to the west. A photographic survey was carried out in 2014 prior to proposed demolition.

NJ72SW0092 WEST BALQUHAIN Farmstead still in use, depicted on both the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps when it was named Cowbyres. The original farm buildings are depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map which shows four rectangular buildings and a long rectangular garden to the south. Attached to the garden is the L-shaped farmhouse with a well to the north of that. A horsemill is attached to the west end of one of the rectangular buildings. By the time of the 2nd edition map significant remodelling had taken place. The house is still shown to the south, though the enclosure has been reduced in size. To the north, now stands an essentially U-plan steading open to the east, although it is not clear from the plan whether this incorporates any of the earlier structures. A smaller building stands on the east court, with another further east. North of the steading is a square building within an enclosure. Further changes have since taken place. The southernmost building and enclosure have been removed, although on recent vertical photographs this area remains as uncultivated ground within an arable field. The steading remains but a new building has been constructed within the former court and to the south and west.

NJ72SW0087 WEST BALQUHAIN

Site of a building, or small farmstead that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map. It shows a rectangular building, and what may be a disused U-plan range. None of these features appear on the OS 2nd edition.

NJ72SW0091 NEWTON OF BALQUHAIN Farmstead still in use, depicted on the OS maps of 1867 and 1888. The 1st edition map shows a U-shaped steading with open court to the south, to the south of which are two conjoined enclosures. To the west are two buildings, the southernmost L-shaped, whilst a small rectangular building lies north of the steading. The latter had been removed by the time of the 2nd edition map. Today the court is built over and there are new buildings to the south and north.

NJ72SW 19

Newton Of Balquhain

A cist was found during land-improvement on 22 August 1866, the find being reported in the Banffshire Journal, 28 August 1866: 'It was carefully opened and in it was found an urn in a complete state of preservation, beautifully shaped and tastefully carved. It contained ashes, a flint of an oval shape flattened - its two axes being about the length of an egg. There was also a small pin of iron with a small ring at one end.' (OS Name Book 1867, No 13, 63).

NJ72SW0050 SATAN'S WELL Well; a spring well supposed to have been used as a 'witch pot' in the middle ages (Morris & Morris 1982, 27; OSNB, Book 13, 63).

NJ72SW0077 BALQUHAIN MAINS

Farmstead still in use. The OS 1st edition map shows a U-shaped steading open to the south with a separate rectangular building on the south side of the court. To the north are a rectangular and an L-plan building. East of the track lies the farmhouse with attached garden enclosure. West of the steading is a millpond. By the time of the 2nd edition map, only one rectangular building stands north of the steading, but the layout is otherwise unchanged. Current maps indicate that the building in the south side of the court has since been removed, but a new building added further south. The steading has also been extended on its north side. The garden enclosure is no longer extant and the pond has been infilled.

NJ72SW 67.4

Balcrughain Mains to the W of the mains of Balquhain steading is one roofed, one unroofed building and one enclosure as depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire 1870, sheet xlv), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1996).

NJ72SW0078 NETHERTON SMITHY Croft and former smithy. A smithy is shown on the OS 1st edition map (25 in, 1869), which shows attached L-plan and rectangular buildings with a pond and sluice to the south. To the east are two rectangular buildings. By the time of the 2nd edition the pond had been infilled, and the eastern two buildings removed; a new rectangular building had been added east of the smithy. Current maps indicate that this building is now ruinous; new buildings have been added to the south and east of the smithy. A sales brochure of 1932 provides particulars of Netherton of

Balquhain croft, which is now called Netherton Smithy, (lot 12, p.12) including details of the farmhouse and the steading. The house comprised a larder, a dairy and six other rooms. The steading comprised a blacksmith's shop, two forges, two byres for a total of six cattle, and a timber cart shed.

NJ72SW 190

Balquhain There is a granite axe from 'Balquhain, Chapel of Garioch', (Balquhain Castle: NJ 731 236), in Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA: 19841).

NJ72SW0180 EAST BLAIRBOWIE Cropmark of a possible multi-vallate oval-shaped enclosure is visible on a GIS aerial photography overlay taken in 2002. It may of course be agricultural but the surrounding ditches appear to be almost complete and wider than tractor wheel width, with a large dark area in the centre. There are at least four ditches of varying thickness, which would perhaps suggest archaeology rather than agriculture. There is a very faint trace of an enclosure at this location on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1977 by BKS.

NJ72SW0107 NETHERTON

Site of a farmstead that is depicted only on the 1869 1st edition OS map. It shows a L-shaped building with an attached garden. A large rectangular building may possibly lie on the north side of this building though it is unclear on the map. The farmstead does not appear on the 1838 estate map by Walker and Beattie.

NJ72SW0018 NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN

Urn, discovered in 1846 during drainage operations. It broke before it could be removed. It was approximately 10in (25.4cm) high and filled with black earth.

NJ72SW0105 EAST BLAIRBOWIE Farmstead still in use. The OS 1st edition map shows an L-plan range with attached horsemill on its north side, and a rectangular building. By the time of the 2nd edition the two buildings had been joined to form a U-shaped steading, open to the south, but the horsemill is no longer shown. A new building had been added to the south. The latter has since been removed, and the steading further altered including extension on its north side. New buildings have been added to east and west.

NJ72SW0090 BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN

Site of a building depicted on an estate plan of 1838. It does not appear on the OS 1st or 2nd edition maps.

NJ72SW0080 LOWER MIDDLETON Farmstead still in use, depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps on which it is named Middleton. The 1st edition map shows three buildings, one T-plan, arranged around a court. shaped, with a garden enclosure to the east and a pond and sluice to the south. By the time of the 2nd edition map, the west end of the northern building appears to have been removed, and the western building removed, with addition of a new rectangular building a little further to the west. The house comprised a living room, a dairy, a wash-house and three other rooms. The steading comprised a stable for two horses, a byre for twenty cattle, a barn, a turnip shed, a fowl house, a shed and a pig-sty. Current maps indicate that the building on the north side of the court has since been removed, that on the south side extended to form an L-plan, and a new building added to the east. The pond has been infilled.

NJ72SW0108 GREENS OF MIDDLETON Site of a farmstead. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map as a U-plan steading open to the southwest. A small roofless building stands on this side of the court. Part of the central wing of the steading had been removed by the time of the 2nd edition map, and is now shown as an L-plan and a rectangular building.

NJ72SW0043 MID BALQUHAIN Macehead.; half of a hammer, broken through perforation. It is 64mm broad, and 48mm thick. Presented by Captain Hugh P Lumsden of Auchindoir, 1937. Now in NMAS

NJ72SW0039 MIDDLETON Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure. Three sides of the enclosure were recorded by AAS in 1977, the eastern side being partially obscured by a field boundary.

NJ72SW0125 NETHERTON CROFT Remains of a croft which is first shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1869 and is also shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1901. It is depicted as two buildings within a sub-square enclosure with a possible pond with sluice

shown to the south. By the 2nd edition map the two buildings are shown without the enclosure. When visited by the RCAHMS in 1997 the buildings were reduced to amorphous rubble.

NJ72SW0182 MIDDLETON

Remains of a disused gravel pit that is depicted on the 1888 2nd edition OS map onwards.

NJ72SW0109 MIDDLETON Site of a farmstead that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map. It shows a large U-shaped range of buildings with a rectangular one leading off them. Slightly to the west is a small roofless rectangular building. To the south of these buildings is the main farmhouse which is a rectangular building with a small square one to the rear and a large garden to the front. A further large rectangular garden lies adjacent to the U-shaped range to the North. None of these features appear on the OS 2nd edition map.

NJ72SW0079 NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN Farmstead still in use. The OS 1st edition map shows a small quadrangular steading, its west wing also extending to the north; a rectangular building immediately to the west has an attached horse mill. To the west is a building with a garden enclosure; and two small buildings lie to the north of the steading. The 2nd edition map shows a very different layout and the buildings may have replaced the earlier ones. It shows a shallow U-shaped steading, with short cross wings, open to the east, to the south lies a possible second building which appears to be roofless. The steading has since been extended, to an E-plan, although the northern court is now occupied by a building. A house stands to the south.

NJ72SW0081 MIDDLETON Farmstead still in use, depicted on the OS 2nd edition map, but not on the 1st edition. The 2nd edition shows a U-shaped steading open to the east, an L-plan house to the north, and a small rectangular building to the west. The plan remains essentially unchanged. A sales brochure of 1932 provides particulars of Middleton Farm (lot 18, pp.15-16) including details of the farmhouse and the steading. The house comprised a hall, a kitchen, a larder, a scullery and nine other rooms; there were an adjoining dairy and wash-house. The steading comprised two stables for a total of eight horses, a barn, two byres for a total of fifty-five cattle, two turnip houses, two piggeries, a three-bay cart shed, a garage, a men's room, an engine house with chimney, a tool house and a fowl house.

NJ72SW0093 CROFT OF NETHERTON Croft still in use, depicted on OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. They show a long rectangular building with an enclosure to the north. A sales brochure of 1932 provides particulars of Netherton Croft (lot 13, p.13) including details of the cottage and steading. The cottage comprised three rooms and two lofts. The steading comprised a stable for two horses, a byre for six cattle, a turnip shed, a fowl house and a pig-sty.

NJ72SW 201 Croft Of Netherton

A small area of broad rig-and-furrow is visible on RAF vertical aerial photographs (106G/SCOT/UK 139, prints 2009-10) taken in 1946 in an area of uncultivated ground about 150m SE of the house at Croft of Netherton (NJ72SW 83). The rig, which was not visited during the Strath Don survey, is aligned roughly NNE and SSW.

NJ72SW 200 Drimmies, Quarry

This disused quarry is situated on a steep, NE-facing slope 300m SSW of Drimmies farmsteading (NJ72SW 57). It was not visited during the Strath Don survey, but is visible on RAF vertical aerial photographs (106G/SCOT/UK 139, prints 2009-10) taken in 1946. The quarry, which is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1869, sheet liv; 1901, sheet liv.NE), measures at least 10m across.

NJ72SW0163 NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN

Cropmark of a ring-ditch; visible in a field of cereal crop. There is also a faint trace of another ring-ditch a few metres to the north and possibly one to the east (Greig 2001, 8).

NJ72SW0058 MIDDLETON Cropmarks of possible ring ditches (Fielden 1993, 34).

NJ72SW0040 DILLY HILL Cropmark of a circular enclosure. Air photography (CUCAP BOP 70, flown 28 July 1973) has recorded the cropmark of a circular enclosure in arable ground at an altitude of about 120m OD.

NJ72SE 217

Dilly Hill, Rubbing Stone This cattle-rubbing stone is situated in a cultivated field 600m SSW of Mains of Conglass farmsteading (NJ72SE 191.00). The stone, which is a slab of dark blue/grey schist, measures 0.85m from NNE to SSW by 0.25m transversely and rises to a pointed top at a height of 1.35m.

The stone is not depicted on either 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1869, sheet liv; 1901, sheet liv.NE).

NJ72SW 149

Dilly Hill, Cattle Rubbing Stone This cattle-rubbing stone is situated just below the crest of a NNW-facing slope about 600m N of Dubston farmsteading (NJ72SW 114). It measures 0.8m from NW to SE by 0.3m transversely at ground-level and 1.35m in height. Irregular in profile, the stone appears to be a dark grey granite with prominent quartz veins.

NJ72SE0290 DILLY HILL Quarry, first depicted on the 1928 3rd edition OS map.

NJ72SE 322 Dilly Hill, Quarry

This disused quarry is situated on the NE flank of Dilly Hill, some 80m NNE of the memorial cairn (NJ72SE 21) that stands on its summit. Irregular on plan, it is partly gorse-grown, measuring about 20m across and up to 3.5m in depth where it has been dug into the slope on the SSW. The quarry is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1869, sheet liv; 1901, sheet liv.NE), but it is shown on the modern 1:10,000 map (1996).

NJ72SE 21 Dilly Hill Nothing can be seen of a possible burial cairn reported on Dilly Hill in the 19th century, and a modern memorial cairn now stands on the summit overlooking Inverurie. The latter, which is constructed of small boulders bonded with cement, measures 1.6m in diameter and tapers slightly to a rounded top at a height of 1.7m. A granite plaque set into the E side of the cairn 0.7m above ground-level records that it was 'Erected to the memory of Lessel Stephen M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., by his brother William, 1954'.

NJ72SE0143

DILLY HILL Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure showing as a faint trace. The corners appear to be rounded. Vertical air photography (Jasair NJ72 1688295, flown 14 May 1988) has recorded the faint cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners on a gentle S- and SW--facing slope in arable ground at an altitude of 135m OD (Greig 1999, 6).

NJ72SE0226 BLACKHALL ROAD, INVERURIE

An Iron Age roundhouse and Neolithic features were revealed by trial trenching evaluation undertaken prior to house building at Phase 3 A Blackhall Road. The excavation recorded the remains of an Iron Age ring-ditch house with post-holes, radiocarbon dated to 2185+/-35BP and 2205+/-35BP, along with pottery and a few flints. The ring-ditch house overlay an earlier Neolithic occupation horizon from which a radiocarbon date of 4955+/-35BP came. Early dates of 5000+/-40BP and 5025+/-35BP were also recovered from pot pit fills. At least one sherd of pottery from a pit, with cordon decoration, is Early Neolithic in date.

NJ72SE0295 BLACKHALL ROAD, INVERURIE Evaluation trenches were excavated in October and November 2006, followed by excavation in December 2006, in advance of a proposed residential development. The work identified 2 areas of surviving prehistoric activity (centred on NJ 7539 2210 and NJ 7523 2212). Excavation in both areas revealed a ring ditch house (NJ 7523 2212), a fence, a possible external fire or cooking area and a number of unrelated post pits. A quantity of later prehistoric pottery was recovered. Rig and furrow was identified in both areas and had substantially damaged the prehistoric evidence. Following the work in 2006 a watching-brief was then undertaken in October 2008 during soil stripping between the areas previously excavated in 2006. A second, heavily truncated ring-ditch house was found near the 2006 building. A radiocarbon date of 390 BC –160 BC (SUERC-15187,15188) has been obtained for the original house, while the pits excavated in 2006 have been dated to the Early Neolithic by pottery and radiocarbon dates 3950 BC – 3650 BC (SUERC 15186,15189,15193 and 15194).

Several additional severely plough-damaged pits excavated nearby in 2008 also yielded Early Neolithic Carinated pottery. Part of a post-built roundhouse and a six-post structure

of probable Iron Age date were found running below the field dyke in an area outwith the previous evaluation (Murray & Murray 2006, 18; 2008, 23).

NJ72SE0166 MAINS OF BLACKHALL

Farmstead, still in use, depicted on historic OS maps. The 1st edition shows a U-plan steading, open to the south, with an attached horsemill to the west, and a long range to the northwest. By the time of the 2nd edition map, the horsemill had been removed, some small additions made to the steading, and new buildings added to the west.

Current maps indicate that the buildings largely remain in use and new buildings have been added to the north.

NJ72SW0123 DUBSTON

Remains of a now disused quarry; situated on the SW flank of Dilly Hill 70m N of Dubston farmsteading; it was opened sometime between the survey of the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, sheet liv, 1869) and the publication of the 2nd edition of the map (sheet liv.SW) in 1901, at which time it appears to have been in use.

NJ72SW0124 DUBSTON

Farmstead still in use. It is depicted on the OS 1st edition map which shows a long range, L-shaped building and enclosure. By the time of the 2nd edition map two small buildings had been added.

NJ72SE 160 Mains Of Blackhall

A single unroofed structure attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire 1869, sheet liv). The field wall is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1996).

NJ72SE 213 Mains Of Blackhall

Nothing is visible of an unroofed building that stood in what is a now cultivated field about 420m SW of Mains of Blackhall farmsteading ([NJ72SE 212](#)). Depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1869, sheet liv), the building appears to have been removed before the end of the 19th century and it is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1901, sheet liv.NE).

NJ72SE 301 Starrmuir

Nothing is visible of this probable building, which stood about 270m S of the house at Starrmuir, and its site is now under cultivation. The building is depicted unroofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Aberdeenshire, 1869, sheet liv), at which time it lay immediately W of a road or track.

It appears to have been removed before the end of the 19th century and is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1901, sheet liv.NE).

NJ72SW 184 Alton, Rubbing Stone

This probable cattle-rubbing stone, which is depicted on the modern 1:10,000 map (1996), has been removed.

NJ72SW0072 ALTON

Farmstead still in use, depicted on the OS 2nd edition map but not on the 1st edition. The 2nd edition shows a U-shaped steading, with a small rectangular building on the south side of the court, and two other buildings to the east. Further buildings have since been added to the steading, including within the former court.

NJ72SW0065 Dubston

Cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs at this location, comprising several linear features. They are probably the remains of drains, and not of archaeological origin.

NJ72SW0157 DUBSTON

Remains of an area of rig and furrow visible in a shelter belt. The rigs average c.4m in breadth, aligned NE-SW.

NJ72SE0298 WESTGATE, INVERURIE

A trial trenching evaluation was carried out by MAS In April 2009, MAS on a site proposed for future development. A total of 12 trenches were excavated comprising 15% of the development area. In all the trenches there was a varying depth of topsoil overlying natural glacial till. Some small areas of burnt material all appeared to be of recent origin, with ashes ploughed into the subsoil on top of natural. A recent (20-50 years) burial of pig bones and

water pipes feeding the water troughs on the dyke line were also observed. No archaeological finds or features were observed in the evaluation area (Murray 2009, 24).

NJ72SE0296 BLACKHALL FARM, INVERURIE

A desk based assessment, site appraisal and trial trenching evaluation were carried over this site by Headland Archaeology in advance of housing development. The assessment indicated that there are several sites recorded in the vicinity but none lie within the development area. Historic maps show that the site has been used as arable land since at least the 18th century. The site mainly occupies the northern slopes of the Backhill of Davah. Trial trenching evaluation was carried out in June 2008: in total 98 trenches were excavated across 9 fields, equivalent to 5% of the development area. A concentration of prehistoric pits was revealed in field 7 containing pottery, flint, burnt bone and charred grain. Two isolated pits were found in fields 8 and 9 and sporadic traces of possible rig and furrow cultivation were encountered in the northern part of the development site. A number of recent features including a field drain, A desk based assessment, site appraisal and trial trenching evaluation were carried over this site by Headland Archaeology in advance of housing development. The assessment indicated that there are several sites recorded in the vicinity but none lie within the development area. Historic maps show that the site has been used as arable land since at least the 18th century. The site mainly occupies the northern slopes of the Backhill of Davah. Trial trenching evaluation was carried out in June 2008: in total 98 trenches were excavated across 9 fields, equivalent to 5% of the development area. A concentration of prehistoric pits was revealed in field 7 containing pottery, flint, burnt bone and charred grain. Two isolated pits were found in fields 8 and 9 and sporadic traces of possible rig and furrow cultivation were encountered in the northern part of the development site. A number of recent features including a field drain, drainage ditch and several rubble field drains were also observed (Jones 2008, 23).

NJ72SE 177 Highfield Possible site of a manor. [Unspecified] documentary record only.

NMRS, MS/712/72. The location of this manor house, which is mentioned in unspecified documentary sources (NMRS, MS/712/72), is not known.

NJ72SE0140 HIGHFIELD

Faint cropmark trace of a possible sub-oval enclosure.

NJ72SE0141 HIGHFIELD A large oval cropmark; which may be agricultural in origin. It was partially destroyed by housing development without an evaluation.

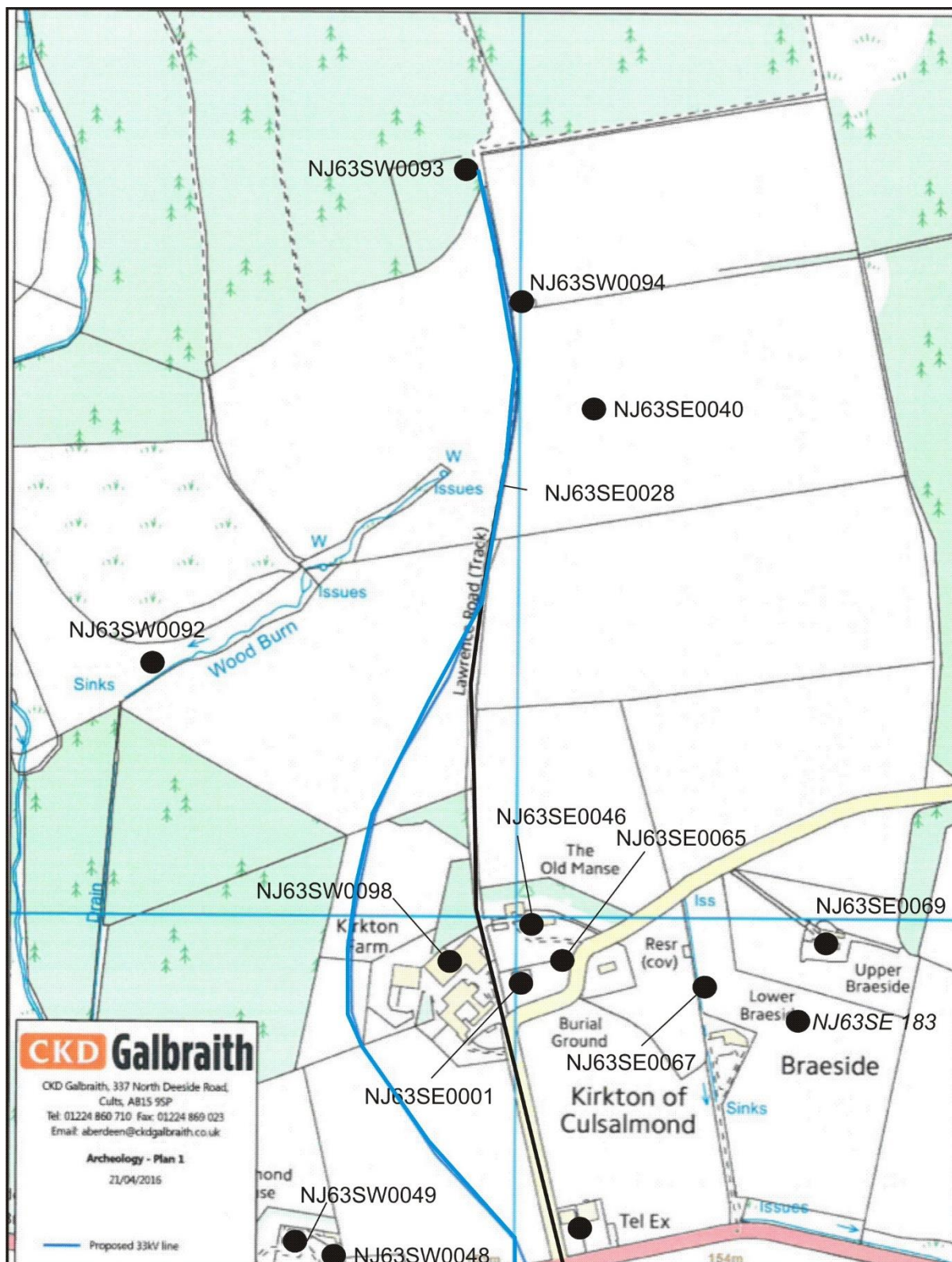
NJ72SE0291 HILL OF ARDTANNES

Site of a quarry pit that is shown on the 1867 1st edition OS map, the 1888 2nd edition, and the 1928 3rd edition.

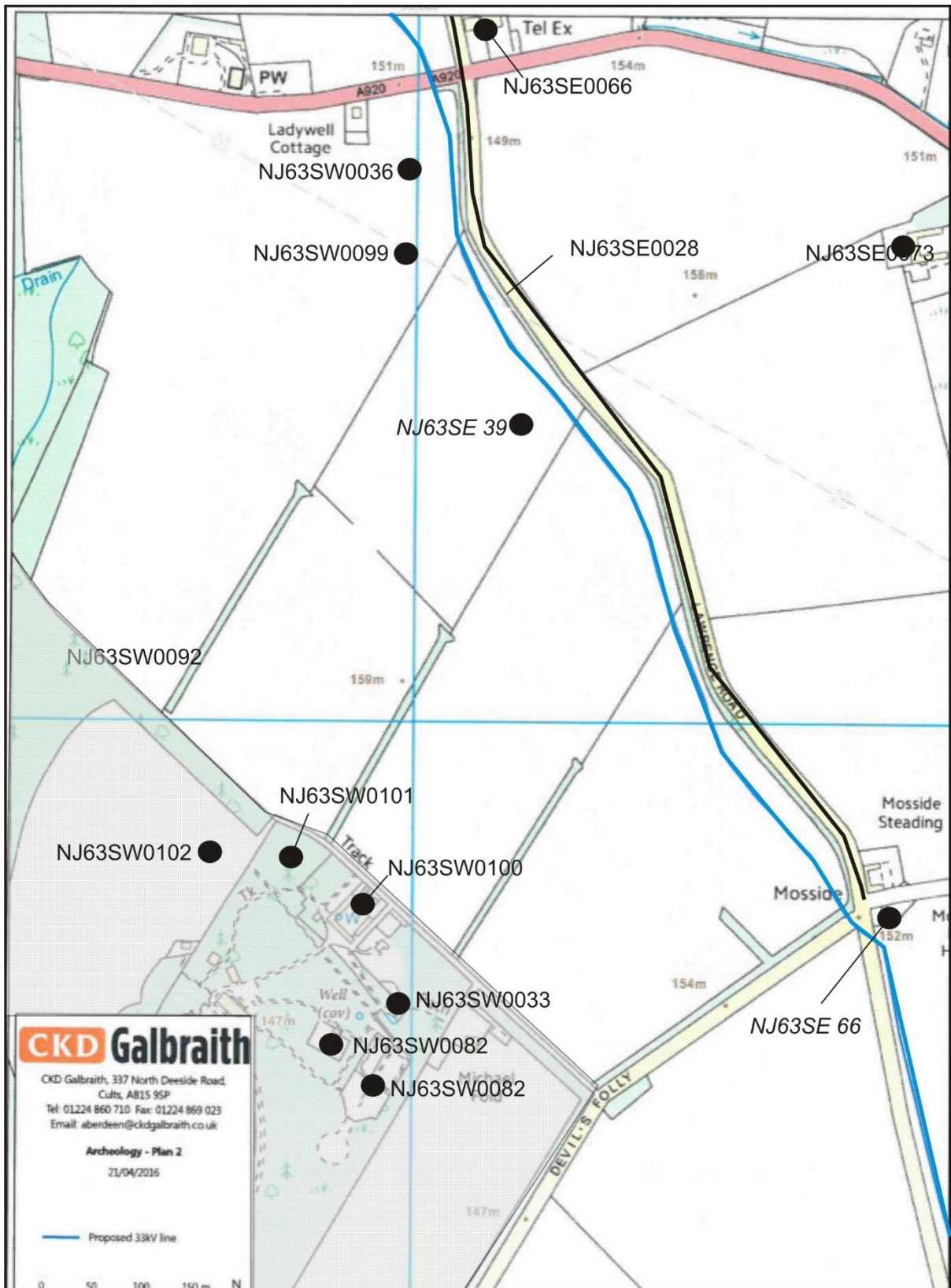
NJ72SE0299 WESTGATE

A 10% evaluation was carried at this site in June 2010 by MAS in advance of a proposed housing development. A total of 5 evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were evident in the S sector of the site which had been disturbed in association with the drainage associated with the main road. A prehistoric pit was evident in the N sector of trench 1, which was then extended by trench 5 to evaluate the extent of survival. Two other prehistoric features were identified. Two truncated pits (F1, F3) and a smaller feature (F2) were cut into the natural at the N end of trench 1/trench 5. The fill of both pits was charcoal rich soil with numerous chunks of charcoal and visible remains of carbonised hazelnuts. Both pits also had some small-medium stones in the top of the fill or near the edge of the pit- one stone in F1 was heat-shattered and it is possible that the stones had been around the fire that had created the burnt material. F1 had some indication of heat-reddening in the base of the pit suggesting that the fire had been in the pit itself. The burnt material has been sampled and will be analysed to indicate the range of material either in use by the pits if they were domestic or deposited in them if they were ritual in nature. Both pits also contained prehistoric pottery, most notably the large portion of a decorated biconical vessel from F3. A single flint (SF 7) was also found in the upper, edge fill of F3 (3/1). F2 was too truncated to be sure if it had been the base of a cut feature such as a post-pit- the fill was similar to the fills of F1 and F3 so it is regarded as probably prehistoric. There was some evidence of animal burrows in the vicinity of these features but not directly cutting them (Murray 2009, 24).

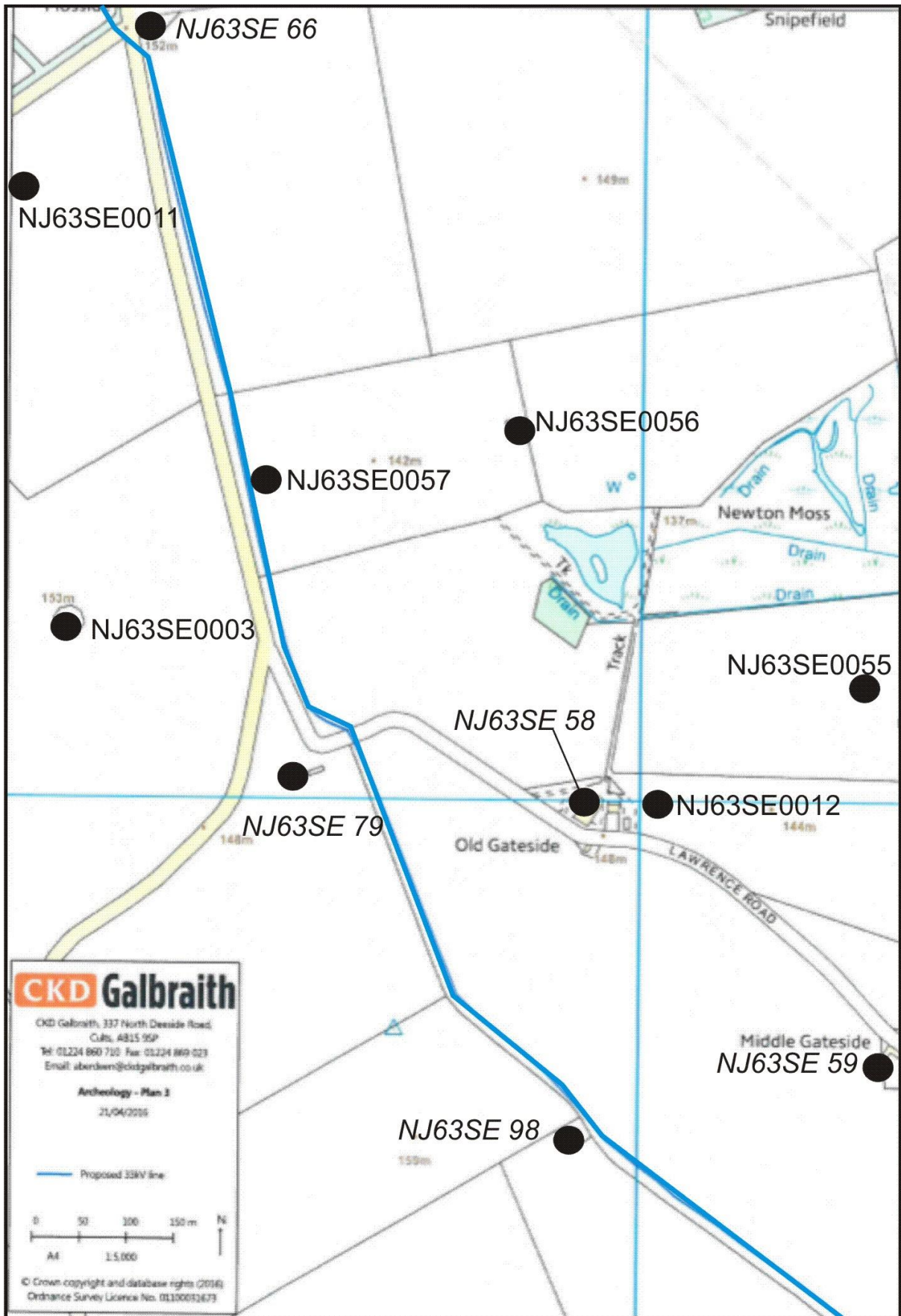
APPENDIX 2 PLANS



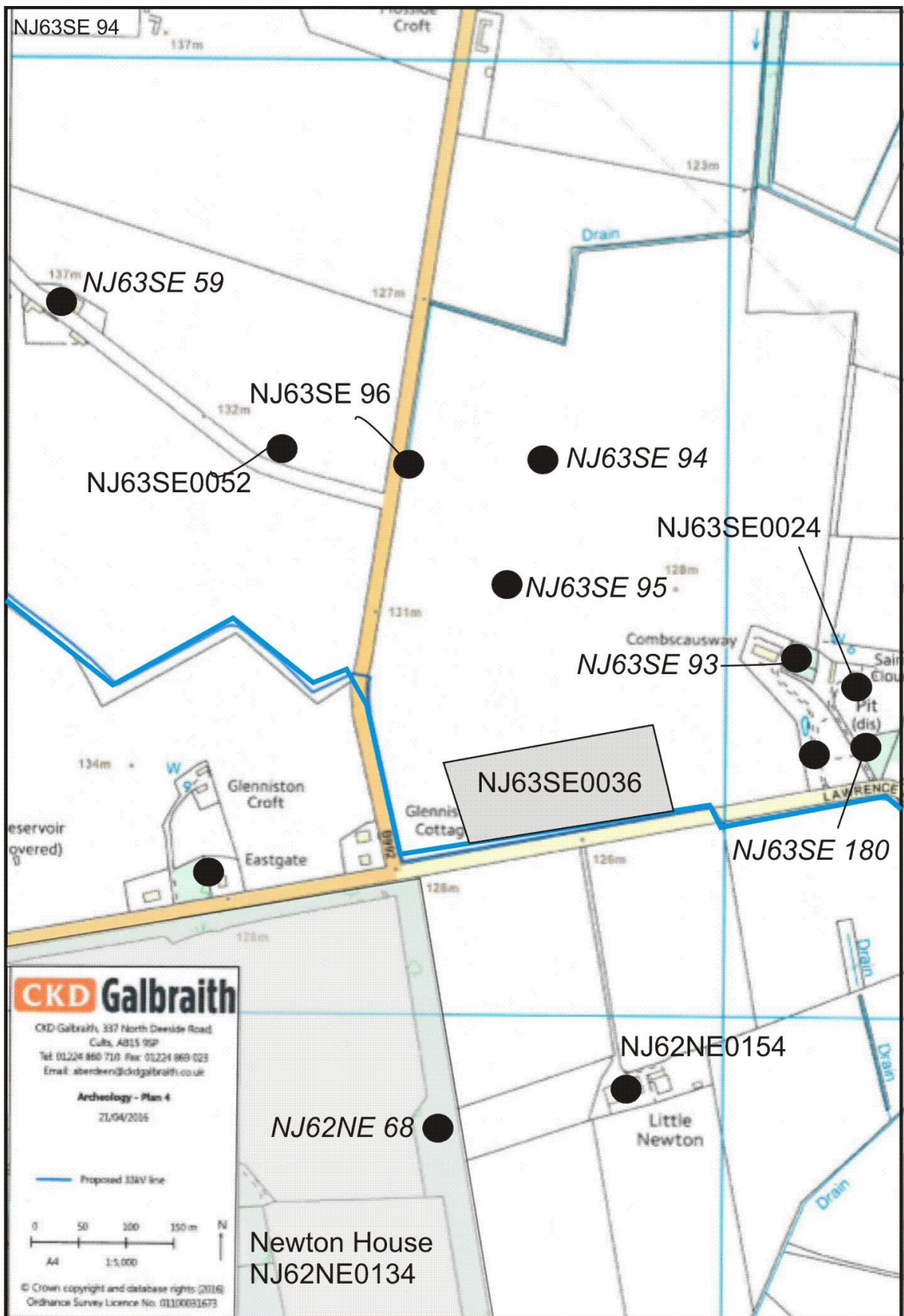
Illus 18 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



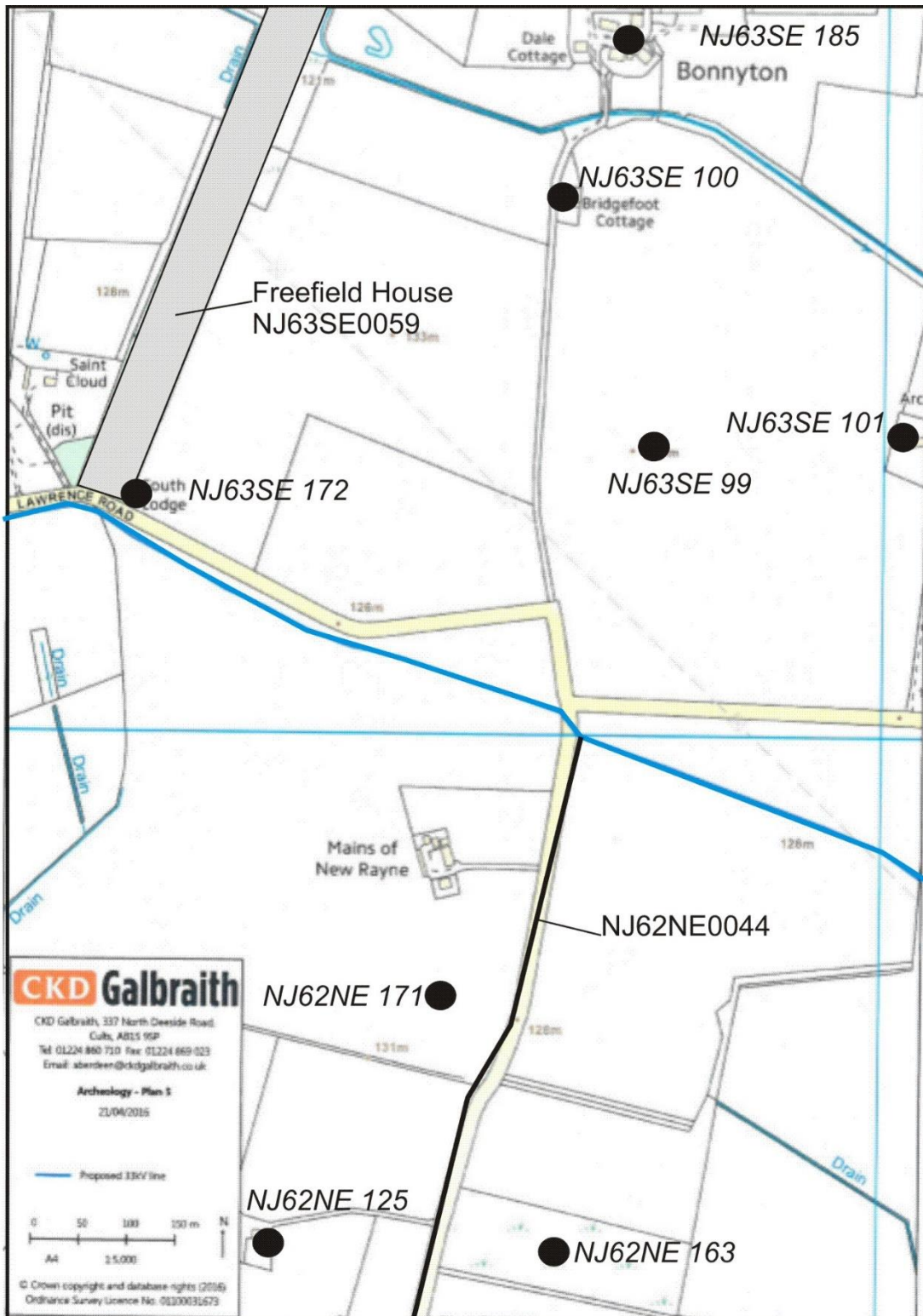
Illus 19 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



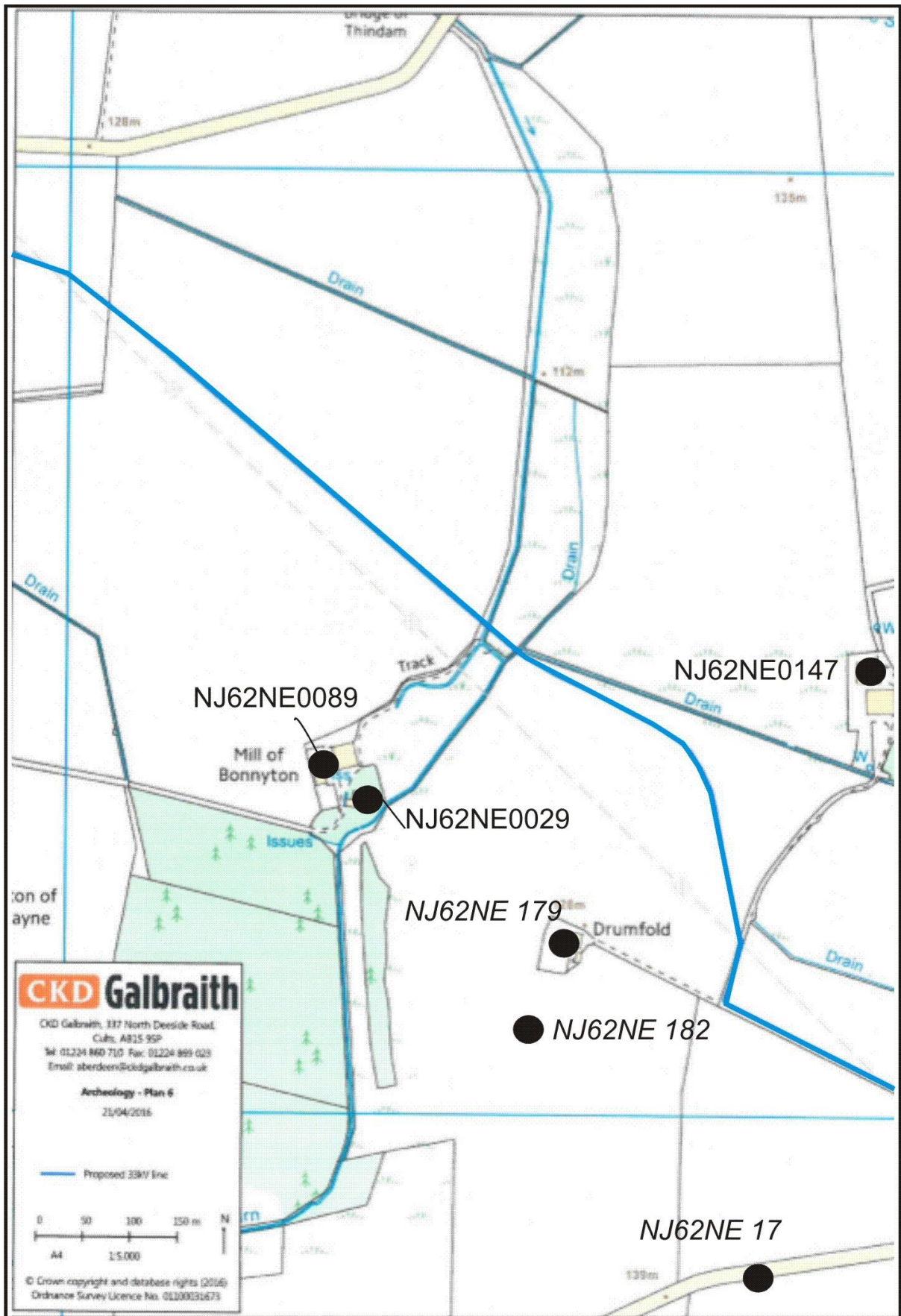
Illus 20 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



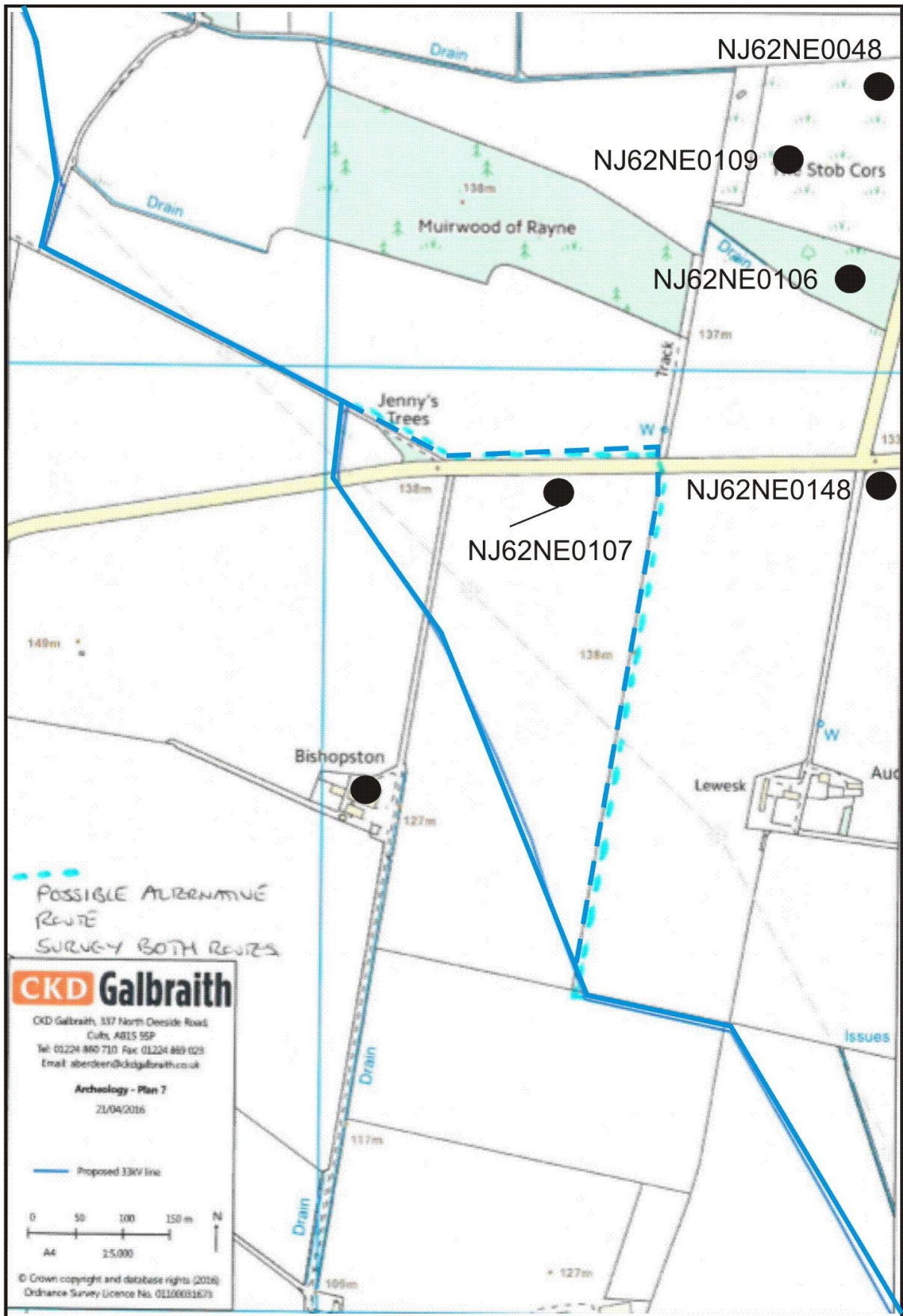
Illus 21 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



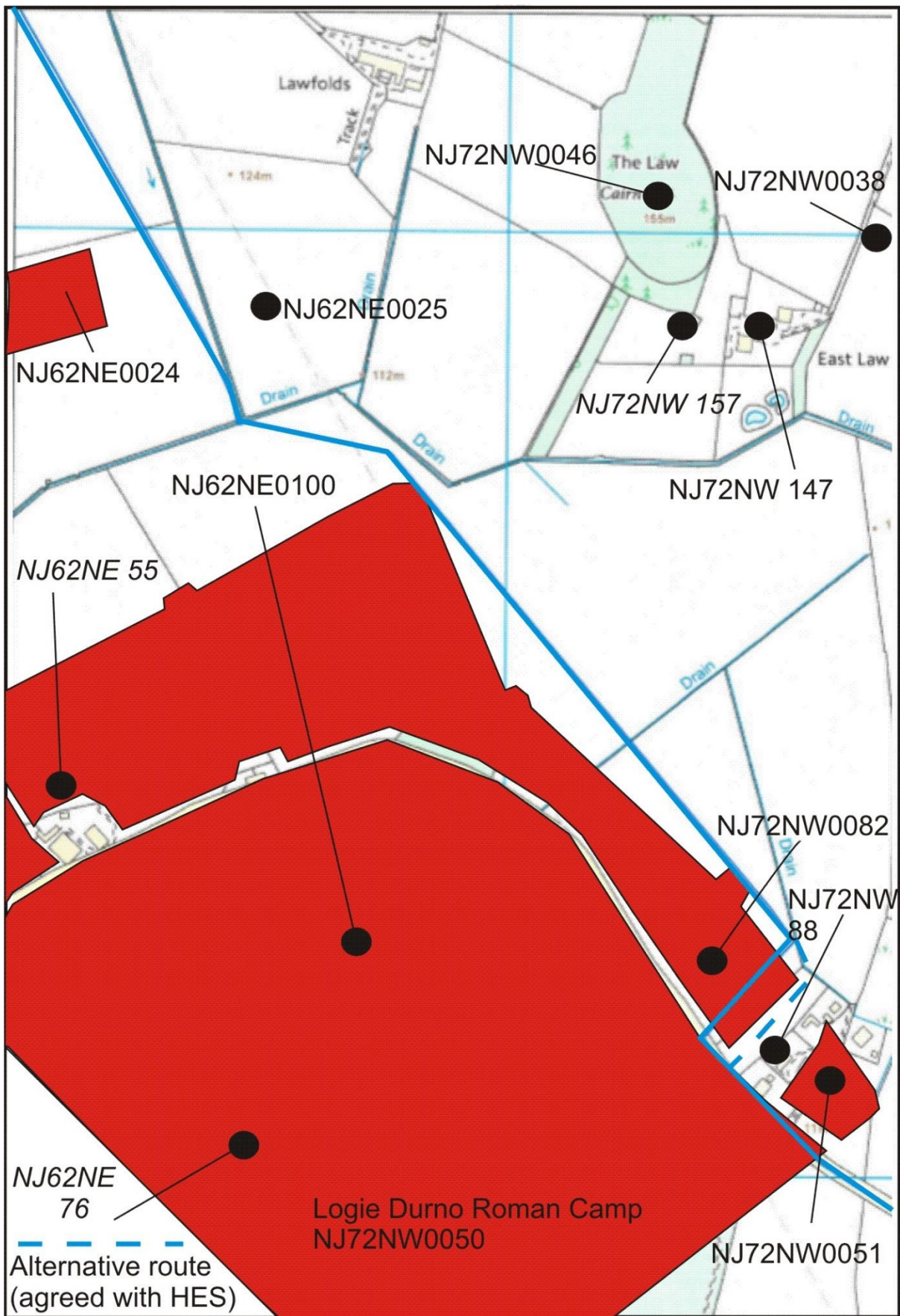
Illus 22 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



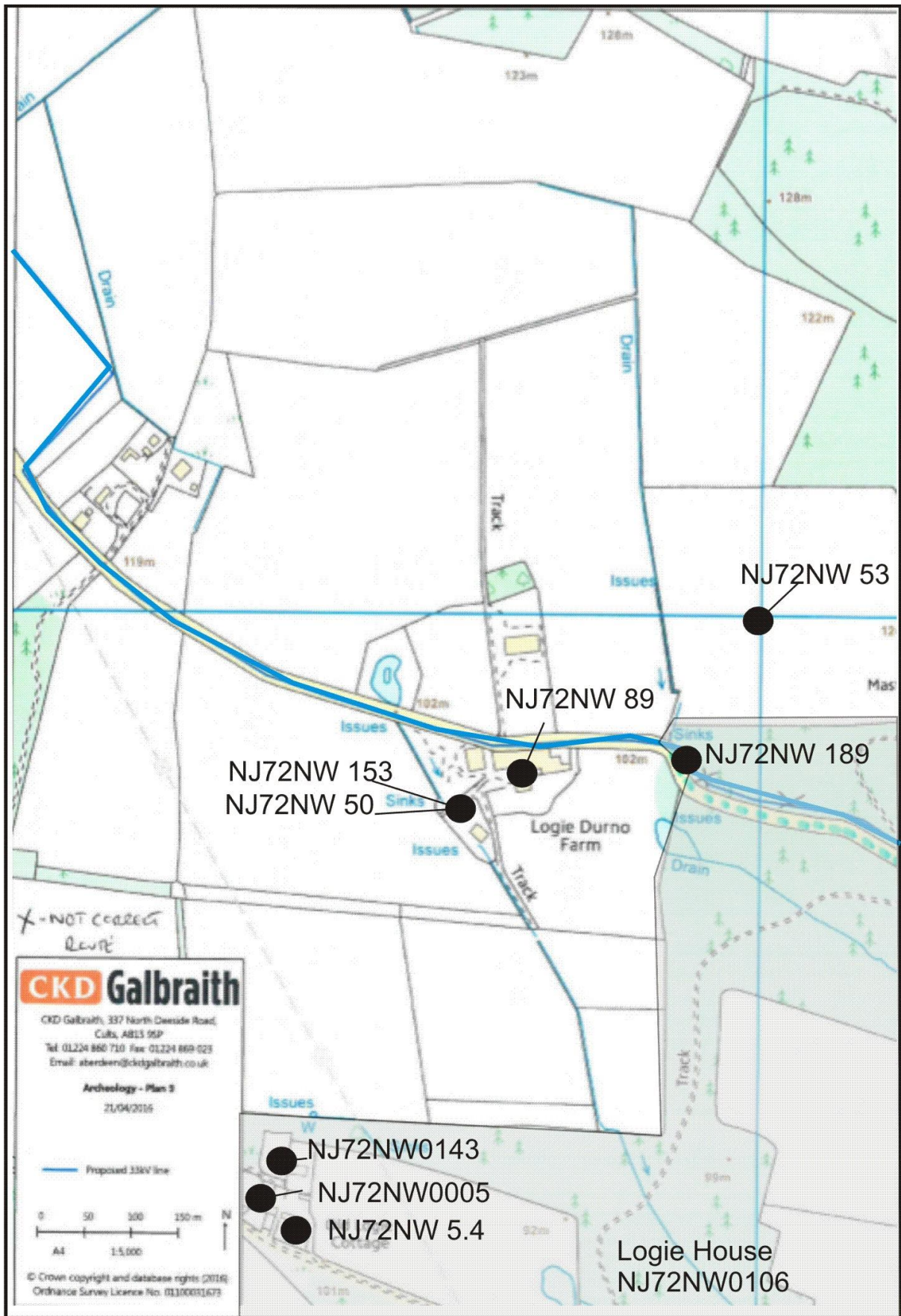
Illus 23 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



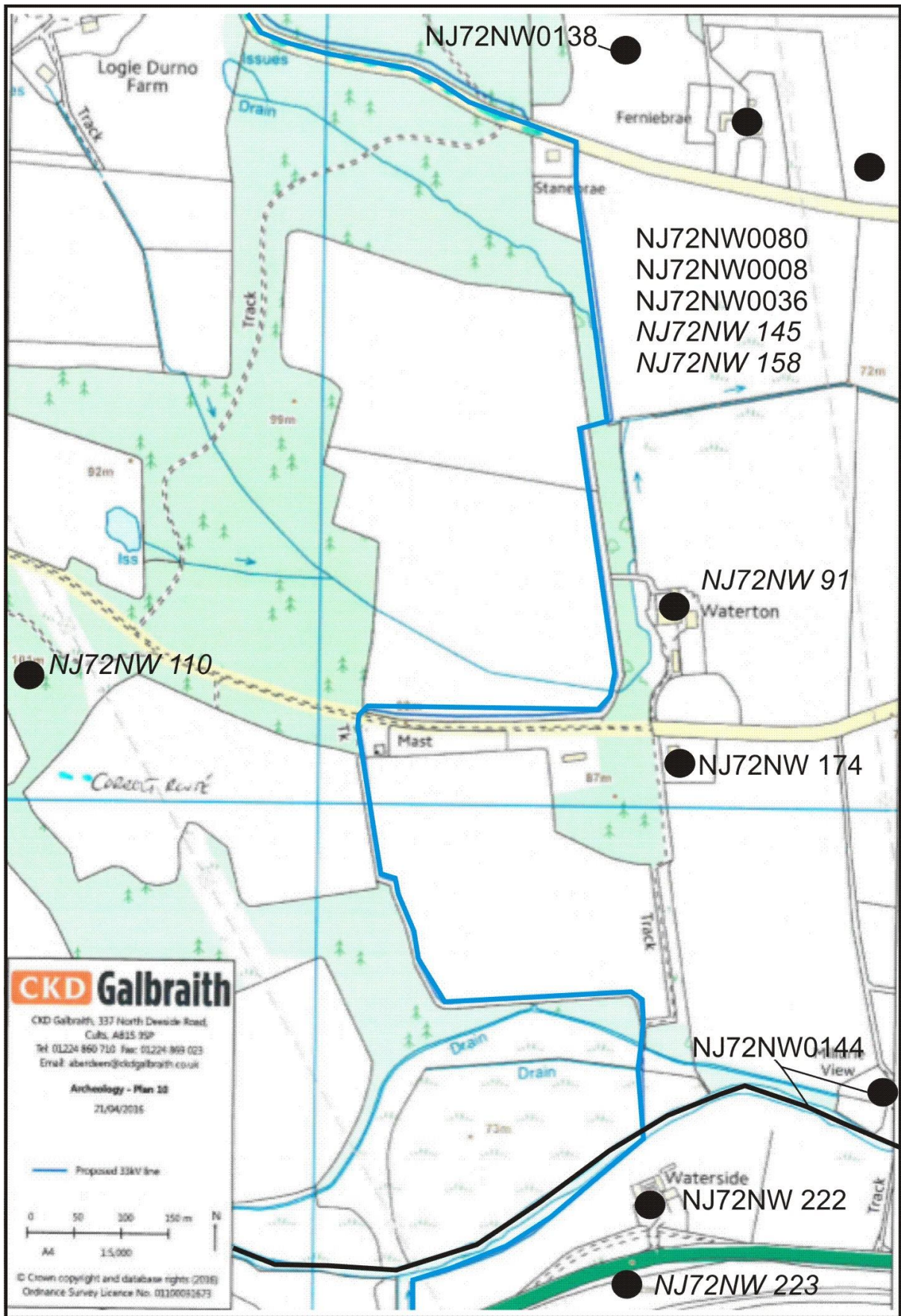
Illus 24 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



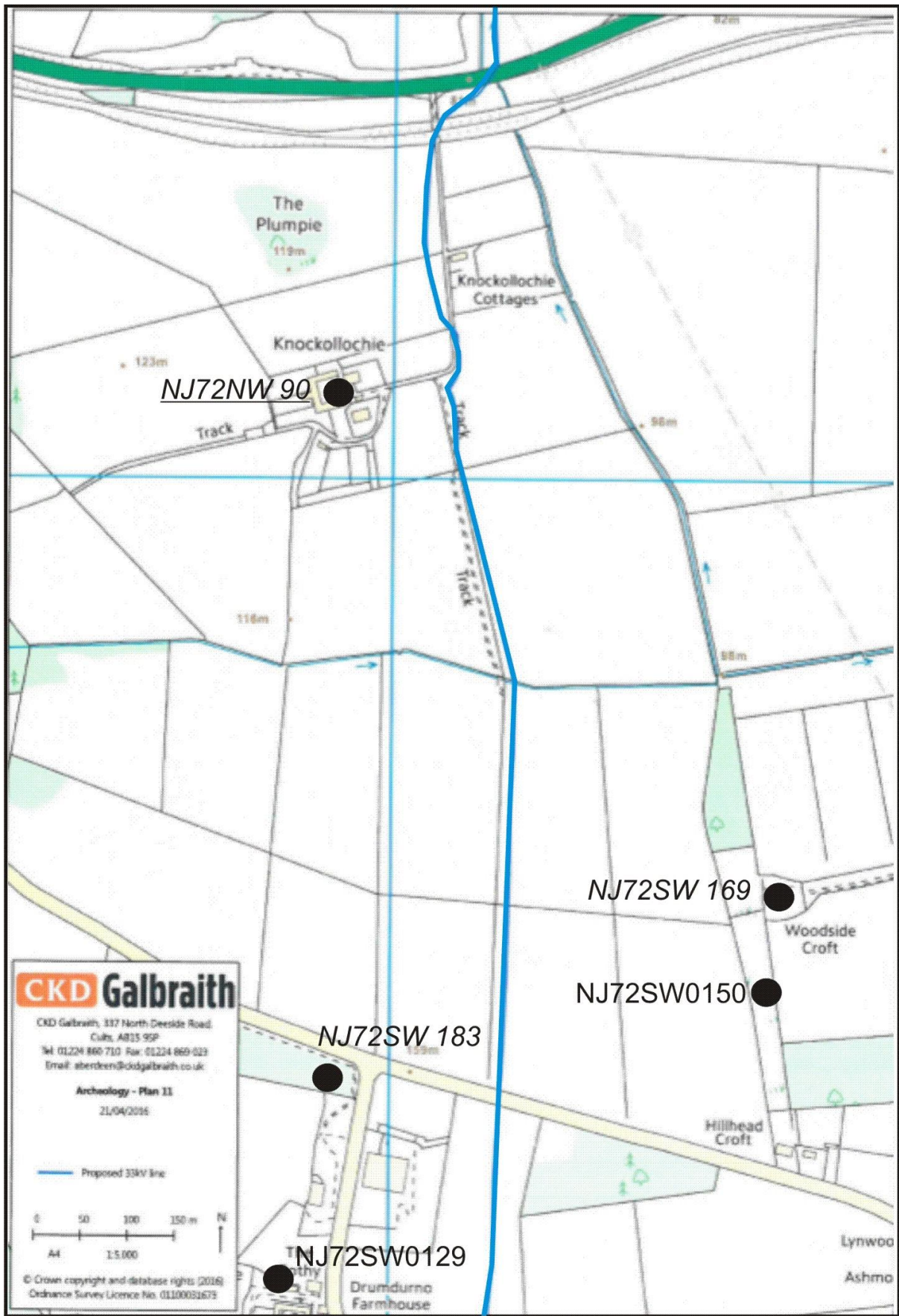
Illus 25 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



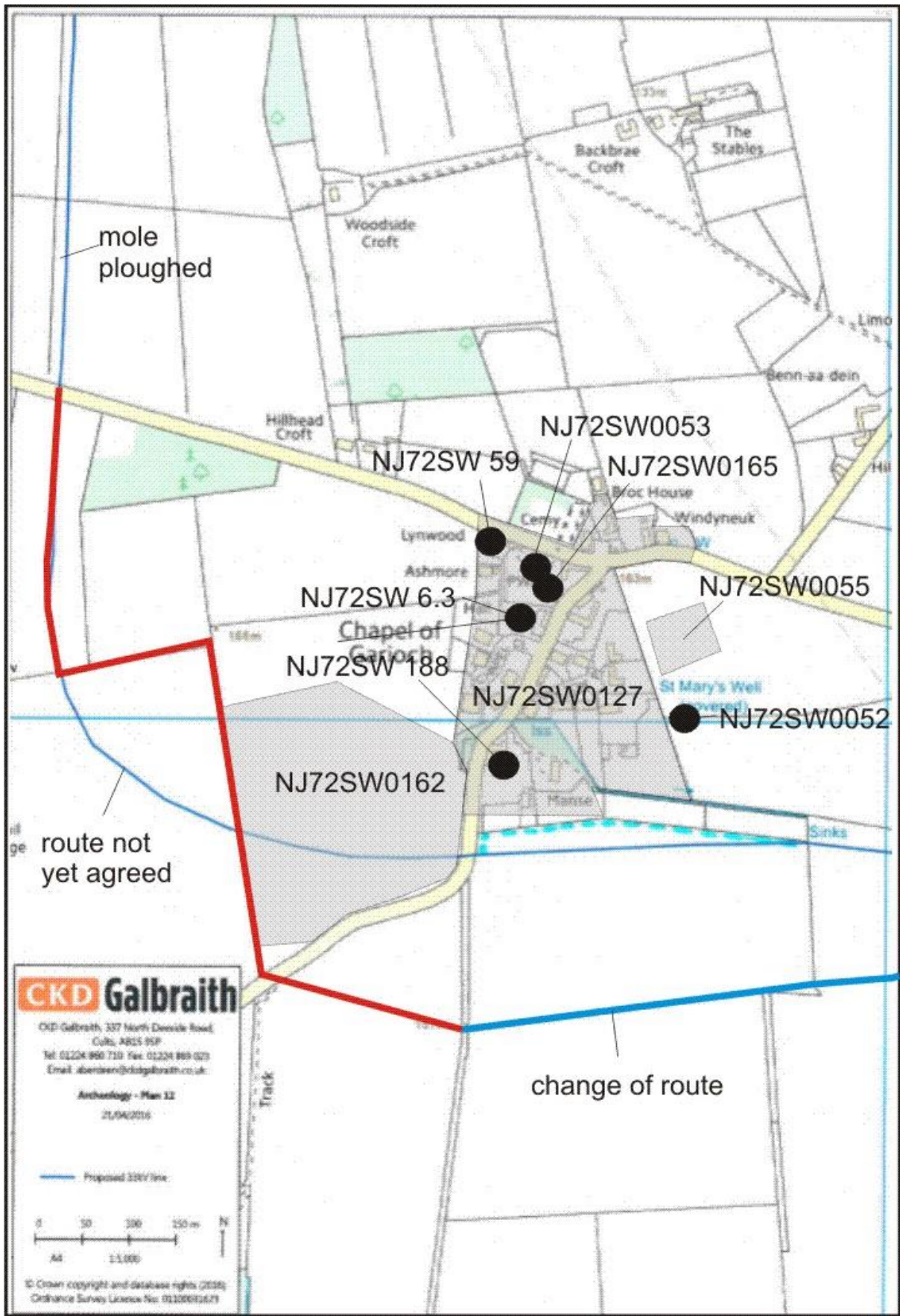
Illus 26 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



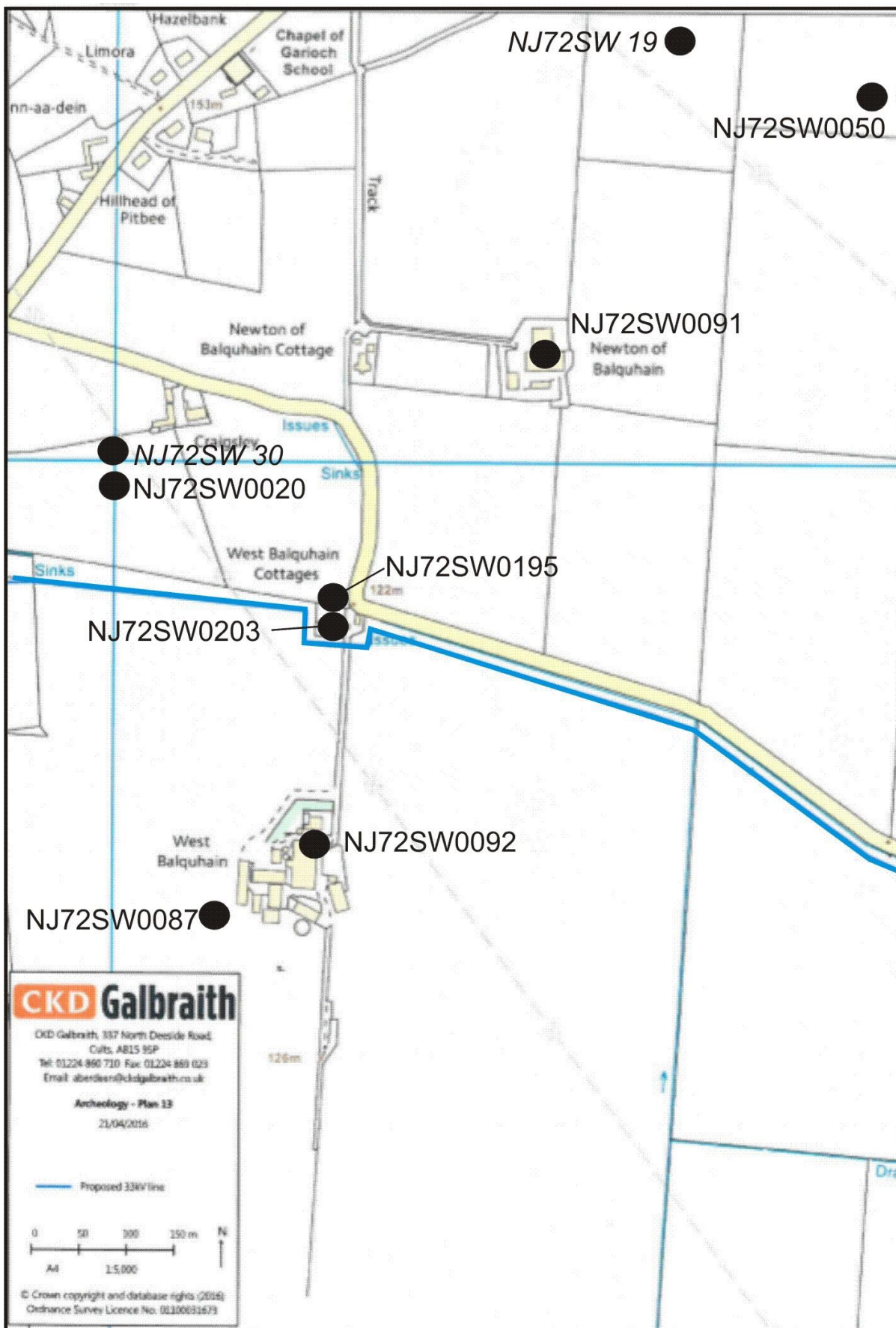
Illus 27 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



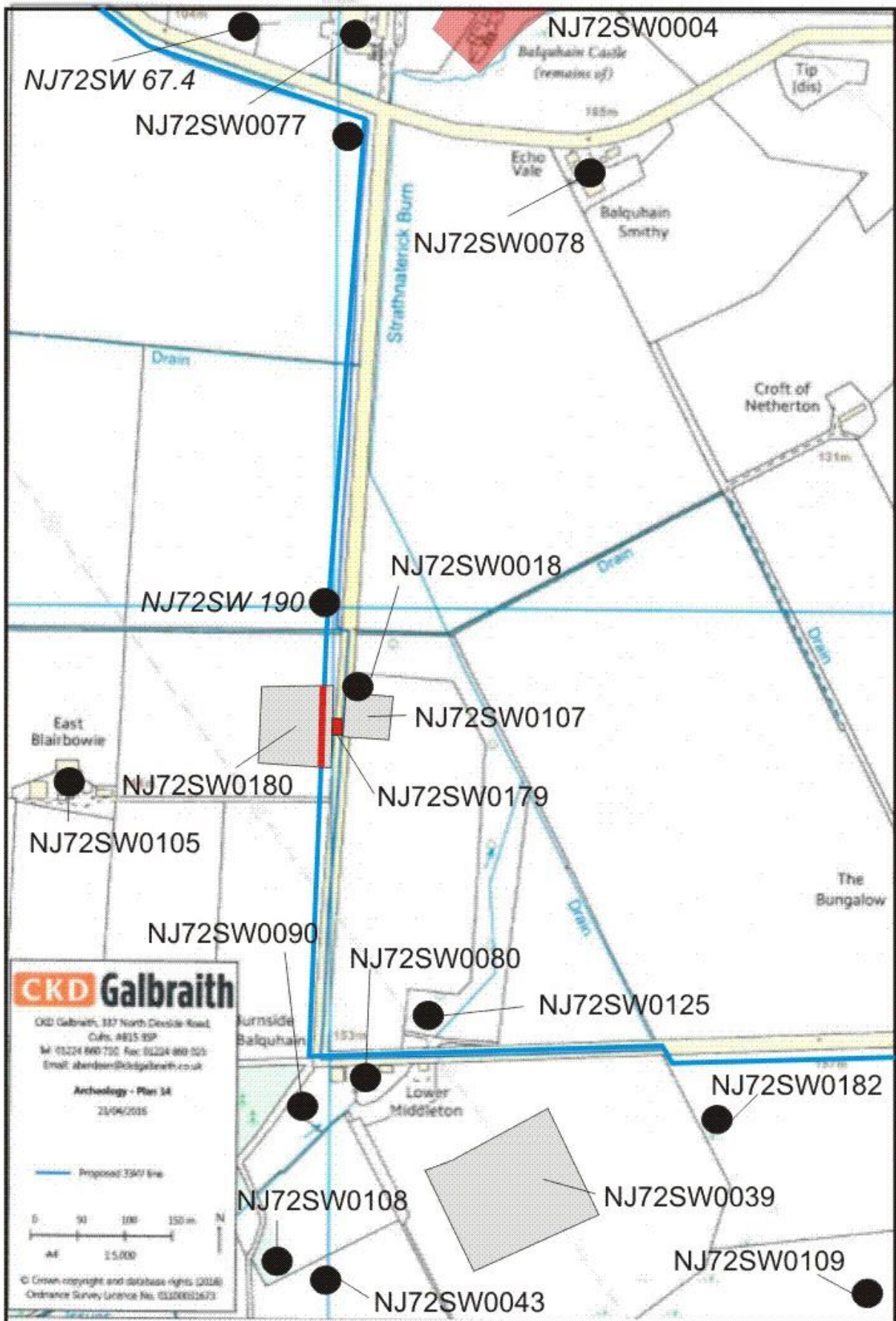
Illus 28 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



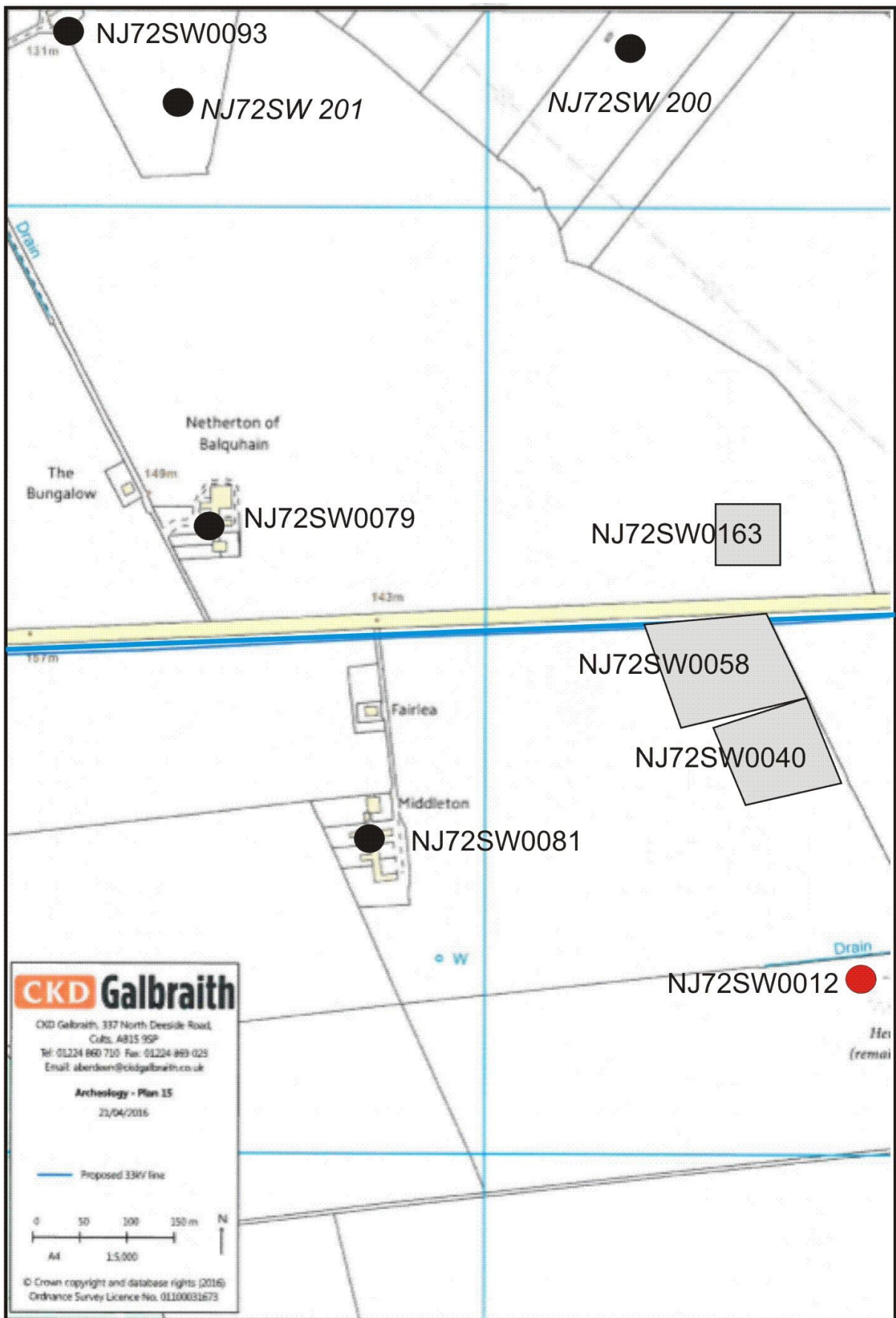
Illus 29 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



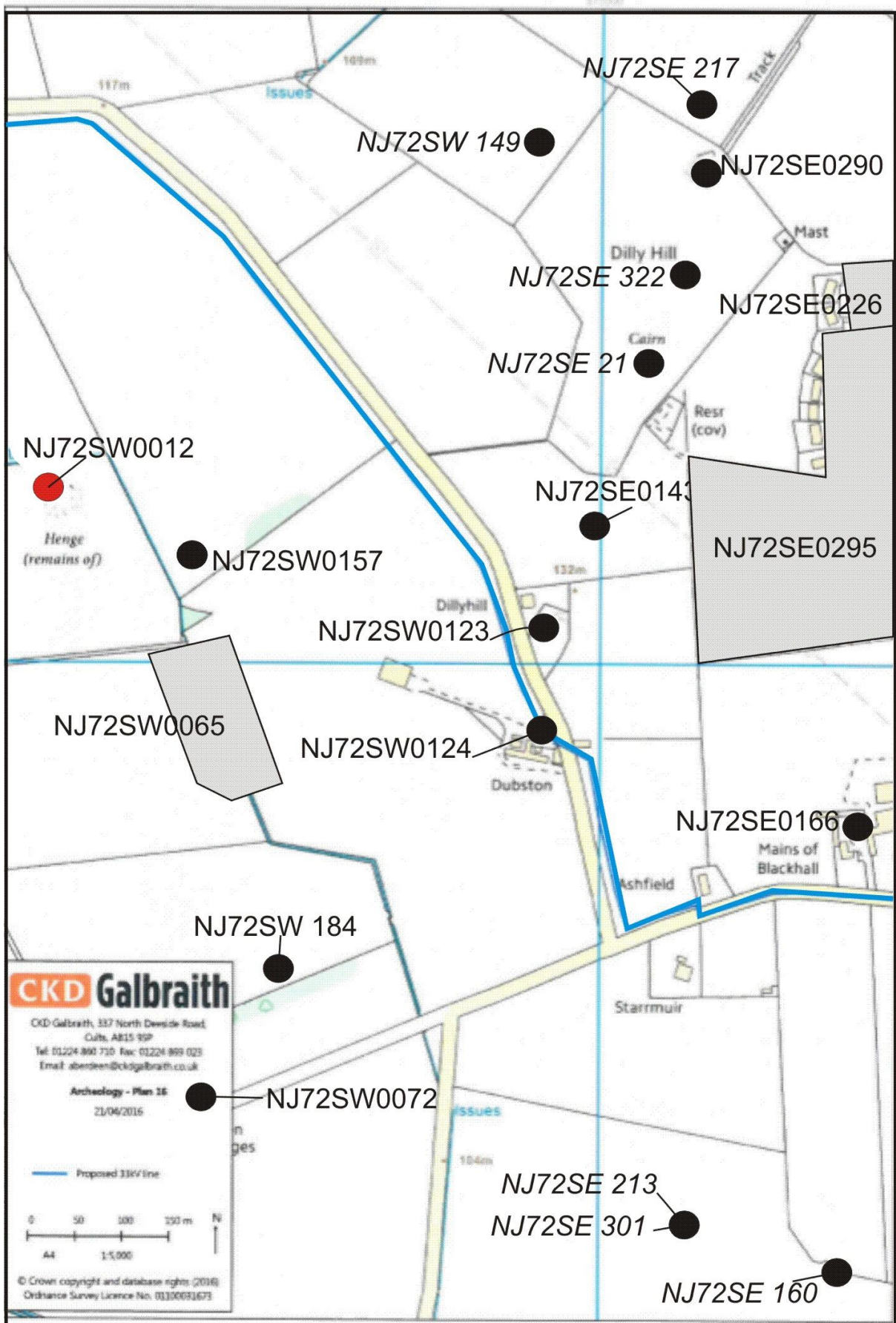
Illus 30 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



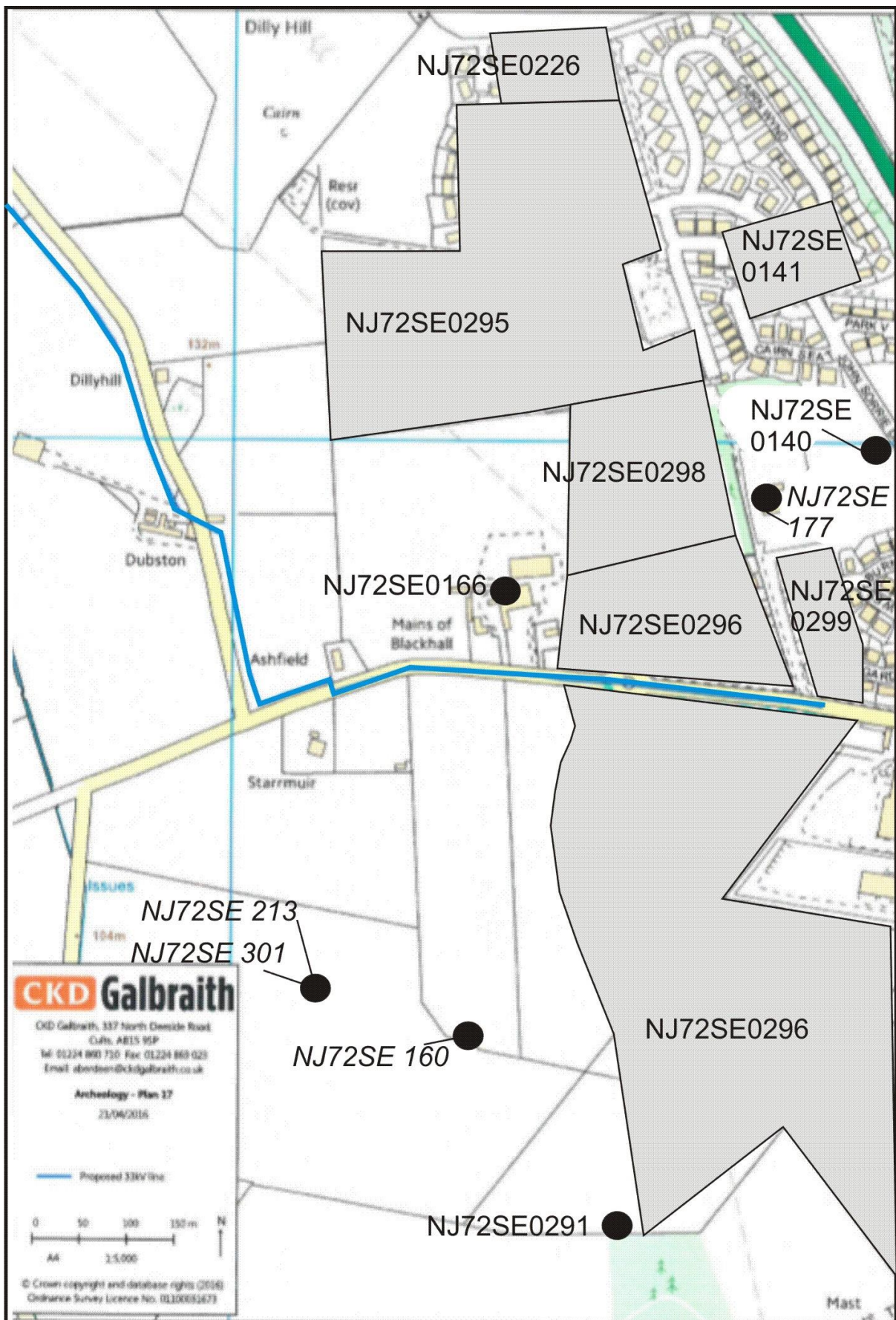
Illus 31 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



Illus 32 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



Illus 33 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



Illus 34 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)

APPENDIX 3 CONTEXTS

Trench 4 Contexts

Context Number	Trench	Description
100	1	topsoil
101	1	Charcoal rich fill
102	1	Charcoal rich fill
103	1	Charcoal rich fill
201	2	Black loam and charcoal fill of ring ditch
202	2	Light grey sandy loam fill of furrow
203	2	Light grey sandy loam fill of furrow
204	2	Black loam and charcoal fill of straight edged feature
205	2	Light grey sandy loam fill of furrow
206	2	Black loam and charcoal fill of ring ditch?
41	4	Topsoil layer, light- to mid-brown sandy-silty clay
42	4	Fill of ditch, mid- to dark-brown sandy silty clay
43	4	Partial cut of possible ditch
44	4	Natural bedrock, 'blue whinstone'

APPENDIX 4 SAMPLES

Sample no	Context	Description
1	Tr 4 42	Possible ditch fill

APPENDIX 5 FINDS

SF no	Context	Description
1	Tr 1	Prehist pot
2	Tr 1	Prehist pot
3	Tr 1	Prehist pot

4	Tr 1	Prehist pot
5	Tr 1	Prehist pot
6	Tr 1	Prehist pot
7	Tr 1	Prehist pot
8	Tr 1	Prehist pot
9	Tr 1	Post-medieval pot
10	Tr 2 201	Prehist pot

APPENDIX 6 PHOTOGRAPHS

Walkover

PHOTO ID	DIRECTION FACING	COMMENTS
DSC_8158	N	Start of N end of walkover corridor
DSC_8159	S	Logging near N end of corridor
DSC_8160	N	Logging near N end of corridor
DSC_8161	S	Logging near N end of corridor
DSC_8162	N	Logging road near N end of corridor
DSC_8163	N	Looking north from Kirkton of Culsalmond
DSC_8164	SW	Just north of Kirkton Farm, Map sheet 1
DSC_8165	SW	Just north of Kirkton Farm, Map sheet 1
DSC_8166	NNW	Track along edge of field S of Kirkton Farm
DSC_8167	N	Fields near Ladywell Cottage, S side of A920, Map sheet 2
DSC_8168	S	Fields near Ladywell Cottage, S side of A920, Map sheet 2
DSC_8169	S	Fields near Ladywell Cottage, S side of A920, Map sheet 2
DSC_8170	NW	Remains of stone dyke, due N of Mossie Steading
DSC_8172	NW	Remains of stone dyke, due N of Mossie Steading
DSC_8173	SW	Remains of stone dyke, due N of Mossie Steading
DSC_8174	SW	Junction due S of Mossie Steading Map Sheet 3
DSC_8175	NW	Junction due S of Mossie Steading Map Sheet 3
DSC_8176	SE	Rape oil plants in field prior to blooming, field due S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3
DSC_8177	SE	Rape oil plants in field prior to blooming, field due S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3
DSC_8178	SE	Rape oil plants in field prior to blooming, field due S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3
DSC_8179	SE	Detail of rape oil plants in field prior to blooming, field due S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3
DSC_8180	SE	Rape oil plants in field prior to blooming, field due S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3
DSC_8181	SE	Rape oil plants in bloom, field S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3 along Lawrence Road
DSC_8182	N	Rape oil plants in bloom, field S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3 along Lawrence Road
DSC_8183	SE	Rape oil plants in bloom, field S of Mossie Steading/Farm House Map Sheet 3 along Lawrence Road
DSC_8184	N	View from field in seed West of Newton Moss
DSC_8185	N	View from field in seed West of Newton Moss
DSC_8186	E	View from field in seed West of Newton Moss
DSC_8187	S	Ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8188	S	Ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8189	S	Detail of ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79

DSC_8190	E	Detail of ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8191	N	Detail of ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8192	S	Detail of iron fixing within ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8193	NE	Detail of ruined croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8194	E	Detail of ruined Croft (North Mellenside) NJ63SE 79
DSC_8195	--	Modern ceramic near North Mellenside
DSC_8196	--	Modern ceramic near North Mellenside
DSC_8197	S	Fields in stubble south of Old Gateside and W of Middle Gateside
DSC_8198	S	Fields in stubble (along perimeter) south of Old Gateside and W of Middle Gateside
DSC_8199	S	Fields in stubble (along perimeter) south of Old Gateside and W of Middle Gateside
DSC_8200	N	Fields in stubble (along perimeter) south of Old Gateside and W of Middle Gateside
DSC_8201	S	Fields in stubble (along perimeter) south of Old Gateside and W of Middle Gateside
DSC_8202	W	Remains of Seats Cottage (NJ63SW 58)
DSC_8203	W	Remains of Seats Cottage (NJ63SW 58)
DSC_8204	NW	Remains of Seats Cottage (NJ63SW 58)
DSC_8205	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8206	N	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8207	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road (now Map Sheet 4)
DSC_8208	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8209	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8210	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8211	E	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8212	N	Fields north of Glenniston Cottage en route cross-country to B992 N of Lawrence Road
DSC_8213	S	General view along B992 due N of Glenniston Cottage
DSC_8214	S	General view along B992 due N of Glenniston Cottage
DSC_8215	E	General view of fields in seed along B992 due E of Glenniston Cottage
DSC_8216	W	General view of fields in seed along B992 due E of Glenniston Cottage
DSC_8217	N	Detail of vegetation cover in field N or Little Newton, Map Sheet 4
DSC_8218	N	Detail of vegetation cover in field N or Little Newton, Map Sheet 4
DSC_8219	SE	View along Lawrence Road N of Mains of New Rayne (Map Sheet 5)
DSC_8221	SE	Near junction NE of Mains of New Rayne, Map Sheet 5
DSC_8222	W	Near junction NE of Mains of New Rayne, Map Sheet 5
DSC_8223	SE	Near junction NE of Mains of New Rayne, Map Sheet 5

DSC_8224	SE	Fields north of Mill of Bonnyton, Map Sheet 6
DSC_8225	SE	Boundary of field NE of Mill of Bonnyton near stream/drain crossing
DSC_8226	SE	Boundary of field NE of Mill of Bonnyton near stream/drain crossing
DSC_8227	SE	Soft mud in freshly ploughed field due N of Drumfold House
DSC_8228	S	Track NE of Drumfold House
DSC_8229	NW	Fields due E of Drumfold House
DSC_8230	E	Track due E of Drumfold House (Map Sheets 6/7)
DSC_8231	NW	Looking back across fields near Drumfold House
DSC_8232	E	General view of Jenny's Trees, Map Sheet 7
DSC_8233	E	General view of Jenny's Trees, Map Sheet 7
DSC_8234	E	General view of Jenny's Trees, Map Sheet 7
DSC_8235	S	General view of Jenny's Trees, Map Sheet 7
DSC_8236	SE	Fields north of Bishopston Farm
DSC_8237	SE	Fields north of Bishopston Farm
DSC_8238	SE	Fields due east of Bishopston Farm
DSC_8239	SE	Fields due east of Bishopston Farm
DSC_8240	NW	View across fields due west of Lawfolds, still Map Sheet 7
DSC_8241	SE	View across fields due west of Lawfolds, still Map Sheet 7
DSC_8242	SE	View due W of Lawfolds, now Map Sheet 8
DSC_8243	E	View due W of Lawfolds, now Map Sheet 8
DSC_8244	SE	Fields NE of Westerton
DSC_8245	E	Fields NE of Westerton
DSC_8246	S	Near NE corner of Durno Roman Camp
DSC_8247	N	Near NE corner of Durno Roman Camp
DSC_8248	N	Fields between Durno Roman Camp and The Law (cairn)
DSC_8249	NW	Fields between Durno Roman Camp and The Law (cairn)
DSC_8250	NW	Fields between Durno Roman Camp and The Law (cairn)
DSC_8251	SE	Knoll or raised area near SE corner of Durno Roman Camp
DSC_8252	SE	Knoll or raised area near SE corner of Durno Roman Camp
DSC_8253	SE	Knoll or raised area near SE corner of Durno Roman Camp
DSC_8254	N	Knoll or raised area near SE corner of Durno Roman Camp (map sheet 8/9)
DSC_8255	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8256	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8257	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8258	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8259	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8260	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8261	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)

DSC_8262	E	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8263	SW	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8264	SW	Old Rayne stone circle (NJ62 NE1) on return walk to retrieve vehicle (outside of map sheets but noted due to significance)
DSC_8265	SE	Track along route, map sheet 9, W of Logie Durno Farm
DSC_8266	SE	Track along route, map sheet 9, W of Logie Durno Farm
DSC_8267	NE	Former sand and gravel pit, immediately E of Logie Durno
DSC_8268	NE	Former sand and gravel pit, immediately E of Logie Durno
DSC_8269	NE	Former sand and gravel pit, immediately E of Logie Durno
DSC_8270	S	Fields south of Stanebrae (map sheet 10)
DSC_8271	S	Fields south of Stanebrae
DSC_8272	S	Fields south of Stanebrae
DSC_8273	S	Radio mast W of Waterton
DSC_8274	S	Radio mast W of Waterton
DSC_8280	E	Track E of radio mast (map sheet 10)
DSC_8281	S	Track E of radio mast (map sheet 10)
DSC_8282	S	Fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8283	E	Fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8284	N	Natural outcrop in fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8285	S	Natural outcrop (?) in fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8286	S	Natural outcrop (?) in fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8287	S	Natural outcrop (?) in fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8288	S	Natural outcrop (?) in fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8289	N	Stanebrae at N end of Map Sheet 10
DSC_8290	N	Clearance cairn due N of Waterton
DSC_8291	E	Stone dyne running E-W due N of Waterton
DSC_8292	S	Fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8293	N	Fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8294	S	Stone wall along fields south of Waterton nearing Urie River
DSC_8295	S	Track nearing Urie River
DSC_8296	S	Urie River reached – very bottom of Map Sheet 10 an N end of Map Sheet 11.
DSC_8297	N	Fields due S of Urie River, near Waterside
DSC_8298	NW	Fields due S of Urie River, near Waterside
DSC_8299	W	Fields due S of Urie River, near Waterside
DSC_8300	E	Fields due S of Urie River, near Waterside
DSC_8301	W	Fields due S of Urie River, near Waterside
DSC_8302	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8303	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8304	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8305	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8306	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8307	E	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8308	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages

DSC_8309	S	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8310	N	Fields south of Knockollochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8311	S	Road leading into Chapel of Garioch (Map Sheet 12)
DSC_8312	SE	Road E of Chapel of Garioch (Map Sheet 13 now)
DSC_8313	E	Road E of Chapel of Garioch (Map Sheet 13 now)
DSC_8314	S	Road sharply turning south along Strathnaterick Burn
DSC_8315	N	Road sharply turning south along Strathnaterick Burn
DSC_8316	N	Road sharply turning south along Strathnaterick Burn
DSC_8317	S	Along corridor heading south along Strathnaterick Burn, Map Sheet 14
DSC_8318	N	Along corridor heading south along Strathnaterick Burn, Map Sheet 14
DSC_8319	N	Along corridor heading south along Strathnaterick Burn, Map Sheet 14
DSC_8320	N	Along corridor heading south along Strathnaterick Burn, Map Sheet 14
DSC_8321	N	Blairbowie Standing Stone NJ72SW0179
DSC_8322	S	Blairbowie Standing Stone NJ72SW0179
DSC_8323	S	Detail of Blairbowie Standing Stone NJ72SW0179
DSC_8324	S	Detail of Blairbowie Standing Stone NJ72SW0179
DSC_8325	S	Fields due N of Lower Middleton, bottom of Map Sheet 14
DSC_8326	S	Fields due N of Lower Mdidleton, bottom of Map Sheet 14
DSC_8327	E	Substation in Inverurie (starting point for last day, Map Sheet 17, working backwards to Map Sheet 14 now)
DSC_8328	E	Substation in Inverurie (starting point for last day, Map Sheet 17, working backwards to Map Sheet 14 now)
DSC_8329	N	Mains of Blackhall due W of Inverurie
DSC_8330	W	Mains of Blackhall due W of Inverurie
DSC_8331	N	Mains of Blackhall due W of Inverurie
DSC_8332	N	Looking North towards Dubston, Map Sheet 16/17
DSC_8333	S	Looking south near Ashfield House, bottom of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8334	N	Looking North towards Dubston, Map Sheet 16/17
DSC_8335	N	North of Dillyhill, Map Sheet 16
DSC_8336	N	North of Dillyhill, Map Sheet 16
DSC_8337	S	North of Dillyhill, Map Sheet 16
DSC_8338	S	North of Dillyhill, Map Sheet 16
DSC_8339	N	Detail of ground cover, north of Dillyhill, Map Sheet 16
DSC_8340	SE	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8341	SE	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8342	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8343	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8344	S	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8345	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8346	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8347	S	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8348	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8349	--	Possible worked lithics core, Dillyhill due N of Dubston
DSC_8350	--	Possible worked lithics core, Dillyhill due N of Dubston
DSC_8351	N	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8352	--	Possible burnt lithic (dubious) due west of Dillyhill
DSC_8353	S	Due west of Dillyhill, top corner of Map Sheet 16
DSC_8354	--	Modern ceramic in field due N of Dubston
DSC_8355	S	Rapeseed beginning to bloom in field due N of Dubston
DSC_8356	NW	Field in barley, N of Dubston

DSC_8357	SE	Field in barley, N of Dubston
DSC_8358	SE	Field in barley, N of Dubston
DSC_8359	SE	Along corridor with Dubston in distance
DSC_8360	NW	Large number of haybales along corridor, immediately N of Dubston

Trench 1 Colpy

PHOTO ID	DIRECTION FACING	COMMENTS
DSC_8579	S	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8580	N	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8582	S	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8583	N	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8584	S	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8588	S	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8591	N	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8592	S	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8594	N	Soil strip along farm track, NE end of corridor
DSC_8595	NW	Features F101-F103 partially truncated by water pipe (post-repair)
DSC_8596	N	Stony spread south of features, no finds noted.
DSC_8599	N	Features F101-F103
DSC_8600	N	Features F101-F103
DSC_8602	NE	Features F101-F103
DSC_8603	NE	SW edge of F101 and possible post F103 (pin flag, far right of frame)
DSC_8604	NE	Detail of central area of F101
DSC_8664	N	Flooding after heavy rains, general shot
DSC_8666	NE	Flooding of southern extent of feature
DSC_8668	N	Flooding of southern extent of feature
DSC_8669	N	Bypass trench underway (no finds or features)
DSC_8671	N	Bypass trench underway (no finds or features)
DSC_8672	N	Bypass trench underway (no finds or features)
DSC_8674	N	Bypass trench underway (no finds or features)
DSC_8685	N	Bypass trench completed to north of finds
DSC_8687	N	Persistent flooding in trench, south extent of features
DSC_8692	SE	Persistent flooding in trench, south extent of features
DSC_8702	E	Central extent of features
DSC_8703	E	Northern extent of features
DSC_8704	E	Southern extent of features
DSC_8705	N	Features prior to backfilling
DSC_8706	N	Features prior to backfilling
DSC_8707	NW	Features prior to backfilling
DSC_8711	S	Backfilling of features underway
DSC_8713	S	Backfilling of features underway
DSC_8714	N	Backfilling of features underway
DSC_8716	SE	Backfilling of features underway
DSC_8717	E	Backfilling of features nearing completion
DSC_9118	--	Pottery Fragment SF1
DSC_9119	--	Pottery Fragment SF1
DSC_9120	--	Pottery Fragment SF2
DSC_9121	--	Pottery Fragment SF2

DSC_9122	--	Pottery Fragment SF3
DSC_9123	--	Pottery Fragment SF3
DSC_9124	--	Pottery Fragment SF4
DSC_9125	--	Pottery Fragment SF4
DSC_9126	--	Pottery Fragment SF5
DSC_9127	--	Pottery Fragment SF5
DSC_9128	--	Pottery Fragment SF6
DSC_9129	--	Pottery Fragment SF6
DSC_9130	--	Pottery Fragment SF7
DSC_9131	--	Pottery Fragment SF7
DSC_9132	--	Pottery Fragment SF8
DSC_9133	--	Pottery Fragment SF8
DSC_9134	--	Pottery Fragment SF9 (possible medieval or post-medieval pottery)
DSC_9135	--	Pottery Fragment SF9 (possible medieval or post-medieval pottery)

Trench 2 Durno

Trench 3 Durno

Trench 4 Easterton Steading Photos

Photo ID	Direction Facing	Comments
DSC_9468	E	Sump installation in progress
DSC_9469	E	Sump installation in progress
DSC_9471	E	Sump installation in progress
DSC_9473	NE	Sump installation in progress, note drill head emerging from sump
DSC_9476	N	Detail view of completed sump
DSC_9478	NE	View of completed sump
DSC_9479	NE	View of completed sump
DSC_9480	NE	Detail of section within sump
DSC_9499	NW	Trenching underway east of Easterton Steading
DSC_9500	NE	Section view of trench
DSC_9501	SE	Trenching underway east of Easterton Steading
DSC_9506	NE	Section view of possible ditch
DSC_9509	NE	Section view of possible ditch
DSC_9512	NE	Section view of possible ditch
DSC_9513	NW	General view along trench with location of possible ditch at ranging rod
DSC_9516	NE	Section view of possible ditch
DSC_9518	SE	General view along trench with location of possible ditch at ranging rod
DSC_9519	SE	General view of possible extent of camp to east
DSC_9520	SSE	General view of possible extent of camp to east
DSC_9521	NW	General view of trenching in progress nearing entrance to Easterton Steading
DSC_9524	N	Bedrock formation reached near surface
DSC_9525	NNW	Bedrock formation reached near surface
DSC_9526	NW	Bedrock formation reached near surface
DSC_9528	NW	Bedrock formation reached near surface
DSC_9529	NW	General view along road from start of watching brief after turf replacement
DSC_9530	WNW	Backfilling in progress
DSC_9624	N	Section view showing changes in soil depth and bedrock base below
DSC_9625	NE	Detail of bedrock formations
DSC_9626	NE	Detail of bedrock formations

DSC_9627	NW	General view of bedrock formations
DSC_9628	NE	Section view of trench
DSC_9629	NE	Section view of trench
DSC_9630	NE	Section view of trench
DSC_9631	NE	Section view of trench
DSC_9632	N	Soil strip down to bedrock in progress
DSC_9633	NW	Soil strip down to bedrock in progress
DSC_9634	NW	Soil strip in progress
DSC_9635	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9636	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9640	SE	Backfilling of trench after soil strip to prevent injury overnight
DSC_9641	N	Bedrock and subsoil mix near sump
DSC_9642	NE	Bedrock and subsoil mix near sump
DSC_9643	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9645	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9646	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9647	NW	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9651	NW	Soil strip completed to sump

Trench 5 East Blairbowie Standing Stone Photos

Photo ID	Direction Facing	Comments
DSC_9656	E	Blairbowie Standing Stone
DSC_9658	ENE	Blairbowie Standing Stone with road marking for centre point
DSC_9659	NNW	Commencing soil strip
DSC_9660	N	Soil strip underway
DSC_9661	N	Detail of subsoil with large stone inclusions
DSC_9663	E	Large stone removed from topsoil/subsoil interface
DSC_9665	S	View of southern extent of trench
DSC_9666	NW	Soil strip in progress
DSC_9667	S	Soil strip nearing completion
DSC_9669	S	Soil strip completed
DSC_9670	N	View of completed soil strip from S end of trench
DSC_9671	N	View of completed soil strip from S end of trench
DSC_9672	W	Profile of trench near mid-point
DSC_9673	E	Profile of trench near mid-point

Trench 6 Fairlea

Photo ID	Direction Facing	Comments
DSC_9697	E	View of area slated for topsoil strip prior to commencement
DSC_9698	W	Soil strip commencing
DSC_9700	W	Soil strip commencing
DSC_9701	W	Soil strip underway, note change in subsoils – orangish-brown sub in foreground, with ‘gleys’ in area immediately beyond ranging rod.
DSC_9702	E	View of completed west end of trench
DSC_9703	W	Soil strip underway
DSC_9704	W	Detail of ‘gley’ component surfacing within subsoil
DSC_9705	W	Detail of ‘gley’ component surfacing within subsoil
DSC_9706	N	Relatively shallow topsoil formations within trench
DSC_9707	N	Relatively shallow topsoil formations within trench

DSC_9708	W	Modern glass encountered within trench along edge of field drain
DSC_9710	W	Modern glass encountered within trench along edge of field drain
DSC_9712	W	General location of field drain within trench.
DSC_9713	W	Detail of disturbed upper portion of field drain
DSC_9714	W	Detail of disturbed upper portion of field drain
DSC_9717	W	General view of completed trench
DSC_9719	W	General view of completed trench
DSC_9721	E	General view of completed trench
DSC_9722	--	Sherd of possible 'Seaton-type' ceramic located within trench along edge of field drain
DSC_9723	E	Detail view of trench with field drain in background