

**N of Kirkton Farm, Colpy, AB52 6XD
to Blackhall Road (adjacent to Westburn Gardens),
Inverurie, AB51 5SN
Underground cable
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)**

National Grid Reference: NJ64961 33749 (NW end) NJ75620 21721 (SE end)

Parish: Culsalmond (NW end) Inverurie (SE end)

Height OD: 245-250m (NW end) 95-100m (SE end)

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SUMMARY

This Desk-Based Assessment is for a 22.5km cable to be installed by SSE. A walkover revealed no new sites on the route but a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological and historical sites have been identified on the route and a watching brief is required in seven areas (see Section 5, below). The technique for burying the cable is mole ploughing with some open area excavation depending on the requirement of individual farmer (Gordon McConachie pers comm). It is recommended that an archaeological excavation is required in two areas and watching brief be carried out in five areas (Illus 8-24). This methodology has been agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (contact Bruce Mann).

No trench will go through a Scheduled Ancient Monument without consent from Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

Where a trench goes through a known site, the trench will have to be archaeologically excavated regardless of the technique to be employed for laying the cable. These include:

- E of Dundurno Farmhouse (NJ71113 24342) through fields W and S of Chapel of Garioch including through cropmark site (NJ72SW0162) to road E of Chapel of Garioch (NJ 72248 23846).
- Fairlea (NJ73897 22562) to NJ74456 22581 as there are cropmarks in the field and flints were recovered from this area during the walkover.

Watching briefs are required:

- from the N End of the cable N of Kirkton of Culsalmond NJ 64961 33749 to the A920 NJ 64969 32634 as these trenches are through fields and there are archaeological sites within the neighbouring areas.
- N of Glenniston Cottage (NJ 66616 30345) to South Lodge (NJ 67157 30245) as there are known cropmarks in the field N of the proposed trench location (NJ63SE0036).

- SE of South Lodge (NJ67485 30087) across fields to E of Drumfold (NJ68696 29127) as these trenches are through fields and there are archaeological sites within the neighbouring areas.
- NJ 69039 28875 along the E side of Scheduled Ancient Monument Logie Durno Roman Camp (NJ72NW0050) to W of farm New Easterton (NJ70226 27142). SAM consent will have to applied for if the trench goes inside the SAM area. If the trench is outside the SAM area, a watching brief is required.
- E of East Blairbowie NJ73011 22960 to NJ72984 22636 along road the site of Scheduled Ancient Monument East Blairbowie stone NJ72SW0179. SAM consent will have to applied for if the trench goes inside the SAM area. If the trench is outside the SAM area, a watching brief is required.

1 BACKGROUND

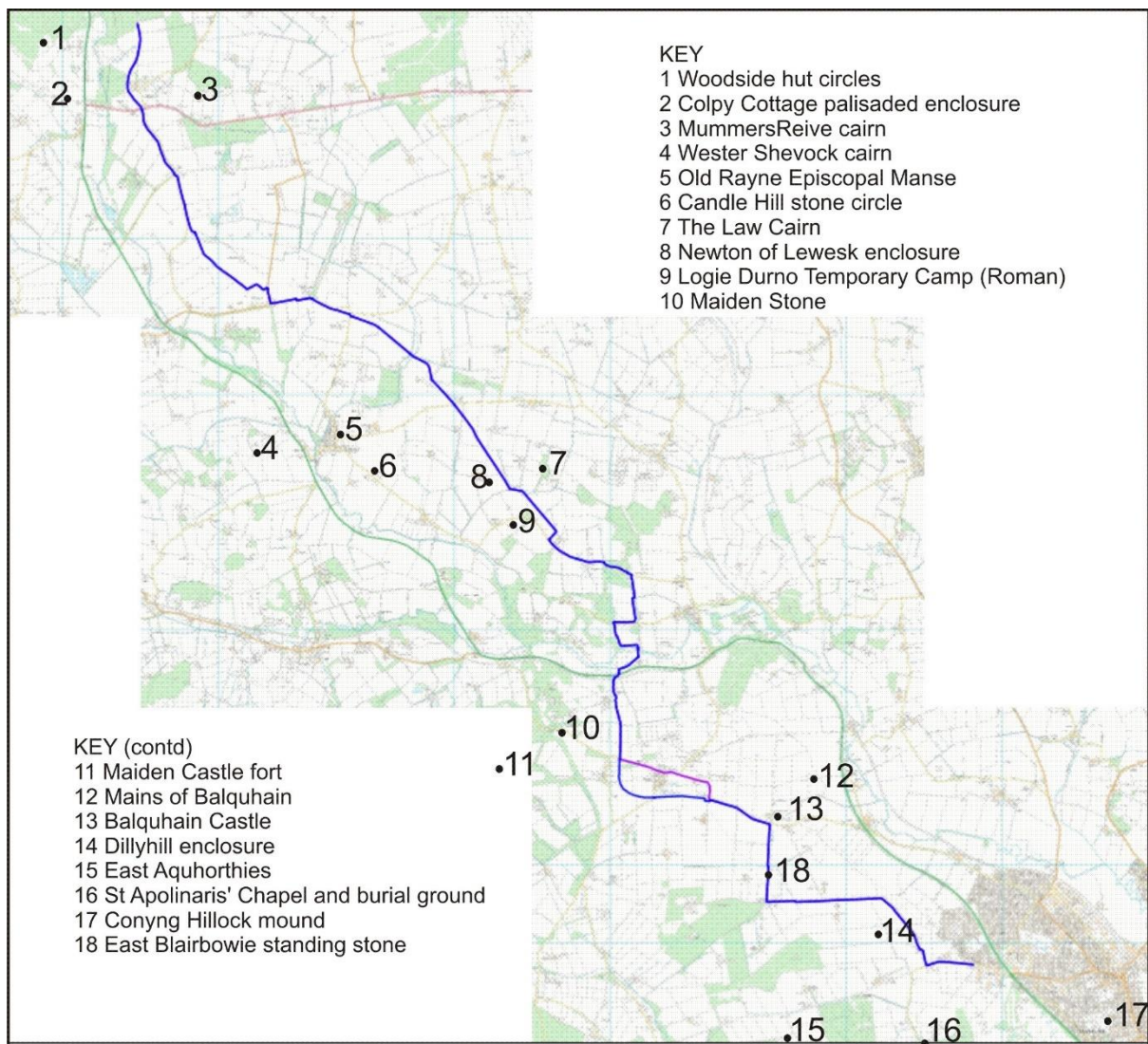
- 1.1 The proposed underground cable (Illus 1) runs from N of Kirkton Farm, Colpy, AB52 6XD to Blackhall Road (adjacent to Westburn Gardens), Inverurie, AB51 5SN. The National Grid Reference of the NW end is NJ64961 33749 and the SE end is NJ75620 21721. The proposed cable is in Culsalmond Parish (NW 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 Policy (SHEP), which state that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed.



Illus 1 Location plan (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 Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed underground cable (copyright CKD Galbraith)

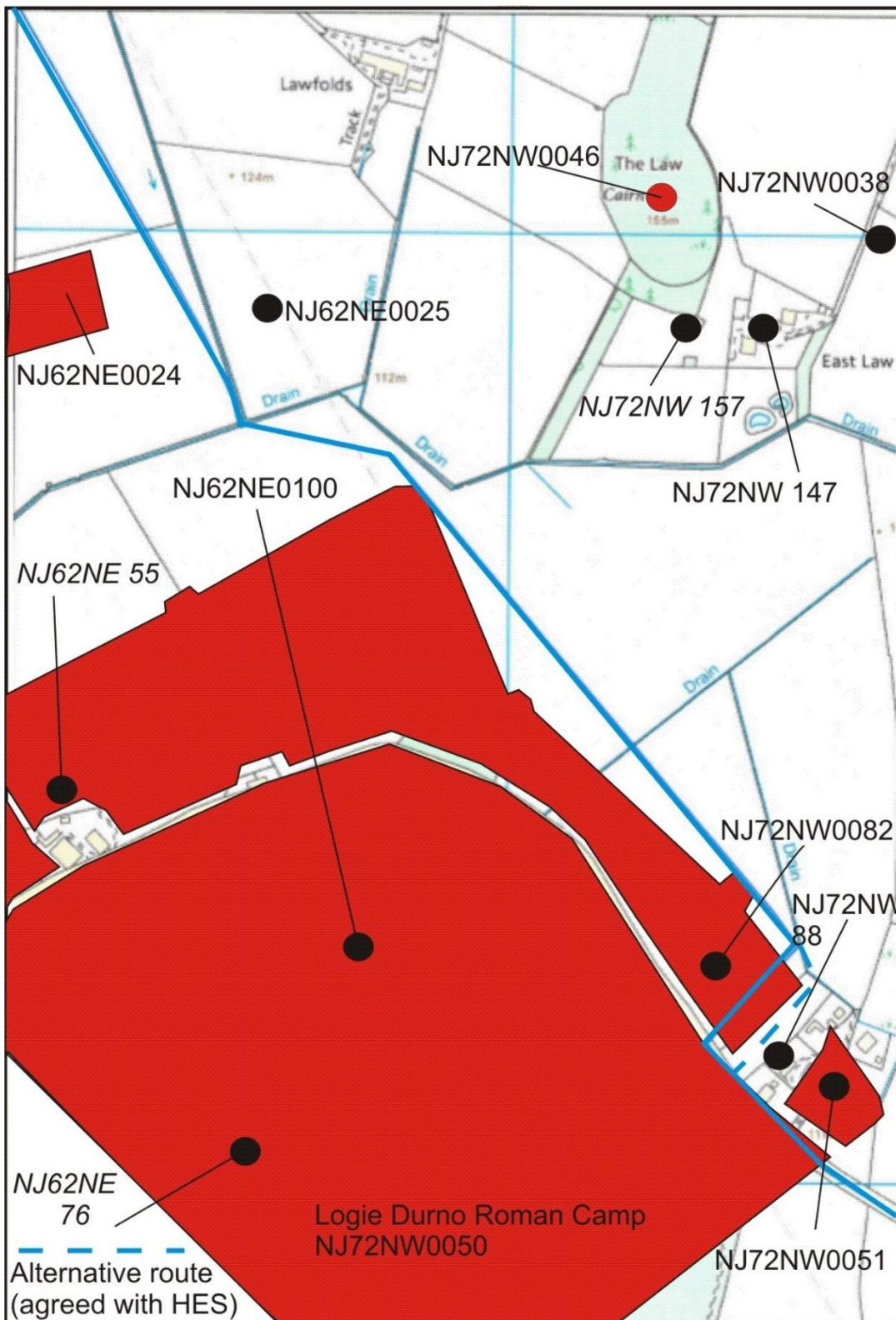
2.2 There are 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed route. Two of these are on the line of the proposed cable trench.

2.3 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.



Illus 3 Aerial photograph Logie Durno Roman camp, 1977 facing NE with N edge of fort cropmarks (left) (SC 1346215) (copyright RCAHMS)



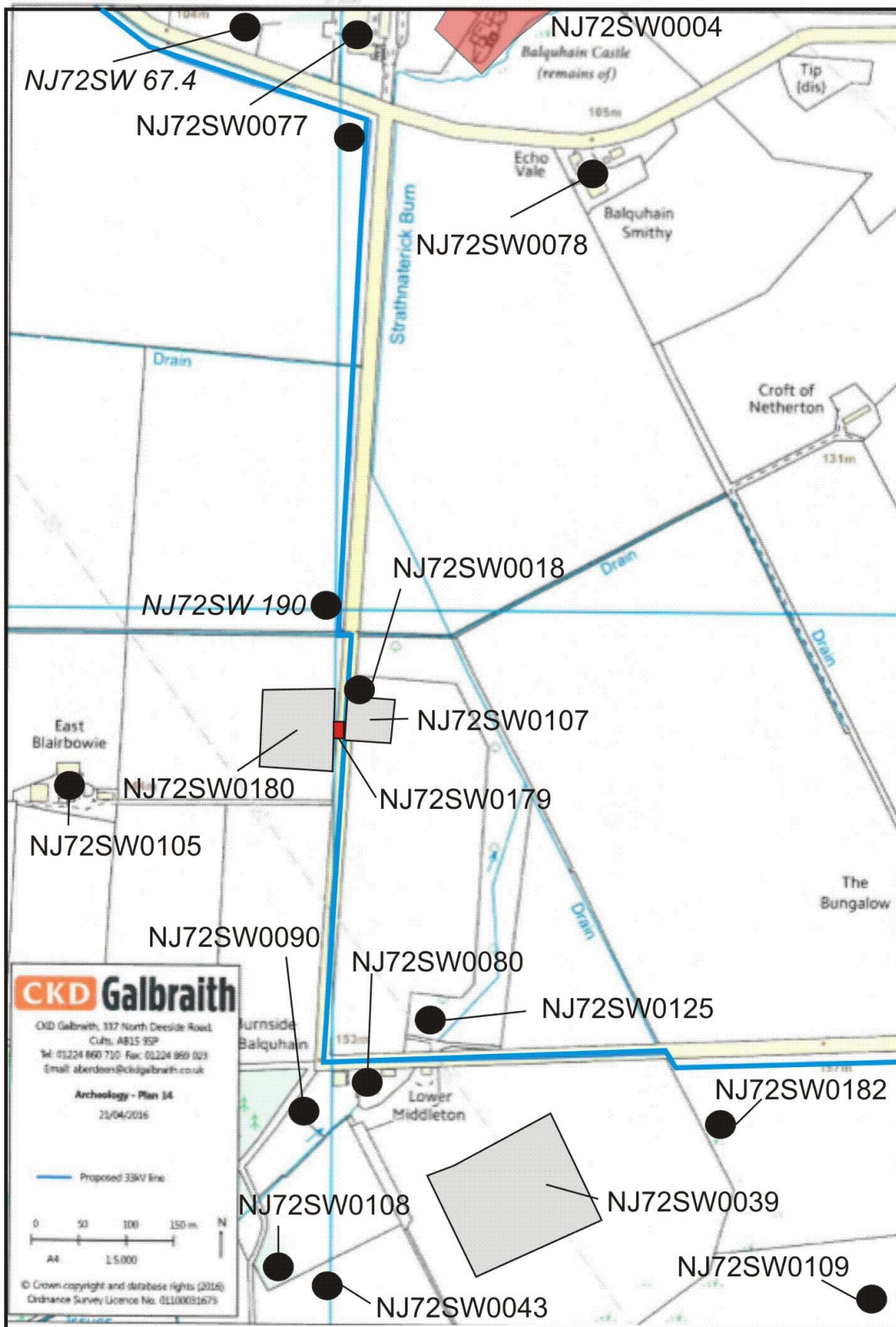
Illus 4 Plan showing proposed trench (in blue) with Logie Durno Roman Camp, The Law Cairn and Candlehill SAM areas (in red) (copyright CKD Galbraith)

2.4 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)



Illus 5 East Blairbowie stone, Scheduled Ancient Monument, facing S.



Illus 6 Plan showing proposed trench (in blue) with location of East Blairbowie stone SAM area (in red) (copyright CKD Galbraith)

There are a further four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 200m of the proposed trench.

2.5 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.



Illus 7 Oblique aerial view centred on the cropmarks of the barrow and the rectangular building at Newton of Lewesk, looking to the WSW. SC 1013662 (copyright RCAHMS)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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).

UNSCHEDULED SITES

The following sites are within 200m of each side of the proposed trench.

2.10 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.

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

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

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

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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).

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

2.21 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).

2.22 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).

2.23 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).

2.24 NJ63SE0066 CULSALMOND OLD SCHOOL

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

2.25 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.

2.26 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).

2.27 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.

2.28 NJ63SE 66 Mossie farmstead

2.29 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).

2.30 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.

2.31 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.

2.32 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).

2.33 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).

2.34 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).

2.35 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.

2.36 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).

2.37 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).

2.38 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.

2.39 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.

2.40 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).

2.41 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.

2.42 *NJ63SE 58* Old Gateside farmstead

2.43 *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 stands.

2.44 *NJ63SE 59* Middle Gateside farmstead

2.45 *NJ63SE 98* Seats cottage

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

2.47 *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.

2.48 *NJ62NE0154* LITTLE NEWTON Farmstead, still in use, depicted on OS historic maps. Named Little Mains of Newton on the 1st edition which shows a U-plan steading open to the south east, with an attached horse mill 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, horse mill and small building had been removed, and a new L-plan steading with attached horse mill and another separate rectangular building had been constructed to the west of the house. The rectangular building and horse mill 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.

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

2.50 *NJ63SE 59* Middle Gateside farmstead

2.51 *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.

2.52 *NJ63SE 96* Nether Gateside cottage

2.53 *NJ63SE 94, 95* Bottomhead cottages

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

2.55 NJ63SE 93 Combscauseway farmstead

2.56 NJ63SE 180 Saint Cloud farmstead

2.57 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, 106).

2.58 NJ63SE 172 Freefield House, South Lodge

2.59 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).

2.60 NJ63SE 100 Bridgefoot cottage

2.61 NJ63SE 99 Bridgefoot sand and gravel quarry

2.62 NJ63SE 101 Oxenloan farmstead

2.63 NJ62NE 171 Mains of Old Rayne farmstead

2.64 NJ62NE 125 Westerton of Old Rayne farmstead

2.65 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.

2.66 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.

2.67 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.

2.70 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).

2.71 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.

2.72 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).

2.73 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 farmsteading (*NJ62NE 87*); only the NW corner has escaped cultivation. The rigs measure up to 7m in breadth and are aligned roughly NNE and SSW.

2.74 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).

2.75 NJ62NE0107 BISHOPSTON Site of a sand and gravel working.

2.76 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.

2.77 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 farmsteading (*NJ62NE 169*); it measures at least 25m in diameter within a ditch about 2m in breadth.

2.78 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.

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

2.80 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)..

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

2.82 *NJ72NW 88 Easterton farmstead*

2.83 *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.

2.84 *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.

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

2.86 *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)..

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

2.88 *NJ72NW 147 East Law farmstead*

2.89 *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).

2.90 *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 Gallows 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.

2.93 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.

2.94 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).

2.95 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).

2.96 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).

2.97 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).

2.98 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).

2.99 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.

2.100 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.

2.101 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.

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

2.103 NJ72NW 91 Waterton farmstead

2.104 NJ72NW 174 Waterton sand pit

2.105 NJ72NW 222 Waterside farmstead

2.106 NJ72NW 223 Waterside quarry

2.107 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.

2.108 NJ72NW 90 Knockollochie farmstead

2.109 NJ72SW 183 Drumdurno Nothing is visible of this cottage, which stood in what is now a cultivated field about 220m N of Drumdurno farmsteading (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).

2.110 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.

2.111 *NJ72SW 169* Woodside farmstead

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

2.113 *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.

2.114 *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 Mariae 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

2.115 *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.

2.116 *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).

2.117 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).

2.118 *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.

2.119 *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.

2.120 *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.

2.121 *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).

2.122 *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.

2.123 *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.

2.124 *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.

2.125 *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.

2.127 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.

2.128 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.

2.129 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).

2.130 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.

2.131 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.

2.132 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.

2.133 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.

2.134 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.

2.135 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).

2.136 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).

2.137 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.

2.138 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).

2.139 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.

2.140 NJ72SW 190

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

2.141 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.

2.142 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.

2.143 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.

2.144 NJ72SW0105 EAST BLAIRBOWIE Farmstead still in use. The OS 1st edition map shows an L-plan range with attached horse mill 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 horse mill 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.

2.145 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.

2.146 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.

2.147 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.

2.148 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

2.149 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.

2.150 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.

2.151 NJ72SW0182 MIDDLETON

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

2.152 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.

2.153 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 horsemill. 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.

2.154 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.

2.155 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.

2.156 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.

2.157 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.

2.158 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).

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

2.160 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.

2.161 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).

2.163 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.

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

2.165 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).

2.166 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'.

2.167 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).

2.168 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).

2.169 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.

2.170 NJ72SW0123 DUBSTON

Remains of a now disused quarry; situated on the SW flank of Dilly Hill 70m N of Dubston farmstead; 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.

2.171 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.

2.172 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).

2.173 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 farmstead ([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).

2.174 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).

2.175 NJ72SW 184 Alton, Rubbing Stone

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

2.176 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.

2.177 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.

2.178 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.

2.179 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).

2.180 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).

2.181 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.

2.182 NJ72SE0140 HIGHFIELD

Faint cropmark trace of a possible sub-oval enclosure.

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

2.184 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.

2.185 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).

3 HISTORIC MAPPING

3.1 Reproductions of the First Edition maps for the whole route with proposed pipeline in blue appear in Appendix 2.

3.2 The northern section of the proposed 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 proposed 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 METHOD STATEMENT

The technique for burying the cable is mole ploughing with some open area excavation depending on the requirement of individual farmer (Gordon McConachie pers comm). It is recommended that an archaeological excavation is required in two areas and watching brief be carried out in five areas (Illus 8-24). This methodology has been agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (contact Bruce Mann).

No trench will go through a Scheduled Ancient Monument without consent from Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

Where a trench goes through a known site, the trench will have to be archaeologically excavated regardless of the technique to be employed for laying the cable. These include:

- E of Dundurno Farmhouse (NJ71113 24342) through fields W and S of Chapel of Garioch including through cropmark site (NJ72SW0162) to road E of Chapel of Garioch (NJ 72248 23846).
- Fairlea (NJ73897 22562) to NJ74456 22581 as there are cropmarks in the field and flints were recovered from this area during the walkover.

Watching briefs are required:

- from the N End of the cable N of Kirkton of Culsalmond NJ 64961 33749 to the A920 NJ 64969 32634 as these trenches are through fields and there are archaeological sites within the neighbouring areas.
- N of Glenniston Cottage (NJ 66616 30345) to South Lodge (NJ 67157 30245) as there are known cropmarks in the field N of the proposed trench location (NJ63SE0036).
- SE of South Lodge (NJ67485 30087) across fields to E of Drumfold (NJ68696 29127) as these trenches are through fields and there are archaeological sites within the neighbouring areas.
- NJ 69039 28875 along the E side of Scheduled Ancient Monument Logie Durno Roman Camp (NJ72NW0050) to W of farm New Easterton (NJ70226 27142). SAM consent will have to applied for if the trench goes inside the SAM area. If the trench is outside the SAM area, a watching brief is required.
- E of East Blairbowie NJ73011 22960 to NJ72984 22636 along road the site of Scheduled Ancient Monument East Blairbowie stone NJ72SW0179. SAM consent will have to applied for if the trench goes inside the SAM area. If the trench is outside the SAM area, a watching brief is required.

6 Reporting and finds

- 6.1 This archaeological work follows PAN 2/2011, Scottish Planning Policy and the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 6.2 Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia and reported by the archaeological contractor to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel (National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD) for disposal to an appropriate museum.
- 6.3 Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in situ*. Their discovery will be reported to the Procurator Fiscal and the client. Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, Archaeology Service for Aberdeenshire, Moray, Angus, and Aberdeen City Councils, will also be informed. Their removal will comply with the provisions of Scots Law.

7 Access and Safety

- 7.1 Cameron Archaeology will inform Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service, Archaeology Service for Aberdeenshire, Moray, Angus, and Aberdeen City Councils, prior to the start of fieldwork.
- 7.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of conduct will be respected.
- 7.3 Staff will wear steel toe-capped boots, hard hats and hi-viz vests at all times. They will carry CSCS cards and present these during site induction. A health and safety risk assessment will be made and will be made available to all staff and contractors.
- 7.4 A machine with a flat-edged ditching bucket will be used at all times. Trenches will be opened and excavated down to the level of the first archaeological layer and to the natural subsoil if no archaeological remains are encountered. An archaeologist will not enter the trench unless the sides are safe; if there is a depth greater than 1.2m, the sides of the trench will be battered or stepped. In sandy conditions the trench edges will be stepped or battered at a lesser depth than 1.2m.
- 7.5 The archaeologist will hand clean and record any features and some will be part excavated to determine nature and depth.

8 Recording Systems

- 8.1 Cameron Archaeology fieldwork number CA287-2016 has been allocated to this site. This number will appear on all site records and finds and all post-excavation material. Cameron Archaeology recording systems will be used on this project.
- 8.2 A site location plan will be produced which will tie in to National Grid and will locate Ordnance Survey bench marks and TBMs used on the site.
- 8.3 Plans of contexts will be produced at 1:20 (or other scale as appropriate) and sections of features at 1:10. All site drawings will be on polyester-based drawing film
- 8.4 The OD height of contexts will be calculated and recorded on plans, sections and level book.
- 8.5 For complex stratification, a Harris matrix will be prepared to record stratigraphic relationships.

- 8.6 A photographic record will consist of high quality digital images for all main contexts as well as working and general site and location photographs.

9 Treatment of finds and samples

- 9.1 Sampling strategies will depend on the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under excavation. Bulk samples for sieving will be taken as necessary. A selection of samples will be sent for analysis by specialist archaeological soil analysts.
- 9.2 Finds will be exposed, recorded, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in line with archaeological guidelines. Metalwork will be assessed, a selection will be x-rayed and selected for conservation.
- 9.3 Organic samples will be collected or sampled and subjected to conservation, dendrochronology, carbon 14 sampling or other analytical technique as necessary.
- 9.4 Cameron Archaeology can confirm that arrangements are in place to cover all necessary processing, conservation, specialist analysis and subsequent storage of finds and samples.

10 Post-excavation and publication

- 10.1 The responsibility for funding the Post-Excavation work lies with the client/developer. A report will be prepared for the client within 2 weeks of the end of fieldwork and if appropriate a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will then be produced outlining the scope of post-excavation work. The results of which will then be collated into a final Data Structure Report (DSR).
- 10.2 Publication will take place in a suitable journal. The costs for this publication are also the responsibility of the client/developer.

11 Archive

- 11.1 Copies of the fieldwork report will be sent to the applicant and the Local Authority archaeologist and Planning Authority.
- 11.2 A brief summary of results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, along with the appropriate fee.
- 11.3 An OASIS report will be completed for this site within 4 weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 11.4 The site archive will be lodged with RCAHMS.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSED SITE (PASTMAP AND ABERDEENSHIRE HER ONLINE)

Dataset	Dataset UID	Name	OS NGR	Classification
RCAHMS	118162	BALQUHAIN MAINS	NJ 73020 23620	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	118163	NETHERTON SMITHY	NJ 73250 23470	CROFT, SMITHY. ALTNAME = NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN CROFT
RCAHMS	118164	NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 73720 22680	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD(S). ALTNAME = NETHERTOWN
RCAHMS	118165	BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 73020 22500	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = BURNSIDE OF NETHERTON
RCAHMS	118166	MIDDLETON	NJ 73870 22320	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	119238	BALQUHAIN MAINS, DATESTONES	NJ 73020 23620	DATE STONE(S) (18TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = MAINS OF BALQUHAIN
RCAHMS	124711	WEST BALQUHAIN	NJ 72000 23500	BUILDING
RCAHMS	124713	BALQUHAIN MAINS	NJ 73020 23510	BUILDING(S)
RCAHMS	124714	BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 72970 22480	BUILDING
RCAHMS	124715	NEWTON OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 72440 24100	COTTAGE, FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	124718	MAINS OF BALQUHAIN, OLD STEADING	NJ 73020 23710	FARMSTEAD, LADE, POND, WATERMILL
RCAHMS	124721	MAINS OF BALQUHAIN, FARMHOUSE	NJ 73100 23670	FARMHOUSE
RCAHMS	124725	MAINS OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 73380 23520	BUILDING. ALTNAME = NETHERTON, BALQUHAIN CASTLE
RCAHMS	124727	WEST BALQUHAIN	NJ 72200 23580	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = COWBYRES, COWBYRE
RCAHMS	124770	NETHERTON	NJ 73020 22890	FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = NETHERTOWN
RCAHMS	124771	GREENS OF MIDDLETON	NJ 72930 22330	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = UPPER MIDDLETON

RCAHMS	124819	MIDDLETON	NJ 73530 22270	FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = MIDDLETON, FERMTOUN
RCAHMS	124919	DUBSTON, QUARRY	NJ 74950 22020	QUARRY. ALTNAME = DILLY HILL
RCAHMS	124920	DUBSTON	NJ 74950 21900	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	124922	NETHERTON CROFT	NJ 73090 22570	CROFT. ALTNAME = BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN
RCAHMS	124926	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71660 24100	VILLAGE
RCAHMS	124930	DRUMDURNO	NJ 70900 24100	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	124931	DRUMDURNO COTTAGE	NJ 71000 23890	COTTAGE
RCAHMS	124933	BLAIR	NJ 71210 23430	FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	125300	BLAIR	NJ 70820 23670	RIG AND FURROW. ALTNAME = DRUMDURNO
RCAHMS	125302	BACKBRAE	NJ 71410 24350	RIG AND FURROW
RCAHMS	131516	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, OLD PARISH CHURCH	NJ 71620 24140	CHURCH. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF GARIOCH, CHAPEL OF GARIOCH KIRKYARD
RCAHMS	131517	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, PARISH CHURCH, CHURCHYARD, GATEWAY	NJ 71591 24141	GATEWAY. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF GARIOCH, PITTODRIE'S YATE
RCAHMS	131518	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, PARISH CHURCH, HALL	NJ 71600 24110	CHURCH HALL (20TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF GARIOCH
RCAHMS	144756	MIDDLEFIELD	NJ 75930 21700	RING DITCH (POSSIBLE). ALTNAME = HIGHFIELD, HIGHCLERE
RCAHMS	144757	HIGHFIELD	NJ 75620 21850	ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE), PIT(S) (NEOLITHIC), BOWL (NEOLITHIC), ORGANIC MATERIAL(S)
RCAHMS	144763	DILLY HILL	NJ 75000 22150	ENCLOSURE. ALTNAME = MAINS OF BLACKHALL
RCAHMS	150336	KNOCKOLLOCHIE	NJ 70920 25090	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD

RCAHMS	155683	BALCRUHAIN MAINS	NJ 72910 23630	BUILDING(S), ENCLOSURE
RCAHMS	185105	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	BEAD (GLASS)
RCAHMS	185108	WOODSIDE	NJ 71400 24570	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	185184	BALQUHAIN	NJ 73420 23520	BUILDING
RCAHMS	185186	BALQUHAIN, QUARRY	NJ 73480 23560	BUILDING, QUARRY
RCAHMS	185206	BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN, GRAVEL PIT	NJ 73410 22440	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS. ALTNAME = MIDDLETON
RCAHMS	185207	DRUMDURNO	NJ 70920 24370	COTTAGE
RCAHMS	185232	MAINS OF BLACKHALL	NJ 75280 21840	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	185268	WESTBURN COTTAGE	NJ 76130 21770	COTTAGE. ALTNAME = INVERURIE, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
RCAHMS	187900	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, MANSE	NJ 71589 23951	MANSE
RCAHMS	18892	DILLY HILL	NJ 75050 22320	CAIRN, COMMEMORATIVE CAIRN
RCAHMS	18984	MIDDLETON	NJ 74425 22174	RIG AND FURROW, SETTLEMENT. ALTNAME = DILLYHILL, DILLY HILL, MIDDLETON, INVERURIE
RCAHMS	18987	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, 'WOLF'S CAIRN'	NJ 71780 24140	CAIRN
RCAHMS	18992	EAST BLAIRBOWIE	NJ 73030 22910	CINERARY URN. ALTNAME = NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN
RCAHMS	18995	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	18996	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	18997	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE)

RCAHMS	18998	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	19001	NEWTON OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 72000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE). ALTNAM = NEWTOWN, BALQUHIN, CHAPLE, NEWTON OF BALQUHAIRN
RCAHMS	19002	HILLHEAD OF PITBEE	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE). ALTNAM = 'HILLHEAD'
RCAHMS	19004	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	HAMMER (STONE)
RCAHMS	19011	ST MARY'S WELL, CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71780 24000	WELL
RCAHMS	19012	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	MOULD (STONE)
RCAHMS	19016	MIDDLETON	NJ 73210 22405	ENCLOSURE. ALTNAM = BURNSIDE OF BALQUHAIN
RCAHMS	19018	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	19020	MIDDLETON	NJ 74340 22420	ENCLOSURE. ALTNAM = DILLY HILL, DILLYHILL
RCAHMS	19022	BALQUHAIN CASTLE	NJ 73157 23603	CASTLE. ALTNAM = MAINS OF BALQUHAIN, CASTLE OF BALQUHAIN
RCAHMS	19027	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, PARISH CHURCH, CHURCHYARD AND ST MARY'S CHAPEL	NJ 71624 24168	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT(S), BURIAL GROUND, CHAPEL, CHURCH (19TH CENTURY), GRAVE SLAB. ALTNAM = KIRKTON OF GARIOCH, CHAPEL OF GARIOCH KIRKYARD
RCAHMS	19028	DRUMDURNO	NJ 70660 24380	CINERARY URN, PENDANT (STONE). ALTNAM = DRUMDURNO FARM
RCAHMS	198177	NETHERTON OF BALQUHAIN	NJ 74260 22640	RING DITCH (POSSIBLE), RING DITCH(S)
RCAHMS	219741	BALQUHAIN	NJ 73000 23000	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	219744	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	SPINDLE WHORL(S)
RCAHMS	219745	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH	NJ 71000 24000	ARROWHEAD(S) (FLINT), BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD (FLINT), LEAF ARROWHEAD(S) (FLINT)
RCAHMS	238843	EAST BLAIRBOWIE	NJ 73000 22880	STANDING STONE

RCAHMS	243901	KNOCKKOLLOCHIE, QUARRY	NJ 70910 23840	QUARRY
RCAHMS	274164	INVERURIE, BLACKHALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BURGHMUIR PLACE, GHILLIE AND GLEN LTD	NJ 76085 21759	FOOD PROCESSING SITE (20TH CENTURY), INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (20TH CENTURY)
RCAHMS	280474	INVERURIE, AQUHORTHIES CIRCLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	NJ 76273 21492	HOUSING ESTATE
RCAHMS	298228	MAINS OF BLACKHALL	NJ 75500 21600	DITCH (MODERN), DRAIN (MODERN), DYKE (MODERN), PIT(S) (PREHISTORIC), RIG AND FURROW (POSSIBLE), UNIDENTIFIED FLINT(S) (PREHISTORIC), UNIDENTIFIED POTTERY(S) (PREHISTORIC)
RCAHMS	339887	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, PARISH CHURCH, WAR MEMORIAL	NJ 71624 24168	WAR MEMORIAL (20TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = CHAPEL OF GARIOCH WAR MEMORIAL
RCAHMS	339933	INVERURIE, BLACKHALL ROAD, POLICE STATION	NJ 76197 21575	POLICE STATION, WAR MEMORIAL (20TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = GRAMPIAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS, ABERDEENSHIRE CONSTABULARY WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUE
RCAHMS	76762	BLACKHALL	NJ 75300 21800	HOUSE
RCAHMS	80342	MIDDLETON	NJ 74290 22520	RING DITCH(S) (POSSIBLE)
RCAHMS	87352	CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, LYNWOOD	NJ 71568 24201	FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = SKELPER'S FARM
RCAHMS	107706	WESTERTON	NJ 69500 27400	CROPMARK(S), RING DITCH (POSSIBLE). ALTNAME = LOGIE DURNO
RCAHMS	107707	WESTERTON	NJ 69520 27330	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = LOGIE DURNO
RCAHMS	107717	NEWTON HOUSE, NORTH LODGE	NJ 66470 30180	LODGE. ALTNAME = CULSALMOND CASTLE, GLENNISTON, NEWTON HOUSE ESTATE, NEWTON HOUSE POLICIES
RCAHMS	112586	KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, OLD PARISH CHURCH, MANSE	NJ 65026 32995	MANSE. ALTNAME = THE OLD MANSE
RCAHMS	112587	CULSALMOND PARISH CHURCH	NJ 64822 32643	CHURCH. ALTNAME = FREE CHURCH, KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND
RCAHMS	112589	CULSALMOND HOUSE	NJ 64775 32676	MANSE. ALTNAME = CULSALMOND PARISH CHURCH, MANSE, FREE CHURCH, MANSE, KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND
RCAHMS	118157	LOGIE HOUSE	NJ 70900 25600	RIG AND FURROW(S), ROUNDHOUSE(S) (POSSIBLE), UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT. ALTNAME = LOGIE HOUSE POLICIES

RCAHMS	119227	MILL OF DURNO, THE OLD MILL OF DURNO	NJ 71622 25680	WATERMILL. ALTNAME = DURNO, GRAIN MILL
RCAHMS	120275	MILL OF BONNYTON	NJ 68305 29331	GRAIN MILL (19TH CENTURY), WATERMILL (19TH CENTURY)
RCAHMS	126409	WESTERTON	NJ 69690 27100	RIG AND FURROW. ALTNAME = LOGIE DURNO
RCAHMS	126410	WESTERTON	NJ 69850 27290	RIG AND FURROW. ALTNAME = LOGIE DURNO
RCAHMS	126417	BISHOPSTON, SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS	NJ 69280 28870	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS
RCAHMS	126423	NEWTON OF LEWESK	NJ 69300 27940	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	126424	MOOR OF CARDEN, LADY'S BRIDGE	NJ 69610 26540	FOOTBRIDGE. ALTNAME = CARDEN FARM, RIVER URIE
RCAHMS	126426	BISHOPSTON	NJ 69030 28540	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	143414	PULWHITE	NJ 65120 33500	ENCLOSURE. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND
RCAHMS	150134	FREEFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH LODGE	NJ 67190 30240	LODGE
RCAHMS	150137	PULWHITE	NJ 65100 32300	ENCLOSURE. ALTNAME = LAWRENCE ROAD
RCAHMS	150143	SAINT CLOUD	NJ 67090 30370	CRUCIFIX (GOLD)
RCAHMS	150146	LAWRENCE ROAD	NJ 65000 32880	ROAD. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, LAURENCE ROAD
RCAHMS	150147	GLENNISTON COTTAGE	NJ 66800 30200	AGRICULTURAL CROPMARK(S). ALTNAME = GENNISTON
RCAHMS	150153	KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND	NJ 65120 33500	ENCLOSURE
RCAHMS	150260	MOOR OF CARDEN	NJ 69700 26700	LINEAR FEATURE(S). ALTNAME = DURNO, WESTERTON
RCAHMS	150269	CARDEN, LADY'S WELL	NJ 69680 26550	HOLY WELL. ALTNAME = WESTERTON

RCAHMS	150327	EASTERTON	NJ 70370 27090	FLAKE(S) (FLINT). ALTNAME = EASTERTON FARM
RCAHMS	150328	GLENLOGIE	NJ 72010 26990	DRAIN(S). ALTNAME = BURN OF DURNO
RCAHMS	150334	EASTERTON	NJ 70300 27120	FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	150335	LOGIE DURNO	NJ 70720 26830	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	150337	WATERTON	NJ 71380 26210	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	155098	LADY'S WELL	NJ 64980 32470	FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = LADY'S CAUSEWAY
RCAHMS	165367	KIRKTON FARM	NJ 64950 32920	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND
RCAHMS	165526	KIRKTOWN COTTAGES	NJ 64990 33610	COTTAGE. ALTNAME = KIRKTON COTTAGES, KIRKTON FARM, LAWRENCE ROAD
RCAHMS	165527	KIRKTOWN COTTAGES	NJ 64950 33750	COTTAGE. ALTNAME = KIRKTON COTTAGES, KIRKTON FARM, LAWRENCE ROAD
RCAHMS	165612	OLD GATESIDE	NJ 65960 30980	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	165613	MIDDLE GATESIDE	NJ 66310 30730	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	165620	MOSSIDE	NJ 65475 31813	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = MOSS OF WILLIAMSTON
RCAHMS	165638	MOSS-SIDE OF NEWTON	NJ 65580 31320	COTTAGE, CROFT. ALTNAME = OLD GATESIDE
RCAHMS	165641	NORTH MELLENSIDE	NJ 65660 31020	COTTAGE, CROFT. ALTNAME = OLD GATESIDE
RCAHMS	165654	NORTH GATESIDE CROFT	NJ 66270 31100	COTTAGE, CROFT. ALTNAME = OLD GATESIDE
RCAHMS	165655	NORTH GATESIDE	NJ 66390 31030	FARMSTEAD. ALTNAME = MIDDLE GATESIDE
RCAHMS	165656	MOSS-SIDE	NJ 66660 30830	COTTAGE(S). ALTNAME = NORTH GATESIDE, MIDDLE GATESIDE

RCAHMS	165658	COMBSCAUSEWAY	NJ 67030 30380	FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	165659	BOTTOMHEAD	NJ 66810 30570	COTTAGE, CROFT. ALTNAME = COMBSCAUSEWAY
RCAHMS	165660	BOTTOMHEAD	NJ 66790 30430	COTTAGE. ALTNAME = COMBSCAUSEWAY
RCAHMS	165661	NETHER GATESIDE	NJ 66660 30570	COTTAGE(S), CROFT(S). ALTNAME = MIDDLE GATESIDE
RCAHMS	165665	SEATS	NJ 65930 30640	COTTAGE, CROFT. ALTNAME = BRANKANENTUM
RCAHMS	165666	BRIDGEFOOT, GRAVEL PIT	NJ 67770 30360	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS
RCAHMS	165667	BRIDGEFOOT	NJ 67670 30550	COTTAGE
RCAHMS	165747	OLD GATESIDE	NJ 65900 30900	SPINDLE WHORL(S)
RCAHMS	165752	EAST CAIRNHILL	NJ 65200 32900	SPINDLE WHORL
RCAHMS	165761	FREEFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH LODGE	NJ 67230 30340	RIG AND FURROW. ALTNAME = FREEFIELD HOUSE POLICIES
RCAHMS	165775	LAWRENCE ROAD	NJ 64990 32880	ROAD. ALTNAME = KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, LAWRENCE ROAD
RCAHMS	167104	FREEFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH LODGE	NJ 67240 30260	COTTAGE
RCAHMS	167105	SAINT CLOUD	NJ 67110 30280	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS
RCAHMS	18091	'DRUM'S CAIRN', BISHOPSTON	NJ 68760 28840	CAIRN. ALTNAME = BISHOPSTONE
RCAHMS	18093	NEWTON OF LEWESK	NJ 69300 27900	PICTISH SYMBOL STONE (PICTISH). ALTNAME = KINELLAR HOUSE POLICIES
RCAHMS	180963	LONGSIDE	NJ 68710 28230	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	18107	LOGIE DURNO	NJ 69850 27180	TEMPORARY CAMP (ROMAN). ALTNAME = DURNO, WESTERTON, EASTERTON

RCAHMS	18113	NEWTON OF LEWESK	NJ 69488 27912	ENCLOSURE, SUNKEN FLOORED BUILDING
RCAHMS	18114	LAWFOLDS	NJ 69771 27875	BARROW, RIG AND FURROW
RCAHMS	182429	SAINT CLOUD	NJ 67170 30350	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	18243	KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, OLD PARISH CHURCH	NJ 65007 32941	BELLCOTE (17TH CENTURY), CHURCH (18TH CENTURY), STONE CIRCLE. ALTNAME = CULSALMOND, OLD PARISH CHURCH, HILL OF TILLYMORGAN
RCAHMS	18249	MOSSIDE	NJ 65240 31570	CAIRN, AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	18266	MELLENSIDE	NJ 65400 31180	CAIRN. ALTNAME = MAINS OF WILLIAMSTON
RCAHMS	18288	LADY'S WELL, CULSALMOND	NJ 64950 32540	WELL, COIN
RCAHMS	183160	EASTERTON	NJ 70300 27100	ARROWHEAD(S) (FLINT). ALTNAME = DURNO
RCAHMS	183163	FERNYBRAE	NJ 71400 26700	AXEHEAD(S) (STONE)
RCAHMS	183164	EASTERTON	NJ 70300 27100	AXEHEAD (STONE)
RCAHMS	183167	FERNYBRAE	NJ 71440 26730	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	183171	LOGIE DURNO	NJ 70700 26800	AXEHEAD(S) (STONE)
RCAHMS	183176	FERNYBRAE	NJ 71400 26700	SPINDLE WHORL(S)
RCAHMS	183177	EASTERTON	NJ 70300 27100	SPINDLE WHORL(S)
RCAHMS	183193	WATERTON, SAND PIT	NJ 71380 26060	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS. ALTNAME = BEN LOGIE
RCAHMS	183194	GALLOWS HILL, QUARRY	NJ 71260 27050	QUARRY. ALTNAME = LOGIE DURNO
RCAHMS	183195	GALLOWS HILL, QUARRY	NJ 71420 27020	QUARRY. ALTNAME = FERNYBRAE

RCAHMS	183208	LOGIE DURNO, QUARRY	NJ 70070 26570	QUARRY. ALTNAME = LOGIE HOUSE POLICIES
RCAHMS	183209	LOGIE DURNO, SAND PIT	NJ 70920 26840	SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS
RCAHMS	183246	WATERSIDE	NJ 71370 25590	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	183247	WATERSIDE, QUARRY	NJ 71360 25510	QUARRY
RCAHMS	184369	DRUMFOLD	NJ 68530 29170	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD
RCAHMS	18824	FERNYBRAE	NJ 71000 26000	CINERARY URN(S), UNIDENTIFIED POTTERY (NEOLITHIC). ALTNAME = FERNIEBRAE
RCAHMS	18835	LOGIE DURNO	NJ 70700 26800	AXEHEAD(S) (STONE)
RCAHMS	18838	GALLOWES HILL	NJ 71000 27000	AXEHEAD (STONE). ALTNAME = PEAT FUR, DROWAMORE, DRUAMORE, GALLOW HILL, SMALL HILL
RCAHMS	18848	FERNYBRAE	NJ 71400 26700	POLISHER
RCAHMS	18850	LOGIE DURNO	NJ 70200 27200	UNIDENTIFIED POTTERY (NEOLITHIC)
RCAHMS	192989	DRUMFOLD	NJ 68500 29100	AXEHEAD (STONE). ALTNAME = 'DRUMFOLDS, RAYNE'
RCAHMS	197787	LOGIE DURNO, HALL	NJ 71850 26640	HALL. ALTNAME = LOGIE-DURNO PUBLIC HALL
RCAHMS	210865	UPPER BRAESIDE	NJ 65300 32900	SPINDLE WHORL. ALTNAME = CULSALMOND
RCAHMS	241889	KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, OLD PARISH CHURCH, CHURCHYARD AND MORT HOUSE	NJ 65051 32954	BURIAL GROUND, MORT HOUSE (19TH CENTURY)
RCAHMS	273000	PITCAPLE, FERNIEBRAE	NJ 71300 26900	UNIDENTIFIED FLINT (FLINT). ALTNAME = FERNIEBRAE FARM
RCAHMS	339894	KIRKTON OF CULSALMOND, OLD PARISH CHURCH, WAR MEMORIAL	NJ 65026 32916	WAR MEMORIAL (20TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = CULSALMOND WAR MEMORIAL

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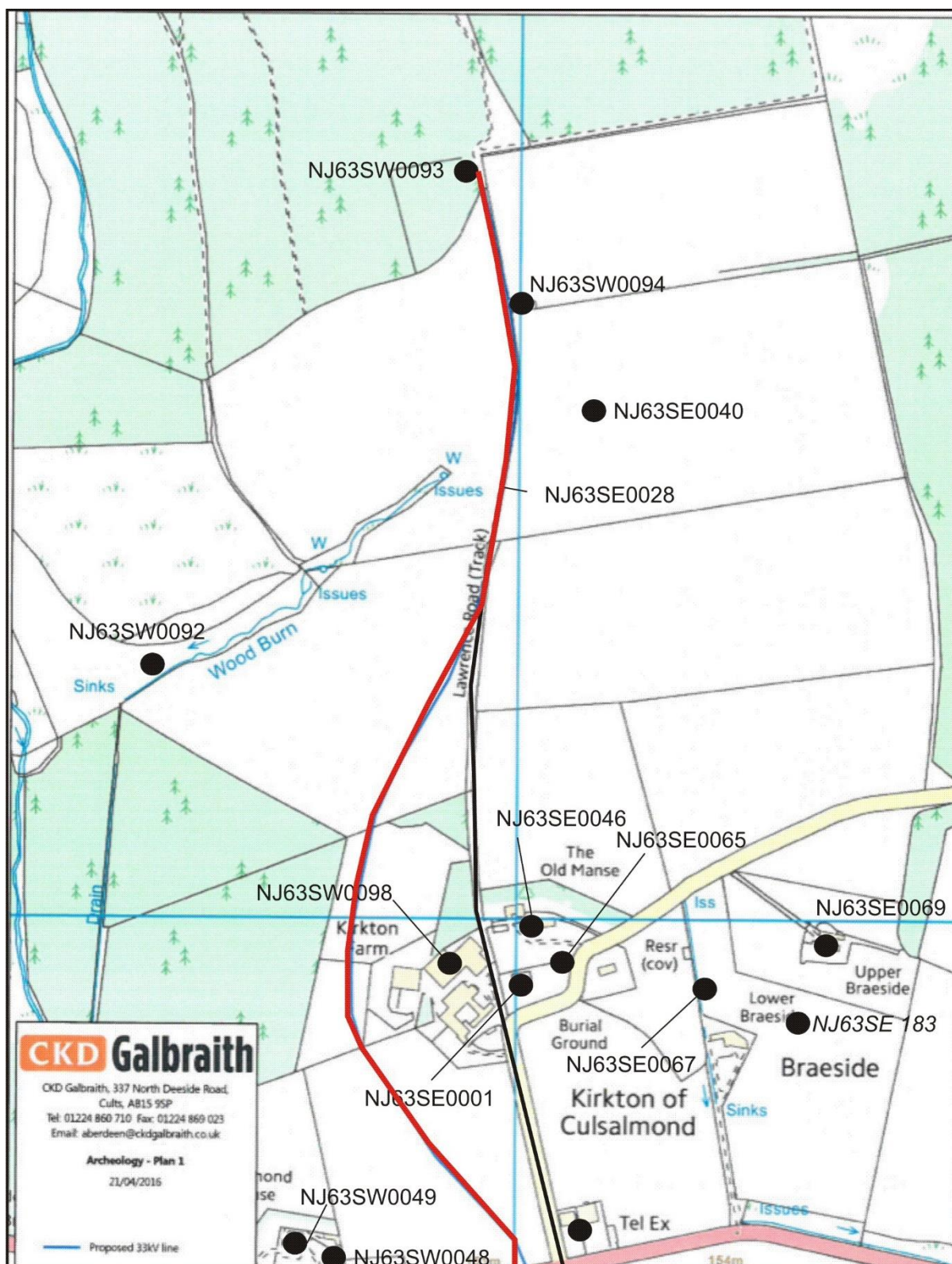
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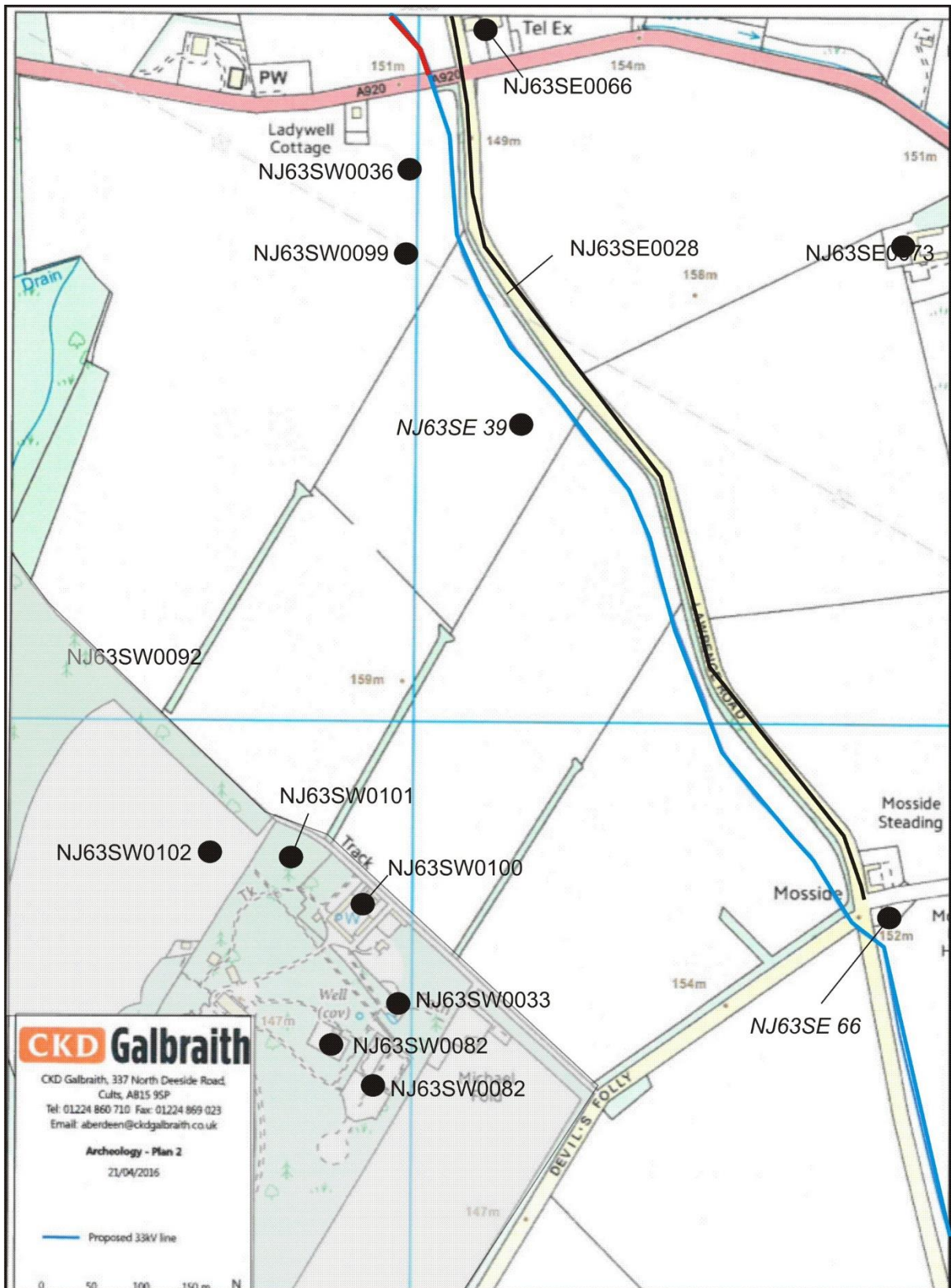
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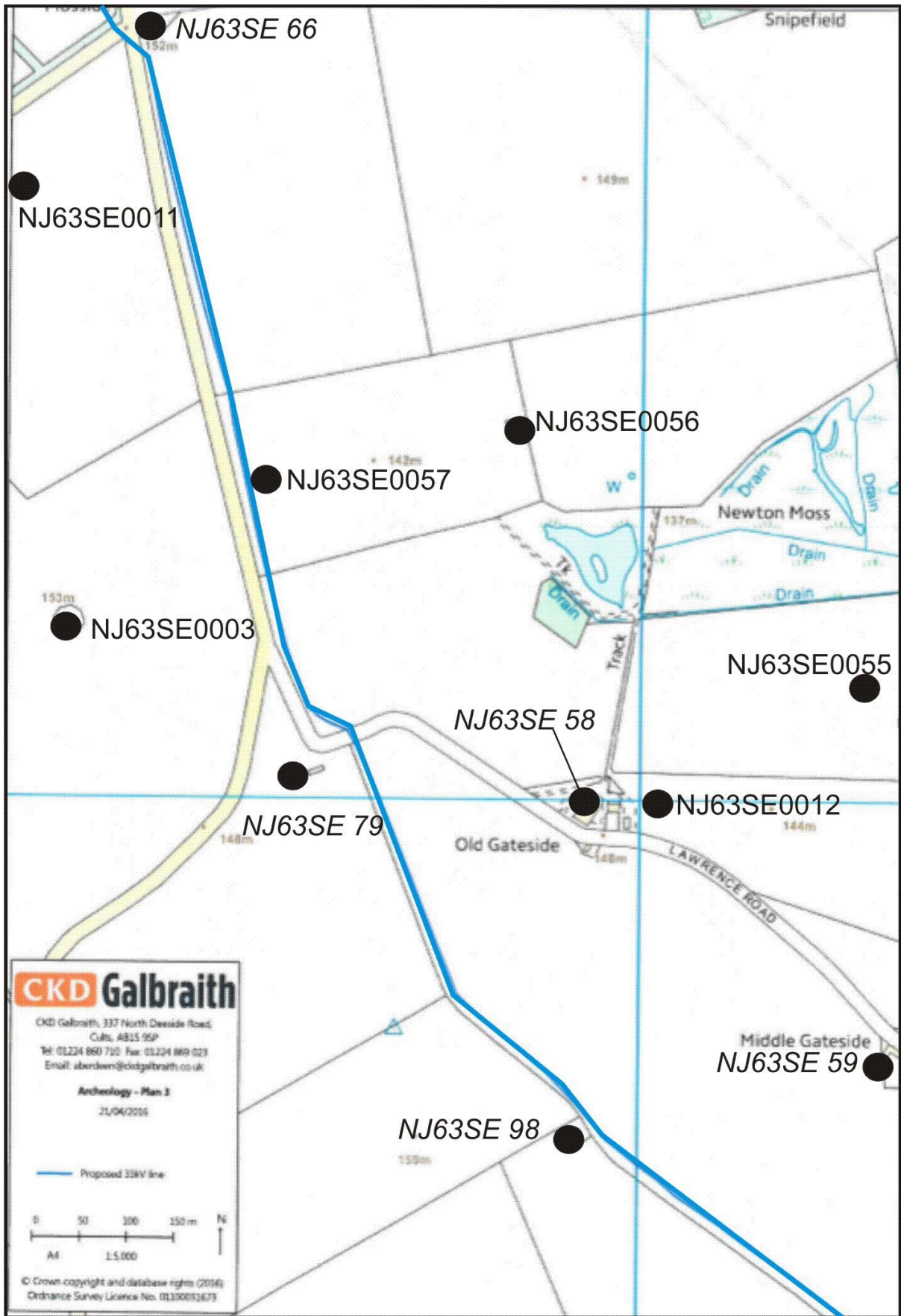
APPENDIX 2 PLANS



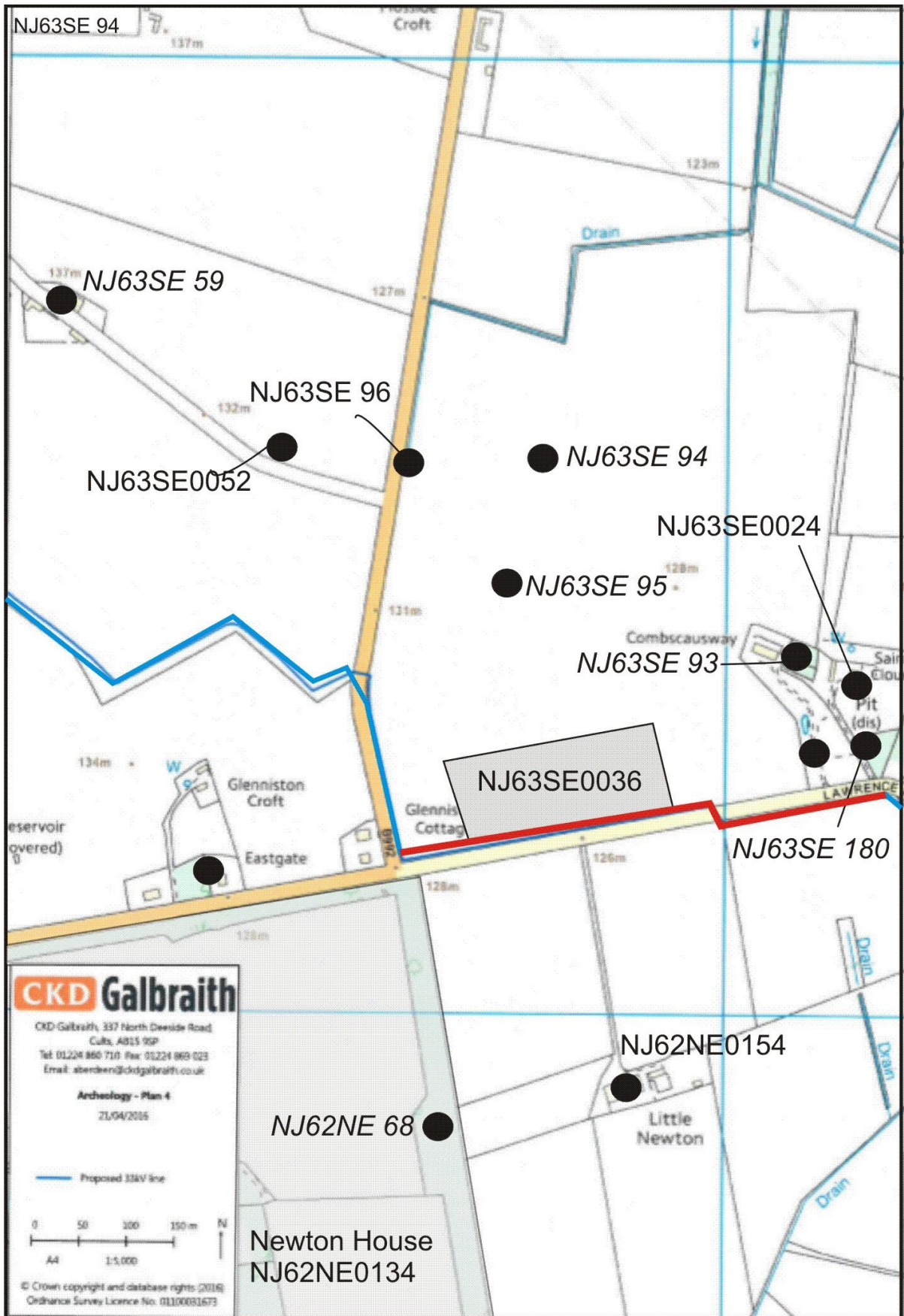
Illus 8 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



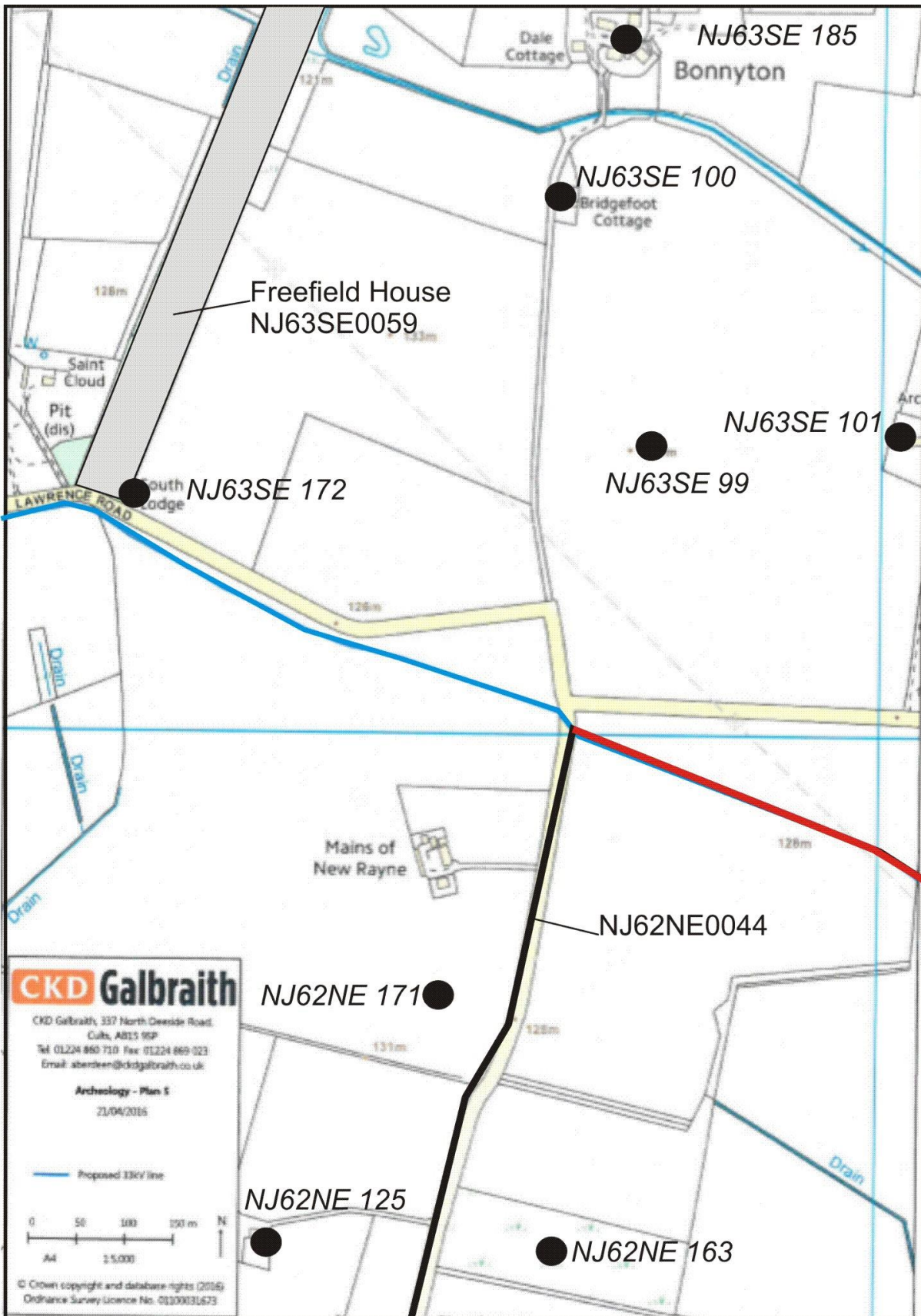
Illus 9 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



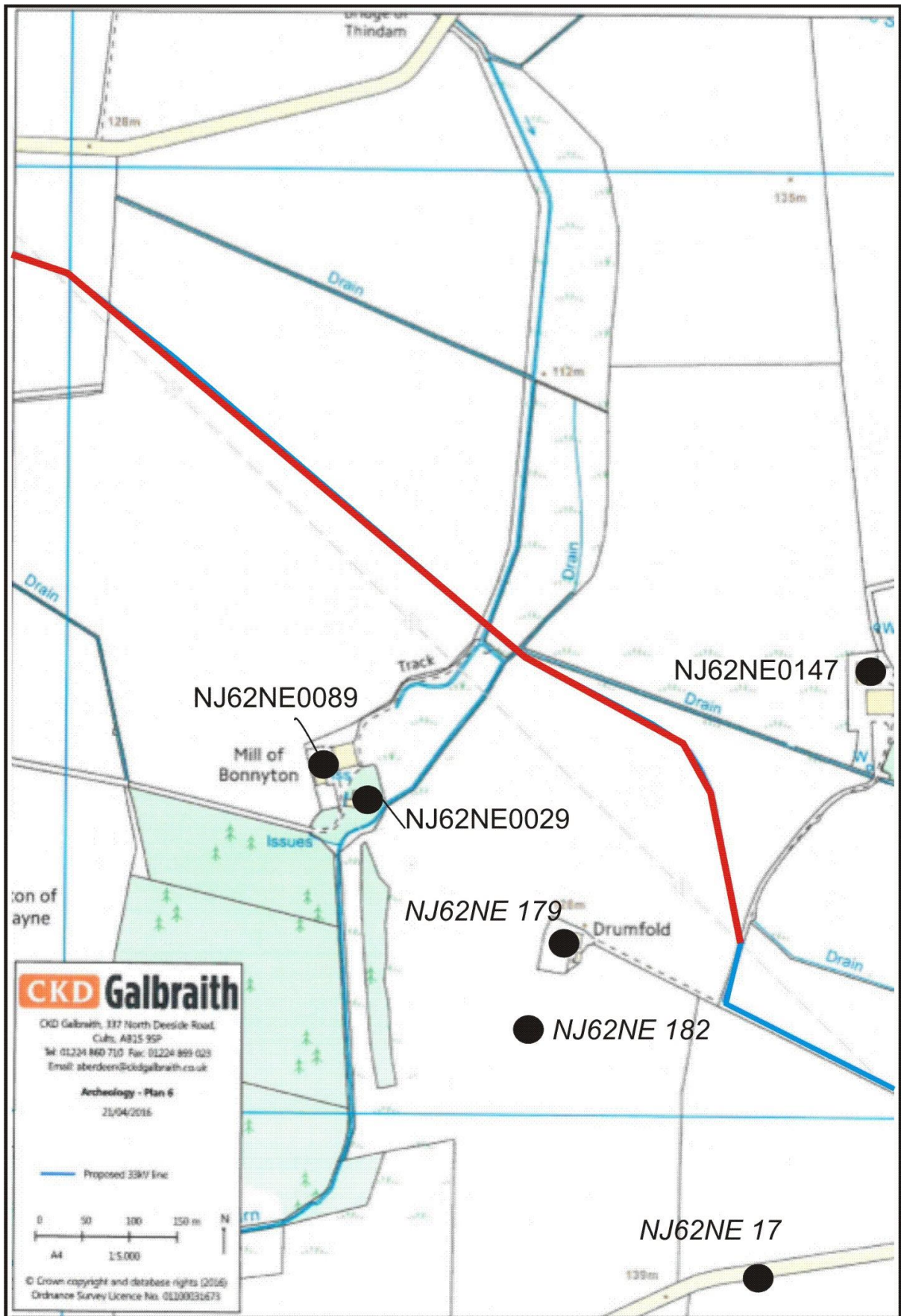
Illus 10 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



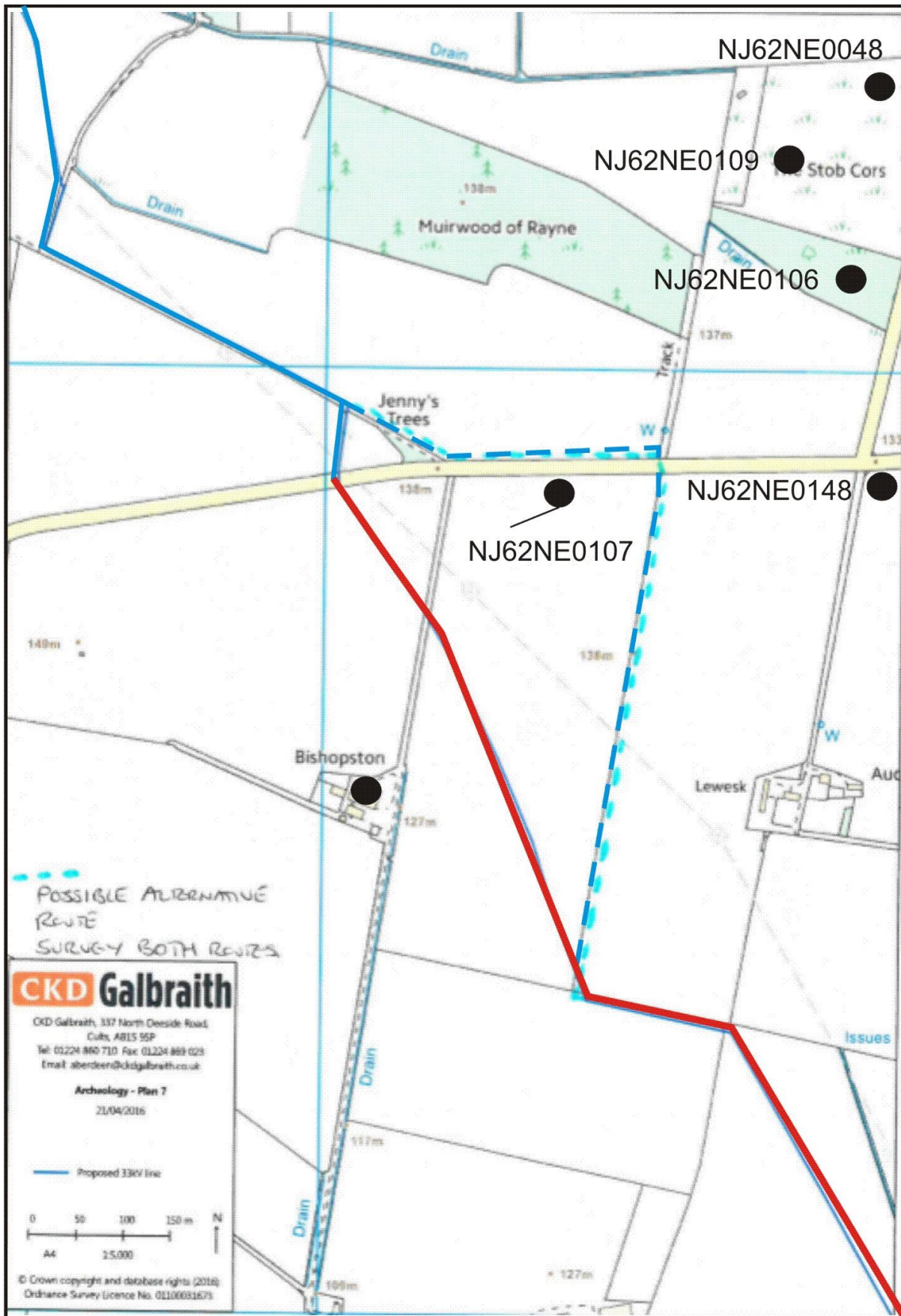
Illus 11 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



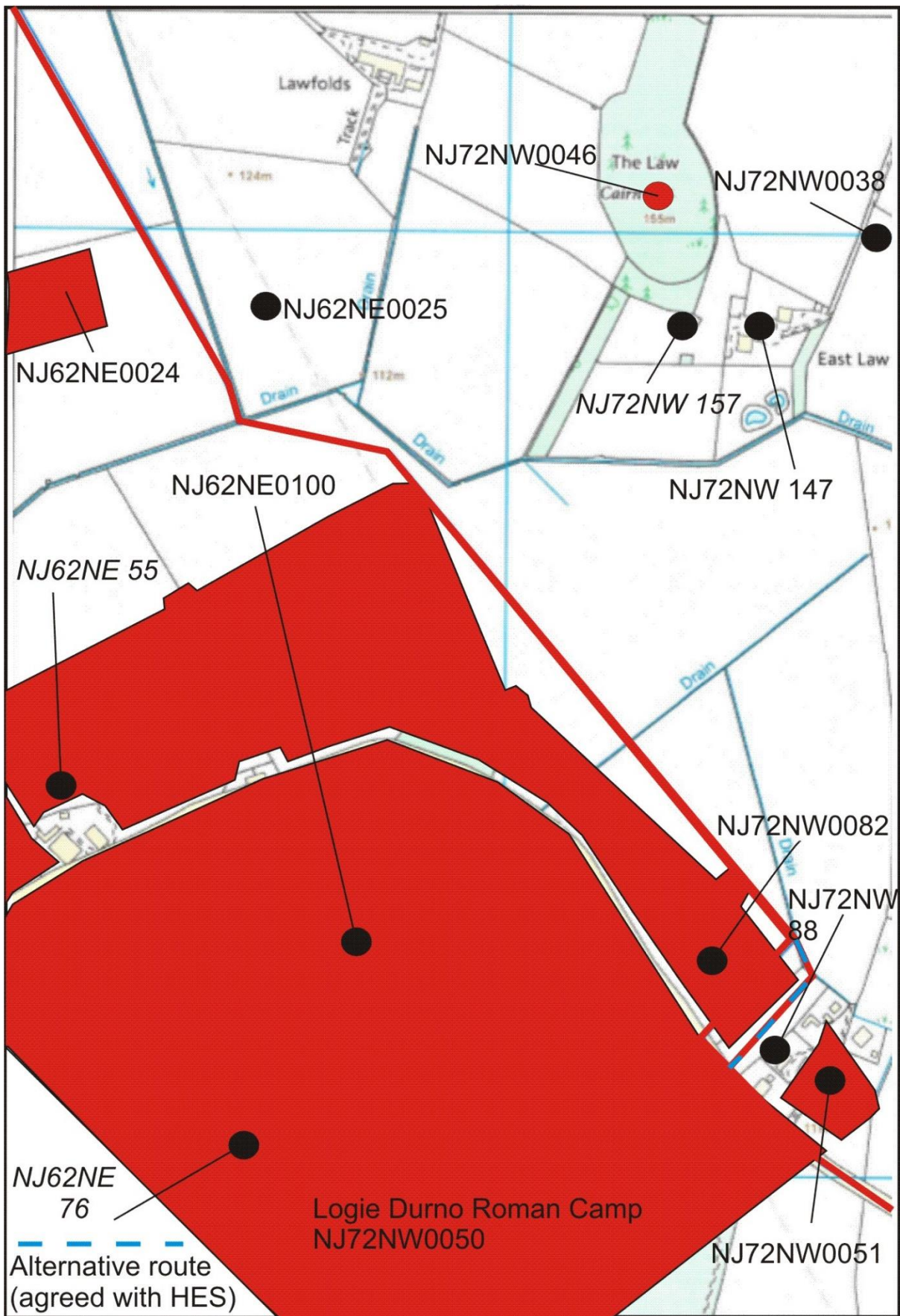
Illus 12 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



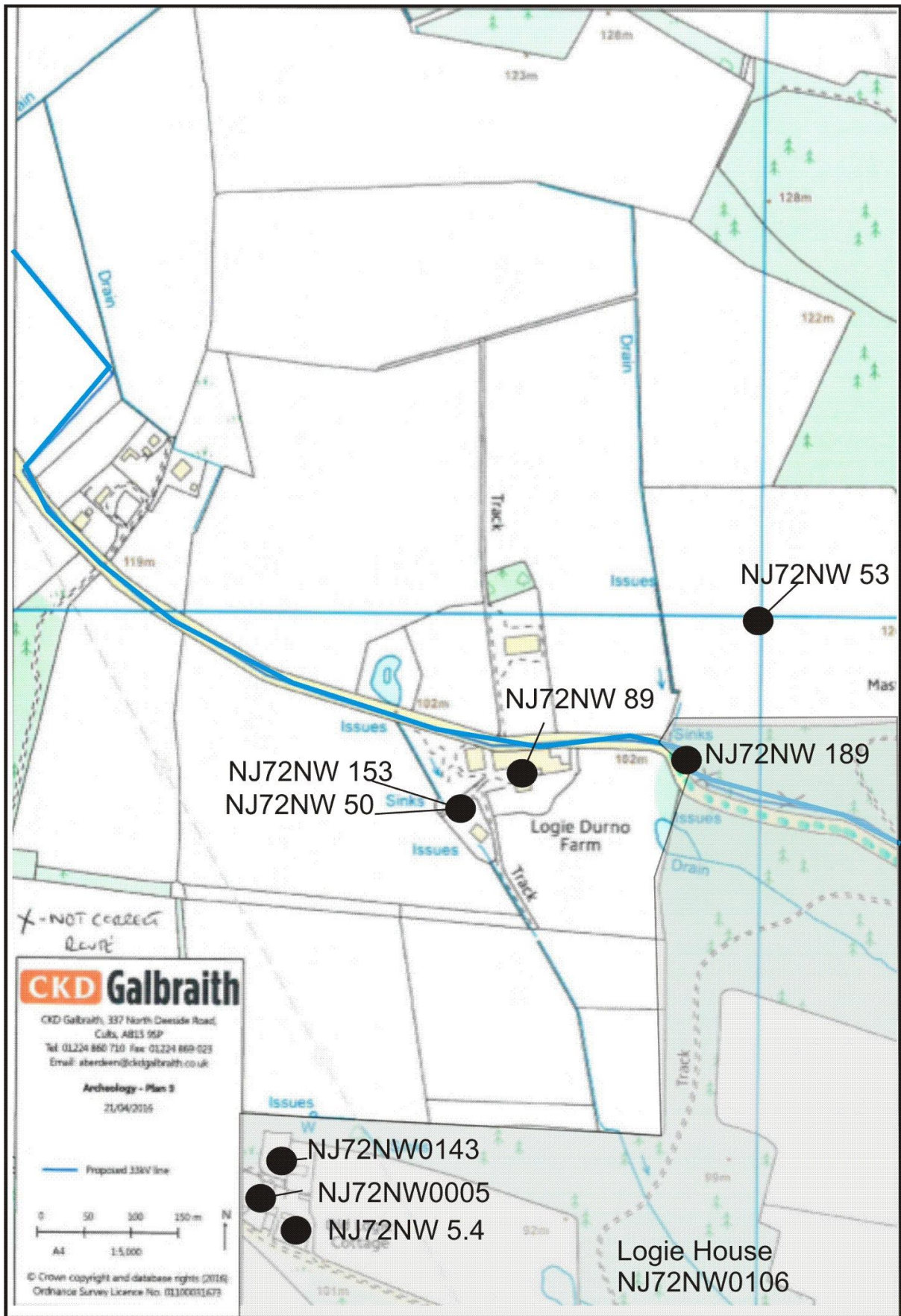
Illus 13 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



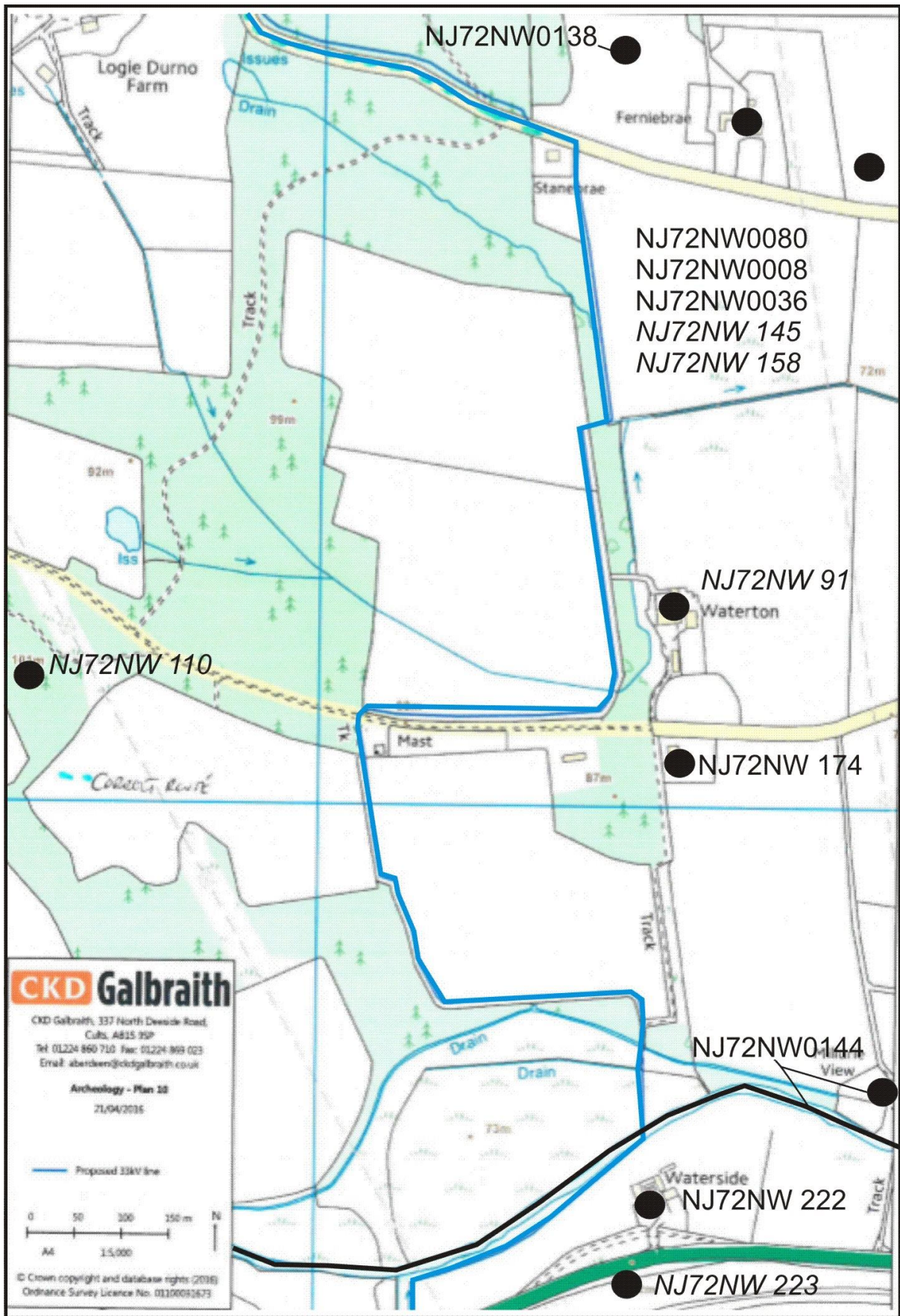
Illus 14 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



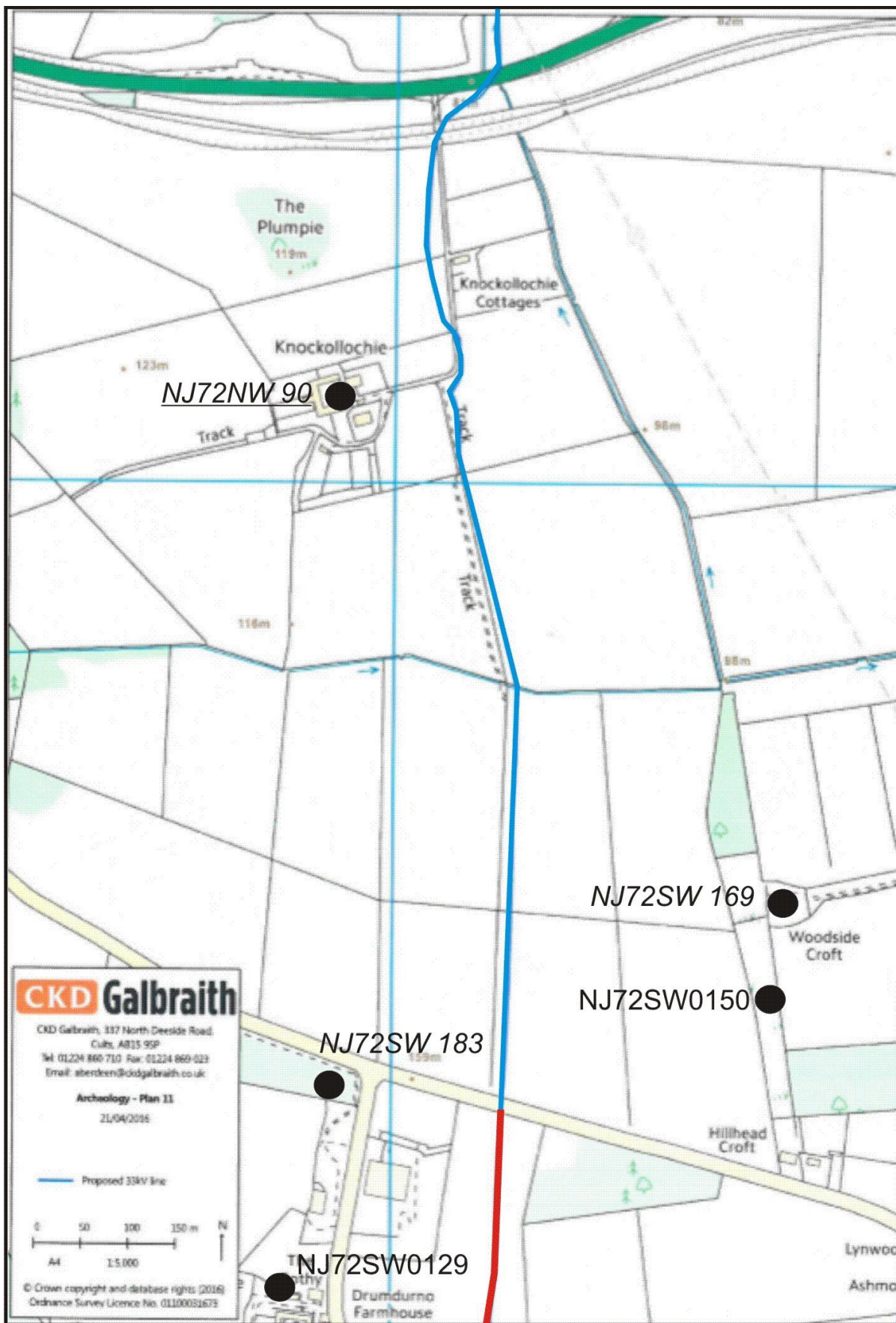
Illus 15 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



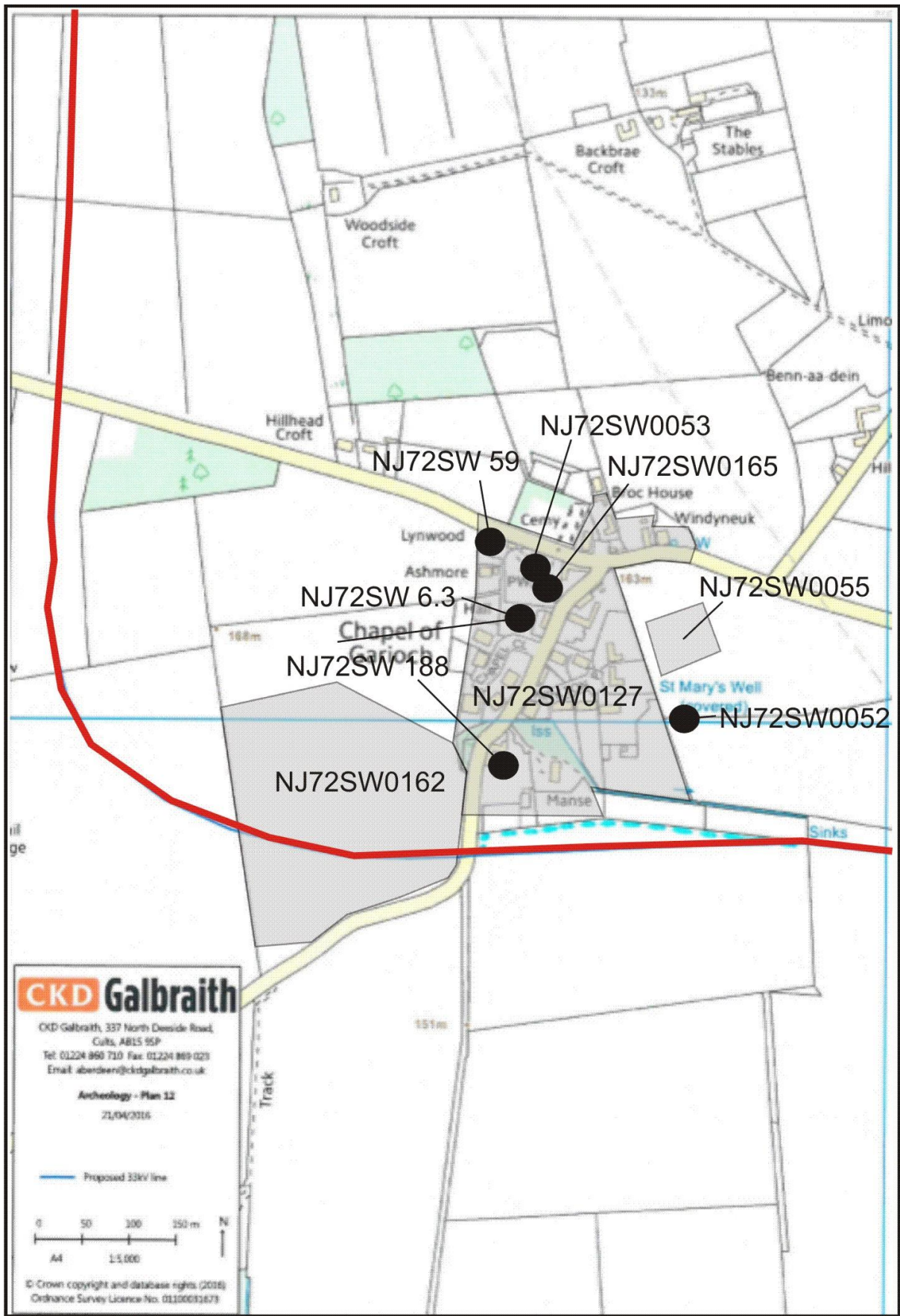
Illus 16 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



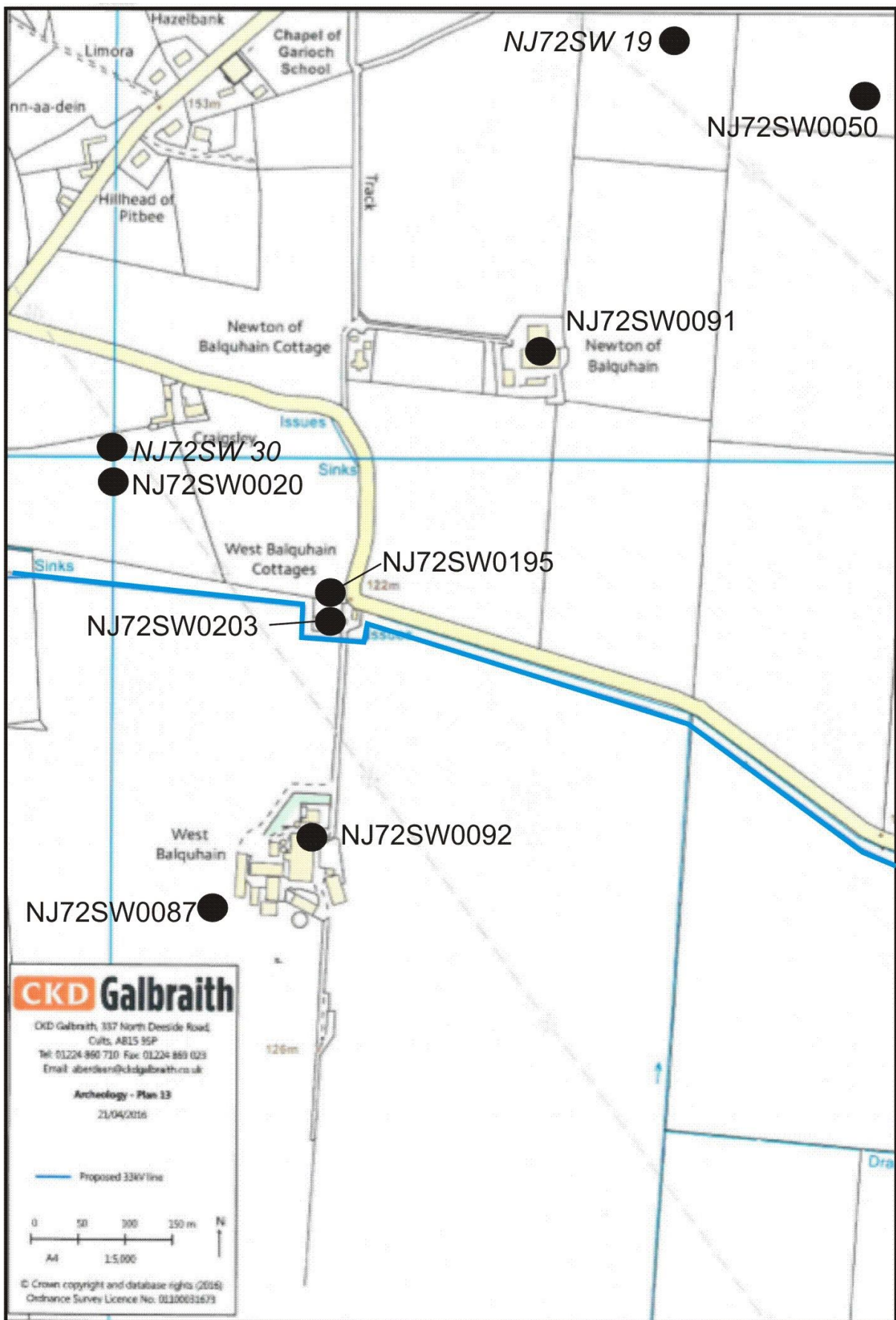
Illus 17 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



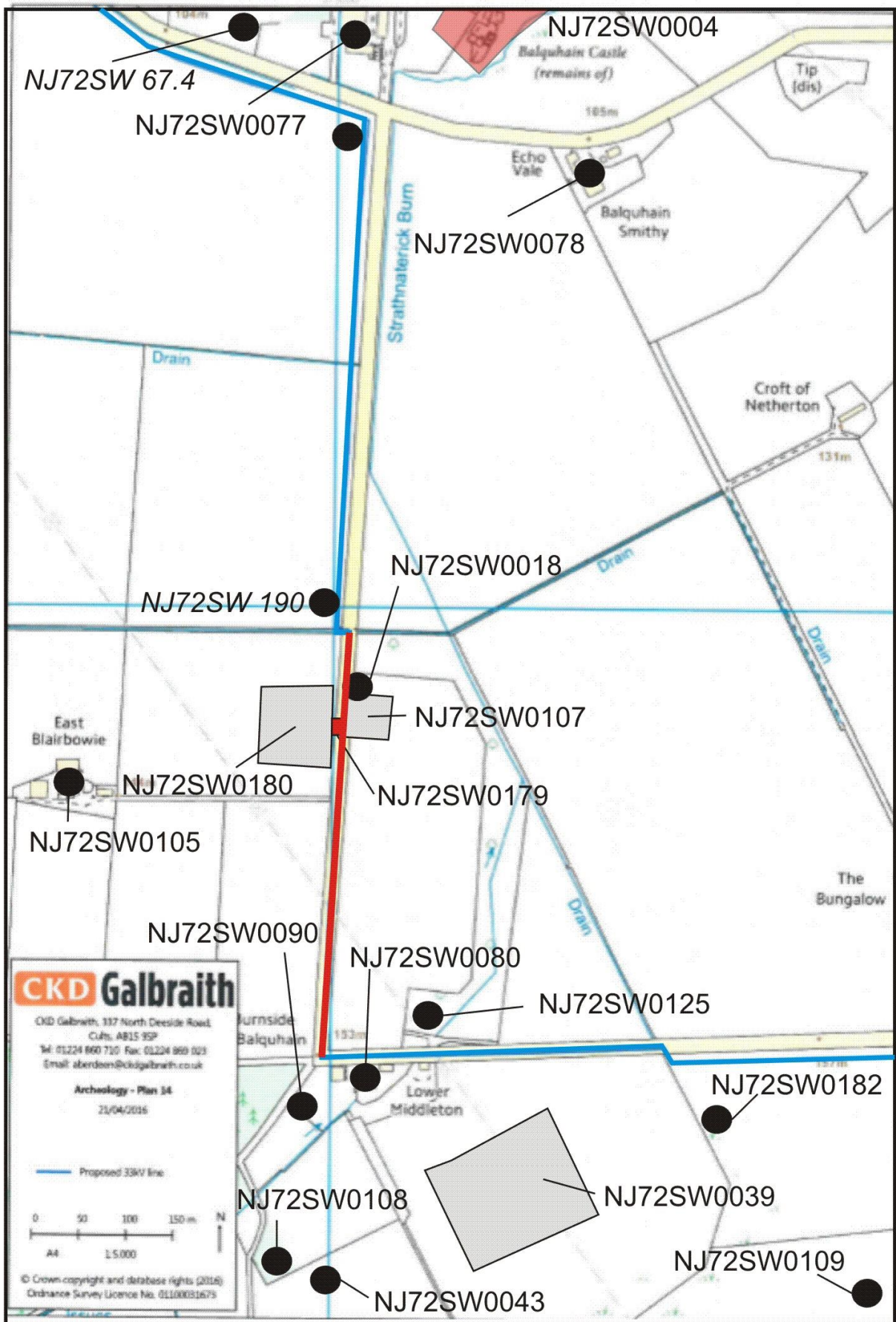
Illus 18 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



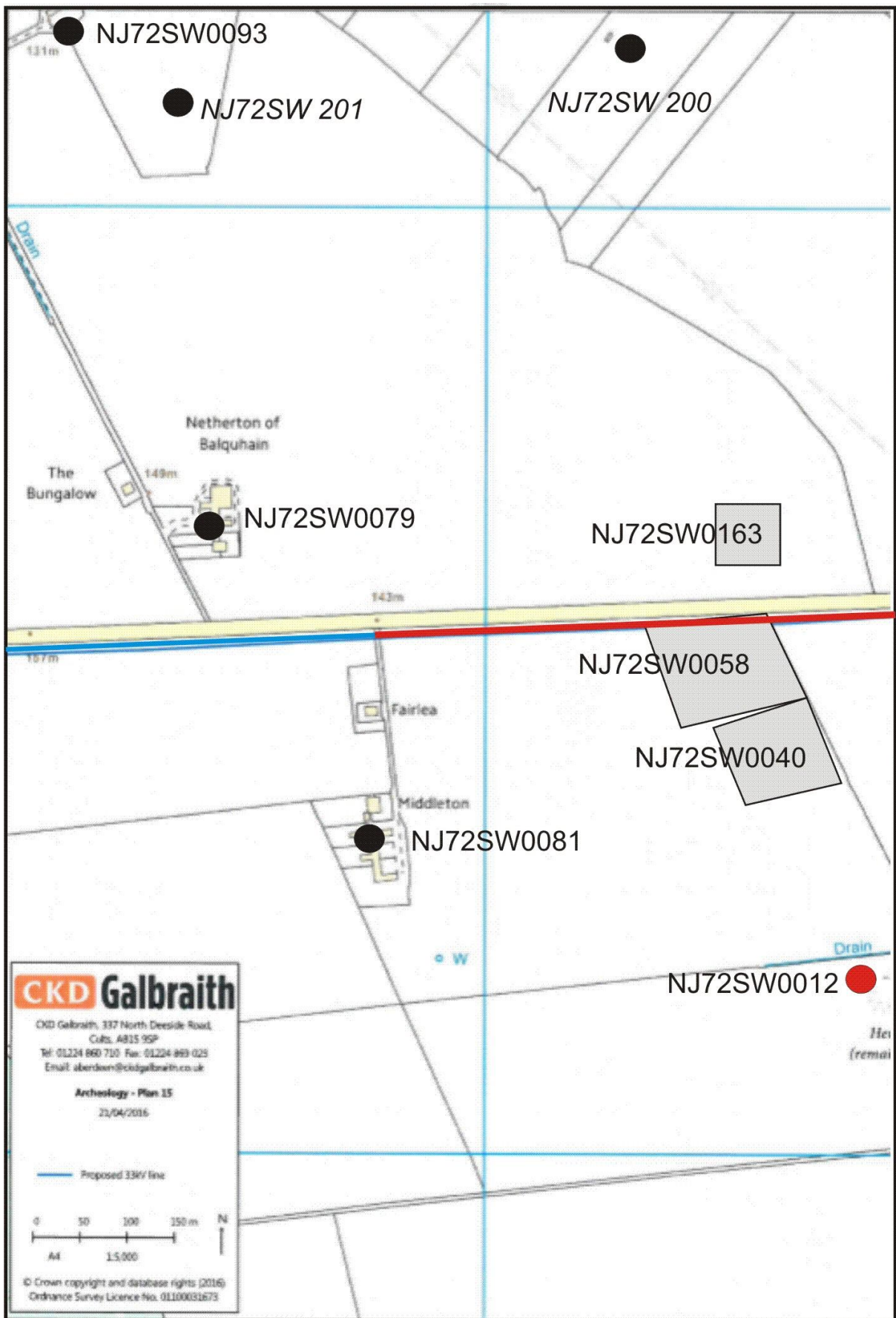
Illus 19 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



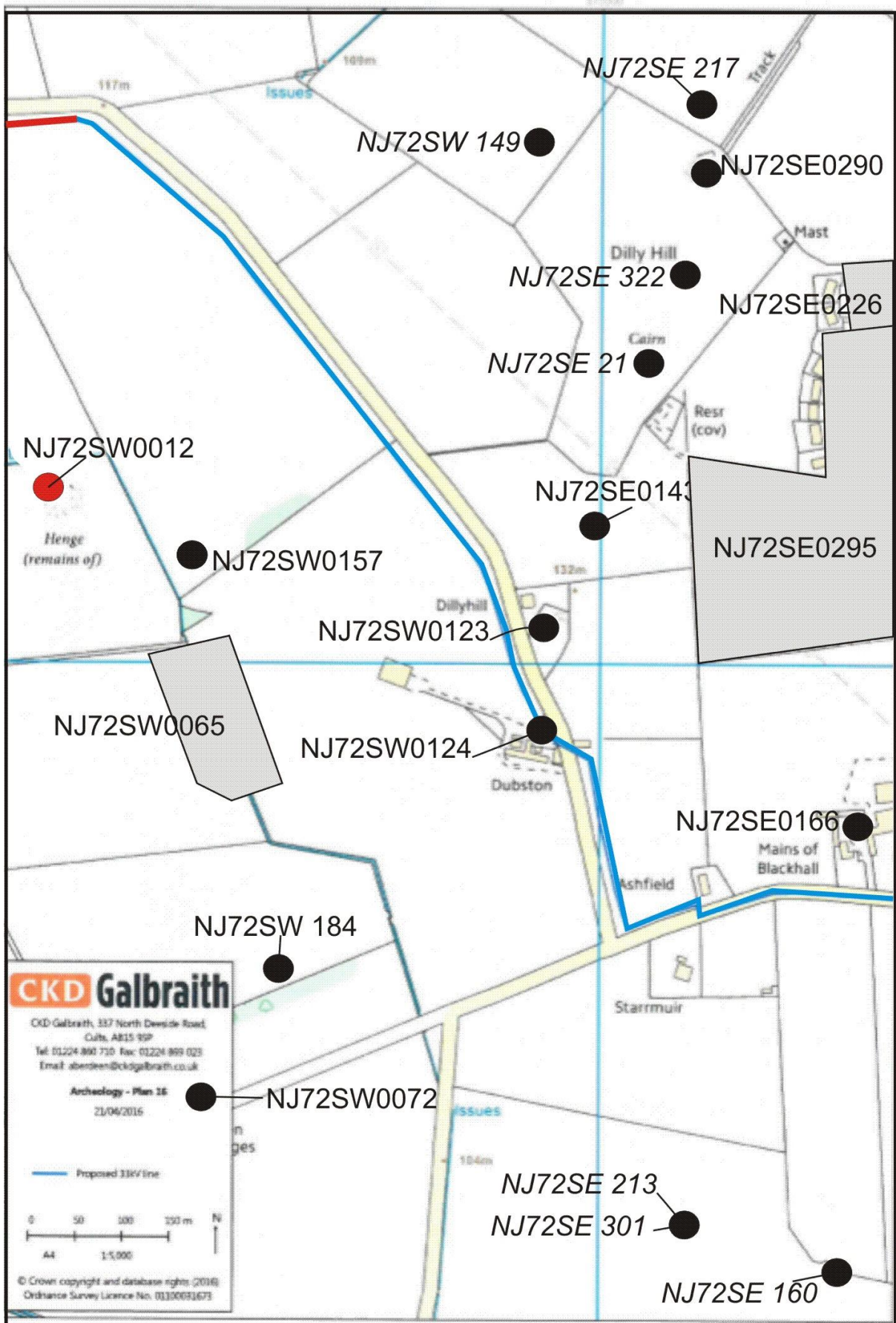
Illus 20 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)



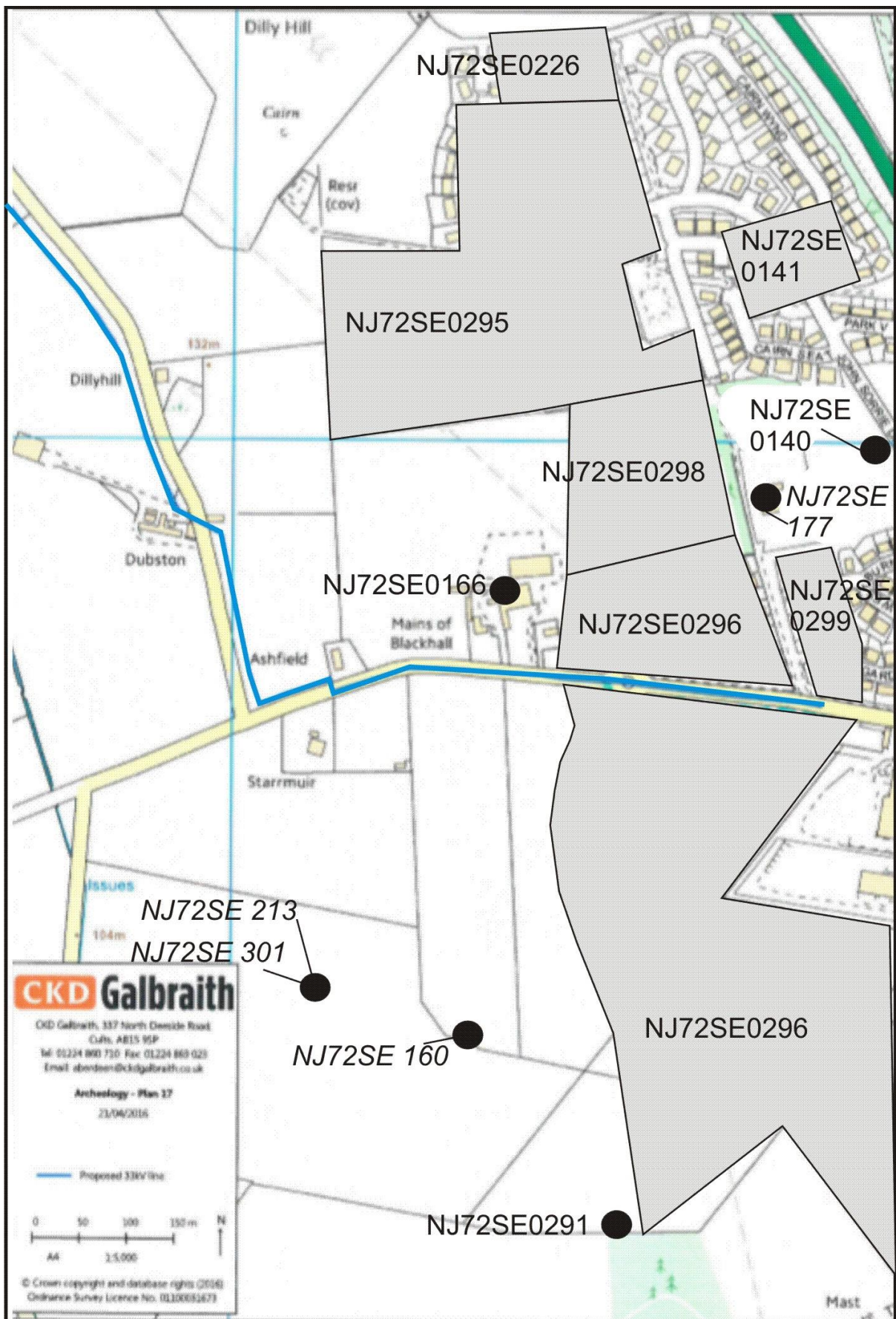
Illus 21 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)



Illus 22 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)

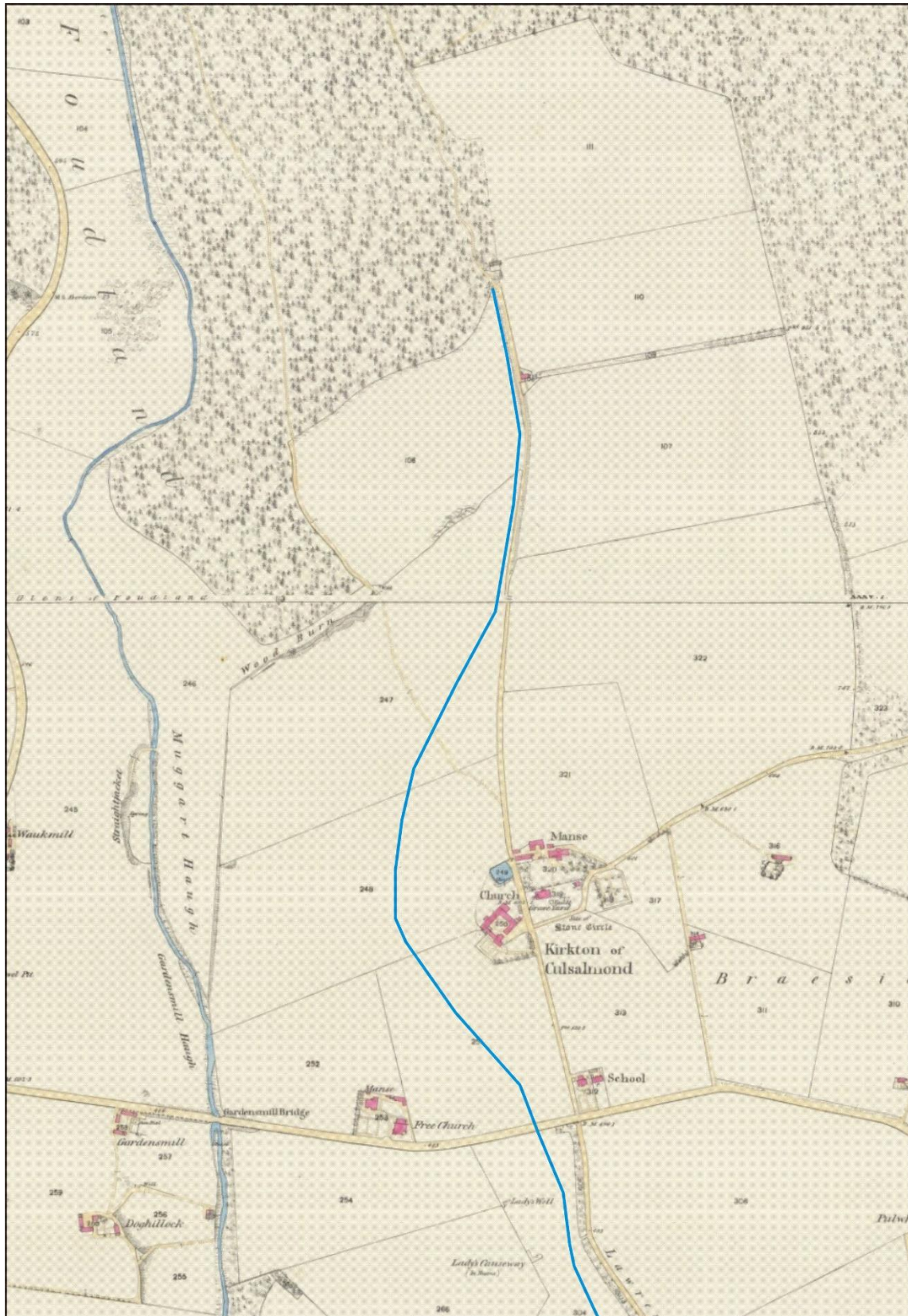


Illus 23 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites showing watching brief area in red (copyright CKD Galbraith)

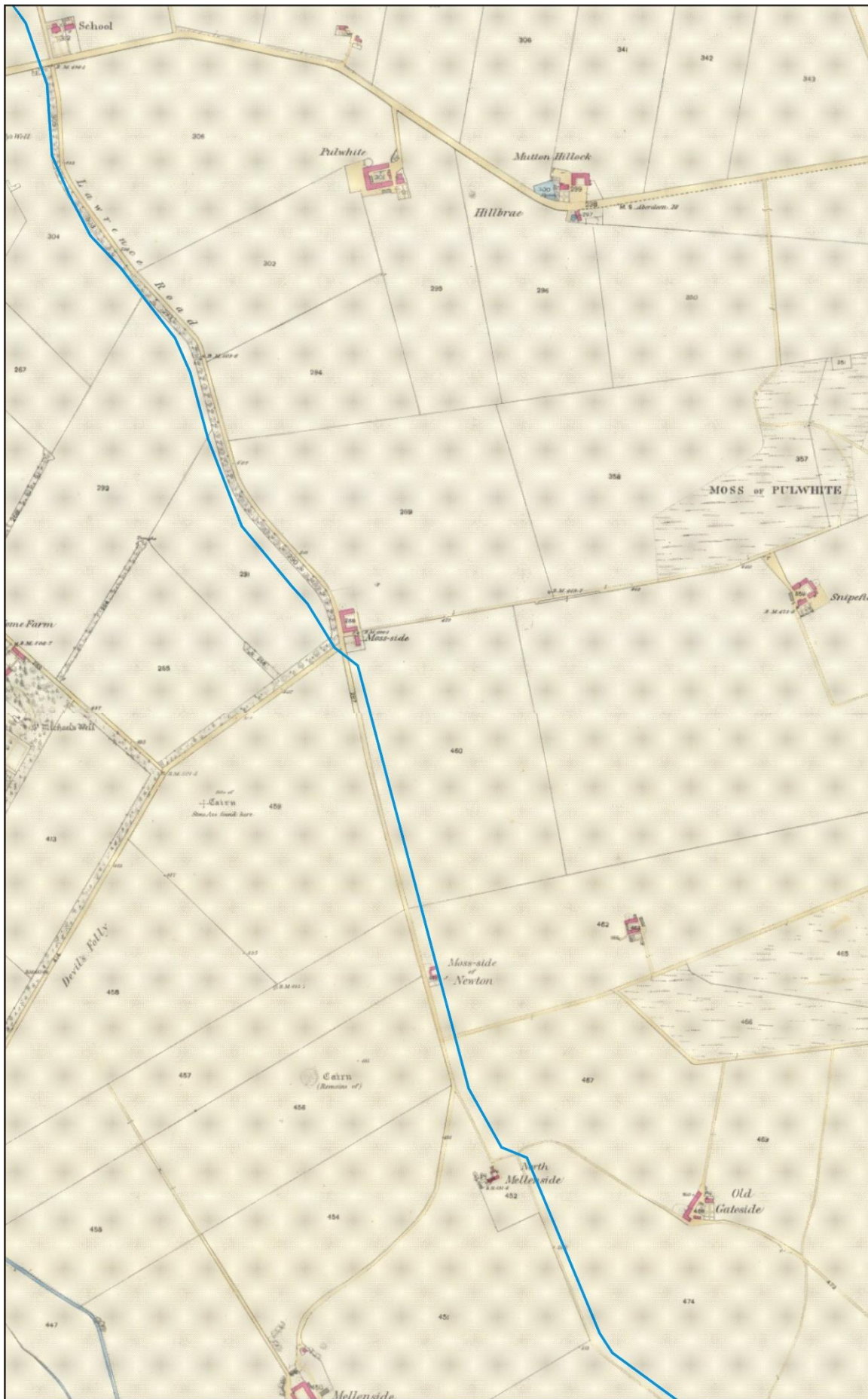


Illus 24 Map showing proposed route with RCAHMS and Aberdeenshire HER sites (copyright CKD Galbraith)

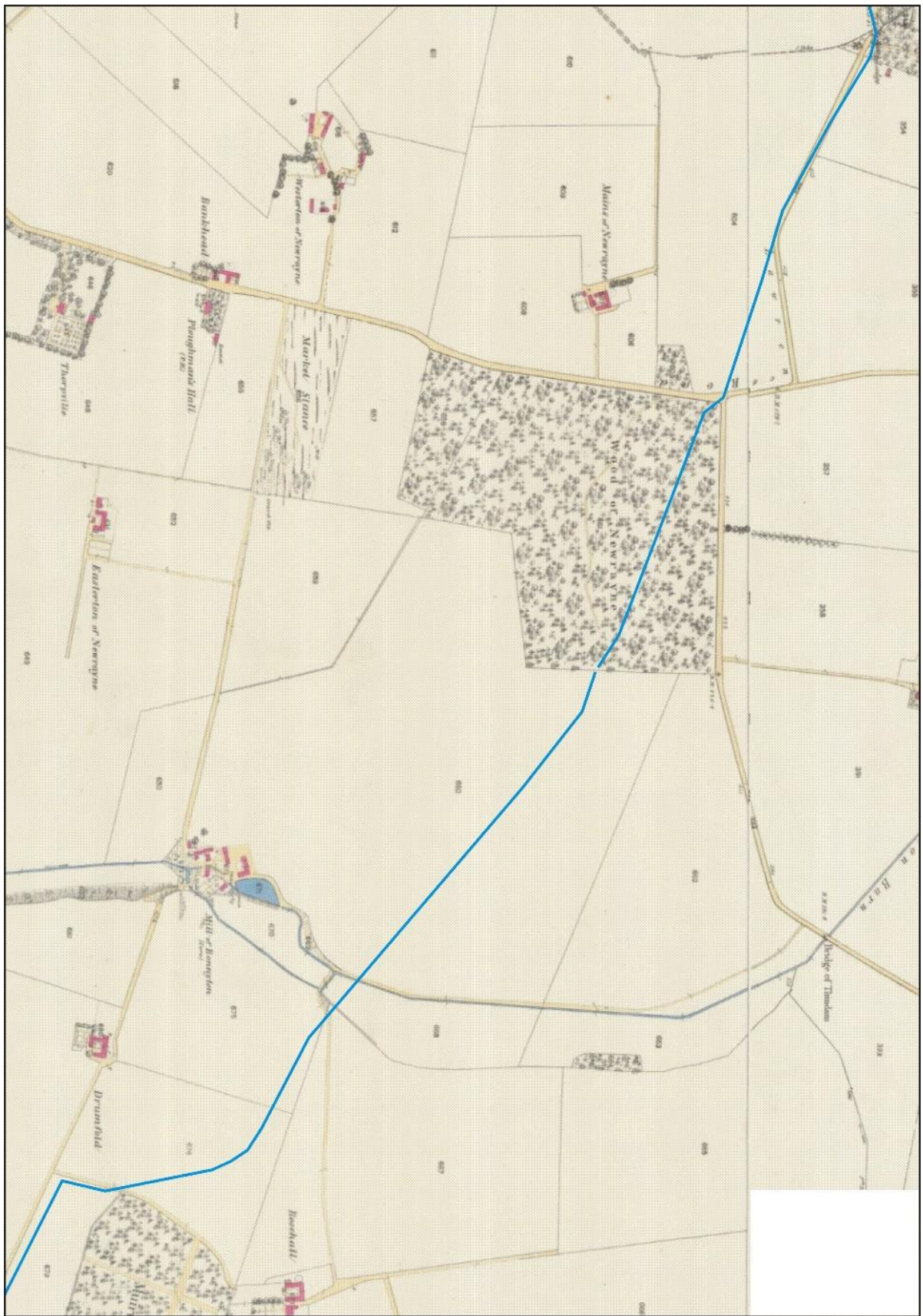
APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC MAPS



Illus 25 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (copyright National Library of Scotland)



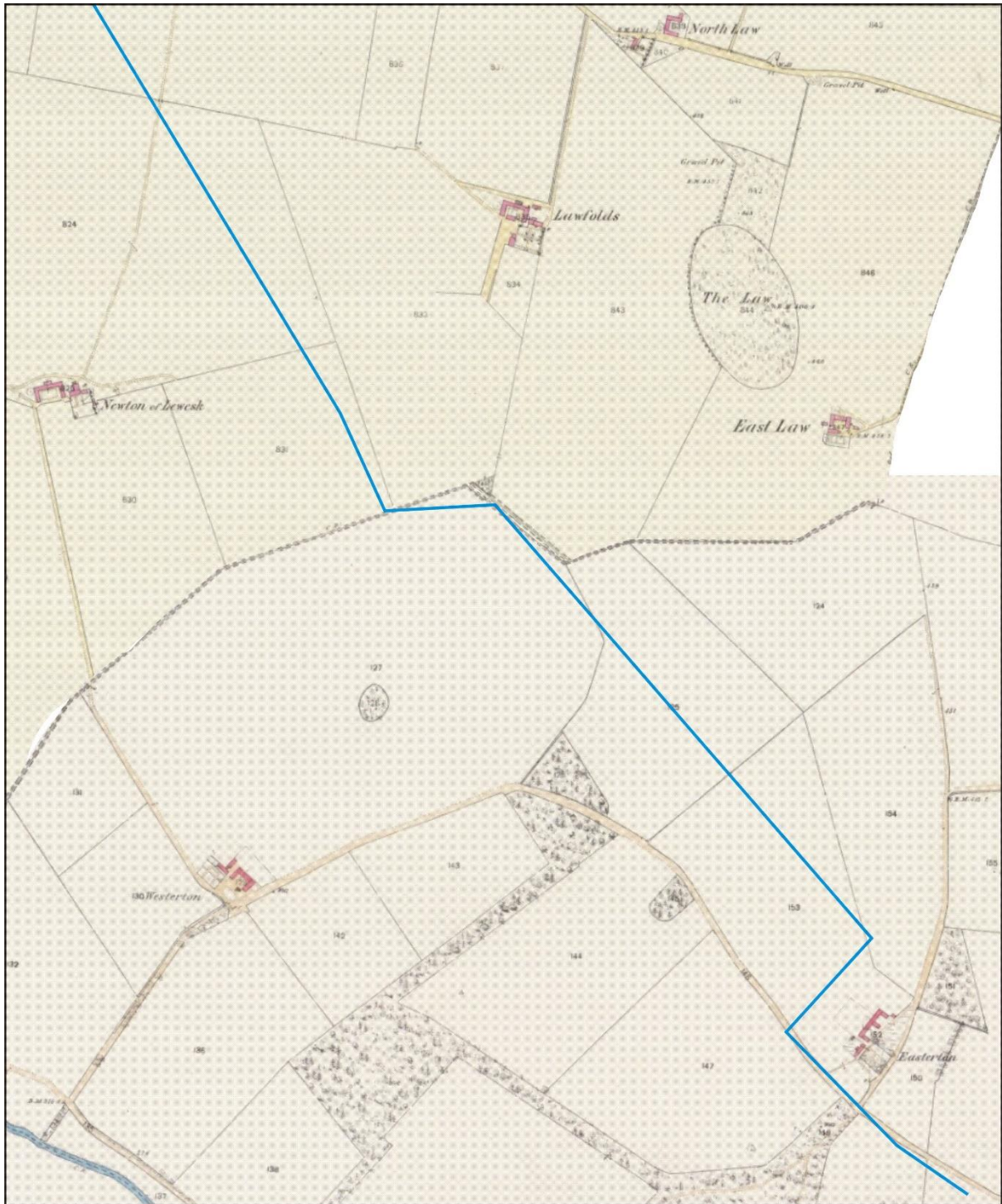
Illus 26 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 28 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



Illus 29 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



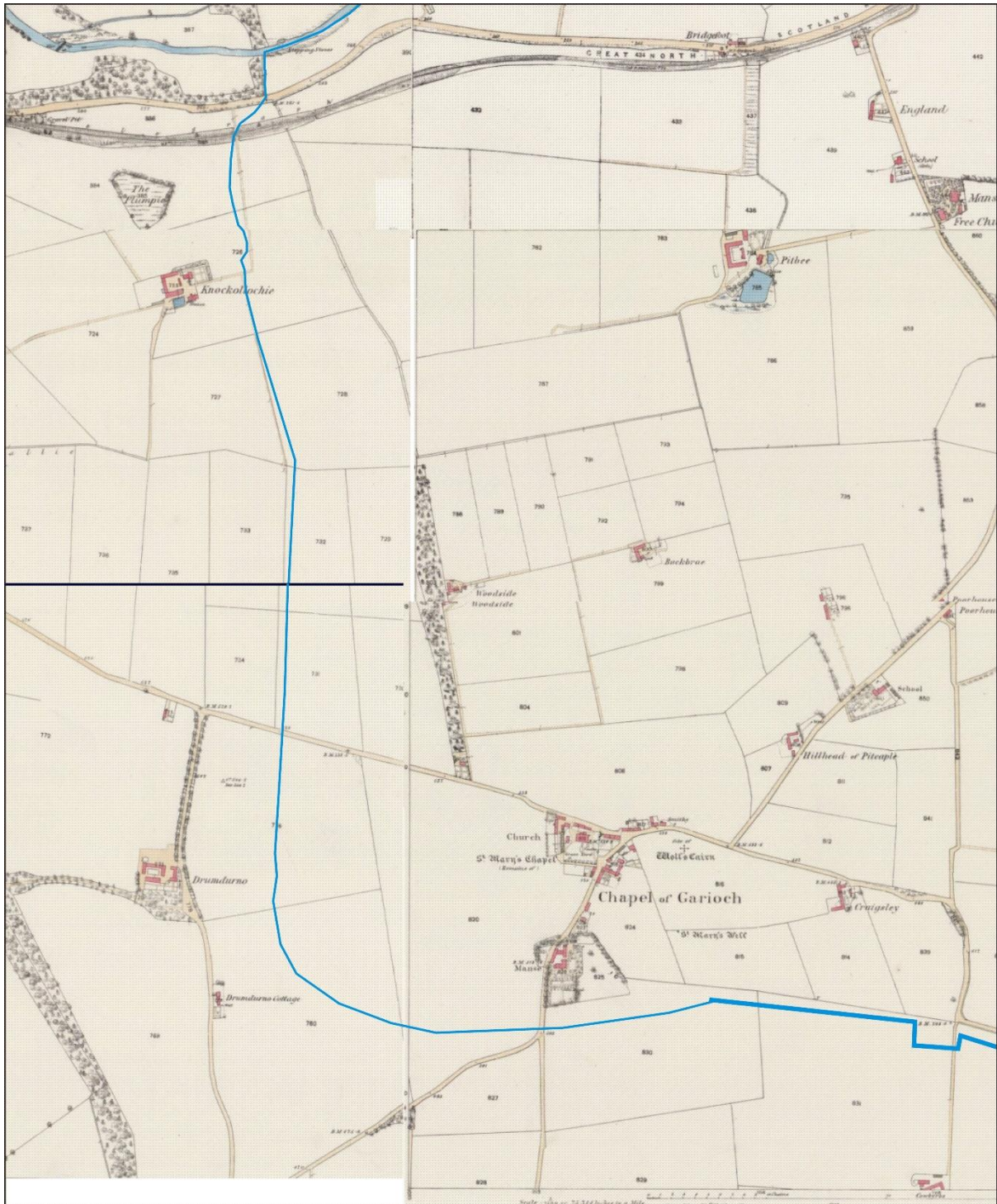
Illus 30 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (copyright National Library of Scotland)



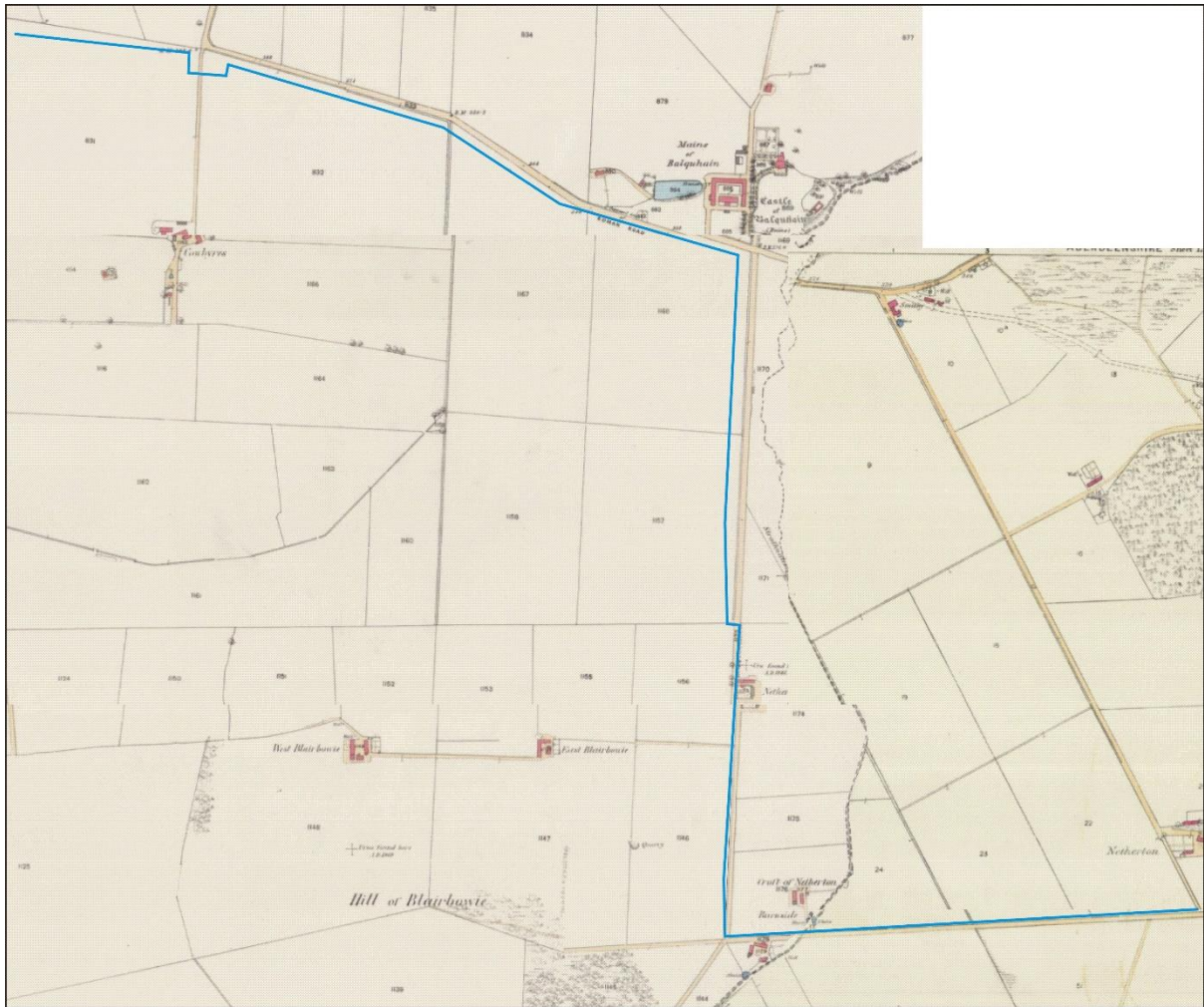
Illus 31 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



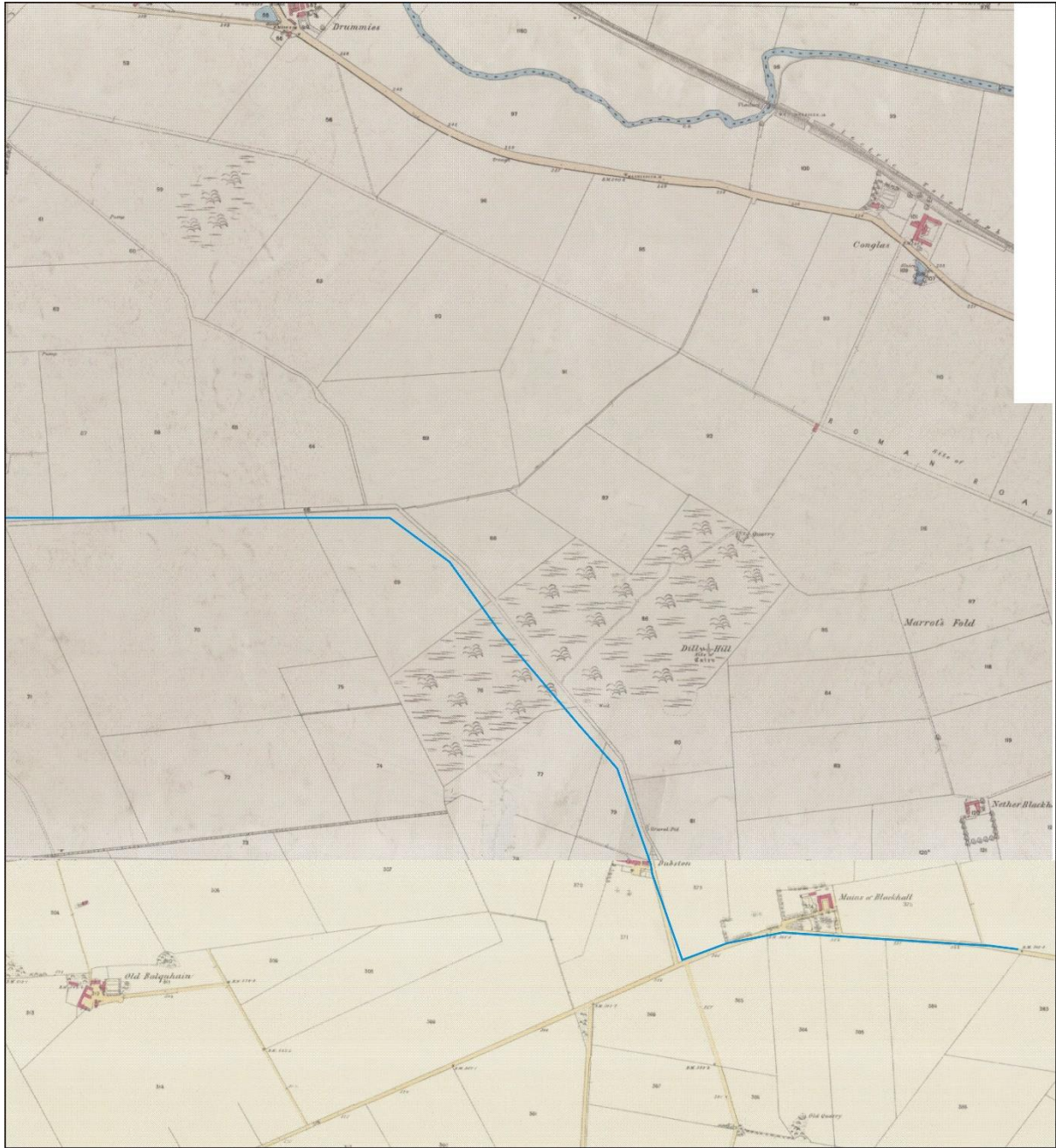
Illus 32 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



Illus 33 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



Illus 34 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)



Illus 35 First Edition OS map showing proposed trench in blue (*copyright National Library of Scotland*)

APPENDIX 4 WALKOVER PHOTOGRAPHS

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 Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8303	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8304	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8305	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8306	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8307	E	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8308	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8309	S	Fields south of Knockolochie Farm and Cottages
DSC_8310	N	Fields south of Knockolochie 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 Midleton, bottom of Map Sheet 14
DSC_8326	S	Fields due N of Lower Midleton, 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