# Land at Stoneywood, Aberdeen, AB21 9LA



Cameron Archaeology January 2012

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#### **SUMMARY**

A 7% archaeological evaluation, standing building survey and walkover surveys were carried out on 12.43 hectares at Stoneywood, Aberdeen between 19 December 2011 and 4 January 2012. The Aberdeenshire Canal was recorded in Area S1b and its line and size were recorded. No other significant archaeological remains are to be destroyed by this development. It is recommended that when the soil is being stripped in area S1B an archaeologist is present to record further details of the canal.

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

This site is *c* 36 hectares in size of which it is proposed to develop 12.43 hectares (Fig 1). An application has been submitted for a proposed residential development of approximately 425 houses with a mix of supporting & ancillary facilities including a neighbourhood centre, landscaping, open space & recreational facilities (Aberdeen City Council planning reference P110790) and the committee expressed a willingness to approve the application on 29 September 2011 with a standard archaeology condition (condition 21). The land is in Newhills parish, the NGR for the northernmost point of the site is NJ 89507 11560 and the southernmost point NJ 89449 10420 and it lies at 30-40m OD.

The site is bounded on the north by Stoneywood Park, on the west by Stoneywood Road, on the south by the river Don and the east by Stoneywood Paper Mill buildings, land and lades.

The site is divided into 12 discrete areas: one football pitch (N5), four wooded areas (N4A, N4b, N3, S2, S4 (part)) six open areas (S1a, S1b, S3, S4 (part), S5, S6) and one plot with Moir House, walled garden and associated buildings.

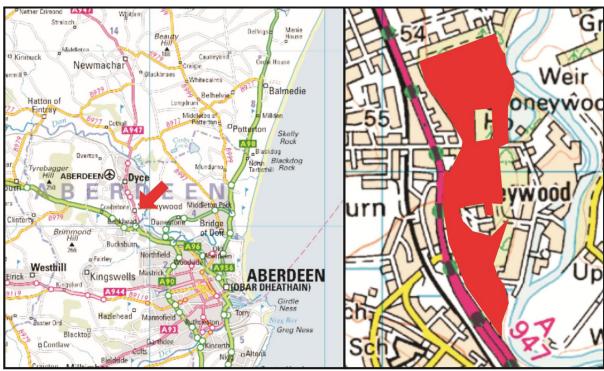


Figure 1 Location plan (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010).

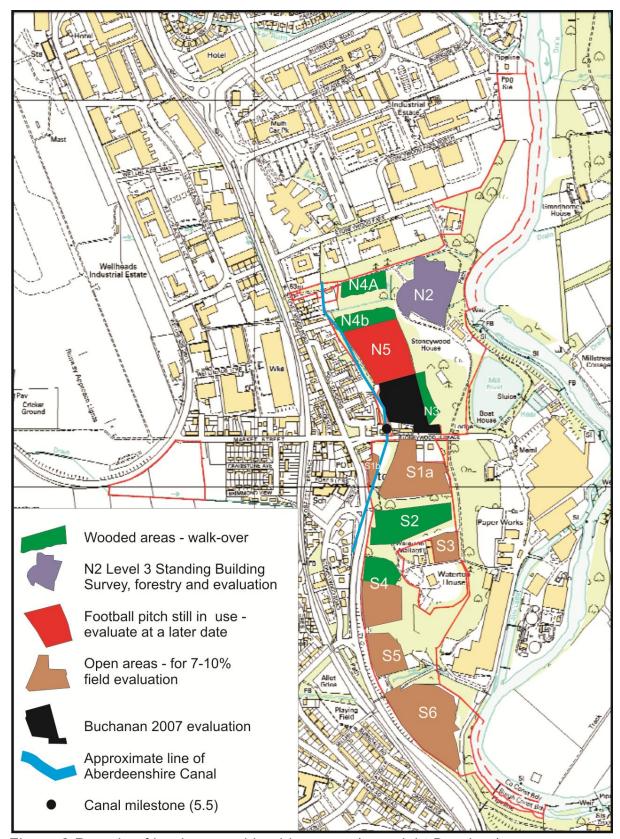


Figure 2 Parcels of land covered by this report (copyright Dandara)

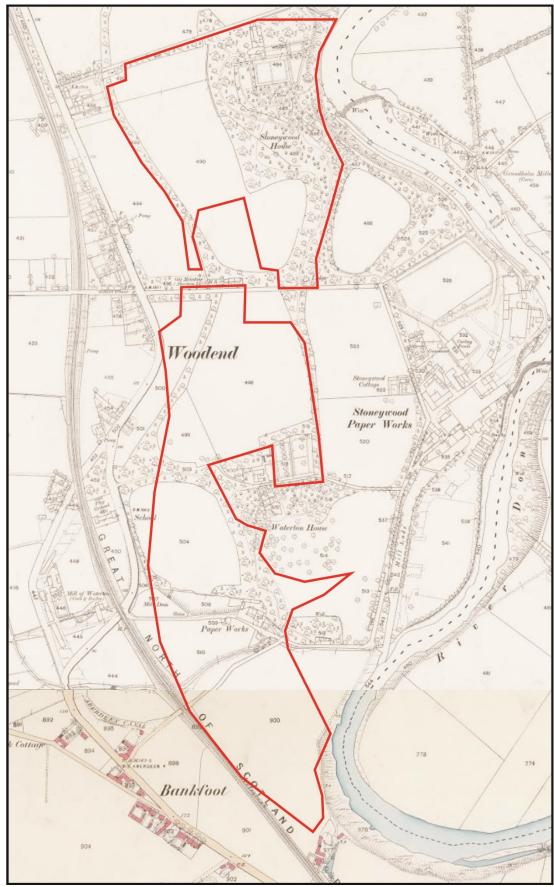


Figure 3 Site outline on First Edition Ordnance Survey (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Figure 4 Aerial photograph of northern half of proposed development site with site outline (red) (copyright Google)



Figure 5 Aerial photograph of southern half of proposed development site with site outline (red) (copyright Google)

#### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 This proposed development site is on the line of the Aberdeenshire Canal. The canal was first proposed by local landowners in 1795 in order to provide better transport between Aberdeen and its rural hinterland. When the canal opened in 1805 it ran from the harbour at Waterloo Quay to Port Elphinstone, near Inverurie. Between 1832-8 some of the goods that travelled along the canal included coal, meal, salt, wood and granite. The loads were pulled on barges by two or three horses harnessed in tandem. There were 17 locks, all within the modern Aberdeen City area, which raised the level of the cut to 168 feet above low- water mark. Passengers could travel, at the rate of 2 pennies per mile, from Port Elphinstone to the Boat House, just south of St Machar Drive and about two miles from Aberdeen harbour (Aberdeen City Council SMR online).

A number of the canal milestones and half-milestones survive although not in their original positions. The milestones began their counting at zero from Aberdeen harbour and one milestone (5.5 miles; NJ81SE 45.01) survives adjacent to the current site (Fig 2). The canal was closed and the land used for the construction of the Aberdeen to Inverness railway line. In many places the railway has destroyed the canal remains but in places, such as the area of the current site, the railway took a diverging course. A site adjacent to the current site is currently being redeveloped by Scotia Homes; an archaeological evaluation on that site failed to record any remains of the canal (Buchanan 2007). Excavations at 476 Great Northern Road (Cameron 2001, 7), New BP offices, Stoneywood Road (Buchanan 2005) and McIntosh of Dyce, Victoria Road, Dyce (NJ81SE 173, Cameron 2006) have all revealed remains of the base of the cut for the canal.



Figure 6 Canal milestone 5.5 in lane north of Stoneywood Terrace (NJ81SE 45.01)

- 2.2 Stoneywood House (NJ81SE 39; NJ81SE 70.00) was built by James Matthews (Mackenzie & Matthews) in 1849-50 and is Listed B (Fig 3). The house and associated Gate Lodge (NJ81SE 70.01) will not be affected by this development. The walled garden and Moir House (Garden House for Stoneywood; NJ81SE 80) and associated garden buildings all date to the mid 19th-century.
- 2.3 Miscellaneous finds in the Stoneywood area include a Bronze Age beaker (NJ81SE 16) found in 1802 which is now in the University of Aberdeen (Cat. No. 230; J Abercromby 1912; R W Reid 1912). Its exact find-spot is unknown.

2.4 Roy's map of 1747-55 (Fig 8) shows Mains of Waterton, Mill of Waterton and associated gardens on the west side of the river Don. North of this 'Longbanks' is named in the area now occupied by Stoneywood House. On the east bank of the river 'Stonnywood', 'Mill of Grannam' and Grannam House is now Grandhome House, a 17th-century manor house.



Figure 7 Extract from Roy's mid 18th-century map (copyright National Library of Scotland)

2.5 First, Second and Third Ordnance survey maps indicate Stoneywood House and Waterton House gardens (NJ81SE 71) within the area of the development. A series of buildings to the south of the area (marked 'Paper Works') may be the remains of the The Mill of Waterton (Fig 8).

#### 3 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### 3.1 Area S1a

Area S1a is 1.36 hectares of rough grazing land which has been previously ploughed. On the west the area is bounded by low stone wall F24, on the north by Stoneywood Terrace, the NE by houses and on the east and south by trees.

Six trenches were excavated in this area totalling 1278 m2. Much of the area had been waterlogged and there were several land drains including 0.2m wide stone-filled trenches and 0.4m wide stone and clay-filled trenches. An E-W bank (F23) 1.5m wide and 0.1m high was cut through in Trench 7; the feature is a low soil bund, probably the remains of a fence line.

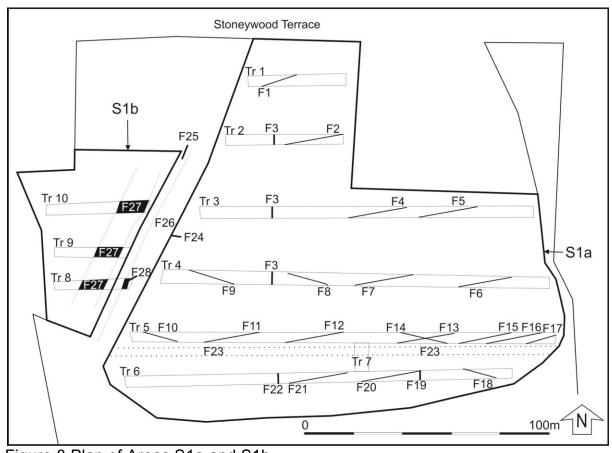


Figure 8 Plan of Areas S1a and S1b



Figure 9 Area S1A Trench 2 stone drain F2 facing W

#### 3.2 Area S1b

S1b is 0.21 hectares of grassed land which was flooded at the time of the evaluation. Three trenches totaling 200m2 were excavated to determine whether the Aberdeenshire Canal ran through this land. The canal was located in each trench (F27; Fig 10, 11). It was 4m wide but was flooded and so its depth could not be ascertained. On its east was a cambered area of natural subsoil 5.6m wide edged by a stone wall foundation (F28) 1.4m wide; this may have been the area of the towpath or part of the canal bed. Wall F28 had created a 2m wide bank (F25) dividing S1b from a bank of trees between S1b and S1a. The other edge of this band of trees is low wall F24 (Fig 10).

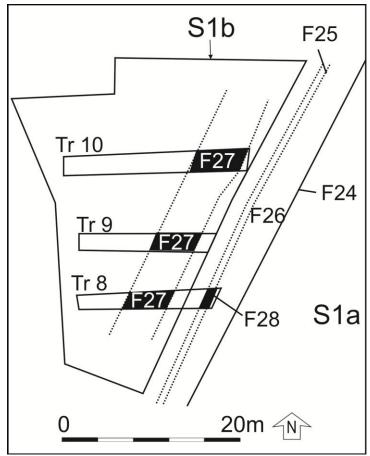


Figure 10 Area S1b showing line of canal F27



Figure 11 Area S1b canal F27 facing SW

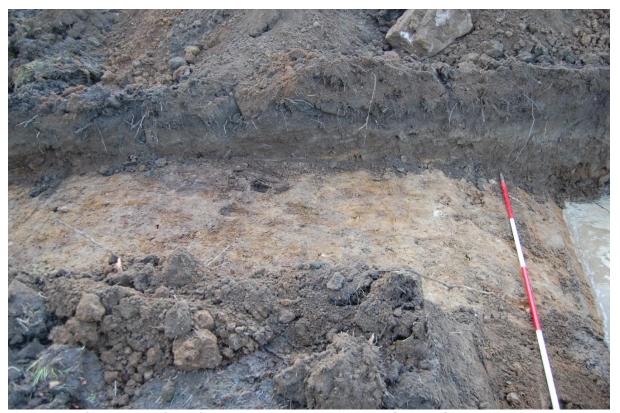


Figure 12 Canal F27 (right) showing cambered area facing S

When the canal was first constructed it was 17ft (c 5.6m) wide and 3 ft (c 1m) deep. Within the first six years it was increased to a maximum of 23 ft (c 7.6m) and 3ft 10in (c 1.3m) over much of its distance (Graham 1967-8, 171). Pearson (1986, 298) described a section of the canal he saw drained in the area of Tait's (now Stoneywood) Paper Mill as 'The eastern bank is supported by a dry stone wall at least 3 feet high, with the bed of the waterway sloping steeply from the base of the wall to the lowest part of the channel. The western bank is supported by a dry stone wall about 1 foot high, its top being at the same level as the top of the wall at the eastern bank.

It is likely that wall foundation F28 formed the eastern bank of the canal; no evidence of the western wall was identified. One image of the Aberdeenshire Canal survives (Fig 13) and this shows the edging of the canal and horses on the towpath on the north side of the canal. F27 (Fig 10) may therefore be the remains of the towpath.

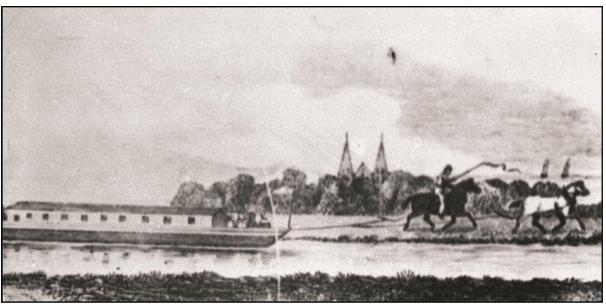


Figure 13 Aberdeenshire Canal in use in the vicinity of St Machar's Cathedral *c* 1810 (*copyright* SCRAN)

#### 3.3 Area S3

S3 is 0.47 hectares within the former walled garden of Waterton House. The garden is divided into two halves. Two trenches were excavated in each area and a small number of garden features recorded. A clinker and waterwashed pebble path (F32) was 0.3m below the current ground level which ran across the centre of the garden from west to east. A lead pipe (F36) ran along the northern edge of the path. A 1m square mortared stone feature built into the base of the north wall was a possible well (F38).

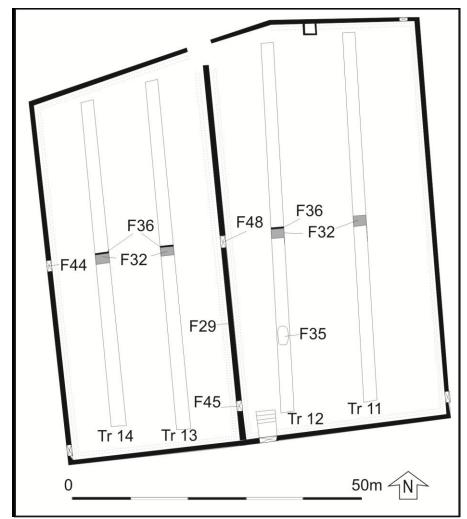


Figure 14 Area S3 Plan of walled garden



Figure 15 S3, Trench 12 (foreground) in walled garden



Figure 16 S3 Trench 14 path F32 and lead pipe F36

#### 3.4 Area S4

This area of 1 hectare is partly open fields and partly wooded (see walkover, below). Five trenches were opened in the field (Fig 17); the natural subsoil was well-drained stony gravel and the topsoil 0.25-0.45m deep. No archaeological features were identified in this field.

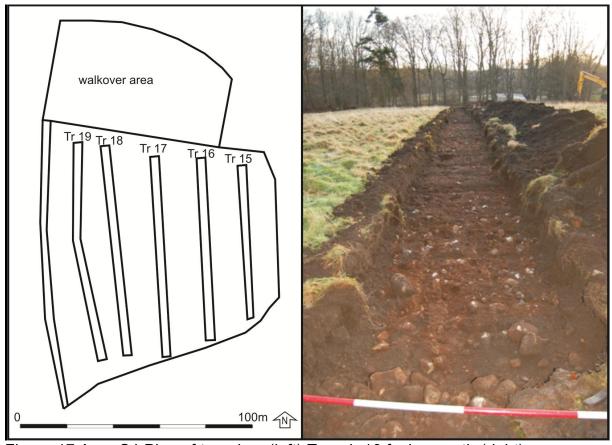


Figure 17 Area S4 Plan of trenches (left) Trench 16 facing south (right)

#### 3.5 Area S5

S5 is 0.86 hectares partially occupied by hardstanding and foundations for the former Social Club building (destroyed by fire). The open area to the south was subjected to an archaeological evaluation. The ground is made up to a depth of over 1.5m deep. This was ascertained over the whole area (Fig 18; Tr 20-27). A Paper Works is located immediately east of this area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1864). The accumulation of material in this area is probably associated with these works.

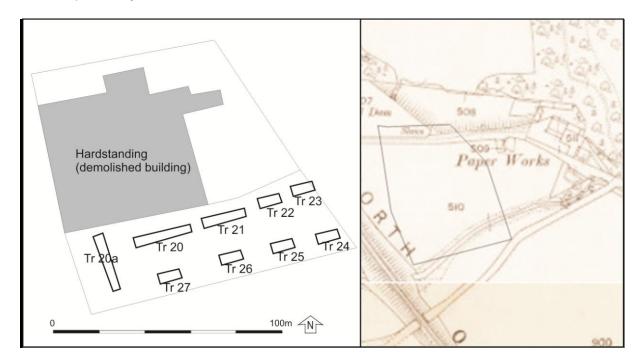


Figure 18 S5 Plan of trenches (top), First Edition Ordnance Survey map showing outline of S5 and Paper Works (*copyright* National Library of Scotland).

#### 3.6 Area S6

Area S6 is 2.04 hectares in size. The north and east of the area are made-up ground consisting of brick, stone, concrete, tar, sand and soil. This is presumably demolition material from the Paper Works to the north (Fig 18). The west and central areas have been levelled and the topsoil replaced; this may have been preparation for playing pitches. The area to the south is probably the original ground level; 0.4-0.9m of topsoil survives on natural subsoil; one stone land drain (F49) was recorded.

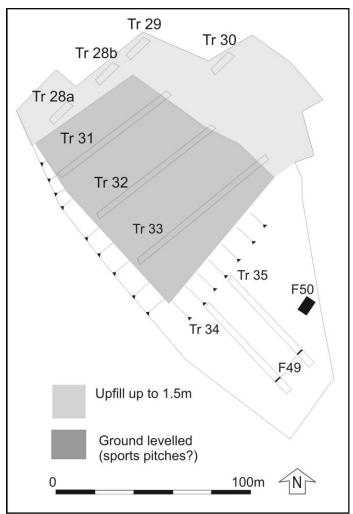


Figure 19 Area S6



Figure 20 Area S6 Trench 32 (right) Trench 31 (left) facing NE

#### 3.7 Area N2

Area N2 is 1.69 hectares in size occupied by Moir House (to be demolished, see below) and the walled garden of Stoneywood House. Two small garden areas were inaccessible but to compensate a 7% evaluation was carried out within the open areas which were accessible. Five trenches were excavated in the walled gardens and open garden to the south. The 0.6m depth of topsoil in walled garden F70 had been removed previously (Fig 21). A stone drain F58 was recorded in Trench 39 but no other features recorded.



Figure 21 N2 walled garden wall F62 showing section through topsoil previously stripped and mounded

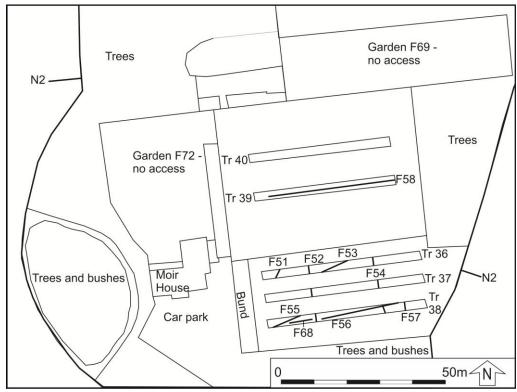


Figure 22 N2 Plan showing evaluation trenches



Figure 23 B2 garden F69 showing disturbance from trees and cloches



Figure 24 Area N2 First Edition OS map (copyright National Library of Scotland).

### 3.8 Summary

A 7% archaeological evaluation was carried out in all open areas to be redeveloped. The only area which produced significant archaeological remains was Area S1b where remains of the Aberdeenshire Canal were uncovered and recorded.

#### 4 WALKOVER SURVEYS

Areas N4a, N4b, N3 and S4 (north) are tree covered areas which were all fields in the 1860s (Fig 3) and wooded by the late 19th century. A large number of fallen trees as well as mounds and craters created by trees falling were recorded.

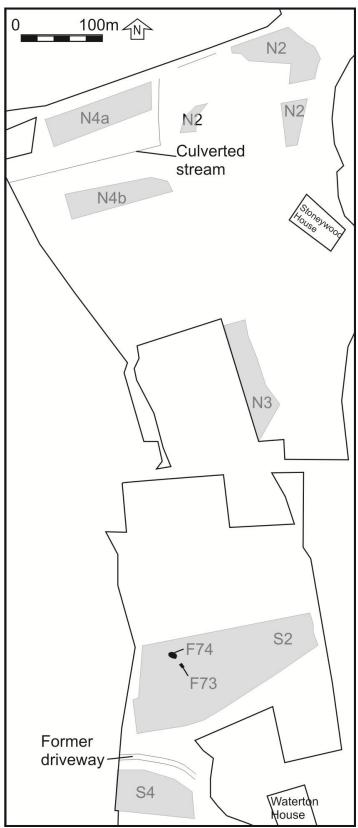


Figure 25 Plan of walkover areas

#### 4.1 Area N4a

Area N2a is c 0.64 hectares (part of W1, Stoneywood Tree Survey) is dense woodland with broadleaves and conifers 40-50 years of age. This was open land at the First Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1864) but wooded by the Second Edition (surveyed 1896). No archaeological features were recorded during this walkover. A culverted stream between N4a and N4b is an estate watercourse and is not affected by the current development.



Figure 26 Area N4a facing SE

#### 4.2 Area N4b

Area N2a is c 0.3 hectares (part of W1, Stoneywood Tree Survey) is dense woodland with broadleaves and conifers 40-50 years of age. This was open land at the First Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1864) but wooded by the Second Edition (surveyed 1896). No archaeological features were recorded during this walkover.

#### 4.3 Area N3

Area N3 is 0.37 hectares (area W10, Stoneywood Tree Survey) mainly Scots Pine around 80 years old. This was open land at the First Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1864) but wooded by the Second Edition (surveyed 1896). No archaeological features were recorded during this walkover.



Figure 27 Area N3 showing BANCON site in background

#### 4.4 Area S2

Area S2 is 1.72 hectares (area W11, Stoneywood Tree Survey) comprising mainly 20-30 year old sycamore. This was open land at the First Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1864). Two stone features were identified: F73 is a rectangular stone setting 0.5 x 0.3m in size and F74 is oval 1.5 x 1m in size. Both are modern in date: the area was a field until the late 19th century, the stone of the settings appear to have been recently sited and are not covered in lichen (as is most of the woodland floor) and the settings are close to a small car parking area. These settings are likely to be pet burials of 20th-century date. No archaeological features of any antiquity were recorded in S2.



Figure 28 Stone settings F73 (left) and F74 (right)

#### 4.5 Area S4 (north)

Area S4 is 0.3 hectares (area G14, Stoneywood Tree Survey) comprises evenaged group of mature trees. Two lines of larger trees defined by a low stone wall survives between areas S2 and S4 and formed a former entrance feature to Waterton House. This is not within the area to be felled and developed. No archaeological features were recorded within S4 during this walkover.

#### 4.6 Area N2

Two small areas of trees within N2 were subjected to an archaeological walkover survey. No archaeological features were recorded in these areas.

# 4.7 Summary

Five wooded areas were walked during this archaeological work. No features of archaeological significance were recorded in the areas where felling and development is to take place.

#### 5 STANDING BUILDING SURVEY

#### 5.1 Area N2

N2 consists of a walled garden with several smaller associated gardens as well as Moir House now used as the offices for Dandara.

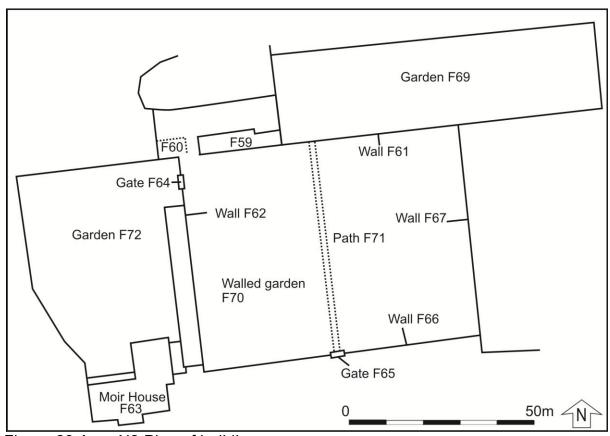


Figure 29 Area N2 Plan of buildings

Moir House is a 1955 'garden house' built adjacent to the walled gardens within former woodland; it is being demolished. A plaque on the south facade reads 'S.N.C-H H.M.R./1955'.



Figure 30 Area N2 Moir House (F63) from SW (left) from N (right)

The walled garden  $60 \times 45 \text{m}$  in size (F70) with several smaller gardens attached. They date to the mid 19th century and all the land was under woodland prior to

the creation of the gardens. Housing is being constructed in each of the gardens but no garden walls are being demolished.



Figure 31 Area N2 Section through path F71; facing north

The stone walls of the garden are 3.5m high and c 0.5m wide at the base; they are faced on the inner surface with brick. Stone lean-to F59 is attached to the north side of the north garden wall F61; it is 18m long and 3m wide. There was originally another building (F60) which has since been demolished and the scar can be seen on the garden wall.



Figure 32 Area N2 Gardeners lean-to F59 (left) and detail of attachment to N garden wall F61 (right)

#### 5.2 Area S3

S3 is 0.47 hectares within the former walled garden of Waterton House. The garden is divided into two halves and all the walls are mortared stone. There are gates in each wall and a set of steps leads from the garden to the lane on the south. A square mortared stone feature (F38) against the north wall may have been a well. Latterly a lead pipe was laid SW-E across the centre of the garden

linked to a tap. Nails survive on all internal wall surfaces indicating espaliered fruit trees were grown on all walls.

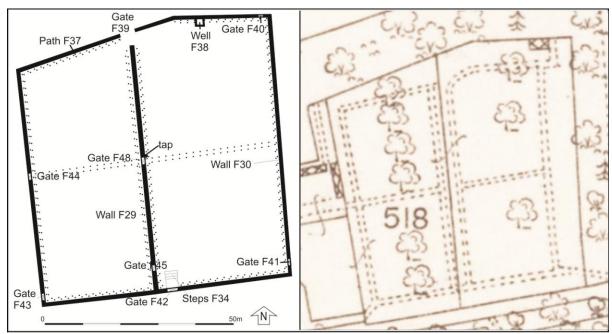


Figure 33 Area S3 plan of walled garden and features (left) and First Edition Ordnance Survey (right; *copyright* National Library of Scotland)



Figure 34 Area S3 walled garden, gate F40 facing WNW



Figure 35 Area S3 North wall F30 showing nails for espalier of fruit trees (left) and remains of horizontal espalier (right)



Figure 36 Area S3 F38 possible well

#### 5.3 Summary

Moir House and a gardener's cottage are to be removed to facilitate the redevelopment of this site. These have been recorded during this archaeological work. A photographic recording of the two walled gardens has also been carried out; these garden walls are to be retained and buildings constructed within the interiors.

#### 6 REFERENCES

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#### 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Niall MacLeod, Dandara; Judith Stones, Aberdeen City Council; Gary and Stephen Brown, A&S Brown Plant Hire.

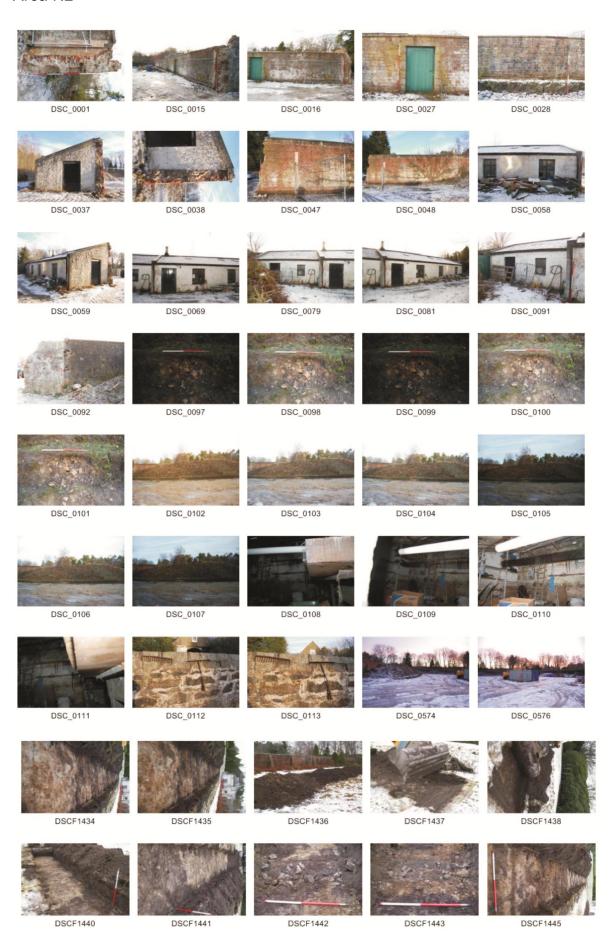
#### 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

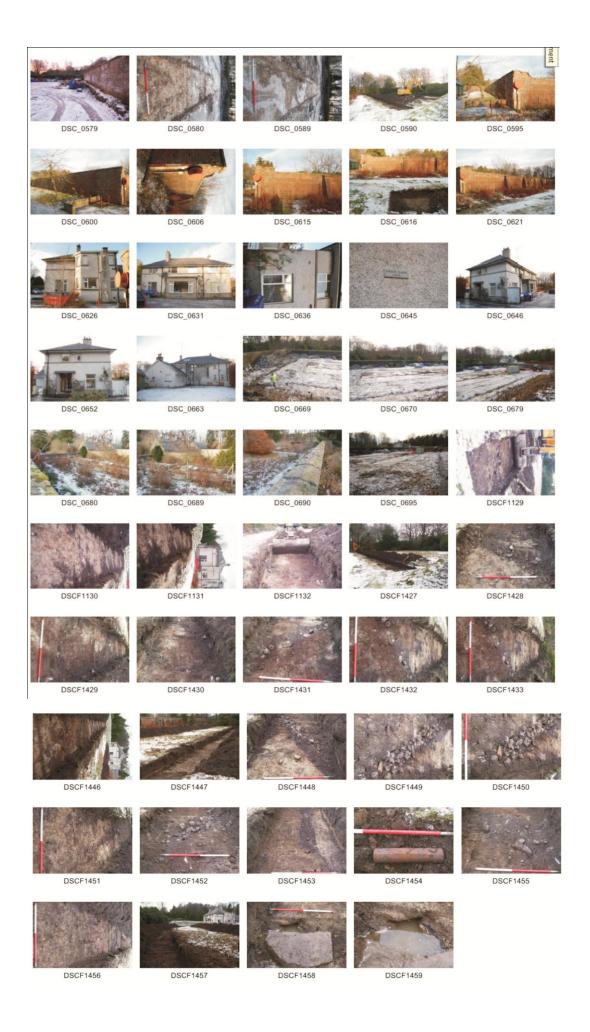
A 7% archaeological evaluation, standing building survey and walkover surveys were carried out on 12.43 hectares at Stoneywood, Aberdeen. Remains of the Aberdeenshire Canal were recorded in Area S1b but no other significant archaeological remains are to be destroyed by this development. It is recommended that when the soil is being stripped in area S1B an archaeologist is present to record further details of the canal.

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#### **APPENDIX 1**

#### Area N2

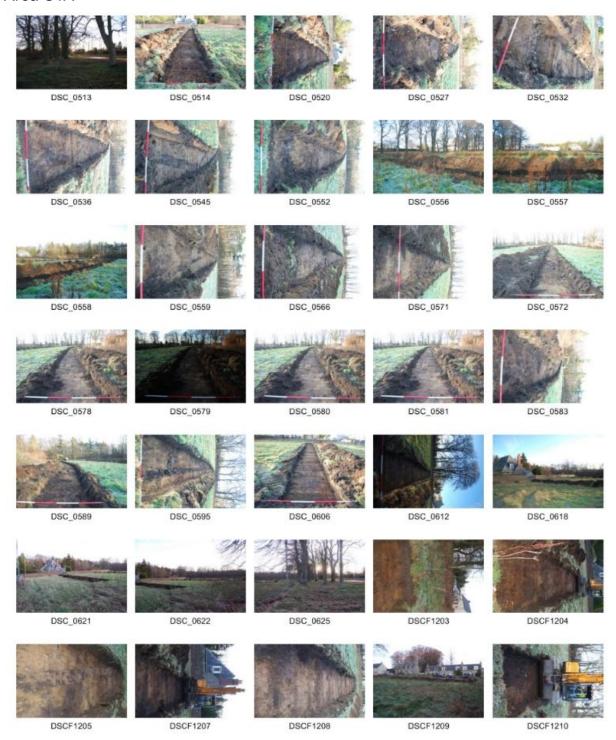


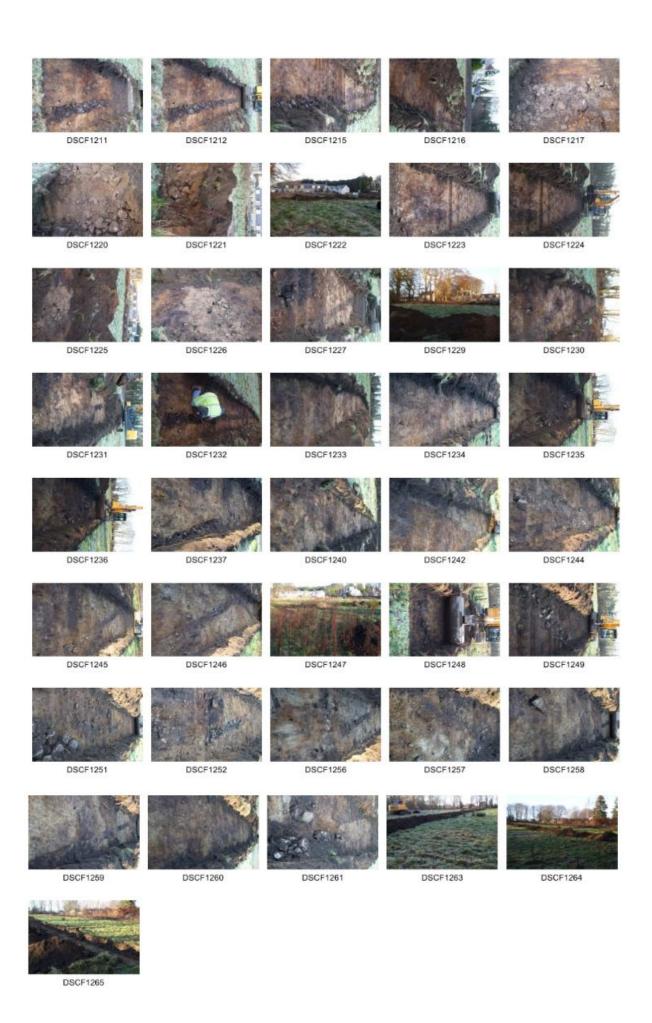


# Areas N4a, N4b, N3, S2, S4 (north)

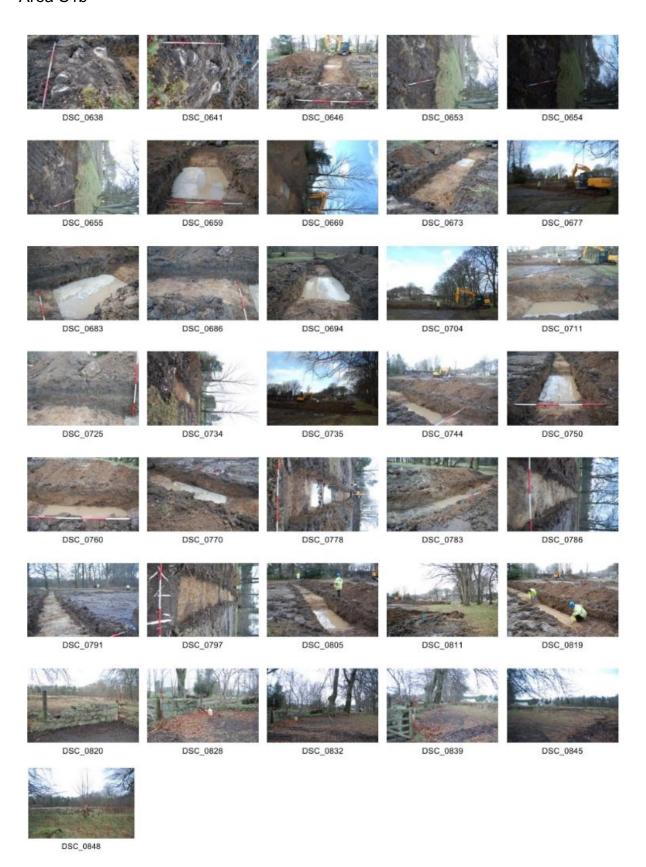


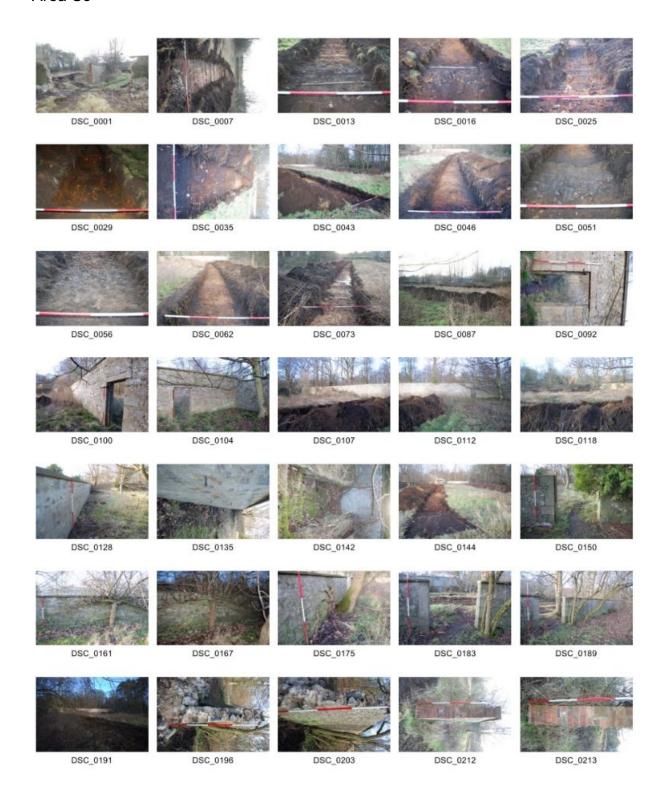
# Area S1A

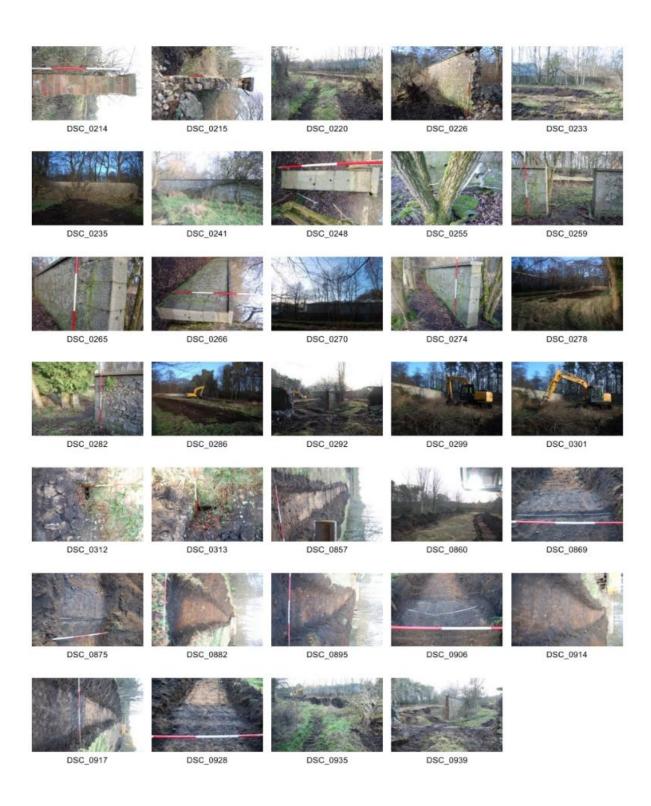




# Area S1b







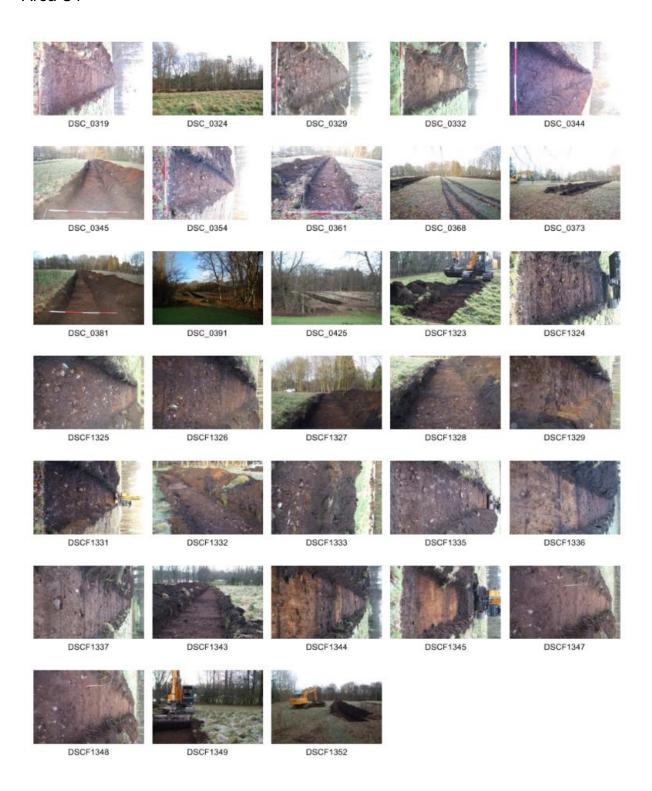






Photo number	Description	Facing
Area S1a		
DSC_0511-513	Bank of trees between S1a and S1b	S
DSC_0514-523	Tr 1	E
DSC_0524-528	Tr 1	E
DSC_0529-533	Tr 2	E
DSC_0534-543	Tr 3	E
DSC_0544-550	Tr 4 with F9 (foreground)	E
DSC_0551-555	Tr 5 with F10 (foreground)	E
DSC_0556	Tr 5 (foreground)	NW
DSC_0557	Tr 5 (foreground)	NW
DSC 0558	Tr 5 (foreground)	NE
DSC_0559-564	Tr 5 F12	E
DSC_0565-569	Tr 5	W
DSC 0570-576	Tr 4	W
DSC_0577-81	Tr 3	W
DSC_0582-592	Tr 3	Е
DSC 0593-604	Tr 2 F2 (foreground)	W
DSC_0605-615	Tr 1	W
DSC_0616-623	S1a general views	
DSC 0624-626	Trees between S1a and S1b	S
DSCF1203	Tr 1 W end	Е
DSCF1204	Tr 1 W end	Е
DSCF1205	Tr 1 F1	Е
DSCF1206	Tr 1 F1	Е
DSCF1207	Tr 1	Е
DSCF1208	Tr 1	W
DSCF1209	Tr 1	NNW
DSCF1210	Tr 2 W end	Е
DSCF1211	Tr 2 F2 (foreground)	Е
DSCF1212	Tr 2 F2 (foreground)	Е
DSCF1215	Tr 2 F2 (foreground)	Е
DSCF1216	Tr 2 F2	Е
DSCF1217	Tr 2 F3	W
DSCF1218	Tr 2 F3	W
DSCF1219	Tr 2 F3	W
DSCF1220	Tr 2 F3 partially excavated	W
DSCF1221	Tr 2 F3 partially excavated	N
DSCF1222	Tr 2	N
DSCF1223	Tr 3	Е
DSCF1224	Tr 3	Е
DSCF1225	Tr 3 F3	N
DSCF1226	Tr 3 F3	N
DSCF1227	Tr 3 F4	Е
DSCF1228	Tr 3 F4	Е
DSCF1229	Tr 3	N
DSCF1230	Tr 3 F5	W
DSCF1231	Tr 3 F5	E

DSCF1232	Tr 2 F2 Gary Brown	W
DSCF1233	Tr 3	W
DSCF1234	Tr 3	W
DSCF1235	Tr 4 F6	W
DSCF1236	Tr 4 F6	W
DSCF1237	Tr 4 F6	W
DSCF1238	Tr 4 F7	W
DSCF1239	Tr 4	E
DSCF1240	Tr 4	Е
DSCF1242	Tr 4 F8 foreground	W
DSCF1243	Tr 4 F8 foreground	W
DSCF1244	Tr 4 F8 foreground	W
DSCF1245	Tr 4 F9	W
DSCF1246	Tr 4 F9	W
DSCF1247	Tr 3, 2, 1	N
DSCF1248	Tr 5 F10	Е
DSCF1249	Tr 5 F10	Е
DSCF1250	Tr 5 F10	E
DSCF1251	Tr 5 F11	Е
DSCF1252	Tr 5 F11	Е
DSCF1253	Tr 5 F12	E
DSCF1254	Tr 5 F12	Е
DSCF1256	Tr 5 F12	Е
DSCF1257	Tr 5 F13	Е
DSCF1258	Tr 5 F14	Е
DSCF1259	Tr 5 F14	Е
DSCF1260	Tr 5 F16	E
DSCF1261	Tr 5 F17	E
DSCF1262	Tr 5 F17	E
DSCF1263	Tr 5	SW
DSCF1264	Tr 4	NE
DSCF1265	Tr 4	NE
Area S1b		
DSC_0634-645	Tr 8 F28	S
DSC_0646-649	Tr 8 F28	W
DSC_0651-656	Tr 8 F28	N
DSC_0657-668	Tr 8 F27	W
DSC_0669-671	Tr 8 F27	SW
DSC_0672-675	Tr 8	SW
DSC_0677-679	Tr 9	NW
DSC_0680-83	Tr 8 F27	SSW
DSC_0684-690	Tr 8 towpath area	S
DSC_0691-700	Tr 8 F27	W
DSC_0701-707	Tr 9	N
DSC_0708-714	Tr 8 F27	N
DSC_0715-718	Tr 8 F27	NNW
DSC_0719-723	Tr 8 F27	NNE

S W N NW W S NN NNW NNW NNE NNW
N NW W S N NNW
NW W S N NNW NNE
W S N NNW
S N NNW NNE
N NNW NNE
NNW NNE
NNE
W
NE NE
E
SE
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N
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NE
N
N
S
N
S
S
SW
N
NW
NNE
N
N
NW
WSW
WSW
S

DSC_0144-0147	Tr 12	N
DSC_0150-154	Gate F45	W
DSC_0155-158	Gate F45	NW
DSC 0159-173	Centre wall	W
DSC_0174-178	Centre wall	NNW
DSC 0179-185	Gate F48	W
DSC_0186-189	Gate F48	NW
DSC 0190-195	Tr 12 (foreground) Tr 11	NE
DSC_0196-200	North wall	Е
DSC_0201-207	North wall	E
DSC 0209-214	Brick repair to stone centre wall	S
DSC 0215-219	North wall	W
DSC 0220-224	Tr 13, 14	S
DSC_0225-229	North wall	NW
DSC 0230-239	west wall	W
DSC 0240-247	centre wall	Е
DSC_0248-252	Gate F48	N
DSC 0253-255	Tap with gate F48 (left)	W
DSC_0256-259	Gate 48	Е
DSC_0260-269	Gate 48	NE
DSC_0270	Tr 13, 14	W
DSC_0270-274	Gate 48	NE
DSC_0276-280	Tr 13, 14	NW
DSC_0281-285	Gate F45	NE
DSC_0286-290	Tr 12, 11	NE
DSC_0291-295	Wall F29	S
DSC_0296-304	Investigating well F38	NE
DSC_0305-316	Well F38	N
DSC_0853-866	Tr 14 (right)	S
DSC_0860-873	Tr 14 Path F32, lead pipe F36	S
DSC_0874-878	Tr 14 Path F32, lead pipe F36	W
DSC_0879-888	Tr 13	S
DSC_0891-901	Tr 13	N
DSC_0902-909	Tr 13 path F32, lead pipe F36	N
DSC_0910-914	Tr 13	N
DSC_0915-928	Tr 13 path F37	S
DSC_0929-935	Tr 13	SW
DSC_0936-937	Wall F29	S
DSC_0938-939	Wall F29	SE
Area S4		
DSC_0319-323	Tr 15	S
DSC_0324	Tr 15	E
DSC_0325-330	Tr 16	S
DSC_0331-338	Tr 17	S
DSC_0340-349	Tr 15	N
DSC_0350-361	Tr 16	N
DSC_0362-368	Tr 15 (right) Tr 16 (left)	N

DSC 0369-373	Tr 16 (right) Tr 17 (left)	
DSC 0375-387	Tr 17	N
DSC_0388-425	Trenches from S5	N
DSCF1324	Tr 15	S
DSCF1325	Tr 15	N
DSCF1326	Tr 15	N
DSCF1327	Tr 15	N
DSCF1328	Tr 15	N
DSCF1329	Tr 15	N
DSCF1330	Tr 16	N
DSCF1331	Tr 16	N
DSCF1332	Tr 16	NNE
DSCF1333	Tr 16 (foreground) Tr 15 (background)	
DSCF1334	Tr 16	S
DSCF1335	Tr 16	S
DSCF1336	Tr 16	N
DSCF1337	Tr 16	S
DSCF1343	Tr 17	S
DSCF1344	Tr 17	S
DSCF1345	Tr 18	N
DSCF1347	Tr 18	N
DSCF1348	Tr 18	N
DSCF1349	Tr 19	S
DSCF1352	Tr 19 (left) Tr 18 (right)	N
Area S5		
DSC_0401-409	Area S5	Е
DSC_0410-421	Area S5	NE
DSC_0422-452	Area S5	E
DSCF1353	Tr 19a	S
DSCF1354	Tr 19a	S
DSCF1355	Tr 19a	N
DSCF1356	S5	N
DSCF1357	S5	NNE
DSCF1358	Tr 20	Е
DSCF1359	Tr 20	E
DSCF1360	Tr 21	NE
DSCF1361	Tr 21	SE
DSCF1362	Tr 22	S
DSCF1363	Tr 23	W
DSCF1364	Tr 23	W
DSCF1365	Tr 24	W
DSCF1366	Tr 24	W
DSCF1367	Tr 27	W
Area S6		
DSC_0455-460	Tr 32 (foreground), 31, 29, 28	NE
DSC_0461-466	Tr 31 (left) 29 (right)	E

DSC 0467-477	Tr 31	E
DSC 0478-482	Tr 32	E
DSC 0546-550	Tr 33	NE
DSC_0551-555	Tr 34 starting	SE
DSCF1068-1073	Tr 28A	E/SE
DSCF1074-1077	Tr 28B	E/SE/NE
DSCF1078-1079	Tr 29	E
DSCF1080-1081	Tr 30	
DSCF1082-1083	Tr 30	E
DSCF1084	Tr 31	W
DSCF1085-1087	Tr 31	
DSCF1088-1090	Tr 31 F46 (foreground) F47 (background)	W
DSCF1091	Tr 28B (left) Tr29 (right)	N
DSCF1092-1093	Tr 31 F47	W
DSCF1094-1099	Tr 31	E
DSCF1100	Tr 31	N
DSCF1101-1103	Tr 32	Е
DSCF1104-6	Tr 32 F46	E
DSCF1371-1372	Tr 33	NE
DSCF1373	Tr 33	SW
DSCF1374	Tr 33	NE
DSCF1375-1377	Tr 33	SW
DSCF1378	Tr 34	SE
DSCF1379	Tr 33	NNW
DSCF1380-1381	Tr 34	SE
DSCF1385-1386	Tr 34	NW
DSCF1387	Tr 34	SE
DSCF1388-1389	Tr 34	NW
DSCF1396-1397	Tr 34	SE
DSCF1398	Tr 35	ENE
DSCF1412-1415	Tr 35	SE
DSCF1416-1418	Tr 35 and Tr 34	SSW
DSCF1419-1423	F50 east of Tr 35	SW
DSCF1424-1425	Area of Tr 34 and £5	SE
Area N2		
DSC_0001	Breach through wall F61	W
DSC_0015	F62 W wall of walled garden	S
DSC_0016	F62 W wall of walled garden	W
DSC_0027	F64 gate in F62	W
DSC_0028	Wall F62 showing section through topsoil removed prior to this evaluation	W
DSC_0037	West wall F59	E
DSC_0038	West wall F59/N wall F61	E
DSC_0047	N wall F61	N
DSC_0048	N wall F61	N
DSC_0058	N wall F59	S
DSC_0059	F59	SE

DSC 0069	N wall F59	S
DSC_0079	N wall F59	S
DSC_0081	N wall F59	SSW
DSC_0091	N wall F59	SSE
DSC_0092	N wall F61 showing scar of F60	S
DSC 0574	Walled garden	E
DSC_0576	Walled garden	SE
DSC 0579	Walled garden	S
DSC_0580	Tr 39 with F58	Е
DSC_0589	Tr 40	Е
DSC_0590	Tr 36, 37, 38	SE
DSC_0595	F66 SW corner exterior	N
DSC_0600	F62 exterior	NE
DSC_0606	Junction F66/F62 exterior	ENE
DSC_0615	F66 exterior	N
DSC_0616	F66 exterior	N
DSC_0621	F66 exterior	NNE
DSC_0626	Moir House F63 E face	W
DSC_0631	Moir House F63 S facade	N
DSC_0636	Moir House F63 S facade details showing plaque	N
DSC_0645	Moir House F63 S facade details showing plaque	N
DSC_0646	Moir House F63 W and S facades	NE
DSC_0652	Moir House F63 West facade	Е
DSC_0663	Moir House F63 north face	S
DSC_0669	Walled garden	SSE
DSC_0670	Walled garden	S
DSC_0679	Walled garden	SW
DSC_0680	Garden F69	NW
DSC_0689	Garden F69	N
DSC_0690	Wall F61 coping	Е
DSC_0695	Walled garden	SW
DSCF1129	Tr 36	Е
DSCF1130	Tr 36	Е
DSCF1131	Tr 36	W
DSCF1132	Tr 36	Е
DSCF1427	Tr 36	SE
DSCF1428	Tr 36 F51	Е
DSCF1429	Tr 36 F52	Е
DSCF1430	Tr 36 F52	Е
DSCF1431	Tr 36 F53	Е
DSCF1432	Tr 36 F53	E
DSCF1433	Tr 36 F53	Е
DSCF1434	Tr 36	W
DSCF1435	Tr 36	W
DSCF1436	Tr 36	NE
DSCF1437	Tr 37	SE
DSCF1438	Tr 37	SE
DSCF1440	Tr 37	Е

DSCF1441	Tr 37	Е
DSCF1442	Tr 37 F54	Е
DSCF1443	Tr 37 F54	Е
DSCF1445	Tr 37	W
DSCF1446	Tr 37	W
DSCF1447	Tr 37	ENE
DSCF1448	Tr 38 F56	Е
DSCF1449	Tr 38 F56	E
DSCF1450	Tr 38 F56	E
DSCF1451	Tr 38 F56	Е
DSCF1452	Tr 38 F54	E
DSCF1453	Tr 38 F56	E
DSCF1454	Tr 38 ceramic pipe from F57	
DSCF1455	Tr 38 F57	E
DSCF1456	Tr 38	W
DSCF1457	Tr 38	W
DSCF1458	Tr 38 F68	E
DSCF1459	Tr 38 F68	E
Walkover areas S4, S2, N4a		
and N4b		
DSC_0117	F74	E
DSC_0126	F73	E
DSCF1460	Area N4a	SE
DSCF1460	Stone culvert between N4a and N4b	E
DSCF1462	Stone culvert between N4a and N4b	W
DSCF1463	Test pit N4a	N
DSCF1464	Test pit N4a	N
DSCF1465	Test pit N4a	N
DSCF1466	Stone culvert between N4a and N4b	W
DSCF1467	Stone culvert between N4a and N4b	W
DSCF1468	Bank at E boundary N4b	N
DSCF1469	Bank at E boundary N4b	S
DSCF1470	Low wall S end N3	SE
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