

Mar Lodge Estate

Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeenshire
Post-Hurricane Bertha Condition Survey
2015 MAR/15/2



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on behalf of
Cameron Archaeology
August 2015

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1.0 Summary

An archaeological walkover survey of select watercourses and known archaeological sites within the Mar Lodge Estate, due west of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, was performed by Robert Lenfert on behalf of Cameron Archaeology for the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) over a 12 day period between June and July 2015.

The purpose of the walkover survey was twofold. First, to investigate any erosion or damage associated with Hurricane Bertha (August 2014) to known archaeological sites or nearby watercourses and embankments, primarily in the eastern portion of the estate near Glen Quoich. The second aim was to examine as many areas of eroded watercourse and gravels as possible in the hopes of locating new archaeological artefacts, deposits or features. A separate project carried out at the end of this survey involved an additional five days of walkover survey within priority planting areas for several new riparian conifer plantations in the west of the estate along Glen Geldie and Glen Dee, scheduled to commence in 2016 and 2017. This exists as a separate report (Lenfert 2015).

The survey indicated that despite heavy levels of erosion sustained along several areas of the main watercourses within the estate, most notably the middle and lower reaches of Glen Quoich, fortunately the majority of existing archaeological sites appear largely unaffected with the exception of the former sawmill at the base of Glen Quoich, known as 'Quoich Mill' (Canmore ID 29757, NGR NO 11631 91187). The survey within watercourses or eroded banks did not reveal any visible indications of unrecorded archaeological finds or features. However, a large unrecorded enclosure which may have served as a sheep fold, or conversely as a more recent quarry, was noted along the confluence of Geldie Burn and the River Dee at White Bridge. Additionally, eight prehistoric flints in the form of blades and debitage were recorded and collected from the footpath leading to the Chest of Dee, one of two currently known Mesolithic sites within the estate (Canmore ID 267763, NGR NO 0170 8855). Though not in-situ, each flint findspot was recorded with GPS and photographed to aid in defining the limits of Mesolithic or later prehistoric activity surrounding the Chest of Dee.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Location and Environment

Mar Lodge Estate is located due west of the town of Braemar, Aberdeenshire within the Cairngorms National Park (Illus. 1). The estate (Illus. 2) comprises approximately 29,000 hectares (71,660 acres), of which the majority may be regarded as remote wilderness which contains a number of distinct ecosystems ranging from rare remnants of ancient Caledonian forest, open moor and heathland, to the north of the estate where the sub-Arctic area known as the Cairngorm Plateau exists, within which the summit of Ben Macdui (1309m, the second highest point in Britain) may be rightfully regarded more as a sub-feature rather than a prominent peak. Most notably, this mountainous plateau is the only ecosystem classified as 'sub-Arctic' in the British Isles and, in regards to weather systems (such as Hurricane Bertha), often attracts severe weather originating from the North Atlantic or Scandinavia. This magnet effect can result in heavy precipitation and deep snows relative to the surrounding region. This snowfall can last into summer months at higher elevations, with patches of deep snow remaining throughout much of the summer, especially above 800m. Naturally, a large number of watercourses make their way through the estate, most notably (from roughly west to east) Geldie Burn, Bynack Burn, the source or headwaters of the River Dee, Derry Burn, Lui Water and finally Quoich Water. These watercourses collectively receive dozens of smaller feeder streams within the overall catchment area, and exit the estate as the River Dee which empties into the North Sea at Aberdeen.

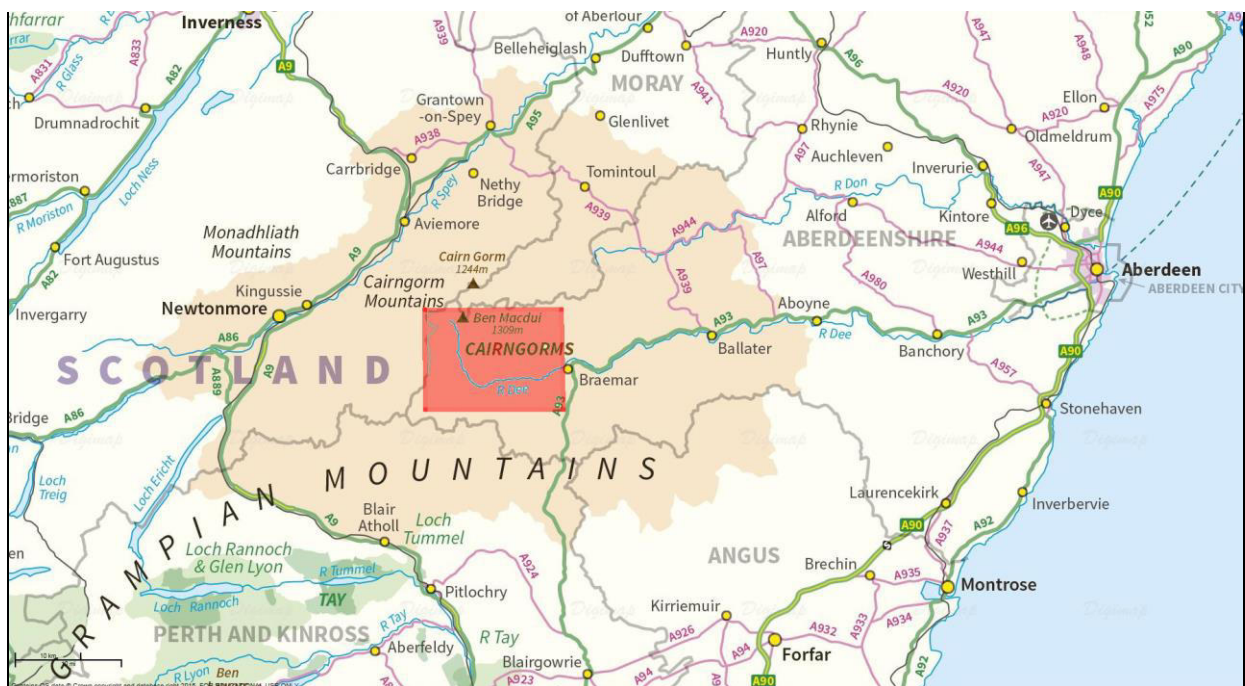


Illustration 1: General location of Mar Lodge Estate. This plan is based on an Ordnance Survey digital map reproduced with the permission of HM Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright NTS licence No. 100023880.

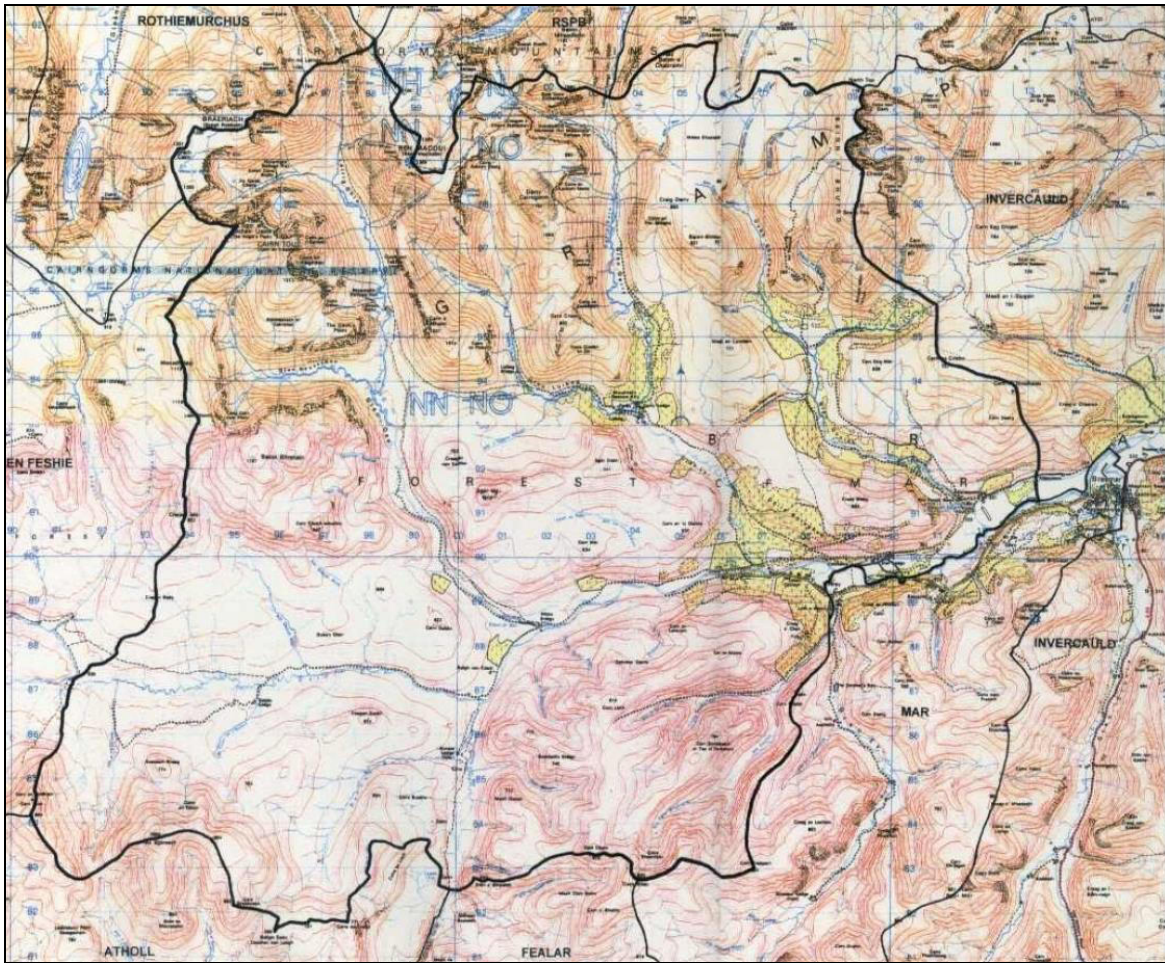


Illustration 2: Boundary of Mar Lodge Estate due west of Braemar. This plan is based on an Ordnance Survey digital map reproduced with the permission of HM Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright NTS licence No. 100023880

2.2 Survey Background

The walkover survey was performed by Robert Lenfert on behalf of Cameron Archaeology, Aberdeen under the direction of the client, Shannon Fraser, Archaeologist East, The National Trust for Scotland (hereby known as 'NTS'). The project took place over 12 days in June and July 2015, with the aim of inspecting eroded areas of watercourses and gravel beds in the wake of Hurricane Bertha, which created torrential rains and subsequent flooding in August 2014. In addition, known archaeological sites in close proximity to watercourses were also inspected for any potential flood damage or signs of deterioration. Though the author was not present at Mar Lodge during the severe weather in August 2014, personal communication with estate staff and examination of news articles and online photographs and videos (particularly at Linn of Dee) provided a clear indication of the extensive flooding which destroyed at least two footbridges – one near Derry Lodge (which is now replaced) and another in Glen Quoich. Photographs also show the swollen River Dee inundating the areas around the main estate buildings along with standing water across the majority of the valley floor. More conservative estimates regarded this storm as at least a once in 25 year flood event (e.g. the 1991 flood), if not a 50 year event. Some estimates even suggest it was the worst flooding since the 1829 'Muckle Spate' (North East Mountain Trust 2015:10) making it a c.200 year event. It was communicated by estate rangers and NTS archaeology staff that Glen Quoich most likely sustained

the highest levels of damage, while more open areas with larger flood plains, e.g. Glen Geldie, were less visibly affected yet altered nonetheless.

2.3 Methodology

The methodology employed during the walkover survey consisted of 4x4 transport to a suitable starting point for the daily area, at which point a walkover inspection began, either by relocating known archaeological sites and carrying out a general condition inspection, or by closely inspecting gravel beds and eroded embankments along watercourses for exposed and unrecorded finds. These eroding banks were especially useful at providing a snapshot of the underlying strata adjacent to the rivers, streams and burns throughout the estate. Extensive high resolution digital photographs were taken throughout the project. Any eroding sections that were inaccessible due to deep or fast flowing water, or unsafe due to the potential for collapse, were photographed from the closest possible distance with a 600mm telephoto lens and high-definition 24Mp Nikon DSLR, and later examined at 100% on a computer monitor for any signs of archaeological activity. This technique proved highly useful, and was most commonly employed along the River Dee itself, east of White Bridge where the river begins to gather pace and depth. Additionally, particular attention was given to the footpath south and north of the Chest of Dee (also adjacent to Glen Dee 2 planting areas), given the established presence of known archaeological deposits there. Eight prehistoric flints were recovered from the footpath and recorded with a Garmin etrex 30 GPS unit and photographed in their respective locations.

Given the extensive size of the estate, the watercourse and gravel beds walkover, inspection of existing archaeological sites were systematically and collectively examined in approximately an east to west manner, beginning with Glen Quoich and culminating in Glen Dee and Glen Geldie. As the author was primarily working alone, a satellite phone was carried and communication made twice daily at fixed intervals to maintain safe working practices. Weather throughout the project was mixed, with fine weather offset with several periods of prolonged rains which made some areas difficult to access, particularly along the River Dee. The ubiquitous Highland midge was out in number, particularly in Glen Quoich but later abundant throughout the survey area. A second walker was present for added safety towards the end of the project when the waters receded to a safe level and speed for wading (Illus. 3).

3.0 The Walkover Survey: Inspection of Known Sites

3.1 Sites in or near Glen Quoich:

3.1.1 Linn of Quoich or Quoich Mill: Site Number NO19SW 20, NGR NO 1181 9117

This particular site appears to have sustained the most damage in the wake of Hurricane Bertha, yet drystone walling which lines the water channel remains intact along with several chiselled stone footers (Illus. 4) and at least one robust metal fitting from the later stages of the mill's working life in the early 20th Century. Not having personally inspected the site prior to Hurricane Bertha it is therefore difficult to make a precise estimation of the damage sustained. However, existing images such as RCAHMS SC 438588 indicate that some of the foundations consisting of loose stones have been dispersed from their former location. In this regard, some 70 digital images were taken of the remaining visible sections of the mill and surrounding areas in Glen Quoich up to the 'Punchbowl' and nearby footbridge to aid in measuring future change within the area.



Illustration 3: Inspection of undercut peat banks containing remnant conifers along the River Dee.



Illustration 4: A small section of surviving water channel for the sawmill at Linn of Quoich

3.1.2 *Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge*: Site Number NO19SW 23, NGR NO 11508 91327

Below is the description of the lodge from the Buildings at Risk Register: 'Single storey 3-bay simple rustic cottage. Granite rubble with pinnings to S elevation, deep eaves with projecting rafters. Central door flanked by windows with gables breaking eaves with rustic red twig inlay. Single door to left of rear elevation. Originally 12-pane sash and case windows, now boarded up (2005). Replacement larch shingles; coped gable stacks.'

Although in close proximity to the Quoich Water, the lodge is located a safe elevation and does not appear to have sustained any flood damage. However, it is adjacent to a popular footpath a short distance from the nearest carpark, and despite being boarded up, clear attempts to access the derelict interior (Illus. 5 & 6) have been successful as evidenced by modern rubbish including disposable barbeques. Structurally, the building appears stable overall and is largely dry inside.

3.1.3 *Glen Quoich* (longhouses) Site Number NO09SE 13, NGR NO 091 924

The remains of two longhouses are located on a low terrace along the west bank of Quoich Water, some 150m beyond the two initial back to back stream crossings along the 4x4 track. Although the location was precisely accessed using GPS, inspection revealed that the remains are now heavily covered in heather, and are not easily identifiable. This abundant vegetation suggests that flooding did not scour the land surface here, and indicates that the upstanding remains are unaffected, although it is highly probable that the site was temporarily inundated, albeit at a slow enough velocity to prevent movement of large stones or boulders. As with all archaeological features, the presence of vegetation and rooting may have a detrimental effect on site preservation, but given the low height of the remains, tumble would not be a factor. This site largely appears to be in stable condition.

3.1.4 *Allt Clais Fhearnaig and Allt an Dubh-ghlinnie*

Beyond the pair of longhouses, there are two sets of shielings beyond Glen Quoich, one where Allt Clais Fhearnaig joins Glen Quoich (Site Number NO09SE 9, NGR NO 079 937) and another set, higher up at Allt an Dubh-ghlinnie (Site Number NO09SE 7, NGR NO 0795 9484). Despite lengthy investigations on two occasions, cut short by heavy rains which would hamper the return stream crossing, it was not possible to locate them. Given the coverage of heather in both search areas, it is likely that they are stable by virtue of being enveloped in vegetation while their locations high up the glen are areas where streams and watercourses are much smaller and less prone to flash flooding. It is hoped to return to these two sites in the near future outwith the survey to investigate and supplement this report.



Illustration 5: Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge with left window used for access.



Illustration 6: Discarded rubbish inside Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge.



Illustration 7: The newly created section of track along Glen Quoich which replaced the former section which was completely washed away during Hurricane Bertha.



Illustration 8: Large collapsed section of bank along Quoich Water, some 15-20m in height.



Illustration 9: Detail of central area of eroded bank in Illustration 8.

3.2 Comments on Glen Quoich

The middle sections and lower reaches of Glen Quoich indeed appear to have borne the brunt of the flooding in August 2014. This is due to the large catchment area upstream, a steep and relatively narrow gorge-like situation along much of its middle and lower length, and lastly, the narrow outlet at the bottom of the glen which would have created a Venturi effect, especially around the mill area, with a correspondingly high hydraulic head and velocity. As a result, the most visible signs of flooding and erosion within the estate are located here, even several kilometres upstream from the confluence with the River Dee (Illus 7-9). It is this narrow valley situation which appears to have limited archaeological settlement within Glen Quoich, at least in historic periods, as would-be occupants were likely aware of the dangers of building permanent structures in these flood-prone areas.

3.3 Pre-clearance Townships within Mar Lodge Estate

The River Dee has an extensive legacy of human settlement and activity along its banks, stretching back to the Mesolithic as evidenced by the recently excavated Chest of Dee (Site Number NO08NW 31 NGR NO 0170 8855) and the large flint scatters found at Nethermills, Banchory (Site Number NO79NE 23, NGR NO 7588 9616). Within Mar Lodge Estate however, the upstanding archaeological settlements survive in three main areas: along the River Dee, Glen Lui and the Allanaquoich area.

The settlements along the River Dee are dominated by five main pre-clearance townships and farms:

-*Dalvorar* (Site Number NO08NW 1, NGR NO 040 893)

-Tomnamoine (Site Number NO08NW 4 NGR NO 0345 8940)

-Dubrach (Site Number NO08NW 9 NGR NO 028 887)

-Tonnagaoithe (Site Number NO08NW 7 NGR NO 027 892)

-Creag Phadruig (Site Number NO08NW 3 NGR NO 046 893)

Allanaquoich, immediately east of Glen Quoich contains a number of pre-clearance foundations which appear unaffected by the flooding (centred upon Site Number NO19SW 18 NGR NO 119 912). In Glen Lui, there are also a series of farms around Lui Water which were inspected (centred upon Site Number NO09SE 1 NGR NO 062 918). Glen Derry (Illus. 10) is also the location of a small cluster of sheilings (Site Number NO09NW 3 NGR NO 035 975) which were perhaps the most remote sites visited during the survey. Although the footbridge at Derry Lodge was completely destroyed and, based upon inspection of the river banks along both sides of the new bridge, the immediate area no doubt suffered extensive flooding, the foundations of these settlements in the area fortunately appear unaffected.

Without attempting to duplicate existing works which carried out extensive detailed desk-based research and metric surveys of the townships within or around Mar Lodge Estate (Addyman 2003, Dixon et al., 1995, Smith 1987, Watson and Allan 1990), there is great variation in overall size between the townships, not only in overall area, but also in individual building layout. This is perhaps a reflection of use and reuse, at which point larger ruins may have been modified or indeed dismantled, to create small shelters for hunters, fishermen or shepherds, or vice versa. There always remains the distinct possibility that Medieval or prehistoric upstanding stone structures in the immediate vicinity were robbed of stone for later reuse within these townships and farms, a common practice throughout more remote areas of Scotland where stone was a primary building material and timber may have held greater value as a commodity rather than a local building material for many families.

At which point a farmstead with outbuildings or a series of houses can be called a township is perhaps of some debate. However, the 1995 RCAHMS survey of Mar Lodge Estate suggests that *'...the basic requirements comprise a cluster of buildings accompanied by an area of cultivated, usually rigged, ground. There can, however, be many variations on this theme, and destructive processes, such as afforestation or agricultural improvement, may alter the nature of the original remains'* (Dixon et al., 1995:15).

The earliest references to townships within the estate comes from a crown rental of 1451, and later a rental document from 1539 (Dixon et al., 1995: 10). However, it is not until the 1696 Poll Tax return that mention is made of townships along the River Dee itself, while the brief documented histories of these large sites can be summarised as relatively short-lived periods of occupation tending towards later consolidation into larger, one tenant farms into the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Dixon et al., 1995: 12-13). Today, the remains of these townships are readily visible on both sides of the River Dee, and at times prominent, particularly from the main track leading west to White Bridge (illus. 11).

With one or two exceptions noted below, the township areas visited appeared free from vandalism, discarded rubbish, excessive vegetation damage and most importantly within the scope of this project, flood damage.



Illustration 10: Panoramic view of the remote northern end of Glen Derry, where a series of sheilings are situated.



Illustration 11: Upstanding remains of buildings within Dalvorar Township, taken from the north bank of the River Dee.



Illustration 12: Detail of buildings in Dalvorar Township. These are the best-preserved remnants of township structures within the estate.



Illustration 13: Scattered stone tumble surrounding the main structure within Dalvorar Township.



Illustration 14: Stone possibly removed from a nearby section of drystone walling for use as a makeshift hearth. Brush fires pose a threat to the estate, especially during the summer near conifer stands and plantations.

Given that the majority of remains do not stand beyond .5m to 1m in height, tumble is relatively contained and only poses a threat to the largest structures and walling, particularly as Dalvorar, where walling can stand over 2m with clear indications of fairly recent stone collapse or tumble are visible (Illus. 11 & 12). One makeshift hearth for a campfire (Illus. 14) may have been created by robbing stone from a nearby section of walling on the north side of the north track along the River Dee near Creag Phadruig (NGR NO 046 893).

4.0 The Walkover along Watercourses and River Gravels

4.1 *Flints located near Chest of Dee*

Beyond a condition check of known archaeological sites, recent exciting finds within the estate have now added two Mesolithic sites to the archaeological inventory, greatly expanding the chronological range of established human activity within the estate. The first is the Chest of Dee (Site Number NO08NW 31, NGR NO 0170 8855) which was identified in 2003 when flint scatters were exposed along the footpath between White Bridge and the Chest of Dee, a small sheltered gorge interspersed with deep pools and fast flowing cataracts. The site is currently being excavated by Dr Gordon Noble of the University of Aberdeen. The surprise discovery of Mesolithic activity within the estate, especially in a remote upland area, has significantly



Illustration 15: Exposed flint along the footpath leading to the Chest of Dee.



Illustration 16: Additional exposed flint identified along the Chest of Dee footpath.

altered the previously held notion that these uplands were largely void of human activity until recent periods.

A second Mesolithic flint scatter, along with a pit containing burnt artefacts, is located at Caochanan Ruadha, Geldie Burn (Site Number NN98NW 7 NGR NN 944 8740). This equally significant site was first identified in 2005, also as a result of footpath works. Caochanan Ruadha, in conjunction with Chest of Dee, forms the focal point of the Upper Dee Tributaries Project. The site is also actively being excavated by Graeme Warren of University College Dublin in conjunction with a localised walkover survey of Glen Dee 1.

As part of this survey, it was therefore agreed that a general walkover of exposed areas along watercourses within the specified timeframe was vital, given the newly established presence of prehistoric material in Glen Dee and Glen Geldie, where accessible exposed banks and gravels were visually inspected for flint scatters. In addition, opportunities to inspect other eroded sections were taken while en route to inspect known archaeological sites throughout the estate, in the hopes of revealing artefacts or deposits. While this phase of the project did not reveal any new archaeological sites as such, eight flints were recorded and collected above White Bridge on the footpath to Chest of Dee (Illus. 15 & 16). The locations of these will be discussed with Gordon Noble of the University of Aberdeen to determine if their location may represent an extension of the known site, a separate phase, or indeed a new site.

4.2 A Possible Unrecorded Enclosure

Towards the end of the walkover survey, a short inspection over a raised stoney bank between the confluence of the River Dee and Geldie Burn revealed the presence of what appears to be a large sub-rectangular enclosure (centred upon 56°58'34.15"N 003°36'52.59"E, NGR NO 01946 88411) approximately 12x45m in size, and some 1.5m in height, with walling approximately 2-3m in width at the base (Illus 17 & 18). It does not appear in any archives such as Pastmap or Canmore, or the local Aberdeenshire SMR. There is the possibility that it is a natural feature (a view also shared by S Fraser – *pers comm*), perhaps formed by the accumulation of glacial debris (e.g. a moraine-type deposit) or relic floods where the two watercourses meet, though the author is of the opinion it may be at least partially man-made or modified. Equally, it may represent modern quarrying activity for the nearby track along White Bridge, as there is a faintly visible vehicle track immediately on the north side of the feature which joins up with the current track.



Illustration 17: East facing view of the possible enclosure from atop the western end.

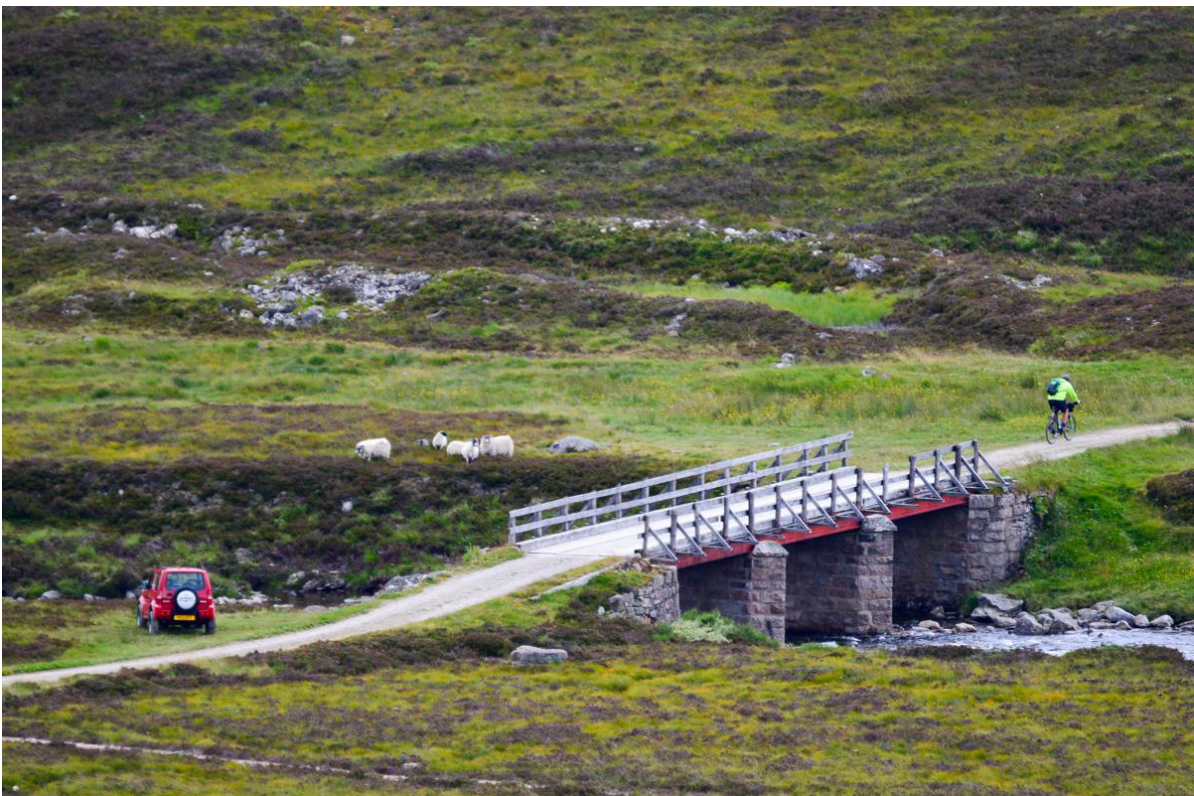


Illustration 18: South facing telephoto shot of White Bridge with possible enclosure in background.

4.3 Discussion of walkover along watercourses and gravels

Despite this portion of the survey being carried out in great detail, given the particularly small size of Mesolithic debitage which can be <1mm (Caroline Wickham-Jones, *pers comm*) and the size of the survey area, the lack of evidence for new sites always remained a possibility. Of course, this does not imply absence, especially within Mar Lodge Estate which contains many kilometres of watercourses. One alternative for future site prospection (which would ideally require two persons for safety reasons, and was not employed) is to simply use a wetsuit and snorkel to closely examine submerged deposits and gravels, as the water in the estate have shown remarkable clarity and likely represents the largest areas of unhindered visibility (Illus. 20). The waters within the estate, especially within the western portion, tend to be under .75m in depth and when properly attired, can be comfortably forded at will when rains have not adversely raised water levels. Though any finds would likely not be in situ, their location and degree of water-wear on surfaces would prove highly useful for locating the actual site.



Illustration 19: The lower reaches of the Chest of Dee. Exceptional water clarity throughout the estate highlights the potential for the identification of submerged flints *ex situ*, which in turn would help locate *in situ* deposits.

4.4 Conclusion and Future Recommendations

Besides additional walkover, two other possibilities may aid in future site prospection for cropmarks or low-lying structures. First, the use of small camera drones have now become quite affordable, in addition to having increasingly sophisticated and high-resolution cameras. As with aerial photography from manned aircraft, oblique lighting in winter or early spring would likely yield the best results unless drought conditions, however unwelcome, present themselves. The second (albeit

significantly more expensive) alternative is the use of Lidar, a remote sensing method typically mounted underneath an aeroplane. Lidar has the benefit of being able to effectively 'see through' vegetation, including forests, to reveal minute elevation changes over large areas down to 5cm, easily detecting low-rising foundations that otherwise remain obscured and hidden. It is possible Lidar data may already exist for Mar Lodge Estate, as UK coverage has steadily increased in recent years.

Any flood impacts to existing archaeological sites appears to be minimal beyond those noted in or near Glen Quoich, that is to say the sawmill and related structures. It is perhaps not coincidental that people who settled within the current boundaries of the estate were well aware of the potential for flooding, and deliberately chose to locate the more permanent settlements efforts beyond sheilings or temporary huts in terraced areas beyond the reach of all but the most severe flood episodes. Conversely, if there were upstanding archaeological features in these areas, particularly of a prehistoric or Medieval nature, events such as the 1829 Muckle Spate, or robbing of stone for more recent constructions, appear to have erased any trace visible during the walkover survey.

4.5 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Alison Cameron of Cameron Archaeology, Shannon Fraser, Archaeologist East for NTS, David Frew, NTS Property Manager at Mar Lodge Estate, the Mar Lodge Estate Ranger Team, Bruce Mann, Regional Archaeologist for Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus Councils, Caroline Wickham-Jones and Gordon Noble of the University of Aberdeen, Graeme Warren from University College Dublin and finally, Nataliya Danilova for their collective support and advice.

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Appendix One: Photographs

PHOTO ID	DIRECTION FACING	COMMENTS
DSC_0261	NW	Keeper's Cottage, junction of Bynack and Geldie Burn
DSC_0274	S	Looking south towards Bynack Burn
DSC_0277	SE	Keeper's Cottage with Geldie Burn in background
DSC_0296	S	Sheepfold near Keeper's Cottage Site Number NO08NW 23
DSC_0307	--	Interior of Keeper's Cottage
DSC_0348	N	Shieling Hut, Geldie Burn, NN98NE 2
DSC_0352	N	Footbridge at Allt Dhaidh Beag at confluence with Geldie Burn (also Geldie 6 area in Riparian Walkover, Lenfert 2015)
DSC_0354	W	Allt Dhaidh Beag at confluence with Geldie Burn
DSC_0388	SE	Erosion along Allt Dhaidh Beag
DSC_0389	--	Visibility of gravels and sands in Allt Dhaidh Beag
DSC_0390	N	Allt Dhaidh Mor, general view
DSC_0391	N	Allt Dhaidh Mor, general view
DSC_0392	E	Exposed gravels along Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0396	S	General view, Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0401	S	General view, Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0402	S	Small section of unstable bank, Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0405	--	Local wildlife, Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0406	--	Local wildlife, Allt Dhaidh Mor
DSC_0413	S	Confluence of Geldie and Bynack Burn
DSC_0417	E	General view, Geldie Burn
DSC_0430	N	The Chest of Dee, general view
DSC_0438	S	The Chest of Dee, general view
DSC_0452	--	Water visibility and gravels above the Chest of Dee
DSC_0466	N	Small section of exposed peats

		near White Bridge
DSC_0467	--	Exposed flint to right of key on Chest of Dee footpath.
DSC_0470	N	Wide angle of previous shot
DSC_0474	E	Area of erosion along Glen Dee below Chest of Dee
DSC_0480	N	General area of flints below Chest of Dee
DSC_0483	E	Eroded area along River Dee
DSC_0485	S	Eroded area along River Dee
DSC_0274-2	N	Stream crossing and extensive gravels in Glen Quoich
DSC_0297-2	NW	Tomnamoine, Shielling Huts, Site Number NO08NW 30
DSC_0306	W	Large herd of deer looking down from Cairn Geldie
DSC_0309	N	Possible cliff-face quarry near Creag Phadruig, north side of track
DSC_0310	E	Creag Phadruig, north side of track
DSC_0312	S	Possible robbing of stone for fireplace, Creag Phadruig.
DSC_0319	SW	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0320	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0321	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0322	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0323	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0324	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0332	S	General view of Dalvorar Township, Site

		Number NO08NW 1
DSC_0333	N	General view of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0334	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0335	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0336	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0337	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0338	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0339	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_0340	N	Detail of Tomnamoine Township, NO08NW 4
DSC_001 (58)	--	Snake along River Dee
DSC_001 (118)	N	Unusual water-wear pattern, stone near Dalvorar Township
DSC_001 (122)	W	View over Geldie Burn near Geldie Lodge
DSC_001 (130)	E	Exposed flint along footpath south of Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (131)	--	Detail of flint from previous photo
DSC_001 (132)	--	Detail of flint from previous photo II
DSC_001 (133)	--	Exposed flint along footpath south of the Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (134)	N	General view of footpath below Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (135)	--	Exposed flint along footpath south of the Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (136)	--	Detail of flint from previous photo
DSC_001 (137)	--	Exposed flint along footpath south of the Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (138)	--	Exposed flint along footpath south of the Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (139)	--	Exposed flint along footpath south of the Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (140)	--	'Possible' worked arrowhead exposed on Chest of Dee footpath.
DSC_001 (141)	NW	General view of water visibility in Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (148)	NW	General view of water visibility in Chest of Dee

DSC_001 (149)	N	Erosion along Glen Dee north of Chest of Dee
DSC_001 (151)	E	Large stones with a sub-circular layout just north of White Bridge (disturbed setting, or natural feature?)
DSC_001 (152)	E	Large stones with a sub-circular layout just north of White Bridge (disturbed setting, or natural feature?)
DSC_001 (153)	S	Large stones with a sub-circular layout just north of White Bridge (disturbed setting, or natural feature?)
DSC_001	W	Close-up of large stone from previous set of photos.
DSC_3192	N	Glen Quoich near sawmill.
DSC_3200	N	Riverbed in Glen Quoich, general view
DSC_3202	NE	Riverbed in Glen Quoich, general view
DSC_3192	S	Footers for foundation, Quoich Mill area. Glen Quoich.
DSC_3227	S	Channel for sawmill in Glen Quoich.
DSC_3228	--	Detail of carved stone base, Glen Quoich sawmill.
DSC_3229	--	Detail of carved stone base, Glen Quoich sawmill.
DSC_3230	S	View of water channel, Glen Quoich sawmill.
DSC_3239	N	Near 'The Punchbowl', Glen Quoich
DSC_3255	NE	Near 'The Punchbowl', Glen Quoich
DSC_3259	N	Near 'The Punchbowl', Glen Quoich
DSC_3262	E	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, front view
DSC_3263	S	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge
DSC_3264	SE	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, recent window access
DSC_3265	S	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, north end.
DSC_3269	--	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, Interior view
DSC_3275	W	Drystone revetment, Quoich Mill.

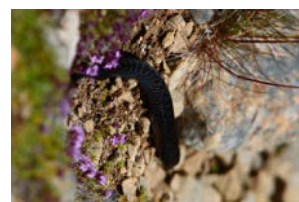
DSC_3277	--	Steel fitting, Quoich Mill, early 20 th C.?
DSC_3278	E	Drystone revetment, Quoich Mill.
DSC_3286	N	Repaired track before first water crossing, Glen Quoich
DSC_3305	NE	Erosion along Glen Quoich
DSC_3306	E	Erosion along Glen Quoich
DSC_3307	E	Erosion along Glen Quoich
DSC_3308	E	Erosion along Glen Quoich
DSC_3349	S	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3351	S	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3357	SE	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3362	W	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3364	S	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3368	E	Dubrach Township NO08NW 9
DSC_3441	S	White Bridge with large undefined stone enclosure in background
DSC_3477	E	Glen Dee looking towards Dubrach
DSC_3490	S	Foundations at Dubrach, with drystone walling
DSC_3491	S	Detail, foundations at Dubrach, with drystone walling
DSC_3496	S	Stone setting 172m due north of White Bridge on low rise. Natural? Same as DSC_001 (153) series
DSC_3497	S	Stone setting 172m due north of White Bridge on low rise. Natural? Same as DSC_001 (153) series
DSC_3547	E	Possible large enclosure or quarry? Confluence of Geldie Burn and River Dee immediately south of White Bridge.
DSC_3552	W	Possible large enclosure or quarry? Confluence of Geldie Burn and River Dee immediately south of White Bridge.

DSC_3572	E	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3583	E	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3597	E	Erosion above Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3620	N	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3621	W	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3630	W	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3632	SW	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3633	SE	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3635	SW	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3636	W	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3646	S	Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3656	W	General view, River Dee past Tonnagaoithe
DSC_3664	SE	Drystone walling or dyke, Tonnagaoithe, Site Number NO08NW 7
DSC_3666	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3668	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3671	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3675	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3677	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3678	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3679	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3693	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3694	N	Dalvorar Township, Site

		Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3277	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3696	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3698	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3699	NW	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3700	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3703	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3704	--	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3705	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3706	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3707	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3709	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3710	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3711	SW	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3712	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3713	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3714	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3715	S	Detail of walling, Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1

DSC_3716	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3717	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3718	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3720	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3721	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3722	SE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3723	SE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3724	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3725	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3726	E	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3727	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3728	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3729	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3730	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3731	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3732	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3734	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3735	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1

DSC_3737	SE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3738	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3739	S	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3740	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3741	NW	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3742	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3745	NW	Modern bridge along track and stone walling below, just west of Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3757	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3758	NE	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3759	N	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1
DSC_3760	W	Dalvorar Township, Site Number NO08NW 1



DSC_001 (58).jpg



DSC_001 (118).jpg



DSC_001 (122).jpg



DSC_001 (130).jpg



DSC_001 (131).jpg



DSC_001 (132).jpg



DSC_001 (133).jpg



DSC_001 (134).jpg



DSC_001 (135).jpg



DSC_001 (136).jpg



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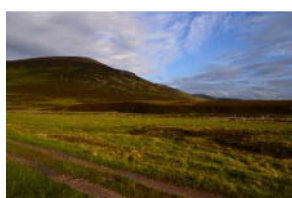
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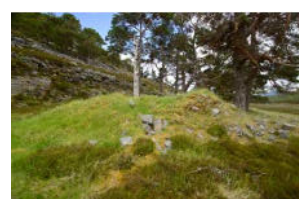
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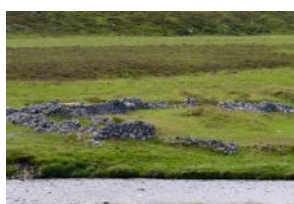
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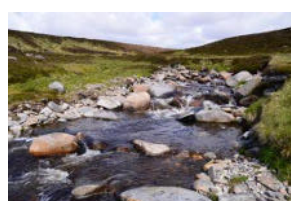
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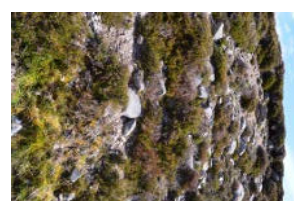
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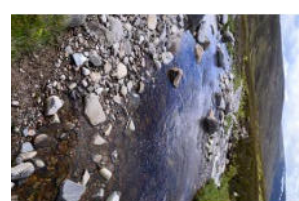
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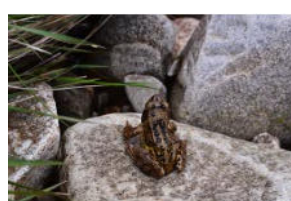
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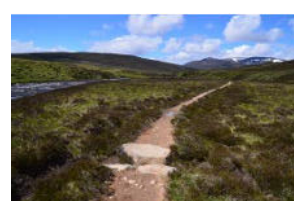
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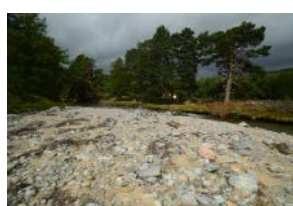
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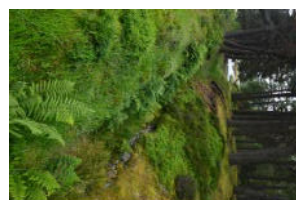
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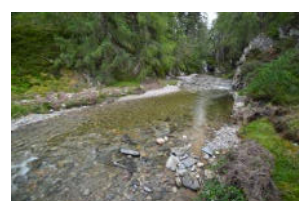
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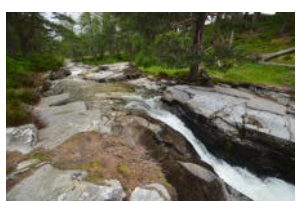
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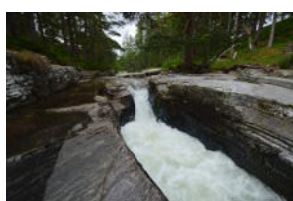
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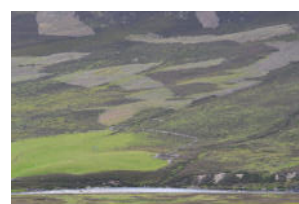
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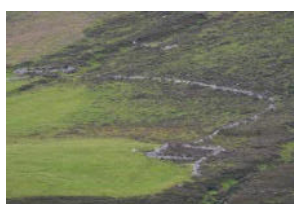
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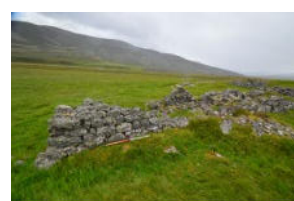
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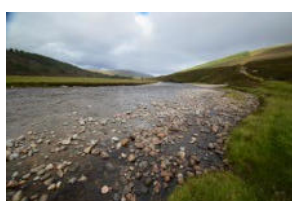
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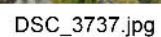
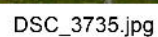
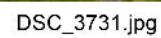
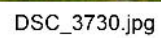
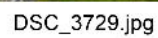
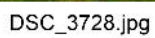
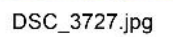
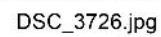
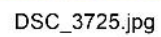
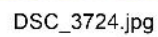
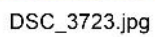
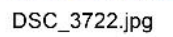
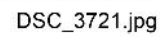
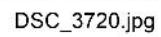
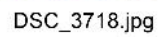
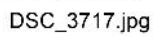
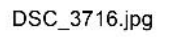
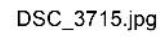
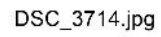
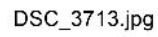
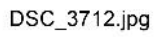
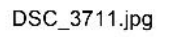
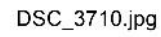
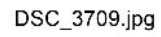
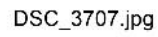
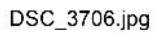
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DSC_3704.jpg



DSC_3705.jpg





DSC_3758.jpg



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