

**Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk, AB30 1FB
Data Structure report (DSR)**

Aberdeenshire planning application APP/2016/2229



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SUMMARY

A watching brief was maintained on 30-31 May 2018 during the soil strip for a new road to service seven self-build plots. Rig and furrow cultivation ridges were recorded across the trench; some of these were recorded on the aerial photograph. The circular and sub-rectangular cropmarks to the SE are in house plot 4 and it is possible other archaeological features may survive as the aerial photograph did not show all the features found during the watching brief. No other features were identified but three quartzite objects were found in the topsoil, a core with two platforms, core or short end-scraper and a short end-scraper probably dating to the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

It is recommended that watching briefs are maintained during the soil strips of the other house plots but no further archaeological work is required during the current planning application.

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The site (Illus 1) is located on the W side of Fordoun Road N of Haulkerton Cresc. It is centred on NGR NO 71348 72084, at 62-67m OD in the parish of Laurencekirk.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Paul Fretwell, @rchitects for Medlock and Medlock. An application APP/2016/2229 to Aberdeenshire Council was approved on 10.8.17 with archaeology condition for a watching brief during all groundworks
- 1.3 All the archaeological work was carried out in the context of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011) and Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement (HESPS) which state that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed.



Illus 1 Location plan (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed development but there is one
- 2.2 A cropmark of a square enclosure plus possible arc of a ditch (HER NO77SW0017) occupies much of the proposed development area. It is a possible homestead moat seen on aerial photographs (Illus 10). A transcription of aerial photographs by RCAHMS in 2000 (Illus 3) revealed a number of linear features along with a series of pits in addition to the races of enclosures described. The pits are thought to be prehistoric in date, while linear features to the South are thought to be the remains of rig and furrow. Immediately SE of the proposed site on the opposite side of Fordoun Road, an area of rig and furrow was excavated and recorded in advance of a proposed housing development. Excavation of trenches revealed the remains of medieval rig and furrow cultivation initially identified from aerial photographs. Furrows that had been cut into the natural till were recorded and sampled. (NO77SW 21; Cachart 2000, 11).
- 2.3 Within the proposed development, a watching brief was maintained in September 2005 while work was carried out on two electricity poles. The poles were close to the cropmark site (NO77SW 21) but no archaeological features or finds were evident (Murray 2005, 17).
- 2.4 To the NE of the proposed development are cropmarks of a circular enclosure, field boundary, rig and furrow and possible souterrains (NO77SW 26) (Illus 7-8) 450m ESE of Mains of Haulkerton farmhouse (RCAHMS 1982, 26).
- 2.5 An evaluation was carried out by MAS in March 2012 on the site for a new Mearns Academy, followed by further excavation in April - May 2012 of features discovered at the south west end of the site. Eight evaluation trenches, all running roughly NE-SW, recorded the remains of a croft (NO77SW0066), rig and furrow, and medieval pottery associated with a possible cobbled area and occupation level. Excavation of this cobbled area recorded the remains of a small, possibly quite short lived, medieval farm. The excavated building may be the only surviving remnant of a larger group of structures which have been ploughed out by both medieval to late 18th century rig and furrow cultivation and post-improvement cultivation of the 19th and 20th centuries. Pottery from the excavation suggests the farm was in use at the end of the 13th to beginning of the 14th centuries. Details of the structure and presence of some imported pottery indicate a farm of some status, although not very wealthy. It can possibly be identified with the property in the lands of Conveth documented from the late 12th century. The building may have been in use for as little as 20 years. It is one of the rare examples in Scotland of the excavation of a rural medieval building associated with a small, apparently unenclosed manor. It is also a rare example of a probable clay walled building of this date. Subsequent rig and furrow cultivation may date from as early as the later medieval period; map evidence shows the area cultivated as rig and furrow in the 18th century. Finds from the excavation also included a flint blade of early prehistoric date, and from medieval contexts, two iron nails, two copper alloy fragments. Metal detecting as part of the evaluation recorded a silver sixpence of George V, a small brooch of probably 20th century date, and a 1915 'On War Service' badge with the number 82750K; the badges were given to men and boys who were working in vital industries (NO77SW 90; Murray 2012).
- 2.6 A First World War prisoner of war camp is listed under the name of Conveth Mains in the 1919 'List of Places of Internment' in Britain, its colonies and dominions. German soldiers, other than officers and senior NCOs, could be put to work that did not directly further the prosecution of the war. The camp at Conveth Mains was recorded as a work camp under the control of the chief camp in the Scottish

system, at Stobs. It is likely to have been an agricultural camp (NO77SW 95).

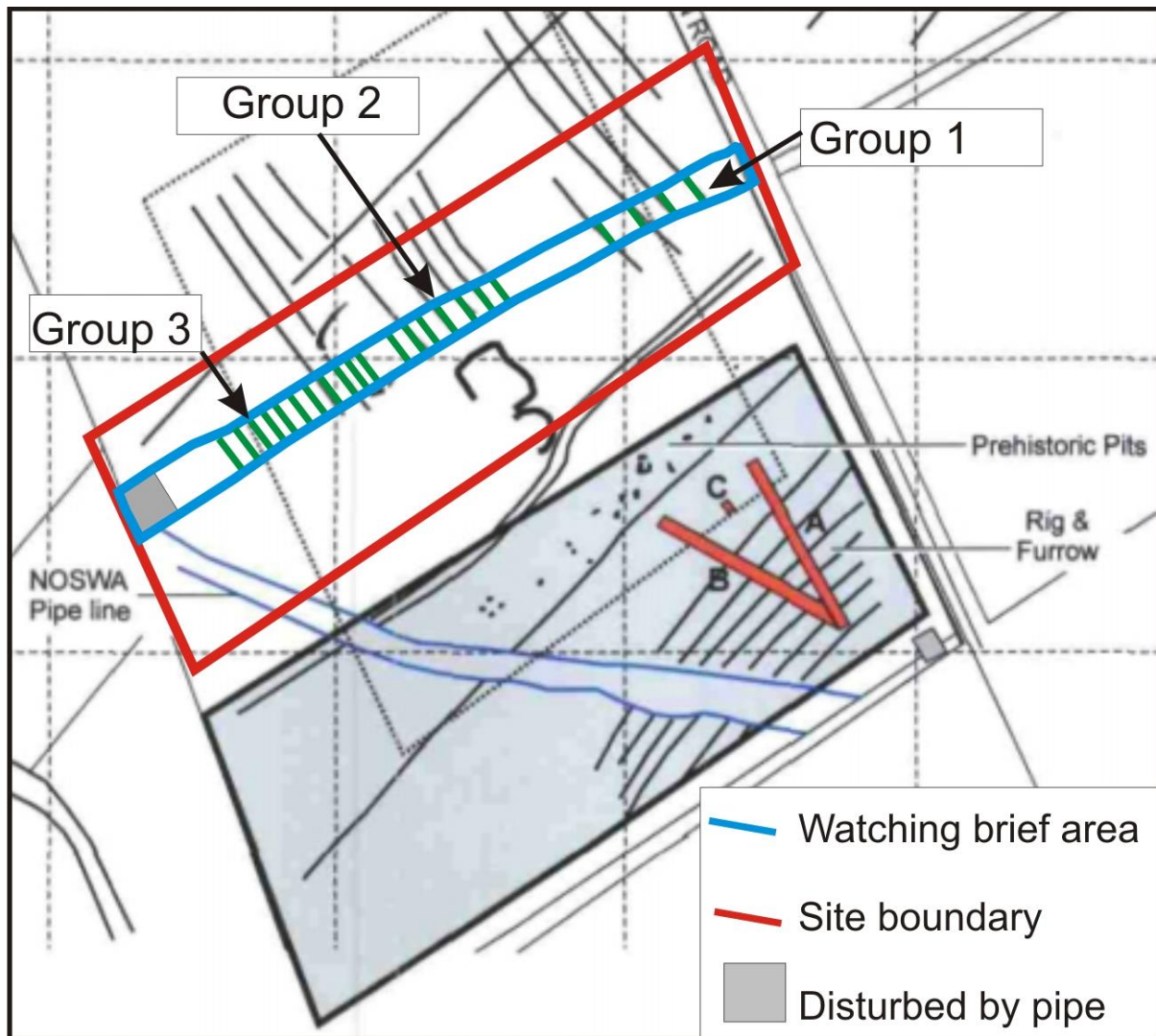
- 2.7 500m north of the proposed site is the site of Castle of Haulkerton, which was probably a tower (NO77SW 1; RCAHMS 1982, 31) which stood 220m NNE of Mains of Haulkerton farm, where two stones built into the steading bear dates of 1648 and (probably) 1556. Traces of the foundations could be seen in the 19th century. Cramond (1894, 56) states that it was last used as a residence in the early 18th century, and was ruinous by 1790. Its stones were used to build dykes round Haulkerton Plantation, in Mains of Haulkerton steading, and when building the parish church (NO77SW 16; (RCAHMS 1982, 31). Halkerton was erected burgh of barony in 1612 (Pryde 1965, 65). A resistivity survey and trial excavations were carried out (by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust) in July 1993, prior to potential development of an area of about 2ha. In the NW corner of Mains of Haulkerton Wood, under a shallow topsoil profile of c0.3m, fragmentary foundation wall remains were located cut into the natural clay. From documentary evidence, the remains correspond to the supposed location of the late medieval Castle of Haulkerton. They demonstrate that the castle was extensively robbed out in the late 18th century and also partially disturbed by 20th-century dumping. The shallow foundation remains of a possible barmkin wall were also found. Three 19th-century linear agricultural field banks were observed in the southern half of the wood (MacKenzie 1993, 39).
- 2.8 SW of the proposed development at Blackiemuir Avenue an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of an area of rig and furrow (NO77SW 97) of probable 18th-century date (Murray and Murray 2016, 25).
- 2.9 NW of Mains of Haulkerton are cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure (NO77SW 62)
- 2.10 Farmsteads in the area include Honeyhive (NO77SW0064), Keilburn (NO77SW 66) and Conveth Mains (NO77SW0065). The 19th-century road bridge at Mains of Haulkerton (NO77SW 30) takes the Fordoun road over the Luther Water is Listed Category C. At Muir of Blackiemuir there was a building on the 2nd Edition OS map (NO77SW0072) which was probably a cottage.
- 2.11 The Aberdeen-Dundee railway line forms the south boundary of the proposed site. This intermediate station (NO77SW 40) on the Perth - Kinnaber Junction - Aberdeen (main) line of the former Caledonian Railway was opened on 1 November 1849 (by the Aberdeen Railway) and closed to regular passenger traffic on 4 September 1967. The line itself remains in regular use by passenger traffic. Following reconstruction, this station (Listed Category B) reopened to regular passenger traffic on 18 May 2009. RCAHMS surveyed the station in 2005 prior to reconstruction.
- 2.12 Laurencekirk North signal box (NO77SW 40.01) is situated about 400m NE of the station (NO77SW 40.00), on the up side of the railway. It is of brick construction with wooden upper works and the entrance is at the SW end.
- 2.13 St Lawrence's Church, Laurencekirk (NO77SW16; Listed Category B) was built on site of earlier church. In the 7th Century AD, a church dedicated to St Lawrence was said to have stood about a mile to the east of the village. Queen Margaret made a pilgrimage to it between 1073 and 1093. In the 13th Century, it was a Rectory belonging to St Andrews and was dedicated to Bishop David in 1244. No trace of this earlier church has been found. It is said that when the present church was erected in 1804, it took the place of an earlier one built in 1626 and that, when the older one was being taken down, a stone was found on which 'the figure of a man lying on a grid-iron was carved, representing, it was supposed, the martyrdom of St Lawrence'. This stone, which has been lost, may have been a Pictish monument. Some of the stones from the earlier church were inserted in the walls of

the new church. The present church, still in use, was restored in 1895. In the northwest corner of the church, adjacent to the pulpit is a stained glass window, dedicated 17 May 1922, commemorating members of the congregation, and adherents, who died in World War 1. Some of the stones were inserted in the walls of the new church (RCAHMS 1982, 29). The present church, still in use, was built in 1804 and restored in 1895 and the manse, East View, is Listed Category C. There are several other historic buildings in the town including the Gardenstone Arms Hotel, High Street (The Boar's Head Inn; NO77SW 36) is Listed Category C; the armoury was B listed but demolished in 1963. Early 19th-century buildings 1 Alma Place and 17 High Street and 4-6 Alma Place area Listed B and 11 Alma Place and 13-15 High Street are Listed Category C.

2.14 The site consists of agricultural fields from the date of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS maps (Illus 8, 9, 10) and a 1982 aerial photograph (Illus 11).

3 THE WATCHING BRIEF

A watching brief was maintained on 30-31 May 2018 during the soil strip for this new road (Illus 2); the weather was hot and sunny throughout.



Illus 2 Site plan showing watching brief area (from copyright @rchitects Scotland Ltd) with transcription of aerial photograph (copyright HES) with Catchment 2000 excavation (bottom) with proposed development outlined in red and area of soil strip for road in blue.

The topsoil was 0.2-0.3m deep grey clayey sand and the subsoil was reddish brown clayey sand. Furrows were recorded on the NNW-SSE orientation across the trench; Group 1 were 8-9m apart, 1m wide and 0.03m deep, Group 2 (Illus 3) were 6-7m apart, up to 1m wide and up to 0.1m deep and Group 3 were 5-6m apart, 0.6-1m wide and up to 0.15m deep (Illus 2). The SW end of the trench had been disturbed by a NOSWA pipe, electricity cables and field drains.

Three possible quartzite tools including a possible core were recovered from the topsoil in the area of NO 71332 72093.



Illus 3 Group 2 rig and furrow running NNW to the Kirk Burn; facing NNW

4 THE LITHICS

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4.1 INTRODUCTION

During the archaeological watching brief, three quartzite artefacts were recovered, and it is thought that these pieces may date to the Middle or Late Bronze Age period. The purpose of the present report is to characterize the lithic artefacts briefly, with special reference to raw-materials and typo-technological attributes. From this characterization, it is sought to date and discuss the finds.

4.2 THE FINDS

Characterization

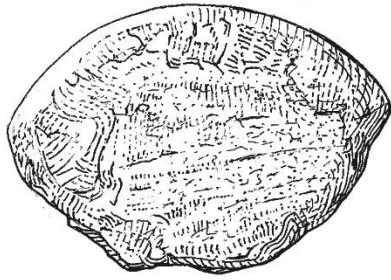
During the watching brief at Fordoun Road three quartzite artefacts were recovered:

SF 1 *Core with two platforms at an angle* (43 x 58 x 39mm); purplish-brown medium-grained meta-quartzite. The core has one main flaking-front, and it has a cortical back-side. The flaking-front is characterized by one primary platform-edge from which small flakes were struck and a secondary platform-edge at a perpendicular angle to the former, from which similarly small flakes were detached. Both platform-edges are regularly convex and trimmed/abraded. The primary platform was formed by detaching a large flake, whereas the secondary platform is cortical.

SF 2 *Core fragment/short end-scrapers* (37x 52 x 44mm); purplish-brown medium-grained meta-quartzite. Probably a fragment of a single-platform flake core with a crudely trimmed/abraded (rubbed), cortical platform. The core was probably abandoned when a series of flakes developed deep step terminations, digging into the flaking-front and preventing further flake production. Subsequently, the core's apex was detached by striking the lateral side of the piece with a hammerstone, and the edge of the resulting flake scar, where this scar meets the original flaking-front, was transformed into a regular convex scraper-edge. Overhangs and heavy abrasion of this edge defines it as notably used.

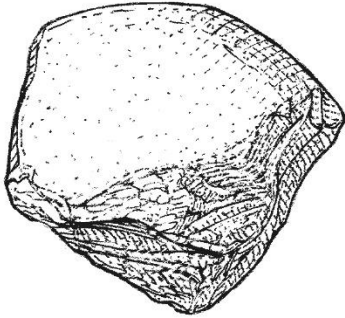
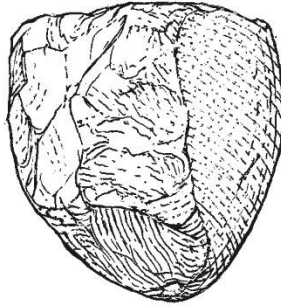
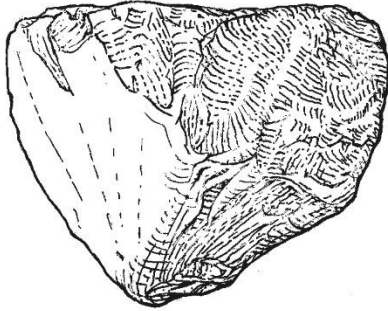
SF 3 *Short end-scrapers* (60 x 69 x 33mm); purplish-brown medium-grained meta-quartzite. The tool blank is a large quartzite flake formed by a nodule splitting along a natural fault-plane. At one end, a convex, steep scraper-edge was formed by detaching a number of small flakes. The 'dorsal' side of the piece is cortical and smooth. It was considered whether a pit in this surface was a pit formed when the original nodule or flake was used as an anvil (bipolar reduction), but rust traces suggest that this 'dimple' may simply be modern damage (plough impact).

SF 1 and 3 both display cortex-free surfaces formed by natural internal fault planes, and all three pieces have smoothly abraded cortical surfaces, which define the original nodules as deriving from a pebble source and not a primary source.

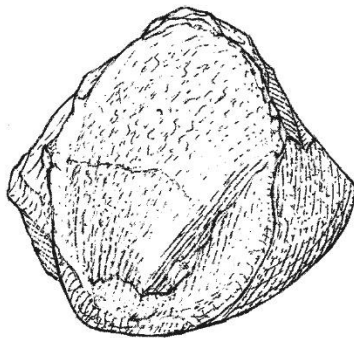
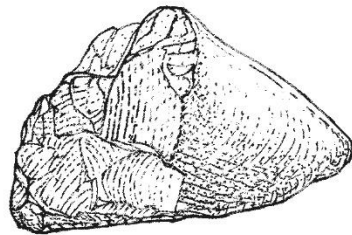
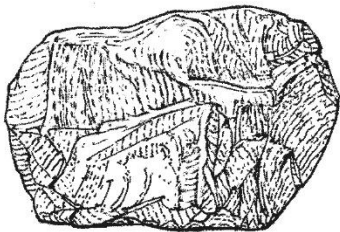


SF1

0 2.5cm



SF2

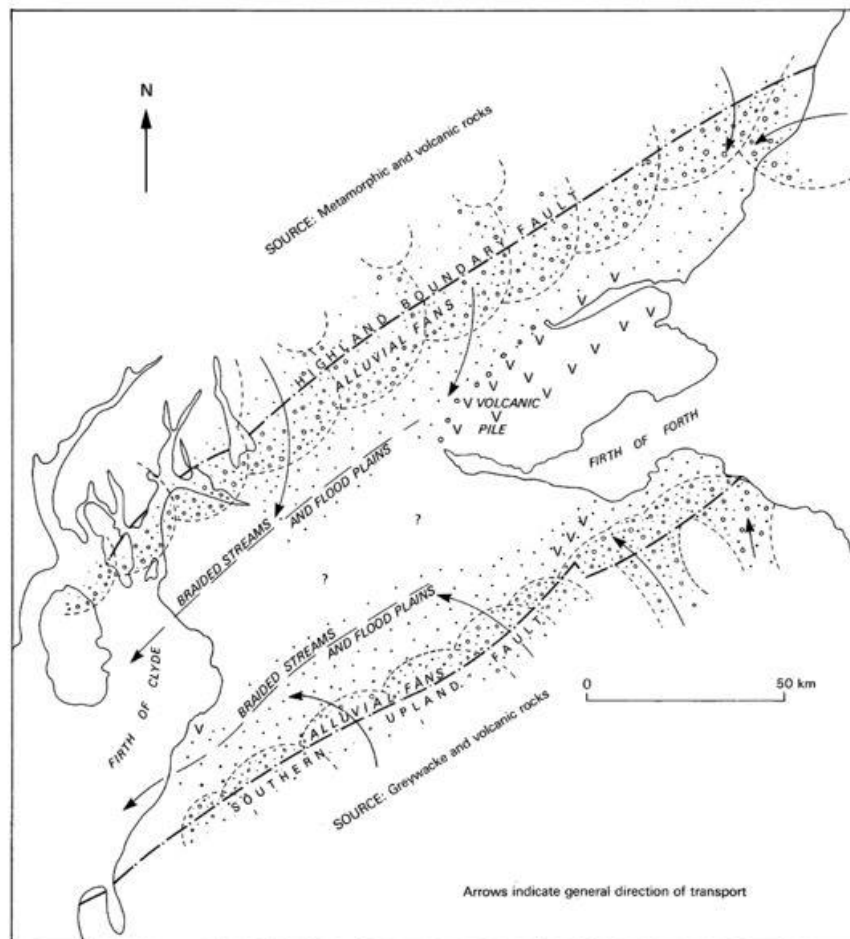


0 2.5cm

Illus 4 SF1 and SF2

4.3 RAW MATERIAL

As mentioned above, the cortex is generally smooth, indicating procurement from a secondary pebble source. The quartzite is meta-quartzite, formed by the alteration of probably Old Red Sandstone (Farndon 2008, 1097; Pellant 1992, 220). Most likely, this metamorphic raw material was acquired in the vicinity of the site, deposited in the mainly sedimentary Montrose area by either Lower Devonian streams (Cameron & Stevenson 1985, 18-21), forming alluvial fans south of the Highland Boundary Fault, or more recent glacial activity. The quartzite is relatively homogenous and dense, with few impurities. The three pieces are purplish-brown.



Illus 5 Lower Devonian outwash fans of mainly volcanic rock, quartzite, and schistose grit (BGS©NERC All Rights Reserved)

The deposition of quartzite in the general Montrose area by Lower Devonian streams (Fig. 2) may explain the localized nature of quartzite exploitation and development in this area of a probably later Bronze Age quartzite-based industry (discussed below).

4.4 DISCUSSION

The small quartzite collection from Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk, form part of a small group of quartzite-bearing assemblages from the Montrose are. They include finds from the Fordhouse Barrow at House of Dun, Angus, and a more substantial assemblage from Fordhouse Farm in the same area.

The 315-piece assemblage from Fordhouse Barrow was discussed by Ballin (2004 [rep]), and includes lithic artefacts from contexts through, as well as underneath and on top of a truncated Early Neolithic longbarrow. Diagnostic elements (eg, leaf-shaped, chisel-shaped and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads) suggest activities over a period of several millennia. On the basis of vertical and horizontal stratigraphy, the excavators defined five phases (Proudfoot & Turner 1998; summarized in CANMORE [<https://canmore.org.uk/site/36031/house-of-dun-policies-den-wood-fordhouse-barrow>]). They were defined by Ballin (2004) on the basis of raw material use, and typo-technological attributes in the following manner:

- Phase 1/2: Early Neolithic pre-barrow activity and activities associated with construction of the passage grave and the first mound
- Phase 3: Early Bronze Age burial activities (seven pits and one cist) and expansion of the mound
- Phase 4: Early Bronze Age capping of the earth mound (quartzite cairn); urned and un-urned cremation burials
- Phase 5: Post Early Bronze Age activities (eg, MBA/LBA post-barrow knapping), and disturbances

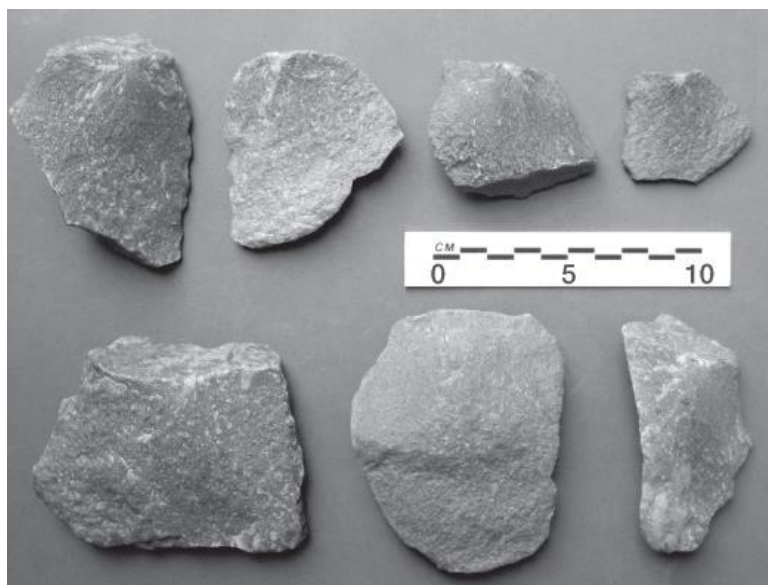
Scrutiny of raw material use through the mound shows the association of the quartzite industry with later Bronze Age activities (Table 1). Where the number of quartzite artefacts was limited through Phases 1-4, Phase 5 was characterized by the approximately equal exploitation of flint and quartzite (43% and 49%, respectively). Apart from coarse hard-hammer flakes, this assemblage also includes one split pebble, five retouched pieces, and one combined scraper-piercer.

	Numbers					Per cent				
	1/2	3	4	5	Total	1/2	3	4	5	Total
Flint	100	37	14	39	190	66	67	73	43	60
Quartzite	1	4	2	44	51	1	7	11	49	16
Quartz	14	8	2	1	25	9	15	11	1	8
Smoky quartz	7	1			8	5	2			3
Chalcedony + agate	7	2			9	5	4			3
Chert	6		1	1	8	4		5	1	3
Pitchstone	10				10	7				3
Others	5	3		5	13	3	5		6	4
TOTAL	150	55	19	90	314	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1 Fordhouse Barrow. Raw material distribution by phase, in numbers and in per cent. In this table, Phases 1 and 2 have been combined to form one Early Neolithic phase; Phases 3 and 4 are consecutive stages of the Early Bronze Age, and Phase 5 is thought to represent later Bronze Age activity at Fordhouse Barrow (Ballin 2004).

A substantially larger assemblage of quartzite artefacts was recovered by fieldwalking at Fordhouse Farm, a short distance from the barrow (Fig. 3). These pieces were collected by Brian Beveridge and reported on by the late Alan Saville, National Museums Scotland

(2009, 32). This assemblage is more typologically varied and includes hammerstones, platform cores, hard-hammer flakes, scrapers, and miscellaneous retouched pieces.



Illus 6 Hard-hammer flakes from Fordhouse Barrow (Saville 2009); courtesy of Alan Saville/National Museums Scotland).

The assemblage from Phase 5 of Fordhouse Barrow clearly represents a knapping-floor, and it finds parallels in the post-barrow assemblages on top of two round barrows at Raunds, Northamptonshire (Ballin 2002). In Ballin 2004, this industry was characterized in the following manner:

Table 1 illustrates how this assemblage was based almost exclusively on quartzite (49%) and flint (43%). Split pebble SF 1019 indicates that, first, the relatively large quartzite cobbles were 'quartered' by the use of bipolar technique. As most of the Phase 5 flint and quartzite blanks are neatly trimmed hard-percussion flakes, the production of later Bronze Age blanks must have been based, mainly, on squat single-platform cores and irregular cores, with bipolar technique applied at the end of the reduction sequence to completely exhaust the abandoned irregular cores. Most of the platform flakes are trimmed, but cresting was apparently not used, and cortical platforms are common (cf. description of the later Bronze Age flakes from Raunds in Northamptonshire; Ballin 2002). According to Clark (1936, 47), the Later Bronze Age is characterized by the lack of artefacts manufactured by the application of invasive retouch.

The quartzite for this industry was, most likely, procured from the mound itself, where it was scavenged from the Phase 4 Early Bronze Age cairn capping the Early Neolithic/Early Bronze Age mound. Scavenging of raw materials from Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments seems to be a distinct feature of later Bronze Age lithic technology (Ballin 2002; also Fasham & Ross 1978; Saville 1981, 2; Herne 1991, 29-32), and it is quite likely that the Phase 5 flint was scavenged from the mound/cairn as well. The average dimensions of the flakes from the mound's various levels demonstrate how the flakes grow larger over time and, apart from the preference for flint in Early Bronze Age levels and quartzite in later Bronze Age levels, the later Bronze Age assemblage may be distinguished from the earlier Bronze Age assemblage by its larger flakes.

The assemblage from Fordhouse Farm, on the other hand, appears to be a traditional domestic assemblage, and it is highly likely that this assemblage was associated with an as yet undiscovered later Bronze Age settlement.

The small assemblage from Fordoun Road adds evidence to the definition of this probably later Bronze Age industry associated with the quartzite from the Lower Devonian outwash fans in the Montrose area.

As described in Ballin 2002, British later Bronze Age industries appear to be highly expedient and based on the exploitation of whichever raw material was available at as low a cost as possible. Subsequently, the focus was on the exploitation of ultra-local resources and frequently in the form of scavenging (as at Fordhouse Barrow). In the case of Micheldever Wood, Hampshire (Fasham & Ross 1978), 33 knapping clusters surrounded three mounds: an earth mound, a mound of nodular flint, and a mound of earth and flint nodules. The post-barrow flint industry was mainly based on robbed flint from the latter two mounds. At the flint mines of Grimes Graves, the Middle Bronze Age knappers did not mine flint themselves but scavenged the spoil heaps surrounding the Late Neolithic mineshafts (Saville 1981, 2; Herne 1991, 29-32). At Raunds, later Bronze Age knappers exploited flint artefacts eroding out of two barrows (Ballin 2002).

The later Bronze Age reduction techniques were adapted to the locally available raw material, but tended to be based on simple operational schemas, or it was frequently entirely unschematic. The reduction technique applied at Raunds followed the operational schema defined by Herne (1991, 47) in his discussion of flint from Grimes Graves: *'There were no stages of reduction to follow, nor were there any standardised products to create. The commonly held view of flintworking as a learned tradition, often implicitly assumed in British studies, would seem to be inappropriate in this context. Equally hard to apply would be a cognitive, or 'mental template', model of flintknapping, as for instance that proposed by Bonnichsen (1977). If any model is a useful one in this instance it might simply be that which is given by the notion of 'following a rule', the rule perhaps being: 'rotate the core to find a flat platform above a ridged face and hit it'*.

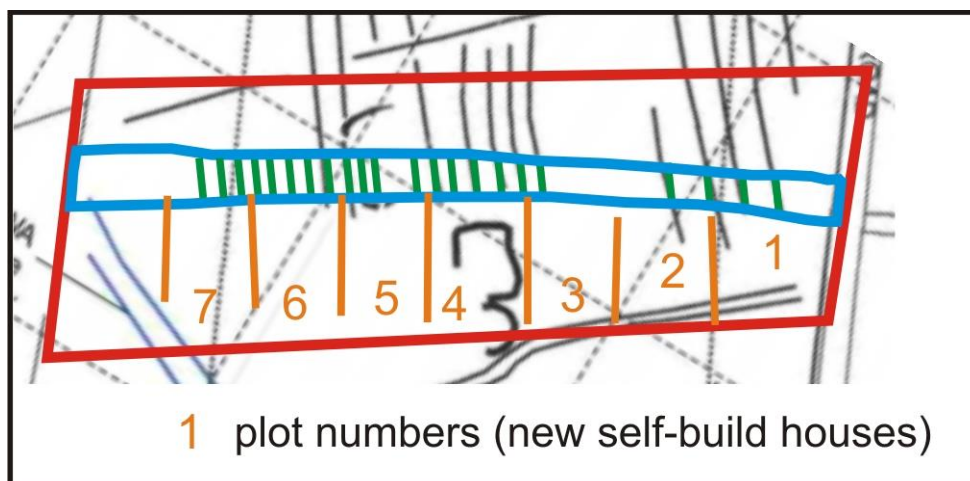
The later Bronze Age quartzite industry from the Montrose area may have been slightly more schematic, resulting in some single-platform cores being fairly regular, but the operational schema did not include any form of platform preparation or cresting. Interestingly, contemporary industries from the northern parts of Aberdeenshire, where local resources of flint were exploited, rather than quartzite, bipolar technique seems to have been the dominating approach. The assemblage from Stoneyhill Farm Cairn 7/6 (located immediately on top of the Buchan Ridge Flint Gravels; Suddaby & Ballin 2010) has a platform:bipolar ratio of 35:65%, where that of the quartzite industry of the Montrose area was dominated heavily by hard percussion platform technique.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A watching brief was maintained on 30-31 May 2018 during the soil strip for a new road to service seven self-build plots. Rig and furrow cultivation ridges were recorded across the trench; some of these were recorded on the aerial photograph. The circular and sub-rectangular cropmarks to the SE are in house plot 4 and it is possible other archaeological features may survive as the aerial photograph did not show all the

features found during the watching brief. No other features were identified but three quartzite objects were found in the topsoil, a core with two platforms, core or short end-scraper and a short end-scraper probably dating to the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

It is recommended that watching briefs are maintained during the soil strips of the other house plots but no further archaeological work is required during the current planning application.



Illus 7 Site plan showing watching brief area (from copyright @rchitects Scotland Ltd)

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7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

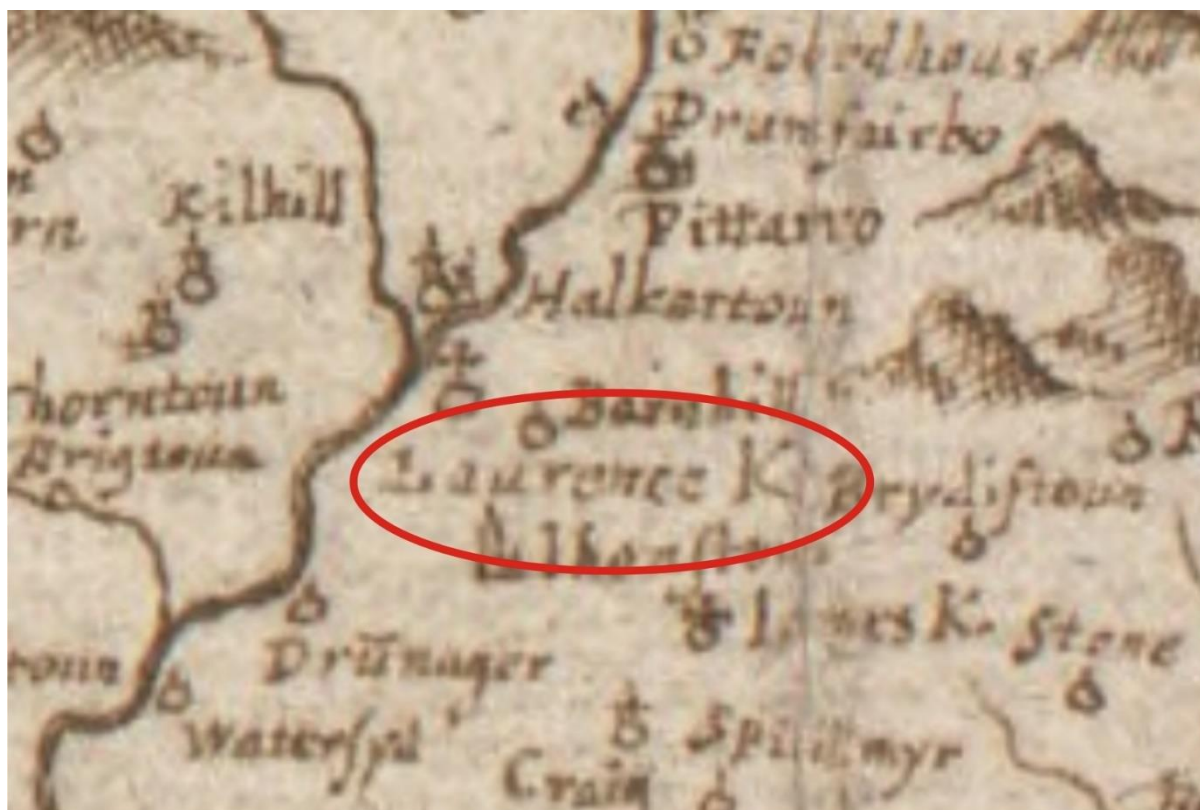
Thanks to Paul Fretwell, @rchitects for initiating this project, to staff of Beaver Homes for assistance on site, John Medlock, and to Claire Herbert, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for her advice during this work.

**APPENDIX 1 Archaeological and historical sites within 1km of the proposed site
(HES and Aberdeenshire HER online)**

Dataset	Dataset UID	Name	Classification
HERABER	NO77SW0012	ST LAWRENCE'S CHURCH	Regionally Significant
HERABER	NO77SW0017	FORDOUN ROAD, LAURENCEKIRK	Regionally Significant
HERABER	NO77SW0028	MAINS OF HAULKERTON	Regionally Significant
HERABER	NO77SW0064	HONEYHIVE	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0065	CONVETH MAINS	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0066	SPURRYHILLOCK	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0067	SPURRYHILLOCK	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0001	CASTLE OF HAULKERTON	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0003	DRUMFORBER	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0085	CONVETH MAINS	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0084	LAURENCEKIRK FBM	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0088	LAURENCEKIRK SIGNAL BOX NORTH	Standard
HERABER	NO77SW0087	CONVETH MAINS	Standard
RCAHMS	36531	LAURENCEKIRK, FORDOUN ROAD	CULTIVATION REMAINS, RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE
RCAHMS	36536	MAINS OF HAULKERTON	ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARY, PIT(S), RIG AND FURROW, SOUTERRAIN(S) (POSSIBLE)
RCAHMS	36541	MAINS OF HAULKERTON, BRIDGE	ROAD BRIDGE
RCAHMS	36547	LAURENCEKIRK, HIGH STREET, BOAR'S HEAD INN	HOTEL. ALTNAME = KIRKBURN, GARDENSTONE ARMS HOTEL
RCAHMS	36548	LAURENCEKIRK, EASTVIEW NURSING HOME	MANSE. ALTNAME = FORMER PARISH KIRK MANSE OF LAURENCEKIRK
RCAHMS	36549	LAURENCEKIRK, 60 HIGH STREET	HOUSE. ALTNAME = CHARTERS AVENUE
RCAHMS	36550	LAURENCEKIRK, 58 HIGH STREET	SHOP
RCAHMS	36552	LAURENCEKIRK, STATION ROAD, STATION	RAILWAY STATION. ALTNAME = LAURENCEKIRK STATION
RCAHMS	36554	LAURENCEKIRK, FORDOUN ROAD, GASWORKS	GAS WORKS
RCAHMS	36560	LAURENCEKIRK, FORDOUN ROAD	TRACK (POSSIBLE)
RCAHMS	36518	CASTLE OF HAULKERTON	TOWER HOUSE. ALTNAME = HAULKERTON CASTLE, MAINS OF HAULKERTON WOOD
RCAHMS	36525	LAURENCEKIRK PARISH CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD	BURIAL GROUND, CHURCH. ALTNAME = CONVETH PARISH CHURCH, LAURENCEKIRK PARISH KIRK, EAST CHURCH
RCAHMS	184567	LAURENCEKIRK, STATION ROAD, DICKSON MEMORIAL HALL	HALL
RCAHMS	184569	LAURENCEKIRK, 82-84 HIGH STREET, U.F CHURCH	CHURCH. ALTNAME = WEST CHURCH
RCAHMS	184570	LAURENCEKIRK, FROGFIELD	HOUSE (19TH CENTURY)

RCAHMS	184572	LAURENCEKIRK, 4-6 ALMA PLACE, ALMA HOTEL	HOTEL. ALTNAME = LAURENCE'S
RCAHMS	184573	LAURENCEKIRK, 48, 50 HIGH STREET	TERM PENDING. ALTNAME = CHARTER LANE
RCAHMS	184574	LAURENCEKIRK, 1 ALMA PLACE	SHOP (19TH CENTURY), TENEMENT (19TH CENTURY). ALTNAME = 17 HIGH STREET
RCAHMS	184575	LAURENCEKIRK, 11 ALMA PLACE	HOUSE (19TH CENTURY)
RCAHMS	184576	LAURENCEKIRK, 13, 15 HIGH STREET	TERM PENDING
RCAHMS	281396	LAURENCEKIRK, FORDOUN ROAD	NO CLASS (EVENT)
RCAHMS	300345	LAURENCEKIRK, LAURENCEKIRK SIGNAL BOX NORTH	SIGNAL BOX
RCAHMS	315684	LAURENCEKIRK FUNDAMENTAL BENCH MARK	FUNDAMENTAL BENCH MARK
RCAHMS	320341	NEW MEARN'S ACADEMY SITE, LAURENCEKIRK	MANOR (MIDIEVAL)(POSSIBLE), UNIDENTIFIED POTTERY (MIDIEVAL). ALTNAME = CONVETH MAINS
RCAHMS	331238	LAURENCEKIRK, HOUSE AT KIRK LODGE	HOUSE (21ST CENTURY)
RCAHMS	332956	CONVETH MAINS, PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP (FIRST WORLD WAR)

APPENDIX 2 MAPS



Illus 8 Gordon's map of banf, Murey to inverness c 1636-52 showing Laurencekirk circles in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 9 Garden's map surveyed 1774, published 1797 showing approximate area of proposed site circled in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 10 Thomson's map of 1822 showing approximate area of proposed site circled in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



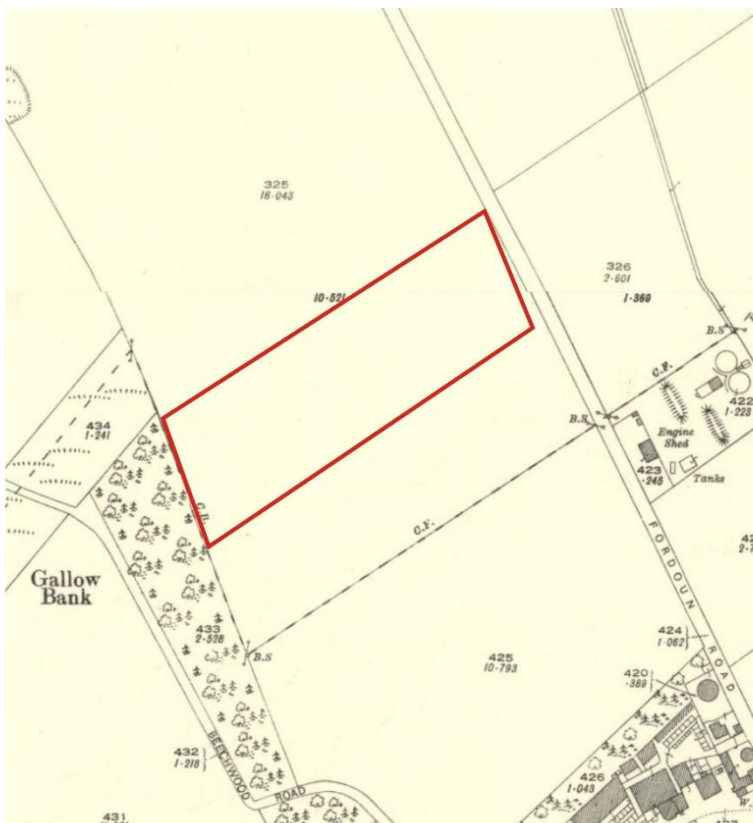
Illus 11 Robertson's map of 1822 showing approximate area of proposed site circled in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 12 First Edition OS map showing site outline in red (copyright National Library of Scotland) Kincardine Sheet XXIV.5 (Combined) Survey date: 1864 Publication date: 1868



Illus 13 Second Edition OS map showing site outline in red (*copyright National Library of Scotland*) Kincardineshire 027.02 (includes: Laurencekirk) Publication date: 1904 Revised: 1901



Illus 14 Third Edition OS map showing site outline in red (*copyright National Library of Scotland*) Kincardineshire 027.02 (includes: Laurencekirk) Publication date: 1924 Revised: 1923 Levelled: 1902



Illus 15 1982 aerial photograph with site outline in red; facing SE (Copyright HES; IB Ralston Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys) Description Oblique aerial view centred on the cropmarks of the circular enclosure, possible souterrain, field boundaries, pits and rig at Mains of Haulkerton with Laurencekirk adjacent, looking to the SE. Date 28/7/1982 Collection Ian B M Ralston Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys Catalogue Number SC 1013831

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo no	Description
DSC9689-9708	Watching brief and furrows
IMG4220-4246	Watching brief – ENE end
IMG4227-4258	Quartzite core?
IMG4259-4269	Watching brief – WSW end



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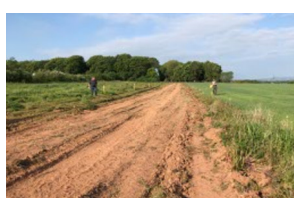
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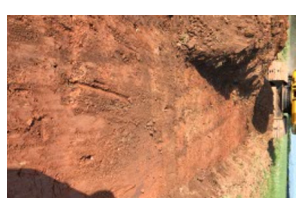
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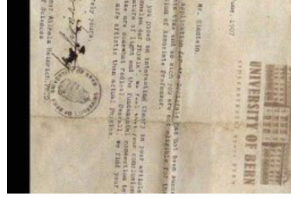
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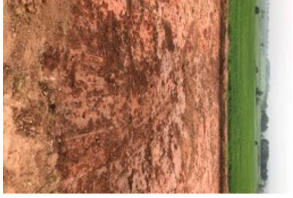
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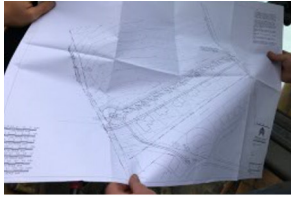
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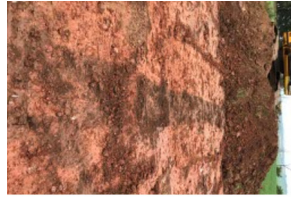
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