

**Non-Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
(AWPR Package)**

Project code: AWPR-002

Employer: AWPR Managing Agent

Consultant: Jacobs UK Ltd



**ABERDEEN WESTERN PERIPHERAL ROUTE PACKAGE
(FASTLINK)
Topographic Surveys**

*Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32),
Burnhead Cairns (Site 121),
Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257) and
Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506)*



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ALBA AOSMHOR**



ABERDEEN WESTERN PERIPHERAL ROUTE PACKAGE (FASTLINK)

Topographic Surveys

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Contract:	Non-Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR Package)
Employer	AWPR Managing Agent
Consultant	Jacobs UK Ltd
Contractor	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
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Topographic Survey	Jürgen van Wessel
Schedule	
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Summary

Headland Archaeology undertook a topographic survey on four sites as part of a programme of archaeological non-invasive investigations to facilitate the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route and associated schemes (AWPR). All four sites reported on were located on the Fastlink section of the AWPR.

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) is depicted on historic maps as a roughly triangular enclosure with an unroofed rectangular building inside. A second enclosure and a roofed building are also shown a short way to the north. It is likely that these were constructed in the mid 19th century, or possibly earlier. In the latter half of the 19th century, the latter enclosure and the roofed building were removed, as well as one side of the triangular enclosure and its associated building. The remaining two dykes were incorporated into a larger field boundary. The survey revealed no trace of the structures that had been removed; the two remaining dykes were still extant but heavily overgrown, with some parts in poor condition.

The site of the Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) is shown on historic mapping as rough pasture, as it remains today. There were around 80 small stone cairns here, but these were removed in the 1970s in advance of planned construction work. Three were excavated and found to be related to field clearance rather than any funerary activity. The only possible remnants of these cairns at the time of the present survey were several spreads of stone which may be related to their removal. An area of broad rig occupies the northern and western flanks of the hill; this is likely to relate to pre-improvement agriculture. It is possible that the land was deemed too marginal to be improved, and has been abandoned to rough pasture during the 18th or 19th centuries.

The Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257) was not visited at this stage – the site is part of the main Aberdeen to Edinburgh-Glasgow line and as such is an operational railway. Due to Health and Safety concerns, the survey of this site has been postponed.

The Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) exists presently as a large spread of stone, which was mostly grassed over and only visible in parts at the time of the survey. Historic mapping shows a small enclosure just to the south which was removed in the late 19th century, and it is likely that the cairn is formed from the material cleared from this structure.

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This document is submitted as the report on the topographic survey of four sites located along the corridor of the proposed Fastlink section of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR). The topographic survey is part of a programme of archaeological non-invasive investigations to facilitate the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route and associated schemes. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd within the Invitation to Tender (ITT) (Aberdeen City Council 2012).
- 1.1.2 The AWPR is proposed as both a bypass and a distributor road around the City of Aberdeen. The route envisages the construction of a wholly new dual carriageway some 34.6km long around Aberdeen, together with a link to Stonehaven some 11.5 km long, and includes associated side roads and junctions. The AWPR is divided into three sections; the Northern Leg, Southern Leg and Fastlink (Illus 1).
- 1.1.3 The Employer is the AWPR Managing Agent, administrator of the Commission on behalf of Aberdeen City Council (ACC) and its funding partners. The Consultant is Adam Brossler of Jacobs UK Ltd. The Contractor is Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, the archaeological organisation appointed by the AWPR Managing Agent to carry out the work reported here. Historic Scotland provides advice, supervision and oversight of the content, conduct and quality of archaeological aspects of the Contract, acting in support of Transport Scotland.
- 1.1.4 Between the 27th of August and 19th of October 2012 Headland Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey on the Fastlink section of the proposed Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route. This project was managed by Russel Coleman (Contract Manager) and Sorina Spanou (Project Manager). Fieldwork was undertaken by Ross Murray and Jürgen van Wessel. Reporting was undertaken by Jürgen van Wessel.

1.2 Background to the Project – Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

- 1.2.1 Desk-based assessment undertaken in support of the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) identified a total of 316 sites of cultural heritage significance along or close to the route (Jacobs UK Ltd 2007). Chapters 13 (Northern Leg), 28 (Southern Leg) and 43 (Fastlink) (Cultural Heritage and Archaeology) of the ES for the scheme recommends measures to be undertaken to evaluate or mitigate potential impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource. These

recommendations include both invasive and non-invasive archaeological evaluation followed by archaeological mitigation.

1.2.2 Based on the requirements of the ES and the results of subsequent dialogue with Historic Scotland, the following non-invasive archaeological investigations are required across all sections of the scheme:

- topographic survey;
- palaeoenvironmental assessment;
- geophysical survey;
- field walking;
- metal detector survey; and
- building recording

1.2.3 The present report deals with the topographic survey of four sites along the Fastlink section of the AWPR (Illus 1).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The general aim of the archaeological non-invasive investigations is to identify the extent and character of known and unknown archaeological remains in order to enable a programme of mitigation to be designed. More specific aims and objectives are as follows:

- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the ITT Specification (Aberdeen City Council 2012); in this case, to provide a record of the four sites listed in Table 1 in advance of the construction of the Fastlink section of the AWPR.
- To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive and a detailed report at the National Monument Records of Scotland (NMRS), and publication at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

1.3.2 The results of the non-invasive investigations will enable a more accurate assessment of the potential impact of the scheme on archaeological remains and the design of any further evaluation works and an appropriate programme of mitigation works (if necessary). Such works will form part of a separate contract.

Site No.	Name	Importance	NGR
32	Howieshill Farmstead	Medium	NO 86930 90700
121	Burnhead Cairns (1)	Low	NO 86703 98654
257	Scottish North Eastern Railway	Low	NO 87536 88677
506	Crossley Clearance Cairn	Negligible	NO 87080 96646

Table 1 – Sites identified for topographic survey (AWPR, Fastlink); Source: Aberdeen City Council 2012, 22-26

1.4 Site Locations and Descriptions

- 1.4.1 The four sites discussed in this report are distributed along the length of the proposed road corridor between Stonehaven and Cleanhill (Fastlink) (Illus 1). The survey area in each case is the area required to topographically describe the whole or part of the site within the proposed road corridor that will be impacted upon directly by the construction of the proposed road.
- 1.4.2 Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) is located within the proposed road corridor 200m north-west of Howieshill Farm in the parish of Fetteresso at NGR NO 86930 90700, and at a height of 112m OD (Illus 1). The remains of the farmstead, which consist of two collapsed dykes and some smaller spreads of stone, are situated in a field of tall grass and scrub, heavily overgrown in parts. The survey area covered approximately 3375m² (Illus 2, Plates 1-6).
- 1.4.3 The site of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) is crossed by the proposed road corridor 350m north-north-west of Blakiewell Farm in the parish of Maryculter at NGR NO 86703 98654, and at a height of 71m to 77m OD (Illus 1). The site is referred to as Blakiewell Cairns in the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007), the NMRS (NMRS no. NO89NE 6) and the Aberdeenshire SMR (SMR no NO89NE0004). The site lies on the summit and flanks of a broad, low hill, currently in use as horse pasture. The NMRS describes 80 small cairns at this location, which have since been removed; no trace of these was found during the present survey. An area of broad rig is also noted and is still extant. The survey area covered approximately 25350m² (Illus 3, Plates 7-11).
- 1.4.4 The Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257) flanks the southernmost limit of the proposed road corridor immediately north of Stonehaven at NGR NO 87536 88677, in the parish of Fetteresso (Illus 1). The northern edge of the substantial railway embankment and parts of an overbridge across the B979 may fall within the corridor. The site was not surveyed due to Health & Safety considerations (see below 1.5.3).

- 1.4.5 Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) is located within the proposed road corridor 300m north-north-east of Crossley Farm in the parish of Maryculter, at NGR NO 87080 96646 and at a height of 145m OD (Illus 1). The site consists of a large spread of stones and is situated in an area of tall grass on the northern edge of a gently sloping pasture. The survey area was approximately 600m² (Illus 4, Plates 12-13).

1.5 Assumptions and Limitations

- 1.5.1 The site of Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) was mostly covered in tall grass and scrub, with occasional bushes, making visibility of potentially slight features difficult (Plates 1, 4, 5, 6). The upstanding remains, consisting of two collapsed dykes on the south-eastern and south-western sides, were almost entirely overgrown by large bushes and trees; this severely hampered access. The survey thus relied on a combination of dGPS points with further measurements by hand tape (Illus 2) (see 2.2 below).
- 1.5.2 At the site of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) the cairnfield no longer exists (Plates 7-10); no limitations were encountered during the survey of the broad rig and stone spreads at this site (Illus 3, Plate 11).
- 1.5.3 The section of the Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257) flanking the southern limit of the proposed road corridor (Illus 1) is presently in use as part of the Aberdeen to Edinburgh-Glasgow service. As such, it is a live railway and any survey work on or adjacent to it may demand additional health and safety measures as well as the appropriate notifications and permissions to the relevant authorities. It was agreed with the Consultant (Jacobs, 5 October 2012) that the survey could not be completed as part of this contract. The survey will be undertaken immediately in advance of construction and it is likely that this will form part of the main works programme.
- 1.5.4 The remains of Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) were obscured by tall grass; the approximate extent was surveyed but little further detail of the site could be recorded (Illus 4, Plates 12, 13).

1.6 Historical Background

- 1.6.1 The three sites discussed in this report (Sites 32, 121 and 506) are possibly related to post-medieval agricultural activity (see also Jacobs 2007: 43-7 and 43-8). A considerable change in attitudes toward farming was underway during the 18th century (Smith 1962, 14). The continued expansion of Aberdeen and its urban population relied increasingly on the provision of adequate supplies of food from the surrounding areas.

This substantial market helped provide the incentive for landowners and, later, tenant farmers to seek means of improving the agricultural productivity of their holdings. Farming was no longer just a means of subsistence, but a potential source of profit (RCAHMS 2008, 218).

- 1.6.2 The speed of changes to the farming landscape increased dramatically in the 19th century (*ibid* 220). Improvements in road communications (especially the transition from the statute labour system to privately financed turnpike roads) allowed much easier access to market. Rationalisation of fields was required to adapt to new systems of crop rotation and tenancy; this process has resulted in the alterations in field layout at Howieshill (Site 32) and Crossley (Site 506). Some farmland was deemed too marginal for improvement, and has been left as rough pasture. This was likely the case at Burnhead Cairns (Site 121), where an area of pre-improvement cultivation rigs has been left intact.

2 Survey Procedure and methodology

- 2.1 The surveys were undertaken to English Heritage Level 2 standard (English Heritage 2007, 23), and consist of a written description and metrically accurate interpretative site plans (Illus 2-4) supplemented by a photographic record (Appendix 1). The topographic surveys are intended to provide as complete as possible record and interpretation of the upstanding features.
- 2.2 The survey was carried out using a combination of dGPS and hand tapes. Fixed survey control was not required due to the use of dGPS which provides an accuracy of sub 0.02m. The presence of trees and dense undergrowth at Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) meant that a complete survey by dGPS was impossible and prohibited the use of a Total Station EDM. The accessible parts of the remains were surveyed using dGPS, with some additional measurements taken where possible by hand tape and related to known dGPS points.
- 2.3 Detail survey recorded as a minimum the inner and outer edges and entrance positions of any visible wall, building or structure, and the top, bottom and break of slope for all earthwork features. Data from the survey was downloaded from the data-logger into a separate computer at least daily, to ensure security of the data.
- 2.4 A written descriptive and interpretative account of the remains, accompanied by a sketch plan was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets during the survey.
- 2.5 The field record consisted of:

- The type (classification) of the archaeological field monument being investigated, and its period including:
- the location of the site;
- the name of the compiler, the date of the investigation and reason(s) for the survey, with details of site ownership and present land use;
- a summary of the salient features;
- a concise description of the site, including information on plan, form, dimensions and area, function, age, developmental sequence and past land use; and
- consideration of the topographical setting of the monument and its relationship to other sites and landscapes, and to historic buildings in the immediate vicinity.

2.6 A photographic record was made of the site using digital photography. Care was taken to ensure that they were well exposed in good natural light and where possible, that advantage was taken of variations in light conditions that may enhance the definition of the site against its surroundings. A record was kept of the subject, orientation, the date taken and any other relevant information. The locations and directions of record photographs are marked on the site plans (Illus 2-4) and tabulated in Appendix 1. A sample of the photographic record is included in this report (Plates 1-13).

3 Results

3.1 Documentary Evidence

- 3.1.1 The farmstead at Howieshill (Site 32) may be named after a cluster of hills to the north-west labelled 'Mount Cowie' on Moll's map of 1735 (*not illustrated*). John Thomson's more detailed map of 1832 shows the area as 'Cowie Moss' (Illus 5). The farmstead itself first appears on the 1868 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Sheet XII.7) (Illus 6). Two enclosures are shown in close proximity, and are noted in the NMRS (NO89SE 48). The triangular enclosure partly recorded in the present survey is shown attached to an unroofed rectangular building. The second enclosure is 50m to the north-north-east and is associated with a narrow roofed building. The 1903 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Sheet 015.04) (Illus 7) shows a considerable reorganisation of the land in this area. The northern of the two enclosures and the associated roofed building has been completely removed, as have a number of other surrounding farmsteads and field boundaries. The southern enclosure has been modified, with the northern dyke and attached unroofed building no longer extant; the south-eastern dyke is still shown and the south-western dyke is shown as incorporated into a larger field boundary.
- 3.1.2 The site of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) is noted in the NMRS under the name of Blaikiewell (NO89NE6) as consisting of around eighty small, round heaps of stone, which were extant at this location until at least 1974. By 1984 these had been removed, possibly in advance of proposed work on the new town at Maryculter. No cartographic

record of the cairns could be found. Trial excavation of three of these heaps revealed them to be the result of field clearance rather than any funerary activity (RCHAMS 1984). It is likely that the spreads of stone recorded during this survey relate to this clearance activity. The farms of Burn Head and Blacky Wells are marked on Thomson's atlas of 1832 (Illus 8); this map does not give any indication of the nature of the land here. Ordnance Survey 25-inch mapping from 1868 (Sheet VII.3) (Illus 9) and 1957 (Sheet 89) (Illus 10) shows the land as rough pasture. The NMRS notes that the eastern end of the hill is covered with broad cultivation ridges.

- 3.1.3 No documentary evidence directly relating to Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) was found. The 1868 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Sheet VII.7) (Illus 11) shows a small rectangular enclosure near this site. The enclosure had been removed by the Ordnance Survey of 1903 (Sheet 010.04) (Illus 12), at the same time as a rationalisation of field boundaries in this area occurred.

3.2 Topographic Survey

- 3.2.1 Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32, Illus 2) appears on historic mapping (see 3.1.1 above) as two enclosures with associated buildings (Illus 6, 7). Only two sides of the southern enclosure and some small isolated remnants were upstanding at the time of the survey (October 2012) (Illus 2).
- 3.2.2 The south-eastern dyke could be traced for 23m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The north-easternmost part (c. 12m long) has collapsed entirely and was visible only as a broad stony bank standing between 0.1m and 0.6m high, with a maximum spread of 5m (Plate 1). The south-western part was only partially visible through dense bushes (Plate 2), but has survived to a height of 0.6m. The faces of the dyke have been obscured by tumble which has grown over with grass, giving a total width of c. 1m; only the upper part was clearly visible. The dyke was built of unworked sub-rounded stones typically 0.2x0.3x0.4m in size, with no visible bonding or pinning. Many were moss-covered. The south-western corner, where this dyke meets the south-western dyke, was entirely obscured by bushes and could not be accessed at the time of the survey.
- 3.2.3 The south-western dyke could be traced for 29m on a north-west to south-easterly alignment. The inner face of the dyke was clearly visible in parts (Plate 3) although mostly obscured by grassed-over tumble (Illus 2, inset a). The outer face was accessible only where there were gaps in the dense bushes. The dyke stood between 0.7 and 0.8m high and between 1m and 1.2m wide (including tumble). It was built of uncoursed random rubble with no visible bonding or pinning. The stones were sub-rounded and varied widely in size between around 0.2x0.2x0.3m and 0.5x0.6x0.6m in size. A post-and-wire fence had been erected on top of the dyke, although it was in a poor state of repair. This fence continued as a field boundary beyond the north-western end of the wall.

- 3.2.4 Some 5m north-north-east of the north-western end of this dyke, a short fragment of a stony bank could be seen (Plate 4). It measured 3m long and 1.1m wide, and stood to 0.3m high; it may have been part of the north-western side of the farmstead enclosure dyke. Another small stony mound, measuring 3m by 1.7m and 0.2m high, was located 20m to the north-east (Plate 5). A further patch of stone, 9.5m to the east-south-east measured 1.7m by 1.1m and 0.2m high. These latter two features do not appear to align with structures shown on the historic mapping, and may have been isolated piles of cleared stone.
- 3.2.5 The field in which the farmstead is located was heavily overgrown with tall grass, nettles and occasional bushes (Plate 6). It is possible that further fragmentary remains of the farmstead have been obscured entirely in this area.
- 3.2.6 The Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) were no longer extant. Their reported location lies on the summit and flanks of a broad hill (Plate 7). The area has been divided into three fields – referred to here as northern, south-western and south-eastern (Illus 3). Three discrete spreads of stone were encountered during the survey, which may be the result of the cairnfield clearance. The largest stone spread (Plate 8) measured 20m by 14m; the stones were sub-rounded, varying in size between 0.2x0.2x0.3m and 0.7x0.8x0.9m in size and were largely grassed over. It was situated on the eastern flank of the hill in the northern field at a height of 71.9m OD. A smaller spread was located c. 50m to the west, near the summit at 77.6m OD; it measured 3.9m by 3.1m and was almost completely grassed over (Plate 9). The stones appeared to be sub-angular, but were too well covered to assess their size. A final spread was recorded to the northern side of the south-eastern field (Plate 10); it measured 3.6m by 1.2m and consisted of sub-rounded stones of up to 0.7x0.7x0.7m in size. Two lengths of timber had been dumped immediately to the south.
- 3.2.7 Thirteen cultivation ridges were visible at the time of survey (Plate 11), covering an irregular area of 4300m², extending to the north of the proposed road corridor. They were aligned broadly north to south curving slightly around the south-east side of the hill. The rigs were between 14m and 55m long, 6m to 8m wide and stood up to 0.2m high.
- 3.2.8 Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506, Illus 4) survived as a spread of stone measuring 36m by 11m, oriented east-north-east to west-south-west by the side of a drainage ditch at the northern side of a field of rough pasture. Much of the spread was covered in tall grass (Plate 12), though small concentrations of stone remained exposed (Plate 13). The stones were generally sub-angular and up to 0.3x0.4x0.4m in size.

4 Conclusions

4.1 Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32)

- 4.1.1 Map evidence (3.1.1) has shown that the farmstead is likely to date from the mid 19th century, although an earlier date is possible as, mapping prior to the 1868 Ordnance Survey may have been of insufficient detail to record these features. The reorganisation of the field boundaries and removal of the associated buildings at the end of the 19th century can be charted on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, resulting in the arrangement visible at the time of the present survey. The two remaining stone dykes were in a generally poor state of repair and heavily overgrown. The field which they partly enclosed did not appear to have been in use for some time. A number of small stony banks and spreads may relate to the demolition of the remainder of the farmstead.

4.2 Burnhead Cairns (Site 121)

- 4.2.1 No evidence could be found for the cairns besides the NMRS entry and the spreads of stone recorded during the survey. The width of the cultivation rig (6-8m) would place it firmly into the Parry Type 1 category (Dixon 1994, 28). This is considered to be pre-improvement; during the increasing rationalisation and commercialisation of agriculture from the 18th century much narrower cultivation furrows became the norm. Since there is no evidence here for a change in cultivation practice, it may be surmised that the land was deemed too marginal for improvement, and so was left as rough pasture, probably during the 18th or first half of the 19th century. It is unclear whether the clearance cairns pre-date the broad rig or are much more recent and related to improvements to the pasture.

4.3 Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506)

- 4.3.1 It is likely that some or all of the stone recorded in the present survey had been dumped there during the removal of a mapped enclosure in the late 19th century.

5 References

5.1 Bibliographic Sources

Aberdeen City Council 2012: *Invitation to Tender for the non-Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR Package)*

Dixon, P 1994 *Field Systems, Rig and other Cultivation Remains* in Foster, S and Smout, T C (eds) 1994 *The History of Soils and Field Systems*, Aberdeen.

English Heritage 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape: A guide to good recording practice*

Jacobs Engineering 2007 *Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route - Environmental Statement: Chapter 43 - Cultural Heritage*

RCAHMS 1984 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. *The archaeological sites and monuments of North Kincardine, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region*, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 21 Edinburgh, p 20

RCAHMS 2008 *In the Shadow of Bennachie*, Edinburgh

Smith, J. H. 1962 *The Gordon's Mill Farming Club 1758-1764*, Aberdeen

5.2 Digital Sources

RCAHMS *Site Record for Blakiewell*, accessed 2nd November 2012

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/37071/details/blaikiewell/>

RCAHMS *Site Record for Howieshill*, accessed 1st November 2012

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/155418/details/howieshill/>

5.3 Cartographic Sources

Moll, H 1732 *The Shire of Kincairden or Mears with the South Part of Aberdeen Shire &c*

Ordnance Survey 1868 *Kincairdine Sheet VII.3 (Maryculter)*, 25-inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1868 *Kincairdine Sheet VII.7 (Fetteresso)*, 25-inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1868 *Kincairdine Sheet XII.7 (Fetteresso)*, 25-inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1903 *Kincairdineshire, Sheet 010.04*, 25-inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1903 *Kincairdineshire, Sheet 015.04*, 25-inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1957 *Sheet NO89*, 1:25,000

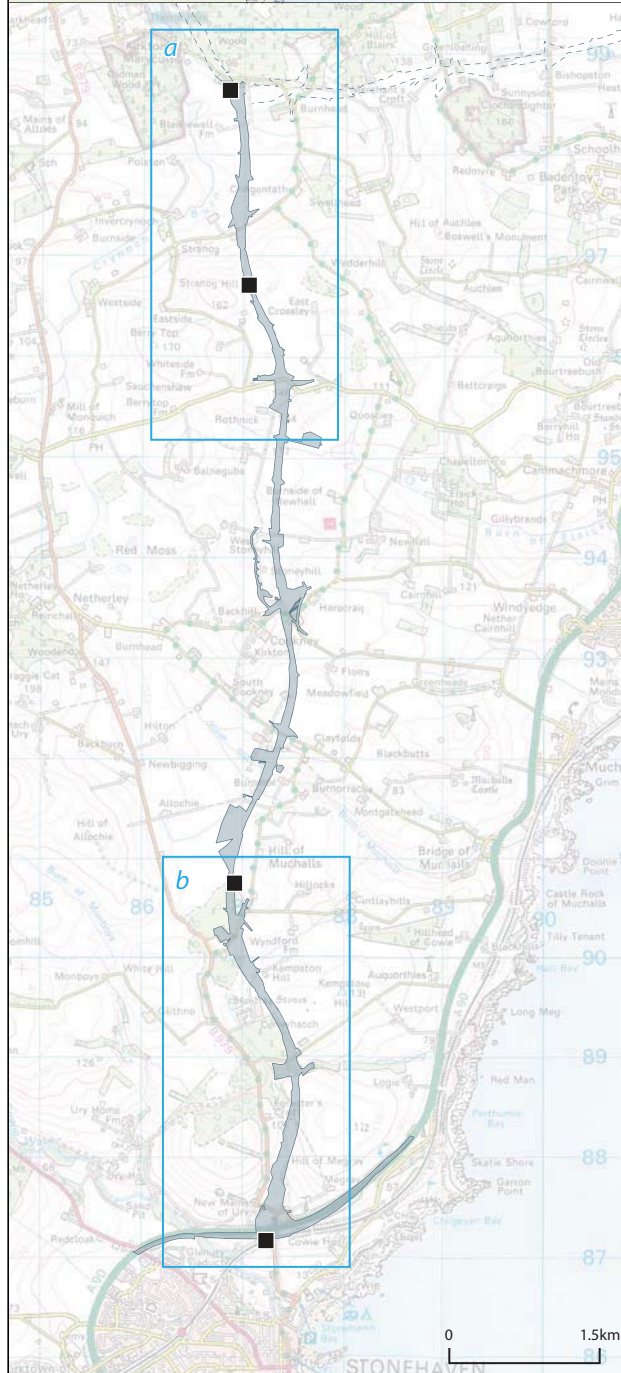
Thomson, J 1832 *Atlas of Scotland – Kincairdine Shire*

6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1: Photographic Register

Photo No	Direction	Description
Site 032		
001	south-west	View of south-eastern dyke from north-eastern end
002	south-east	Detail of wall face mid-way along south-eastern dyke
003	south-west	Detail of south-eastern end of south-western dyke
004	south-west	Detail of south-eastern dyke
005	north-east	Possible fragment of north-western dyke
006	north-east	View of stony mound at north of site
007	south-east	Panorama of Howieshill Farmstead from the north - Shot 1
008	south-south-east	Panorama of Howieshill Farmstead from the north - Shot 2
009	south	Panorama of Howieshill Farmstead from the north - Shot 3
010	south-west	Panorama of Howieshill Farmstead from the north - Shot 4
011	south-east	General view of Howieshill Farmstead
Site 121		
001	east	General view of broad rig on northern flank of hill in northern field
002	south-south-east	General view of broad rig on eastern flank of hill in northern field
003	east-north-east	Large stone spread on eastern flank of hill in northern field
004	north-north-east	Large stone spread on eastern flank of hill in northern field
005	north-west	General view from south-east flank of hill in northern field
006	north	Small stone spread in northern field
007	west-north-west	General view to the west of broad rig in northern field
008	east-north-east	General view of south-western field
009	north-east	General view of south-eastern field
010	south-south-east	Small stone spread in south-eastern field
011	south-south-east	Detail of small stone spread in south-eastern field
Site 506		
001	north-west	General view of Crossley Clearance Cairn
002	west-south-west	General view of Crossley Clearance Cairn
003	north-west	Detail of stoney patch

6.2 Appendix 2: Illustrations



LEGEND

- Proposed road corridor
- Site

0 500m
Scale 1:15,000 @ A3

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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

Drawing title
Illus 1
Site location plan

Drawing status

Scale: 1:15000@A3 DO NOT SCALE

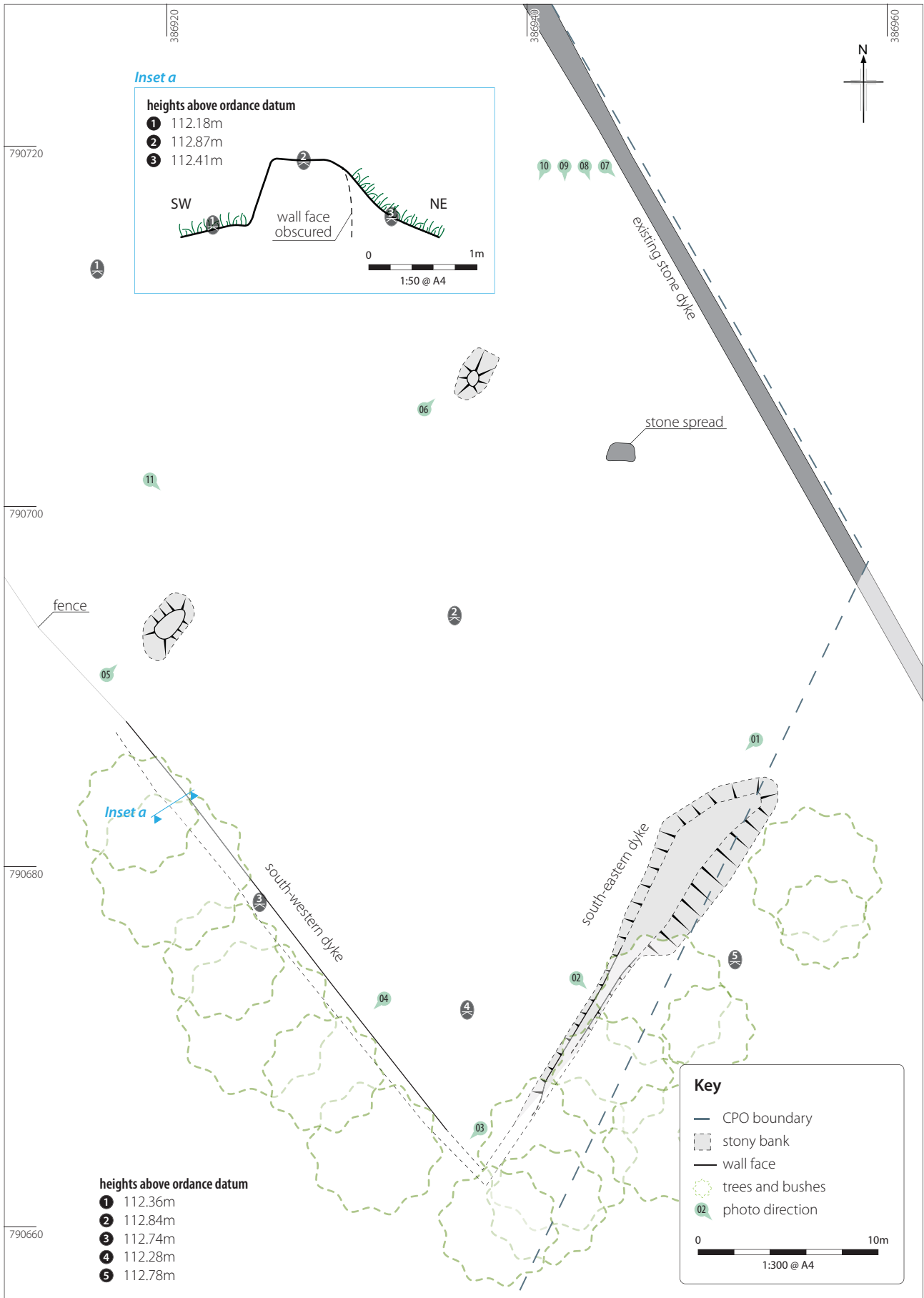
Headland Archaeology Drawing No.: Illustration 1

Based on Drawing No.: B1033200/CD/3000/CH/001-006 (ITT Appendix A)

Rev

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

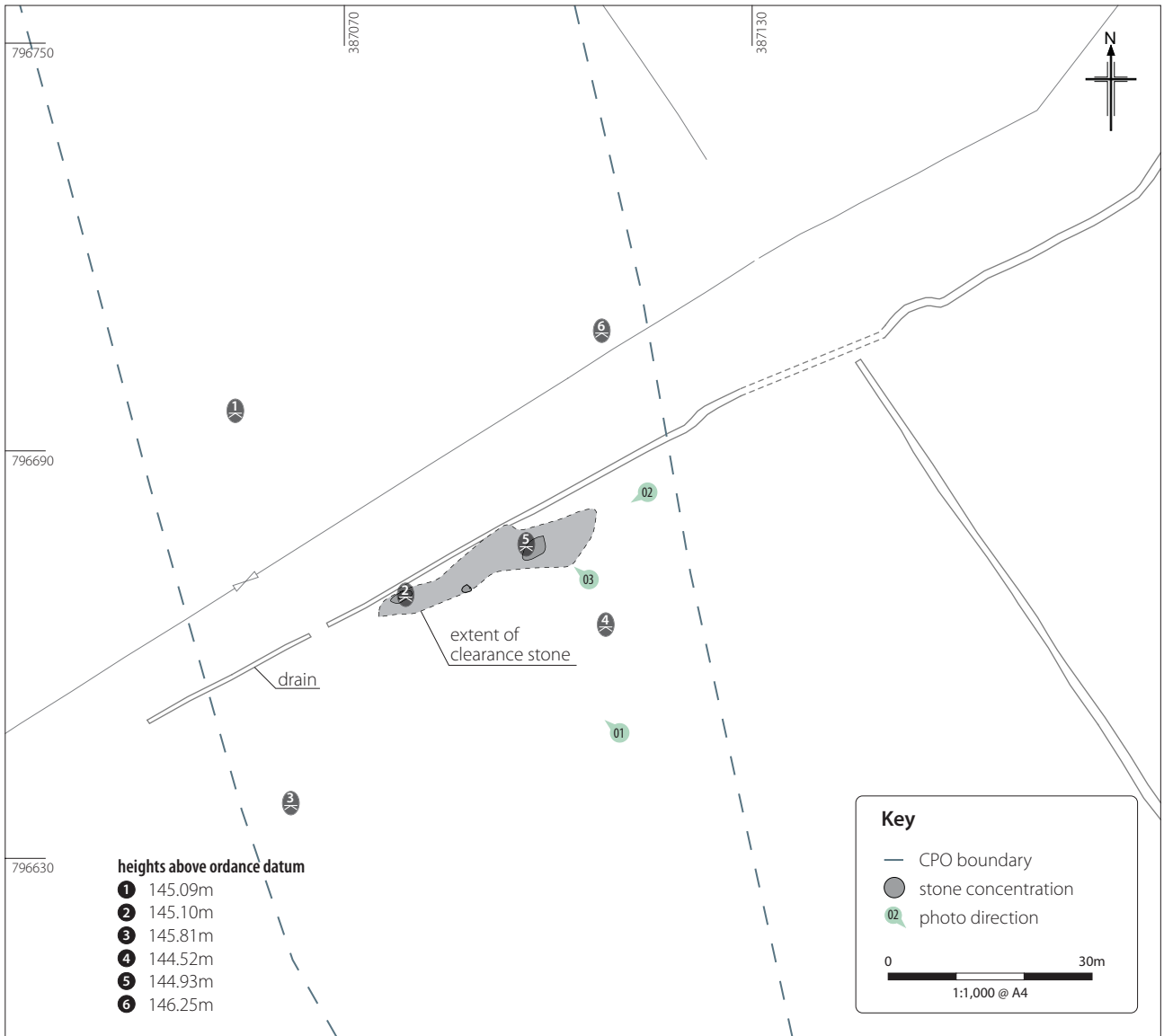
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Illus 2
Plan and profile of Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32)



Illus 3
Plan of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121)

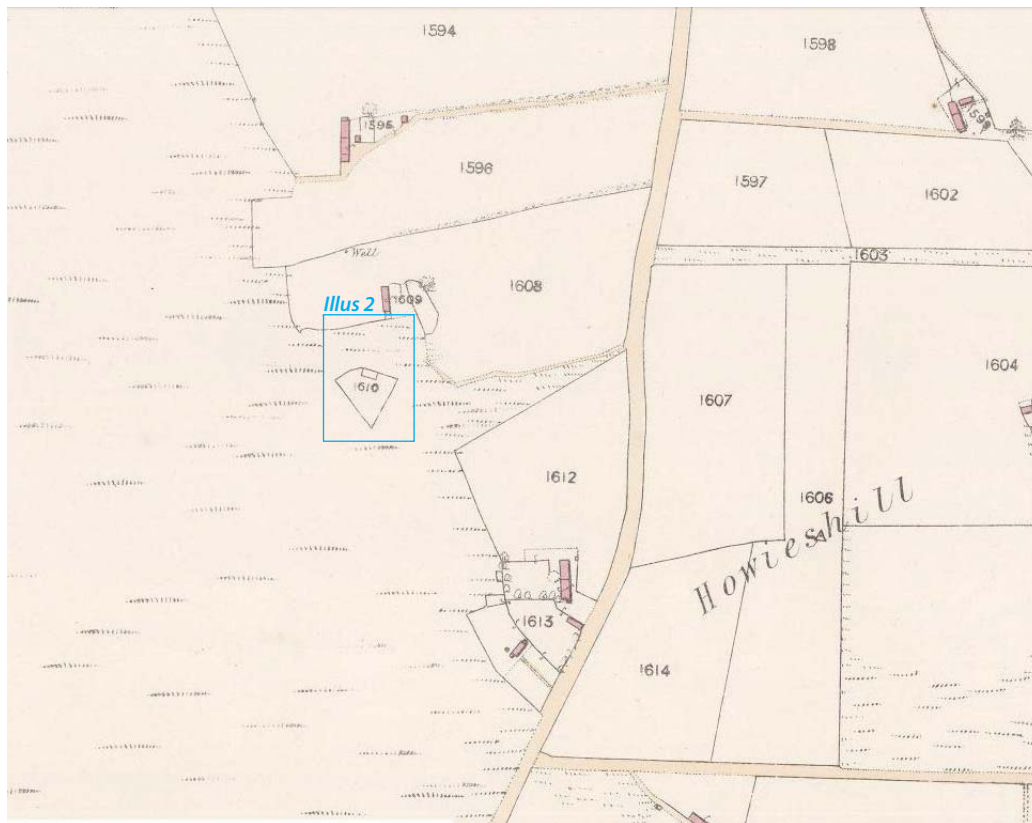


Illus 4
Plan of Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506)



Illus 5

Thomson's Atlas of 1832 showing approximate location of Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32)



Illus 6

Ordnance Survey 1868, First Edition, 25-inch, Sheet XII.7 showing location of Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32)



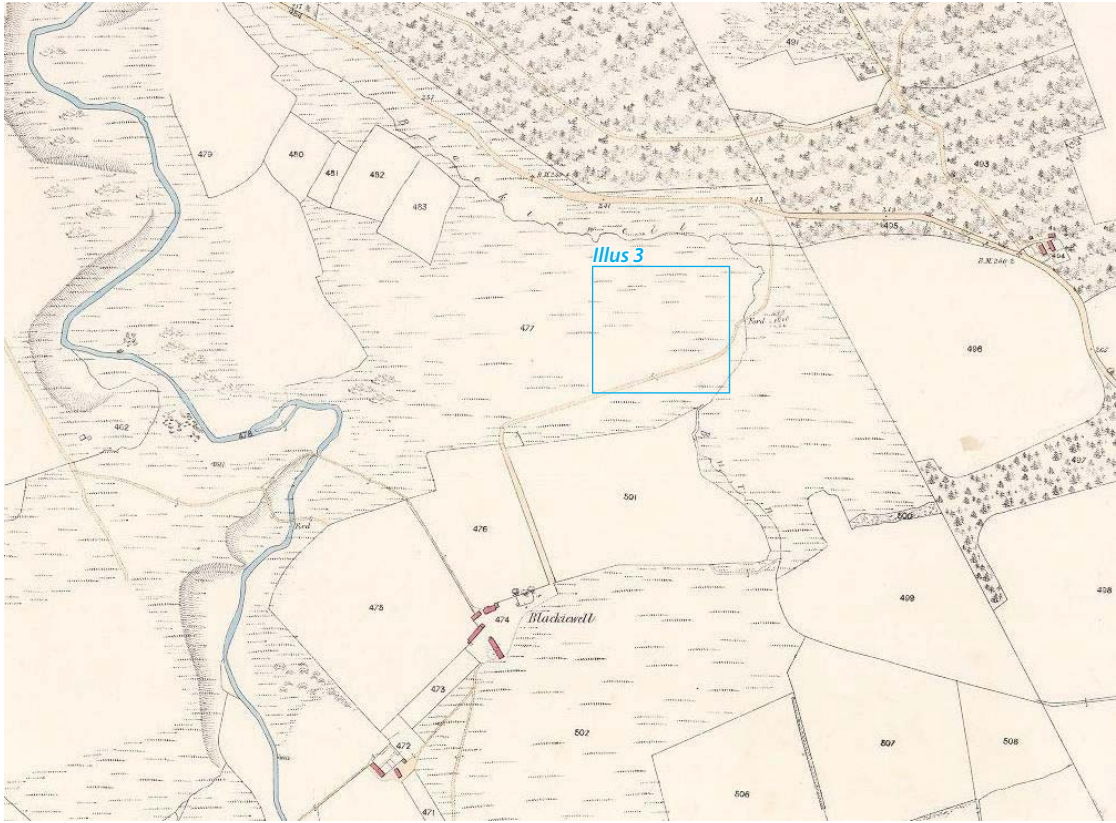
Illus 7

Ordnance Survey 1903, Second Edition, 25-inch, Sheet 015.04, showing location of Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32)



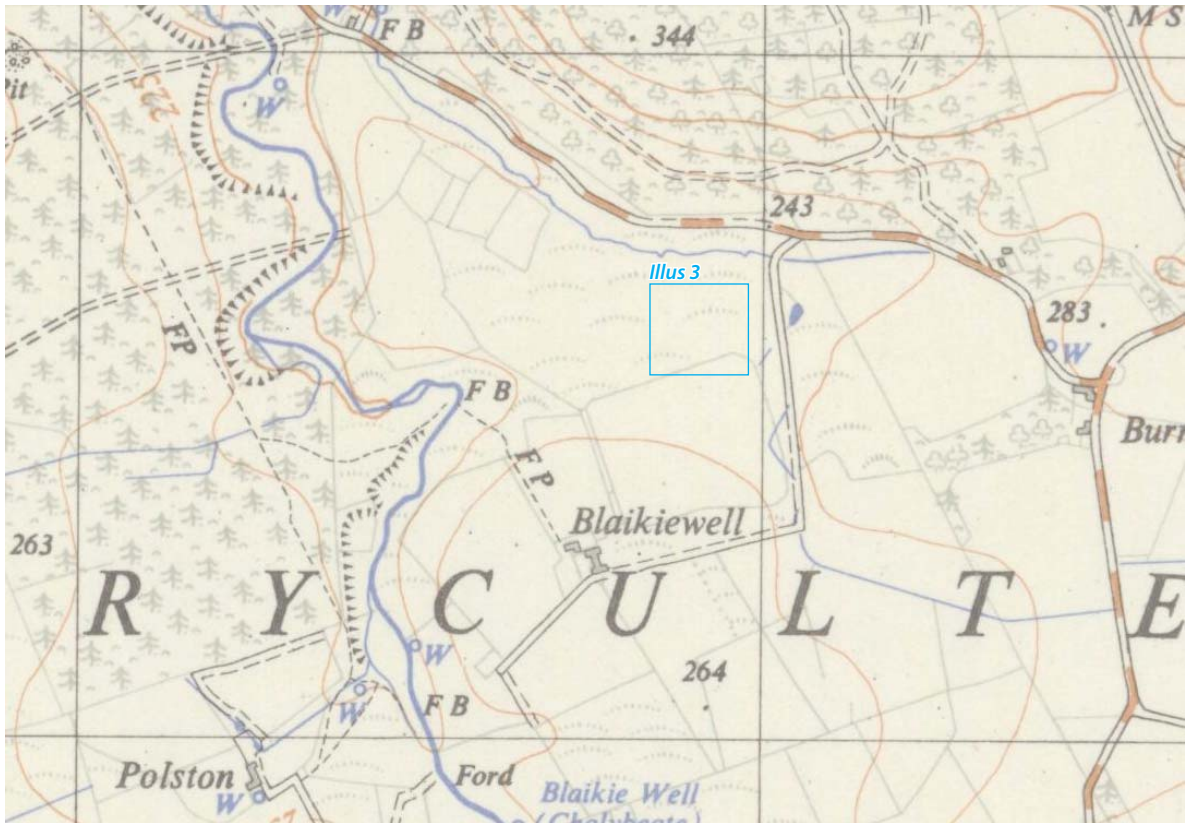
Illus 8

Thomson's Atlas of 1832 showing approximate location of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121)



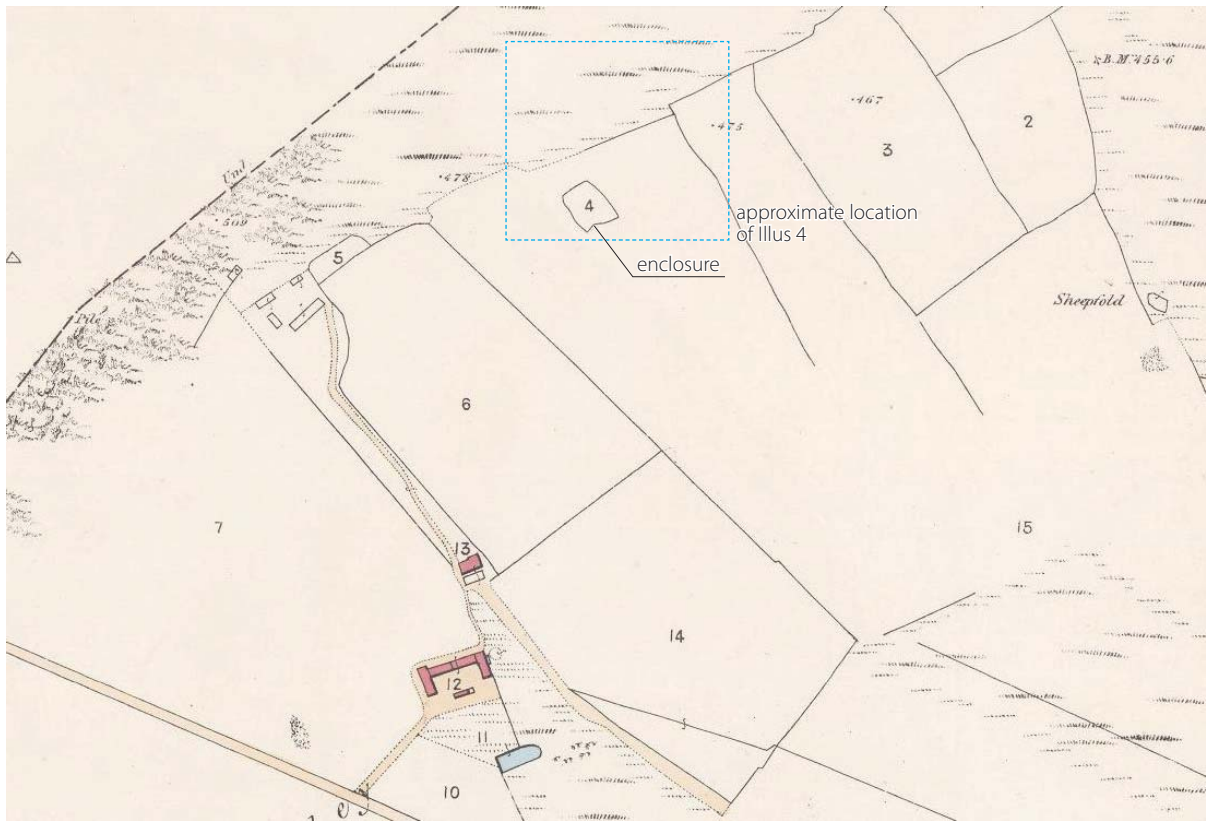
Illus 9

Ordnance Survey 1868, First Edition, 25-inch, Sheet VII.3, showing location of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121)



Illus 10

Ordnance Survey 1957, 1:25,000, Sheet no. 89, showing location of Burnhead Cairns (Site 121)



Illus 11

Ordnance Survey 1868, First Edition, 25-inch, Sheet VII.7, showing location of Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506)



Illus 12

Ordnance Survey 1903, Second Edition, 25-inch, Sheet 010.04, showing location of Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506)



Plate 1

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – view of south-eastern dyke from north-eastern end – the dyke runs between the ranging rod to just left of the tall yellow bush in the background



Plate 2

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – detail of top of wall face mid-way along south-eastern dyke, facing south-east



Plate 3

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – detail of wall face, mid way along south-western dyke, facing south-west



Plate 4

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – possible fragment of north-western dyke, facing north-east



Plate 5

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – view of stony mound at north of site, facing north-east



Plate 6

Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32) – general view facing south-east. The south-eastern dyke runs under the dense bushes in the distance; the south-western dyke under the trees to the right



Plate 7

Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) – general view of northern field, facing north-west



Plate 8

Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) – large stone spread on eastern flank of hill in northern field, facing north-north-east



Plate 9

Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) – small stone spread in northern field, facing north



Plate 10

Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) – small stone spread in south-eastern field, facing south-south-east



Plate 11

Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) – general view of broad rig on northern flank of hill in northern field, facing east



Plate 12

Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) – general view of Crossley Clearance Cairn, facing north-west. The stone spread is obscured by the tall grass



Plate 13

Crossley Clearance Cairn (Site 506) – detail of stone spread, facing north-west. The spread is mostly grown over



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