

Haddo House Deer Park, Aberdeenshire: Archaeological Survey Assessment and Community Excavation



by Peter Klemen
issued 16th October 2017
on behalf of Landscape Services, Aberdeenshire Council


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Quality Assurance Data

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Author(s) | Peter Klemen | | |
| Date of Issue | 16 th October 2017 | Version | 1.0 |
| Commissioning Body | Aberdeenshire Council: Landscape Services | | |
| Event Name | Haddo House Deer Park, Aberdeenshire | | |
| Event Type | Archaeological Survey Assessment and Community Excavation | | |
| Event Date(s) | July and August 2017 | | |
| Rathmell Archaeology Code | RA17050 | OASIS Ref: | Rathmell1- 298412 |
| Location | United Kingdom: Scotland: Aberdeenshire | | |
| NGR | NJ 387750 834300 | Parish | Methlick |
| Designation(s) | None | | |

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report details the Archaeological Survey Assessment undertaken to consider the Historic Environment within the Haddo House Deer Park and a linked Community Excavation that was part of the Haddo Regeneration Project.
2. The Deer Park is an area of land immediately east and south east of the main lake at Haddo Country Park. The Deer Park is owned partly by Aberdeenshire Council and Haddo Estate and runs to an area of 100 hectares approximately (centred NGR NJ 387750 834300).
3. Historically the area was an enclosed hunting area for the Earls of Aberdeen, with a walled boundary, associated with Haddo House. The area is now part of Haddo Country Park and functions partly as a public recreation facility. A portion of the Deer Park is also used for agricultural grazing with the remainder given over primarily to commercial woodland.
4. Part of the Deer Park area forms a portion of the area covered by the Haddo Regeneration Project which is a partnership project involving Aberdeenshire Council, Haddo Estate and the National Trust for Scotland and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.
5. The Haddo Regeneration Project has included renewing and improving parts of the Parks infrastructure and also includes developing the park visitor numbers as well as education and volunteering opportunities. The project is to be publicised and promoted as an element of the Haddo Regeneration Project and as part of The Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology.
6. In terms of archaeological interest the Deer Park was considered to be worthy of survey and investigation. As well as the ownership and use of the Deer Park by the Earls of Aberdeen from medieval times, there have been several prehistoric finds within the area of the Deer Park.

Approach to Assessment

7. The works comprised a desk based assessment supported by an inspection survey. The assessment focused on the study area comprising the Haddo House Deer Park.
8. All works were conducted in keeping with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Standards of Fieldwork the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Objectives of the Assessment

9. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known historic environment sites and the potential for currently unlocated archaeological sites within the study area. The assessment was then used to determine the potential areas for further exploratory investigations through trenching.

Scope of work

10. A desk based assessment was undertaken using available resources to:
 - ❖ identify the known historic environment sites on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed development area;
 - ❖ identify significant demolished structures (architectural, social and historical); and
 - ❖ identify areas with the credible potential for the survival of archaeological strata.
11. For all identified sites, the characterisation process was to establish the nature, form and extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance (see Table 1 for importance of designated sites).
12. Archival sources consulted during this assessment included:
 - ❖ the National Record of the Historic Environment (known archaeological sites; aerial photography; archived commercial reports; Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ The Aberdeenshire Council Archaeological Services Historic Environment Record

(known archaeological sites; archived commercial reports);

- ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
- ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).

13. Information contained within available published and web-based sources was consulted with the baseline compiled using a Geographic Information System package (QGIS).
14. An inspection survey of Haddo House Deer Park was carried out over one day on the 11th July 2017 in order to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains, define their key characteristics.

Desk-Based Assessment

15. The desk-based assessment of the Haddo House Deer Park was undertaken to inform the comprehension of the known and potential archaeological value of the area.

Methodology

16. The programme of works commenced with a desk-based assessment, archives consulted included:
 - a. the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - b. the National Archives of Scotland (primary written sources)
 - c. Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - d. Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - e. National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - f. local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
17. The research was undertaken during July 2017.

Existing historic environment baseline

18. Within the Haddo House Deer Park area the desk-based assessment identified no historic environment sites protected by designation. In addition, the four extant previously recorded and non-designated archaeological sites were identified within the Deer Park area and a number of previously unidentified sites that were all given the same overriding site number.
19. Presented below are details of the known historical development of the study area. The cartographic sources referred to in this document are provided within the supporting Appendix.

Historical and Archaeological Background

20. Haddo House is located near Tarves in Aberdeenshire, approximately 20 miles north of Aberdeen and has been owned by the National Trust for Scotland since 1978 and ever since then its contents and gardens have been open to the public. Current views around Haddo House, built in 1731, are dominated by the later designed landscape created in 1847. The extensive surrounding country park is owned by Aberdeenshire Council which includes the Deer Park dating to the medieval period, though its full extent and origins are not fully understood.
21. Within the Deer Park even earlier evidence of human activity have been found by chance over the last 150 years, including Neolithic carved stone balls and flints including arrowheads, and Bronze Age swords, cinerary urns and food vessels. All of these suggest this part of the landscape has seen human activity over the last 6000 years, though owing

to the antiquarian nature of the records of these finds, that activity is still not fully understood.

22. The Gordons, who later became the Earls of Aberdeen and Marquesses of Aberdeen, have lived on the site for over 500 years. Haddo House (Canmore ID 19842, Listed Building: 16470, HER ID: NJ83SE0042) sits in or near the site of the Old Kellie Castle, also referred to as House of Kellie (Canmore ID 19819, HER ID: NJ83SE21).
23. The name Haddo appeared during the 16th and 17th-centuries and is thought to derive from the word 'davoch', meaning a unit of agricultural land (Adams 1976: 5). Early efforts to embellish the core landscape of the estate took place in the later 17th-century during the lifetime of Sir George Gordon, 1st Earl of Aberdeen. The deer park walls were built, and an avenue of ash trees planted, of which one still remained in 2005.
24. In the 1642 the Covenanters under the command of the Marquis of Argyll besieged and burnt down the previous dwelling. There has been speculation on the location of the previous Old Kellie Castle/House of Kellie with previous construction work and recent archaeological work providing possible locations.
25. During 1890 and the construction of the large theatre/hall (Canmore ID: 252184, HER ID: NJ83SE 42.32) to the southwest of Haddo House workmen came across the foundations of an old building. The foundations were approximately 3m thick and were suggested to represent the previous Old Kellie Castle /House of Kellie.
26. However, discoveries made in August 2011 suggest the presence of ruins underneath the front lawn of Haddo House, supporting some theories that the current House was built on top of the ruins of the previous building. A watching brief (Canmore ID: 339690) was undertaken in August 2011 during the construction of a new fire main. The work revealed a well and part of a substantial stone wall beneath the lawn to the west of the front facade of 18th-century Haddo House (Murray 2011).
27. A geophysical survey of the lawn revealed ranges of buildings surrounding a large courtyard. Five trial trenches targeting the features identified walls still standing to a height of almost 2m. The structural features potentially formed part of a building with several vaulted rooms at ground floor level, along with other sections of the courtyard structure. The structures were identified as part of the Old Kellie Castle/House of Kellie.
28. Kelly is first documented in 1261 when it was occupied by Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. The Gordon family acquired it in the 1460–80s adding new accommodation in the 16th century. The excavation suggested that when Haddo House was built the earlier structure was demolished and levelled to create wide level lawns to complement the 18th-century facade.
29. The current house was designed by the celebrated architect William Adam and commissioned by the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen. Completed in 1735 the house has gone through modifications, extensions and destruction, notably by a fire in 1930 which devastated the south wing. However, the original Palladian structure designed by William Adam is still at its core.
30. The interior reflects the long and changing history of the House and its occupants, with the strongest influence remaining to this day dating back to 1880 and a period of extensive refurbishment carried out by the 1st Marquis and his wife, Lady Ishbel. This period saw the addition of a small chapel (Canmore ID: 145984, HER ID: NJ83SE 42.01) and still conducts weekly Sunday evensongs throughout the summer months, and frequent services at other times of the year. In the grounds is a theatre, Haddo House Hall, and rehearsal rooms, known as the Peatyards.
31. A notable period in its history was during WW2 when the house became a maternity hospital for the evacuated mothers of Glasgow. Nearly 1200 babies were born at Haddo Emergency Hospital, as it was known, and many still come back to visit known affectionately as the Haddo Babies.

Previous archaeological Investigations.

32. An evaluation was carried out in February 2004 in the environs of Haddo House (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division 2004). As part of the evaluation a Geophysical survey was undertaken before trial trenching commenced to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the area. Results of the Geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded a large stone platform of uneven construction revealed, as well as a series of stone-lined drains.
33. A ground-penetrating radar survey undertaken in the car park adjacent to Haddo House Hall demonstrated the existence of substantial structural remains. It is possible that they may be related to the earlier House of Kellie but as no excavation was carried it could not be concluded (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division 2004)
34. In August 2005 a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a soakaway and related drainage work at Haddo House (Murray 2005). No archaeological features or finds were identified during the excavation of the soakaway, although a small section of V-shaped stone drain of probable 19th-century date was recorded below a pathway on the south side of the chapel which adjoins the house.
35. A programme of restoration by The National Trust for Scotland, to restore the terrace gardens to the rear of Haddo House, was undertaken in August 2008 (Murray 2008). The restoration removed the modern beds and also removed any remaining traces of petal-shaped 'daisy' beds that were recorded to have been on either side of the house c1920.
36. The excavation of two small trenches on the southwest side provided a section across the top of one of the corner 'petal' beds. The trenches showed that the bed had been cut through a path-like surface of fine pink granite dust, which was concluded to represent one of the mid-19th-century paths.
37. An evaluation was undertaken in January 2012 for a trench to contain a lightning conductor beside the north wall of the main central block of Haddo House. An early 19th-century brick drain and part of a mid-19th-century garden path were recorded (Murray 2012).
38. The excavation of a trench for a new oil tank pipe was monitored in October 2012. It was excavated within the fill of existing services and no archaeological finds or deposits were recorded (Cameron 2013).
39. A semi-derelict Wendy House in the private garden of the south-wing of Haddo House was recorded during April 2014. Believed to have been made in the 1950s, the building was built of weather-boarded planks on a timber framework. The roof had been of tar-paper cut to resemble slates. Toy furniture that had been used in the Wendy House was also recorded (Murray 2014).

Historic Mapping: Haddo House Grounds

40. The present designed landscape of Haddo House dates to the 18th and 19th-centuries and is most associated with the prominent figures William Adam (bap.1689-1748), George Hamilton-Gordon, the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, (1784-1860) and the artist James Giles (1801-1870). The phases of landscape development have created an exceptional example of landscape design. Along with the large deer park and woodland structure there are other distinctive design features that include the terrace garden; which underwent restoration in 2010, the long southeast avenue, and the wide range of estate buildings and ornaments in the grounds.
41. During the 19th-century the policies also achieved significant recognition and praise for the grand scale of the design and the success of the parkland landscaping. In a modern landscape context the extensive parks, woodland canopy and the prominence of features such as the obelisk monument and deer park wall, guarantee the designed landscape is a distinct feature in a local landscape otherwise characterised by agricultural land-use.
42. Haddo House itself occupies a central position within the designed landscape, and views from here tend to be contained within the surrounding extensive park and woodland policies. The axial, tree-lined avenues that extend from the house channel sightlines

further, with the most impressive vista stretching south-east towards a large, terminating urn monument.

43. From elsewhere in the policies, however, especially from higher ground, views extend further afield across the wider Banff and Buchan plain, and to the south towards the distinctive landmark monument of the Hill of Ythsie. Other distinctive features of the designed landscape include two sizable lakes formed in the 19th-century and plentiful woodland and forestry cover, distributed as thick, curving belts, clumps and larger plantations.
44. In the later Victorian era, various planting and building projects continued. Notably, and unusually, the pleasure grounds also became the setting for occasional parties and gatherings organised by the 7th Earl and his wife, Countess Ishbel, in their pursuit of a more inclusive and 'improving' environment for their tenants and employees. It was in this spirit that Haddo House hall was built in 1890, devised as a community hall for leisure and learning, while the grounds were also opened up to visitors.
45. During this period, however, the fortunes of Haddo declined. Thousands of acres of the estate were sold, and debts gradually mounted as the 20th-century progressed. The later 20th-century, however, signalled another new chapter for the house and landscape. Under the influence of June Gordon, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair (1913-2009), the local cultural role of Haddo was revived with the founding of the Haddo House Choral and Operatic Society in 1945, an organisation that remains strong today.
46. Since 1978, the house, contents and immediate policies have been under the ownership and management of the National Trust for Scotland. The Country Park is owned and managed by Aberdeenshire Council, while the wider Haddo estate remains in the ownership of the Gordon family. Working in partnership, the three organisations place a strong emphasis on retaining the historic structure of the designed landscape, while improving the habitat and amenity value of the grounds.
47. Robert Gordon's (1636-52) (Figure 1a) *Formarten and part of Marr and Buquhan* provides the earliest depiction of the Kellie, spelt 'Kelly'. Apart from depicting the water course of the River Ytahn to the northeast and the present Kelly Burn to the southeast there is no detail on the immediate surrounding landscape to the castle.
48. Joan Blaeu's (1654 & 1662) (not shown) *Dvo Vicecomitatvs Aberdonia & Banfia* and Hermon Moll's (1745) (not shown) *The Shires of Bamf [i.e. Banff] and Aberdeen* surveys both depict and label the previous dwelling of Kellie, spelt 'Kelye', but provide no detail on the layout of the castle, simply the location.
49. William Roy's (1747-52) (Figure 1b) *Military Survey of Scotland* is the first survey to provide a detailed depiction of the designed landscape of Haddo House, but does not provide any detail on the form of the house itself. The House and gardens would have been in existence for over ten years by the time of Roy's survey.
50. Roy's survey (1747-55) (Figure 1b) depicts other key features of a fairly ambitious landscape design, including another tree-lined avenue to the north, planting in the deer-park, and the Saltire Wood; a rectangular plantation on the site of the present Knockorthie Wood split with radial rides and converging on a central round-point, or opening.
51. James Robertson's (1822) (not shown) *Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine* is the first to depict the form of Haddo House as a roughly 'C-shaped' range and surrounded by woodland but little other detail on the form of the designed landscape.
52. As with Robertson's survey, John Thomson's (1826) (not shown) *Atlas of Scotland: Northern Part of Aberdeen & Banff Shires, Southern Part* depicts and labels the location of Haddo House and the associated surrounding woodland but very little detail of the actual form of the estate and buildings.
53. With Alexander Gibb's (1858) (Figure 2a) *Map of the north eastern districts of Aberdeenshire* more detail is provided. The roughly 'C-shaped' range of Haddo House is depicted with a separate structure located on the east side of the house. There is an

avenue/road aligned northeast/southwest that divides a woodland area to reach the Burn of Kelly which in-turn feeds into the lake currently referred to as 'Upper Lake'. This is the first survey that depicts the lakes and is assumed would have formed an element of the designed landscape.

54. The 1st edition OS (1871) (Figure 2b) is the first to provide a detailed depiction of the location of the Historic Environment Assets (Table 1: sites 1, 3 & 4) and landscape setting that has changed little in the preceding years.

Parkland

55. In the 19th-century the estate gardens were a 'triumph of landscape gardening' (Morris 1879: 49) and still retain much of the distinctive historic character. The oldest element associated with the parkland is the deer park. Occupying rising ground to the east of the designed landscape, it pre-dates the present Haddo House, with the stone dyke suggested to have been built c.1690. The high rubble wall which encloses the deer park, is an early and striking component of the eastern part of the designed landscape. Roy's 18th-century *Military Survey of Scotland* depicts the enclosure as containing a swathe of open woodland and glades (Roy 1747-55), later accounts suggest a relatively treeless aspect by the start of the 19th-century, perhaps as a result of a major storm in 1798 (Grant 2009: 8).
56. The present parkland landscape was developed in the first half of the 19th-century by the 4th Earl of Aberdeen in conjunction with the artist James Giles. The scope of the project was ambitious, incorporating works to drain the boggy grounds of the 'Doolies' east of the house, straighten portions of the Kelly Burn, landscape the policies, create the two lakes, plant vast numbers of parkland and woodland trees and stock the parks with deer. Although some woodland clumps were subsequently lost or amalgamated into plantations, the present designed landscape still retains its essential 19th-century structure, as so clearly depicted on the first and second Ordnance Survey editions (OS 1864-7; OS 1899-1901).
57. Today, the low-lying Doolies form a secluded park close to the house, enclosed by sinuous-edged woodlands, and dotted with specimen broadleaf and coniferous trees, including some veterans. The higher deer park to the east, and the surrounding, outlying parks are characterised by longer, open views, punctuated by carefully-placed parkland clumps and other landscape design features, including the avenue and the obelisk monument.

Landscape features: Avenues and Vistas

58. One of the most impressive landscape features at Haddo is the long southeast avenue stretching over a distance of 1.3 km from below the formal garden terrace to the twenty foot-high urn monument on the opposite hillside. The origin of the design was the reorganisation of the landscape by William Adam c.1738, and the planting of a double avenue of limes leading from the raised parterre.
59. A century on, the limes provided the axis of the present avenue, established and adorned with gates and monuments in the 1840s as part of the 4th Earl's wider landscaping projects (Grant 2009: 6). By tradition, it is thought to represent a Scot's Mile in length. Today it remains not only a highly effective visual statement in the landscape, but also a tree-lined walk for visitors to the Country Park.
60. A further, shorter avenue, known as the Victoria Avenue, leads north-west of the house. Likewise, it traces an older design feature dating from the earlier 18th-century and which is clearly depicted on Roy's Military Survey (Figure 1b) (1747-52).

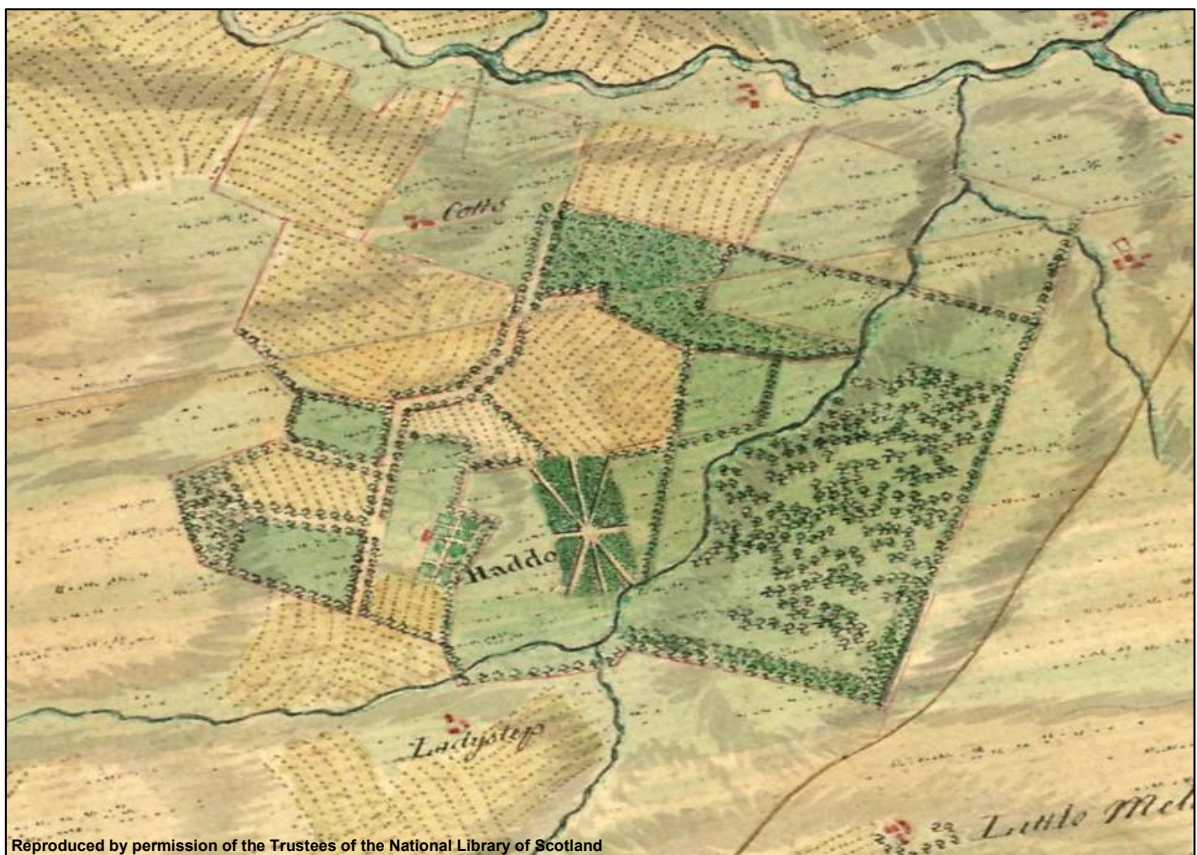
Woodland

61. The country-park and wider Haddo estate contain substantial tracts of mixed policy and commercially managed woodland. Occupying higher slopes and summits of the rolling hills, the plantations contribute texture, variety and interest to long landscape views in the surrounding area, and provide important habitats for wildlife. Like many other components of the Haddo designed landscape, the present structure of long sinuous plantations, belts and islands of trees derives mainly from the 4th Earl of Aberdeen's lifetime and his major programme of works in the 19th-century.



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Figure 1a: Extract from Gordon's (1636-52) *Formarten and part of Marr and Buquhan* (right section).



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Figure 1b: Extract from Roy's (1747-52) *Military Survey of Scotland*.

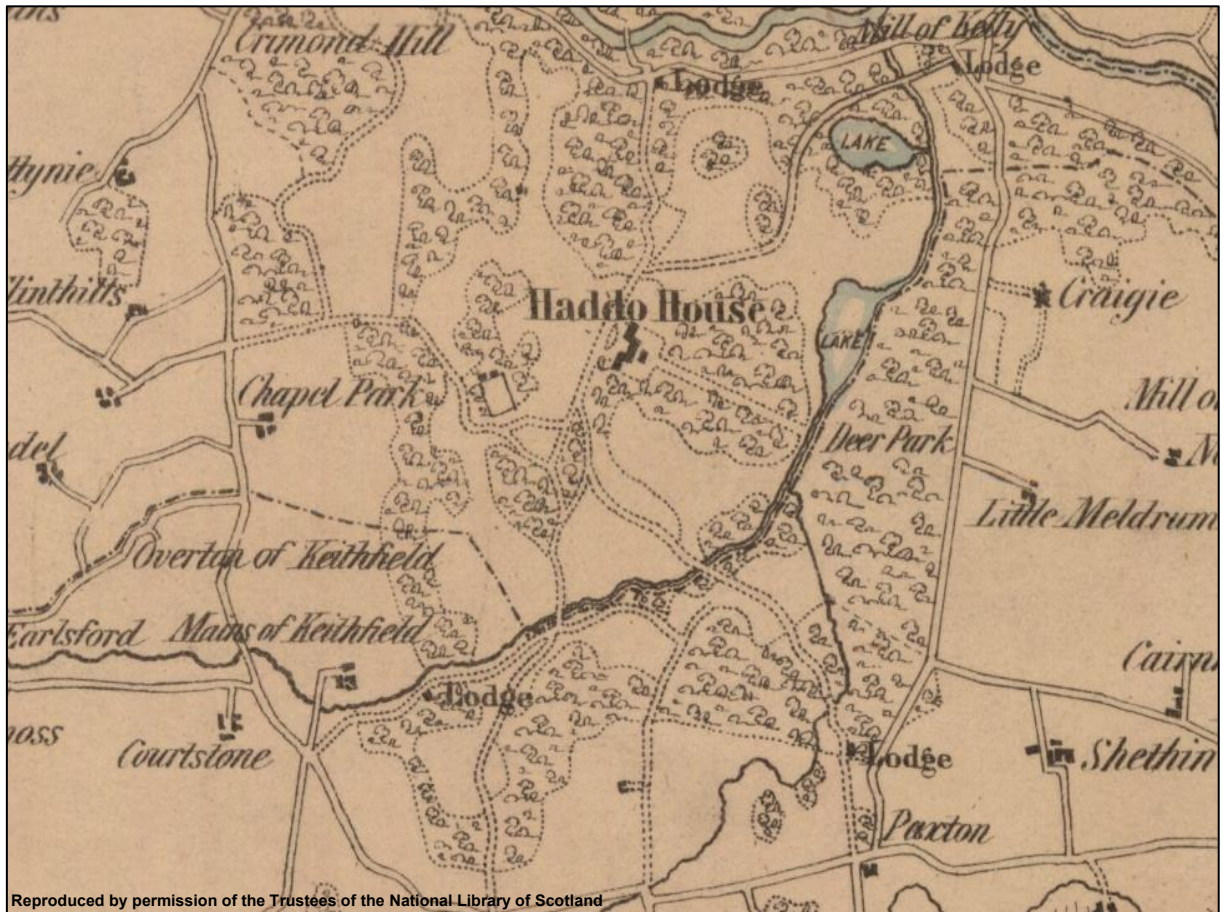


Figure 2a: Extract from Gibb's (1858) Map of the north eastern districts of Aberdeenshire.



Figure 2b: Extract from the 25-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1871) Aberdeen Sheet XXXVII.8 (Tarves).

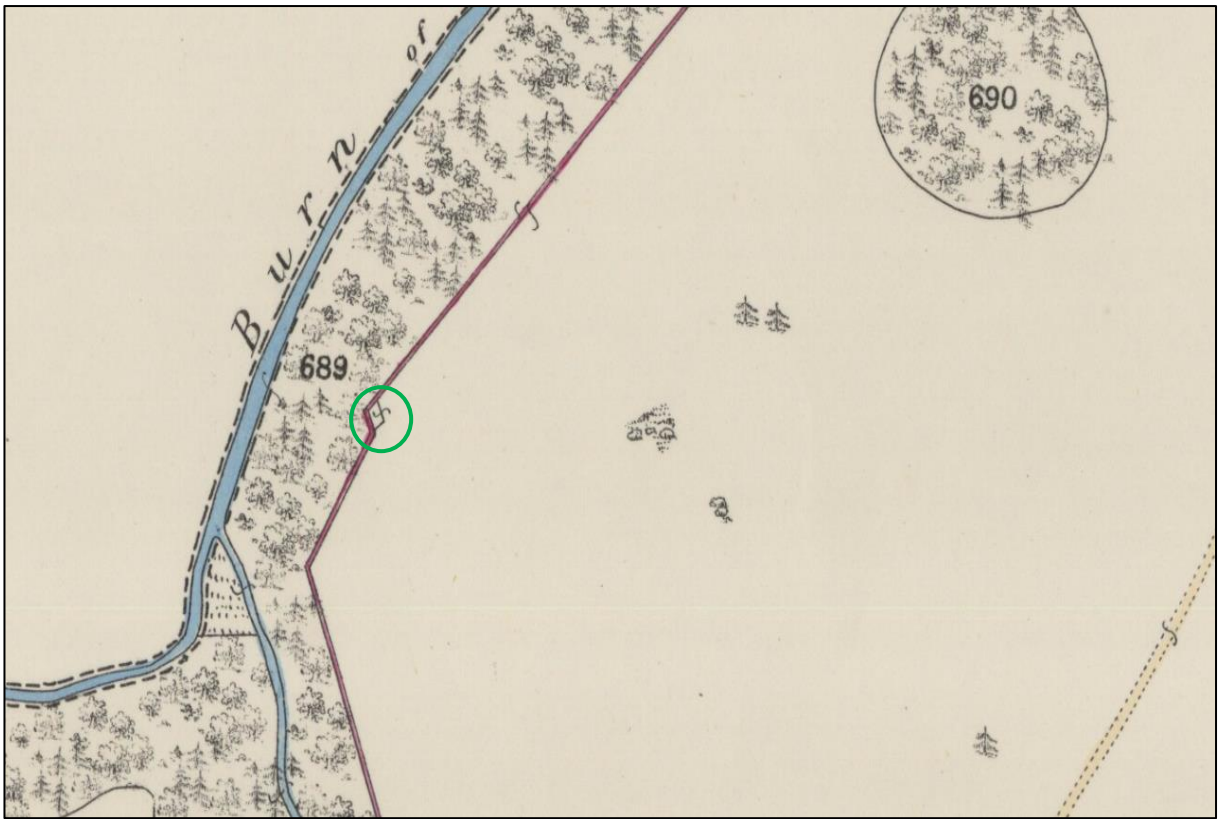


Figure 3a: Extract from the 25-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1871) *Aberdeen Sheet XXXVII.8 (Tarves)* showing a structure against the Deer Park wall denoted by the green circle.



Figure 3b: Extract from the 25-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1900) *Aberdeenshire 037.08 (includes: Methlick; Tarves)* showing two structures against the Deer Park wall denoted by the green circles.

62. This work completely altered the previous landscape design, associated with William Adam and depicted by Roy in his survey (1747-55) (Figure 2b). It also satisfied the contemporary view that tree-planting for pleasure and profit fulfilled the 'moral obligation' of a country gentleman (Grant 2009: 8). The 4th Earl invested large sums of money in the plantations, employed large teams, and took a close personal interest in the labour itself.
63. By his own estimate, the 4th Earl planted somewhere in the region of 14 million trees, although the species mix of the plantations is now different, the physical structure of the park and woodland landscape is virtually identical to that depicted in the earlier Ordnance Survey editions (1864-7 & 1899-1901).

Site Walkover

64. The survey took place on the 11th July 2017. It confirmed the location of the recorded Historic Environment assets (Table 1 & Figure 4) and identified the presence of previously unrecorded sites in the form of discrete areas of large rounded boulders representing clearance cairns (**S7**) (Figure 5a & 5b) and most likely associated with rig & furrow agriculture.
65. No further archaeological features were recorded.

Community Excavation

66. As part of the Haddo Regeneration Project that has included renewing and improving parts of the Parks infrastructure and 2017 being the Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology a fundamental aspect of the project was to involve volunteering opportunities.
67. The exposed surfaces were hand cleaned and investigated for archaeological features or deposits, with features investigated and planned to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Standards of Fieldwork, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.
68. The principle community objective of the project was to promote and enable public participation in archaeology. For those most actively involved this took the form of direct volunteering in field teams undertaking excavation and supported by both formal and informal training (Figures 6a & 6b).
69. Over two phases; 21st-25th August 2017 and September 28th-30th 2017 a total of fifteen volunteers were involved in excavating three different areas, with two located within the Deer Park and one in close proximity to the Burn of Kelly.
70. The two areas within the Deer Park were located along the Deer Park Wall (Figures 3a & 3b) with the aim of recovering material and features associated with two structures; one called 'The Pheasantry' (Figure 3b) on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1871, 1900).
71. The site located close to the Burn of Kelly was chosen due to the presence of earthworks that were recorded during two previous assessments (Carter 2008, Land Use Consultants 2011). Both assessments had noted the presence of the earthworks running parallel along the south side of the burn and in a northeast-southwest direction. The suggestion was that the earthwork may represent a feature associated with an earlier phase of the Deer Park boundary.

Findings

'The Pheasantry' Trench




72. The first phase of excavation was focused on the area depicted and labelled as 'The Pheasantry' on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (NJ 87473 34197) (Figure 7a). The fact that the structure is depicted on the survey suggested that it was of a substantial structure and the lack of any recent disturbance further supported the idea that there was the potential for surviving features (foundations, walls).




73. Two trenches were excavated (Figure 7b) with Trench 1 the main and larger of the two measured 14m by 2.50m, Trench 2 measured 1m by 1m. It was clear on removing the upper most context (001) which was formed by a moderately compacted, mid-grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones and ranged in depth from 110mm-310mm, that features associated with 'The Pheasantry' were present in both Trenches 1 and 2.
74. Within Trench 1 and below (001), context (002) was characterised by a mid-grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones with a depth of 330mm and width of 2.46m (Figure 8a). Importantly, throughout (002) there were iron nails, metal wire, CBM materials, glass, pottery (19th-20th C) and frequent bituminous roof felt. Due to the modern nature of the recovered finds, they were recorded but not kept for further analysis.
75. With the presence of artefacts being recovered Trench 1 became the main focus for the excavation. A small area of area (sondage) of (002) was removed to see if this was an anthropic layer or natural. Below (002) was a mid-reddish brown friable and slightly silty sand with occasional small to medium sized roots (003) (Figure 8b). This was also recorded in Trench 2.
76. The first structural feature recorded and associated with the 'The Pheasantry' was context (004). This was formed by a single course of a wall base and exposed to a length of 11m by 400mm in width with sub-angular stones ranging in size from 50mm to 350mm. In general it was unmortared with a small amount of mortar recorded at the SW end and had a clear outer face with an indistinct inner face (Figure 9a).
77. Having uncovered (004) running parallel to the Deer Park wall it was decided to place small test pits 300mm apart and running southwest and northeast to establish if any more of (004) was present and to hopefully establish a length.
78. Towards the southwest end it was possible to ascertain the end of (004) through the test pits and probing the underlying context. As a result context (005) was recorded forming the southwest end and adjoining to the Deer Park wall (Figure 9b). At the northeast end of Trench 1 the return of (004) was found via the same process and it was decided to open a small trench (Trench 2) against the wall to see if there was anything similar that recorded at the southwest end.
79. This was characterised by a double/two skin single coursed red brick wall with mortar and a stone foundation (007). In trench 1 it measured 2.68m in length by 230mm wide and 100mm in depth (Figure 10a). In Trench 2 the area measured 1m by 230mm and 100mm in depth. The dimensions of the bricks are length 230mm by 100mm wide and 100mm in depth (Figure 10b).
80. Within Trench 2 and associated with (005) was a loose, whiteish-yellow slightly silty sand with frequent small (less than 5mm) sub-rounded stones and some brick fragments. This was spread within Trench 2 and still adjoined to context (005) (Figure 10b).
81. In both trenches and recorded below (005) was context (007). This was formed by a single course of large (100mm-330mm) sub-angular stones bonded with mortar. This was clearly defined in Trench 1 and measured 2.46m in length by 350mm wide by 120mm deep.
82. Context (008) was recorded along the southeast outside edge of (004) and was formed by a friable, light yellowish-orange slightly silty sand and gravel with occasional small to medium angular and sub-sounded stones.


The Footbridge Trench

83. The second phase of the excavation focused on a well preserved area of the earthwork (NJ 87480 34291) (Figure 11a) that was located near to the location of the footbridge over the Burn of Kelly and called the 'Footbridge Trench'. The trench was aligned southwest-northeast and measured 8m by 1m.

Table 1: Historic Environment Sites within study area

| Site | Name | NGR Ref: | UID, Designation & Description | Period | Image from Site Inspection |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| S01 | Haddo House; The Avenue, 'Golden Gates' | NJ 87598 34332 | Canmore ID: 146005, HER ID: NJ83SE0076; Remains of a designed landscape incorporating various features probably by J and W Smith 1847. Fountain, mid-19th-century; part of landscape furniture of park. This includes The Avenue, with the 'Golden Gates', a delicate cast-iron work including an oversailing coat of arms; four rusticated gate-piers. | Victorian |  |
| S02 | Haddo House, Deer Park | NJ 878 342 | Canmore ID: 19827, HER ID: NJ83SE0027; Several worked flints, found in the Deer Park at Haddo House are now in Aberdeen Regional Museum. | Prehistoric |  |
| S03 | Haddo House, Deer Park, The Avenue, Pair Of Stags | NJ 87988 34120 and NJ 87981 34107 | Canmore ID: 146006, HER ID: NJ83SE 42.19; Pair of Stags, c.1847, J & W Smith, lightness of the rendering of the roe deer contrasts with the monumental granite plinths on which they appear to have momentarily alighted. | Victorian |  |

| Site | Name | NGR Ref: | UID, Designation & Description | Period | Image from Site Inspection |
|------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| S04 | Haddo House, Deer Park, The Avenue, Terminal Monument | NJ 88045 34079 | Canmore ID: 146007, HER ID: NJ83SE 42.20; Urn (terminates avenue and closes long vista from house), 1847, J & W Smith, massive granite urn on large square plinth, inscribed GEORGIUS MES ABREDON ENSIS. MDCCCXLVII HAUD (dated 1847). | Victorian |  |
| S05 | Haddo Deer Park | NJ 883 346 | Canmore ID: 76162, HER ID: NJ83SE0046; A flint blade found on a mole hill in early 1992 and reported by Mr John Moss, Ranger, Haddo, on 17 June 1992. Formed of a keeled blade in pale, light-brown flint with some spar on dorsal surface and cortex at distal end. Fine denticulated retouch on right edge. 61mm long; 13mm maximum width; c4mm thick. | Prehistoric |  |
| S06 | Haddo Rig & Furrow | NJ 881 345 NJ 88106 34590 | Canmore ID: 294056, Her ID: NJ83SE0077; Areas of rig and furrow lie within the designed landscape of Haddo House within Deer Park. The rigs run in several directions (Greig 2006, 2007). Located in the open areas of the Deer Park to the north and south. Where the rig & furrows are easily distinguishable they are formed of earthworks approximately 6m wide and 5m apart and up to 20m in length. | Medieval/ Post Medieval |  |

| Site | Name | NGR Ref: | UID, Designation & Description | Period | Image from Site Inspection |
|------|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| S07 | Haddo Deer Park Clearance Cairns | NJ 88146 34450 NJ 88194 34608 NJ 88071 34557 | At least three separate areas of large rounded stones/boulders were recorded within the Deer Park and specifically in the foiled to the south of Craigie Wood and the areas associated with rig & furrow. | Medieval/ Post Medieval |  |

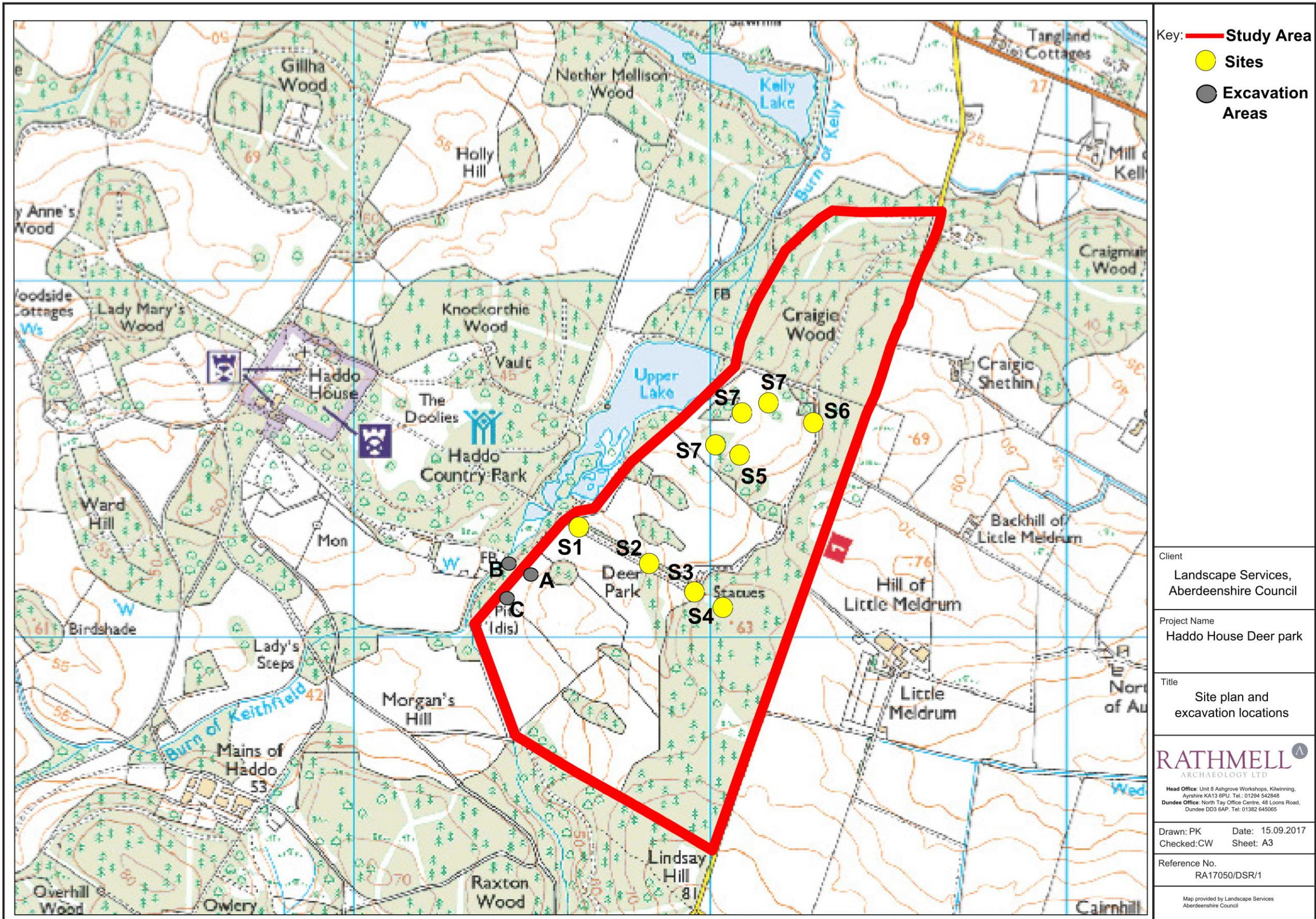


Figure 4: Historic Environment sites and excavation areas



Figure 5a: Boulders representing possible Clearance Cairns (NJ 88146 34450)



Figure 5b: Boulders representing possible Clearance Cairns (NJ 88194 34608)



Figure 6a: Volunteers excavating at the Pheasantry Trench.



Figure 6b: Volunteers excavating at the Footbridge Trench.



Figure 7a: Showing both 'Pheasantry' trenches. Trench 1 was the larger with Trench 2 in the right of the image.



Figure 7b: Trench 1, fully excavated.



Figure 8a: Demonstrating context (002), southwest facing section. Context (003) is visible in the foreground of the image. Trench 1.



Figure 8b: Context (003) visible in the right of the image and trench. Further context are; (002) in the left of the image and trench, (004) running left to right of the image, context (008) in the foreground of the image. Trench 1.



Figure 9a: Southwest-northeast alignment of the floating foundation (004), Trench 1.



Figure 9b: The red brick wall of (005), Trench 1.



Figure 10a: Trench 1; showing the red brick wall (005)



Figure 10b: Trench 2; the red brick wall and mortar; contexts (005) and (006) respectively.



Figure 11a: Showing the earthwork; ditch and back of The Footbridge Trench.



Figure 11b: The Footbridge Trench bank showing context (010).



Figure 12a: Showing animal burrows at the southwest end of the trench.



Figure 12b: The north east end of the trench and context (011)



Figure 13a: Deer Park Wall trench and showing the cobbled floor, context (011).



Figure 13b: Demonstrating the discrete edge to the cobbled floor (011).

84. The upper context (009) was a friable, light greyish-brown and slightly sand and silt with frequent small (5mm-25mm), 150mm in thickness, sub-angular stones with infrequent inclusions of CBM material at the southwest end of trench and frequent roots.
85. The make-up of the earthwork bank and context below (009) was formed of context (010) (Figure 11b). This was a friable, light brownish yellow silt with occasional small (5mm-25mm) and sub-angular stones with frequent small roots and frequent bioturbation (small animal burrows) (Figure 12a). This had a thickness of 250mm.
86. The final context (011) was recorded mainly on this was characterised by a firm, mid-yellowish orange gravelly sand with occasional medium sized (50-100mm) sub-angular stones and recorded in the northwest half of the trench (Figure 12b).

The Deer Park Wall Trench

87. With enough volunteers and the 'Footbridge Trench' revealing little archaeological features it was considered a good idea to focus on the area of the possible structure depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1871) (Figure 3a) (NJ 87383 34102).
88. Although a small area; a 1.9m (northeast-southwest) by 2.9m (northwest-southwest) square, was excavated due to time constraints (Figure 13a) and as soon as context (001) was removed it was clear that surviving features associated with the structure were present. Context (012) was formed by sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 100mm to 350mm with a discrete southeast edge to the feature (Figure 13b). Throughout both (001) and within the stones of (012) were nails and what were concluded to be small hinges were recorded. These were noted but were not kept.

Discussion

89. The success of the community excavation was both the number of volunteers that were involved and also that features were associated with the structures depicted on the Ordnance Surveys and also providing insight into the earthwork.
90. Context (001) represented the grass and topsoil covering Trenches 1 & 2 at the Pheasantry Trench and also the Deer Park Wall Trench, with context (008) also representing a natural subsoil.
91. It is suggested that the make-up of context (002) is possibly associated with rubble from the Pheasantry structure and is a result of it being demolished. This is suggested due to the fact that on its removal there was a clear distinction in the composition of (002) and (003) which itself is most likely redeposited natural and may have formed a possible floor for the structure.
92. The linear form and composition of (004) along with the fact that there is a clear and discrete outside edge as well as signs of mortar would suggest that this is possibly a floating foundation onto which a wall, most likely red brick as with context (005) would have sat. This is further supported by the presence of (007) underneath the red brick wall of (005) and represents a atone foundation. To bond the floating foundation and red brick together (006) represents mortar that would have formed this function.
93. There was nothing to suggest that earthwork excavated at The Footbridge Trench had anything to do with the boundary for the early phase(s) of the Deer Park. There were no artefacts recorded or archaeological features that would suggest the presence of a palisade or a ditch of any depth. The make-up of the bank would suggest formation by a single event, as there are no stratigraphic divisions throughout it (Figure 11b).
94. Context (009) forms the topsoil with context (010) representing a deposit with an original origin of possible alluvial composition. This suggests that (010) possibly represents material that was deposited in this location during works were being carried out on the Burn of Kelly in the 19th century. The fact that the deposition of (010) created an earthwork with a bank and ditch was possibly fortuitous when the material was piled up on naturally higher ground to that located along the Burn.
95. The cobbled stone surface of context (012) (Figures 13a & 13b) supports the map evidence that a structure existed in this area of the Deer Park and most likely represents the stone

floor of this structure. The use of the structure is not possible to be fully resolved, however the presence of the cobbled floor would be hard wearing and may represent a structure used for storing carts/machinery.

Summary

96. A programme of Archaeological Survey Assessment was undertaken to consider the Historic Environment within the Haddo House Deer Park and a linked Community Excavation that was part of the Haddo Regeneration Project.
97. The Haddo Regeneration Project has included renewing and improving parts of the Parks infrastructure and also includes developing the park visitor numbers as well as education and volunteering opportunities. The project was to be publicised and promoted as an element of the Haddo Regeneration Project and as part of The Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology. The Haddo Regeneration Project is a partnership project involving Aberdeenshire Council, Haddo Estate and the National Trust for Scotland and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.
98. Historically the area was an enclosed hunting area for the Earls of Aberdeen, with a walled boundary, associated with Haddo House. In terms of archaeological interest the Deer Park was considered to be worthy of survey and investigation. As well as the ownership and use of the Deer Park by the Earls of Aberdeen from medieval times, there have been several prehistoric finds within the area of the Deer Park.
99. Both The Pheasantry and Deer Park Wall Trenches revealed evidence for the structures that had been depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys (1871, 1900) and supported where their locations were.
100. Although no archaeological features were recorded in the Footbridge Trench to support the idea that the earthwork was associated with an early phase of Deer Pak Wall, the fact that nothing was recorded apart from natural deposits has enabled us to conclude that the earthwork is possibly linked to 19th century activity on the Burn of Kelly.

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Cartographic

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| Blaeu, J | 1654 | <i>Dvo Vicecomitatvs Aberdonia & Banfia</i> |
| Gordon, R. | 1636-52 | <i>Formarten and part of Marr and Buquhan)</i> |
| Moll, H | 1745 | <i>The Shires of Bamf [i.e. Banff] and Aberdeen</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1871 | <i>25-inch 1st edition Aberdeenshire, Sheet XXXVII (includes: Fyvie; Meldrum; Methlick; Tarves)</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1901 | <i>25-inch 2nd edition Aberdeenshire Sheet XXXVII.NE (includes: Methlick; Tarves)</i> |
| Robertson, J | 1822 | <i>Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine</i> |
| Roy. W. | 1747-52 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland</i> |
| Thomson. J. | 1826 | <i>Atlas of Scotland: Northern Part of Aberdeen & Banff Shires, Southern Part</i> |

Appendix 1 Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the excavation.

Context Register

| Context No. | Area/ Trench | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| 001 | Pheasantry Trenches 1&2 | Deposit | Moderately compacted, mid-grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones and ranges in depth from 110mm-310mm. | Topsoil. |
| 002 | Pheasantry Trench 1 | Deposit | Mid-grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Throughout there was occasional iron nails, CBM materials, glass, pottery (19 th -20 th C) and frequent bituminous roof felt. Had a depth of 330mm and width of 2.46m. | Probable rubble from the Pheasantry wall. |
| 003 | Pheasantry Trench 1&2 | Deposit | Mid-reddish brown friable slightly silty sand with occasional small to medium sized roots. | Possible redeposited subsoil within the Pheasantry and underlying a rubble layer. |
| 004 | Pheasantry Trenches 1&2 | Structure | A single course of a wall base with a length of 14m by 400mm in width. IN general it was unmortared with a small amount of mortar recorded at the SW end. Formed by sub-angular stones ranging in size from 50mm to 350mm. Clear outer face with an indistinct inner face. | Possible floating foundation for the Pheasantry |
| 005 | Pheasantry Trenches 1&2 | Structure | A double/two skin single coursed red brick wall with mortar with a stone foundation (007). In trench 1 it measures 2.68m in length by 230mm wide and 100mm in depth. In trench 2 the area measure 1m by 230mm and 100mm in depth. The dimensions of the bricks are length 230mm by 100mm wide and 100mm in depth. | Red brick wall of Pheasantry. |
| 006 | Pheasantry Trench 2 | Deposit | Loose, whiteish-yellow slightly silty sand with frequent small (less than 5mm) sub-rounded stones, small roots and some brick fragments. | Mortar spread from demolition of the brick wall. |
| 007 | Pheasantry Trench 2 | Structure | Single course of large (100mm-330mm) sub-angular stones bonded with mortar and measuring 2.46m in length by 350mm wide by 1200mm in deep. | Stone foundations of the brick wall (005). |
| 008 | Pheasantry Trenches 1&2 | Deposit | Friable, light yellowish-orange slightly silty sand and gravel with occasional small to medium angular and sub-sounded stones. | Natural subsoil. |

| Context No. | Area/ Trench | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|--|--|
| 009 | Footbridge Trench | Deposit | Friable, light greyish-brown and slightly sand and silt with frequent small (5mm-25mm) sub-angular stones with infrequent inclusions of CBM at the SW end of trench and frequent roots. | Topsoil |
| 010 | Footbridge Trench | Deposit | Friable, light brownish yellow and composed of silt with occasional small (5mm-25mm) sub-angular stones and frequent small roots and frequent bioturbation (small animal burrows). Thickness of 250mm. | Natural subsoil (possible alluvial in origin). |
| 011 | Footbridge Trench | Deposit | Firm, mid-yellowish orange gravelly sand with occasional medium sized (50-100mm) sub-angular stones. | Natural subsoil |
| 012 | Deer Park Wall | Structure | Formed by sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 100mm to 350mm. Sits on top of and surrounded by (001). There is a discrete SE edge of the feature. | Cobbled floor |

Photographic Register:

Walkover Assessment

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 001 | - | - | - | - | 5284 | Site 1: Gates to Deer Park | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 002 | - | - | - | - | 5285 | Site 1: Gates to Deer Park with existing Deer Park wall | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 003 | - | - | - | - | 5286 | Scots mile looking up to Haddo House | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 004 | - | - | - | - | 5287 | Scots Mile/Avenue up to site 4 | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 005 | - | - | - | - | 5288 | West side of the North wall of the Deer Park | E | 11/07/2017 |
| 006 | - | - | - | - | 5289 | Site 2: area where flints are recorded to have been found | SE | 11/07/2017 |
| 007 | - | - | - | - | 5290 | Site 3 & Site 4 | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 008 | - | - | - | - | 5291 | Site 3: Stag on the East side of the Avenue | W | 11/07/2017 |

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 009 | - | - | - | - | 5292 | Site 3: Stag on the West side of the Avenue | E | 11/07/2017 |
| 010 | - | - | - | - | 5293 | North and Northwest along the Avenue | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 011 | - | - | - | - | 5294 | Site 4: North/Northwest side of the Urn | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 012 | - | - | - | - | 5295 | Site 4: South/Southeast side of the Urn | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 013 | - | - | - | - | 5296 | Large boulders/stone: possible clearance cairn | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 014 | - | - | - | - | 5297 | Large boulders/stone: possible clearance cairn | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 015 | - | - | - | - | 5298 | Site 5: recorded area of Rig & Furrow | SE | 11/07/2017 |
| 016 | - | - | - | - | 5299 | Site 5: recorded area of Rig & Furrow | SW | 11/07/2017 |
| 017 | - | - | - | - | 5300 | Site 5: recorded area of Rig & Furrow | NW | 11/07/2017 |
| 018 | - | - | - | - | 5301 | Possible area of clearance cairn (boulders) | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 019 | - | - | - | - | 5302 | Possible Rig & Furrow | SW | 11/07/2017 |
| 020 | - | - | - | - | 5303 | Possible Rig & Furrow | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 021 | - | - | - | - | 5304 | Possible Rig & Furrow | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 022 | - | - | - | - | 5305 | Possible Rig & Furrow | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 023 | - | - | - | - | 5306 | Possible Rig & Furrow | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 024 | - | - | - | - | 5307 | Possible Rig & Furrow | W | 11/07/2017 |
| 025 | - | - | - | - | 5308 | Possible Rig & Furrow | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 026 | - | - | - | - | 5309 | Possible Rig & Furrow | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 027 | - | - | - | - | 5310 | Possible area of clearance cairn (boulders) | NW | 11/07/2017 |
| 028 | - | - | - | - | 5311 | Site 6: recorded area of flint find | W | 11/07/2017 |
| 029 | - | - | - | - | 5312 | Wall between Deer Park & Craigie Wood | NW | 11/07/2017 |
| 030 | - | - | - | - | 5313 | North central open area of Deer Park | E | 11/07/2017 |

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 031 | - | - | - | - | 5314 | Wall between Deer Park & wood | W | 11/07/2017 |
| 032 | - | - | - | - | 5315 | Path & topography along east side of Park | N | 11/07/2017 |
| 033 | - | - | - | - | 5316 | Distinct 'Bowl' shaped feature | SW | 11/07/2017 |
| 034 | - | - | - | - | 5317 | Curving linear feature | S | 11/07/2017 |
| 035 | - | - | - | - | 5318 | Curving linear feature with flags and ranging rods | W | 11/07/2017 |
| 036 | - | - | - | - | 5319 | Curving linear feature with flags and ranging rods | W | 11/07/2017 |

Community Excavation first phase:

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 001 | - | - | - | - | 5329 | Pre-excavation of the 'Pheasantry Trench' | E | 21/07/2017 |
| 002 | - | - | - | - | 5330 | Pre-excavation of the 'Pheasantry Trench' | E | 21/07/2017 |
| 003 | - | - | - | - | 5331 | Pre-excavation of the 'Pheasantry Trench' | E | 21/07/2017 |
| 004 | - | - | - | - | 5332 | Volunteers de-turfing | E | 21/07/2017 |
| 005 | - | - | - | - | 5333 | Working shot | E | 23/07/2017 |
| 006 | - | - | - | - | 5334 | Working shot | E | 23/07/2017 |
| 007 | - | - | - | - | 5335 | Working shot | E | 23/07/2017 |
| 008 | - | - | - | - | 5336 | Working shot | NE | 23/07/2017 |
| 009 | - | - | - | - | 5337 | Working shot | E | 23/07/2017 |
| 010 | - | - | - | - | 5338 | Working shot | E | 23/07/2017 |
| 011 | - | - | - | - | 5339 | Working shot | SW | 23/07/2017 |

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 012 | - | - | - | - | 5340 | Area 2 of the 'Pheasantry Trench': (005) & (006), Northeast side of the excavation | SE | 25/07/2017 |
| 013 | - | - | - | - | 5341 | General site photo | E | 25/07/2017 |
| 014 | - | - | - | - | 5342 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench': Contexts (002), (003) & (004) | SE | 25/07/2017 |
| 015 | - | - | - | - | 5343 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench' (004) floating foundation | NE | 25/07/2017 |
| 016 | - | - | - | - | 5344 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench' southwest end of site | SE | 25/07/2017 |
| 017 | - | - | - | - | 5345 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench' contexts (005) & (006) red brick wall and foundation stones | SW | 25/07/2017 |
| 018 | - | - | - | - | 5346 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench' contexts (005) & (006) red brick wall and foundation stones | S | 25/07/2017 |
| 019 | - | - | - | - | 5347 | Area 1 of the 'Pheasantry Trench' context (004) | SW | 25/07/2017 |
| 020 | - | - | - | - | 5348 | General shot | SW | 25/07/2017 |
| 021 | - | - | - | - | 5349 | Southwest facing section; context (002) | SE | 25/07/2017 |
| 022 | - | - | - | - | 5350 | Post-excavation: backfilled | NE | 25/07/2017 |

Community Excavation second phase:

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------------------------|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 001 | - | - | - | - | 5413 | Pre-excavation of earthwork | SE | 28/08/2017 |
| 002 | - | - | - | - | 5414 | Pre-excavation of earthwork | NE | 28/08/2017 |

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 003 | - | - | - | - | 5415 | Pre-excavation of earthwork | NW | 28/08/2017 |
| 004 | - | - | - | - | 5416 | Pre-excavation of earthwork | SW | 28/08/2017 |
| 005 | - | - | - | - | 5417 | Volunteers working | S | 29/08/2017 |
| 006 | - | - | - | - | 5418 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | SE | 29/08/2017 |
| 007 | - | - | - | - | 5419 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | SE | 29/08/2017 |
| 008 | - | - | - | - | 5420 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | SE | 29/08/2017 |
| 009 | - | - | - | - | 5421 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | NW | 29/08/2017 |
| 010 | - | - | - | - | 5422 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | NW | 29/08/2017 |
| 011 | - | - | - | - | 5423 | Mid-excavation of earthwork trench | NW | 29/08/2017 |
| 012 | - | - | - | - | 5424 | Working shot | N | 29/08/2017 |
| 013 | - | - | - | - | 5425 | Earthwork Trench: Bank, post excavation | NW | 29/08/2017 |
| 014 | - | - | - | - | 5426 | Earthwork Trench: Bank, post excavation | NW | 29/08/2017 |
| 015 | - | - | - | - | 5427 | Earthwork Trench: Bank, post excavation | SE | 29/08/2017 |
| 016 | - | - | - | - | 5428 | Earthwork Trench: Bank, animal burrows | SE | 29/08/2017 |
| 017 | - | - | - | - | 5429 | West facing section of the bank | W | 30/08/2017 |
| 018 | - | - | - | - | 5430 | East facing section of the bank | E | 30/08/2017 |
| 019 | - | - | - | - | 5431 | View along section through the bank | NE | 30/08/2017 |
| 020 | - | - | - | - | 5432 | Oblique shot of the West facing section | NE | 30/08/2017 |
| 021 | - | - | - | - | 5433 | General shot of Earthwork Trench | SW | 30/08/2017 |
| 022 | - | - | - | - | 5434 | Northeast facing section | NE | 30/08/2017 |
| 023 | - | - | - | - | 5435 | Post excavation of trench | SW | 30/08/2017 |
| 024 | - | - | - | - | 5436 | Deer park wall trench | E | 30/08/2017 |

| Image No. | Print | | Slide | | Digital | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--|------|------------|
| | Film No. | Neg. No. | Film No. | Neg. No. | | | | |
| 025 | - | - | - | - | 5437 | Deer park wall trench | E | 30/08/2017 |
| 026 | - | - | - | - | 5438 | Deer park wall trench | S | 30/08/2017 |
| 027 | - | - | - | - | 5439 | Post excavation of the Deer park wall trench | S | 30/08/2017 |

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

| | |
|--|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | Aberdeenshire |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Haddo House Deer Park, Aberdeenshire |
| PROJECT CODE: | RA17050 |
| PARISH: | Methlick |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | Peter Klemen |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | Rathmell Archaeology Limited |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Walkover Survey and Community Excavation |
| NMRS NO(S): | None |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | None |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | None |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NJ 387750 834300 |
| START DATE (this season) | 11 th July 2017 |
| END DATE (this season) | 30 th September 2017 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields) | <p>A programme of Archaeological Survey Assessment was undertaken to consider the Historic Environment within the Haddo House Deer Park and a linked Community Excavation that was part of the Haddo Regeneration Project.</p> <p>The project was to be publicised and promoted as an element of the Haddo Regeneration Project and as part of The Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology.</p> <p>Both The Pheasantry and Deer Park Wall Trenches revealed evidence for the structures that had been depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys (1871, 1900) and supported where their locations were.</p> <p>Although no archaeological features were recorded in the Footbridge Trench to support the idea that the earthwork was associated with an early phase of Deer Pak Wall, the fact that nothing was recorded apart from natural deposits has enabled us to conclude that the earthwork is possibly linked to 19th century activity on the Burn of Kelly.</p> |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | None |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS: | None |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Landscape Services, Aberdeenshire Council |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU |
| E MAIL: | contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Report to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of Historic Environment. |

Contact Details

105. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at:

Ayrshire Office:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

Dundee Office:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
North Tay Office Centre
48 Loons Road
Dundee
DD3 6AP

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01382 645065

m.: 07827 913796

e.: peter.klemen@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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