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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty Lot 4 – Fastlink Invasive Archaeological Investigations

Mitigation Excavation

AWPR/B-T/FL/007

Report No. 3206



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Lot 4 – Fastlink
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

As part of a programme of mitigation investigations along the Fastlink section of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmendie-Tipperty, a trenched excavation was completed near Greens of Crynoch, site AWPR/B-T/FL/007. The trenching identified a stone surface which most likely relates to a roofed building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868, relating to Wetshaw farmstead. No evidence of the pond, dam or sluice depicted on the historical maps survived.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of trenched excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in June 2014 at trenches AWPR/B-T/FL/007A and AWPR/B-T/FL/007B (abbreviated to FL/007 in this report) for the Fastlink section (Lot 4) of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty (AWPR/B-T).
- 1.1.2 Trenches FL/007A and FL/007B were located to the east of Greens of Crynoch, 5km to the west-north-west of Portlethen (NGR: NO 87050 97412; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.3 The employer for this project was Aberdeen City Council and overall responsibility for its delivery lies with the AWPR/B-T Managing Agent. Jacobs UK Ltd was appointed as the Consultants, CFA Archaeology Ltd was the Contractor for this part of the programme of works, and the curator was Historic Scotland.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty is being developed by Transport Scotland in partnership with Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils. These two projects were individually identified as proposed transport interventions within the Modern Transport System (www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/transport_streets/roads_pavements/transport_projects/roa_wrp_mts.asp) and developed separately through the statutory process. In November 2010 the Scottish Government confirmed its intention to procure both projects under a single Non Profit Distributing contract.
- 1.2.2 The two major improvements to the trunk-road network are close to each other and together will provide significant benefits to the north-east of Scotland by reducing journey times and cutting congestion within Aberdeen City. They comprise four sections: a Northern Leg from North Kingswells to Blackdog; a Southern Leg from Charleston to North Kingswells; a Fastlink from Stonehaven to Cleanhill Junction; and the Balmedie to Tipperty improvements. The work undertaken during the construction of these four sections will consist of 34.6km of wholly new dual carriageway around the outskirts of Aberdeen along with an 11.5km Fastlink running from the A90 at Stonehaven and joining the AWPR/B-T near to Maryculter. An additional 9km of new dual carriageway will also be constructed during the Balmedie to Tipperty part of the project along with 3km of on-line improvements.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 Previous archaeological work was undertaken in 2012 and consisted of a programme of non-invasive archaeological investigations comprising a desk-based assessment, topographic surveys, photographic surveys, palaeoenvironmental assessment, geophysical surveys, field walking, metal detecting and building recording. These were carried out in areas with suitable ground conditions within the Land Made Available (LMA) for the AWPR/B-T

project. The general aim of these archaeological investigations was to identify the extent and character of known and unknown archaeological remains in order to enable a programme of further archaeological evaluation and mitigation to be designed.

- 1.3.2 Chapter 43 (Part D: Fastlink) of the Environmental Statement (ES) (Jacobs 2007) undertaken for the project identified 43 cultural heritage sites within a study area extending c.250m either side of the centreline of the road alignment.
- 1.3.3 A farmstead known as Wetslaw is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868. To the north-west of the main complex of buildings was a solitary rectangular roofed building, a pond and a lade. The majority of the post-medieval and modern sites within the vicinity of site FL/007 relate to the 18th/19th century agricultural improvements. For example, Mill of Crynoch (800m to the west) was built in 1824 and was still in use up until 1957. A number of farmsteads, including Cosiebrae, Altires Manse, Invercrynoch and Wedderhill are depicted on the First Edition Map (1868) and lie within close proximity to site FL/007.
- 1.3.4 Topographic surveys were carried out in November 2012 (Headland Archaeology 2012c) at Howieshill Farmstead (Site 32), Burnhead Cairns (Site 121) and Crossley Cairn (Site 506). A further survey should have been carried out in relation to the Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257), but this was postponed due to health and safety reasons.
- 1.3.5 The geophysical survey carried out in December 2012 (Headland Archaeology 2012a) identified several anomalies, notably those in close proximity to the former village of Cowie (Site 490). Thirty-five trenches excavated as part of the invasive archaeological investigations were positioned to target these anomalies.
- 1.3.6 A palaeoenvironmental survey carried out in October 2012 (Headland Archaeology 2012b) identified areas of peat within Red Moss Wetland (Site 67) and Blackburn Moss Wetland (Site 119). The earlier find of a Late Bronze Age sword reportedly from the base of the peats at Red Moss indicates peat formation in this area may be relatively late, beginning in the Late Bronze Age. However, the initial estimate for peat formation in Aberdeenshire is 10,600–9800 cal BP (Tipping 2007) possibly suggesting that the depth at which the sword was recovered was not accurately recorded. This early date for peat formation was supported by palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis carried out by CFA at Blackburn Moss Wetland as part of this programme of works. The report on this has been produced under separate cover (Cressey and McCulloch 2013).
- 1.3.7 Previous archaeological work was undertaken by CFA in 2013 and consisted of a programme of trial trenching within Lot 4 of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (Kirby 2014). Crossley Cairn lay within the road corridor and was excavated as part of this programme of works.

- 1.3.8 Four sites were revealed by the trial trenching, including: two areas of pits and linear features (FL/0034 and FL/0242); a possible alignment of shallow pits (FL/0381); and a stone spread or surface (FL/0328) which was situated on the site of a farmstead annotated 'Broomhill' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1868). A sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from one of the areas of pits and linear features, but lithics from the other area of pits and linear features proved undiagnostic, and there was no secure dating evidence from the pit alignment.
- 1.3.9 Following the trial trenching, nine sites were identified for further mitigation works. These consisted of four sites identified during trial trenching (FL/001, FL003B, FL/004, FL/005), two cairns identified as upstanding features (FL/002, FL/006), and an additional three areas identified by Jacobs following the trial trenching programme (FL/003A, FL/007, FL/008).
- 1.3.10 It was agreed with the Consultant, and with the approval of Historic Scotland, that the mitigation measures relating to the two cairns, one located at Fishermyre and the other located near Stranog Hill, would take the form of a topographic survey, followed by hand excavation. The results of the topographic surveys of FL/002 and FL/006 are covered in separate reports (See Mitchell 2014a and 2014b).
- 1.3.11 It was agreed with the Consultant, and with the approval of Historic Scotland, that the mitigation measures relating to the other sites identified during and following trial trenching should take the form of a strip and record, with hand excavation of any features revealed subject to further agreement. These are reported under separate cover.
- 1.3.12 The areas which required further mitigation work are summarised below.

Mitigation site ref	Trench Number	Description
AWPR/B-T/FL/001	FL0034/FL0034a	Pit and curvilinear feature
AWPR/B-T/FL/002	N/A	Cairn (near Fishermyre NO 870 903)
AWPR/B-T/FL/003A	N/A	Historical map evidence for earlier settlement
AWPR/B-T/FL/003B	FL0328	Stone surface (Broomhill Farm)
AWPR/B-T/FL/004	FL0242/FL0242a	Pit/linear feature. Prehistoric pottery
AWPR/B-T/FL/005	FL0381	Pit alignment
AWPR/B-T/FL/006	N/A	Cairn (near Stranog Hill NO 870 969)
AWPR/B-T/FL/007	N/A	Historical map evidence for earlier settlement
AWPR/B-T/FL/008	N/A	Historical map evidence for earlier settlement

Sites requiring further mitigation

- 1.3.13 This report covers the mitigation work for trench FL/007A and FL/007B, as agreed with the Consultant. The mitigation was originally designed to be strip, map and excavate. However, the waterlogged ground conditions made it

impossible to strip and it was agreed with the Consultant that trenching and hand excavation was a sensible alternative to employ.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Specification (Schedule 1) contained within ITT Vol.2 (Aberdeen City Council 2013) which set out the framework for the methodologies/requirements of this programme of mitigation excavation
- 2.1.2 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork.
- 2.1.3 A terrestrial photographic condition survey was undertaken prior to and immediately after the investigation. All equipment and footwear was cleaned and disinfected prior to entry on to any areas of land. An Ecological Clerk of Works conducted walkover surveys prior to any work commencing and consulted regularly to ensure that any ecological matters were dealt with promptly and correctly.

2.2 Surveying

- 2.2.1 Trench locations were provided by the Consultant, as shown on Fig. 1. The locations were accurately surveyed as excavated and tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum using a GPS with a survey grade accuracy of $\pm 10\text{mm}$.
- 2.2.2 Precision topographic mapping was achieved through the use of GNSS/GPS systems. The survey achieved real-time GNSS/GPS positioning accurate to 0.01m horizontal and 0.03m vertical, through the use of a Trimble R6 GNSS system with a TSC3 controller running Trimble Access surveying software. This equipment provides centimetre-accurate RTK corrections using the Trimble VRS Now RTK GNSS service to plot / stake-out features etc within Access.
- 2.2.3 Data collection and survey control was integrated with the overall plans for the invasive investigations.
- 2.2.4 Survey data was exported from Trimble Access on the TSC3 controller to dxf format, retaining individual point feature codes and associated attributes, and processed in AutoCAD 2013. Model space in CAD was in metres at 1:1 and standard CFA layers and feature codes were used.

2.3 Mechanical Excavation

- 2.3.1 All topsoil/subsoil was stripped from the agreed trench areas by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All groundbreaking operations were undertaken under the direct and continuous supervision and control of the Contractor. Mechanical excavation ceased either at the first archaeological horizon or at the level of the natural geological deposits where it could be demonstrated that no archaeological horizon

existed.

- 2.3.2 Immediately after the removal of the topsoil and any other overburden, the whole of each trench was hand cleaned and inspected for archaeological features. The suspected features then received further cleaning and were assigned feature numbers. All of the features were partially excavated in order to determine the character, condition, quality and date of any archaeological features.
- 2.3.3 An overall plan of all visible features was prepared by instrument survey and, where appropriate, hand planning. The plan also showed any areas of visible damage or destruction of the archaeology caused by recent activity e.g. service trenches, quarry pits etc. The survey data and any hand-drawn plans were accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
- 2.3.4 Topsoil and subsoil were segregated into separate spoil heaps on either side of the trench. Spoil from the excavation of any archaeological features was stored on the subsoil side. All backfilling was undertaken following inspection by, and with the prior agreement of, the Consultant. The material was backfilled in reverse order of removal in a series of layers no more than 250mm thick, each layer compacted as appropriate by the mechanical excavator prior to placement of the next layer.

2.4 Hand Excavation and Recording

- 2.4.1 Hand excavation was undertaken of all the archaeological features required by the Consultant, as follows:
- 100% of all positive features likely to obscure earlier archaeological features
 - 50% of each pit or post-hole (half-sections or two quarter-sections as appropriate). Where necessary to obtain dating evidence or sufficient material for soil samples, such features were then fully excavated.
 - at least 20% of each simple linear feature within the whole stripped area with no individual section being less than 1.0m wide.
 - in addition to the above, all intersections between features and all terminals of linear features.
- 2.4.2 All excavated contexts were fully recorded by detailed written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts. At least one plan and at least one section were drawn at an appropriate scale. Photographic records in digital form were taken of all trenches and archaeological features using a camera with a minimum resolution of ten megapixels. Feature locations were surveyed using a GPS with a survey survey-grade accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (horizontal)/ $\pm 30\text{mm}$ (vertical). All artefacts were recovered from site for specialist examination and analysis. All soil from the excavation of archaeological features was metal detected.

2.5 On-site Palaeoenvironmental Sampling Strategy

- 2.5.1 Samples comprising at least 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts were taken for the recovery of small plant remains, small bones and finds. The soil samples were processed during fieldwork to allow a continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies.

2.6 Archiving

- 2.6.1 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be deposited at the RCAHMS and will conform to current guidelines in MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006). The deposition of paper and digital archives with RCAHMS will comply with their current requirements (RCAHMS 1996a, 1996b) and with the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007) and ADS guidelines for digital archives (Richards and Robinson 2001), and the CIFA's 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (CIFA 2013).

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- 2.6.2 All artefactual material is allocated through the Treasure Trove process. *Treasure Trove in Scotland: A Code of Practice* (Scottish Government 2008) will be followed for the notification of finds to the Treasure Trove Unit. The finds/ecofacts will be archived according to the Scottish Museums Council guidelines (Scottish Museums Council 2000). Copies of specialists' reports, finds, illustrations, and x-rays will be included with the deposition where appropriate. Packing lists (paper and digital), and site information recorded on Museum Transfer Forms will be included with each deposition. Signed receipts for deposition will be retained. A discard policy is not appropriate for material collected in Scotland.
- 2.6.3 A summary statement of the results of this survey will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* once all archaeological works are completed (Appendix 6). An *OASIS Scotland* entry will be completed.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The following text contains the detailed descriptions of the features identified in Trenches FL/007A and FL/007B. Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.
- 3.1.2 A summary of the excavated features is contained in Appendix 5 and the locations of the features are shown on Fig. 2. All sections of the excavated features are shown on Fig. 4.
- 3.1.3 The deposits within the trenches predominantly consisted of between 0.3m and 0.2m of dark brown/black sandy silt topsoil (**701**) overlying mid to light brown sandy gravel natural (**700**). Subsoil (**702**) was present in Trench FL/007B, consisting of dark brown silty sand. There was significant waterlogging of the trenches due to the saturated ground conditions within the field.

3.2 Trench FL/007A

- 3.2.1 Trench FL/007A measured 20m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. A stone surface (**703**) was identified within this trench (Fig. 3). The exposed surface measured 9m north-west to south east by 2m across. The surface consisted of medium angular and sub-angular stones which provided an uneven surface. The stones were set into a very shallow depression in the natural (**700**). The surface had been cut by rubble-filled field drains which could be seen in section (Fig. 4).
- 3.2.2 South-west of the stone surface was a ditch (**708**) which ran along the south-western edge of the stone surface (**703**). The ditch measured approximately 0.4m in width. This could not be fully excavated because the ditch was subject to persistent waterlogging in this area. However, the ditch was excavated to a depth of 0.3m and it appeared to have a V-shaped profile and was cut into the natural substrate (**700**). It contained a dark brown sandy silt upper fill (**709**). The feature is likely a continuation of the field drain identified in FL/007B

3.3 Trench FL/007B

- 3.3.1 Trench FL/007B measured 10m by 10m. An irregular-shaped linear ditch or gully (**704**) was identified within this trench which had been cut in to the natural (**700**) and was orientated north-west to south-east. The feature measured 4m north-west to south-east by 1.2m (max) in width, and survived to a maximum depth of 0.12m (Fig. 4). The ditch/gully petered out at its south-eastern end. It contained a single dark grey/brown sandy silt fill (**705**).
- 3.3.2 The south-west corner of Trench FL/007B contained the remains of 11 thin wooden planks (**706**) within a shallow depression (Fig. 5). The depression measured 1.6m north-west to south-east and 0.44m north-east to south-west, and appeared to continue to the south-east, beyond the trench edge. The

wooden planks, identified as Scots Pine, had an average thickness of 0.05m and were directly overlying the natural (700). Overlying the planks and filling the depression was a layer of mixed grey/black sandy silt (707/710). The south-western edge of the feature had been truncated by a modern, plastic field drain (Fig. 4).

3.3.3 The modern drainage ditch recorded in trench FL/007A continued through this trench (708), of similar dimensions and similar fill (709).

4. THE FINDS

Trench	Find type	No.	Weight (g)
A	CBM	3	20
	Glass	8	149
	Iron	7	52
	Plastic button	1	2
	Pottery	19	327
B	Glass	1	1
	Pottery	4	2

Table 1. Summary of finds

4.1 Post-Medieval, by Christina Hills

4.1.1 The finds were all modern and are summarised in the table above. These consisted of a mix of tile, glazed ceramics, iron nails, a plastic button, and clear, blue and green glass fragments.

4.1.2 No further work is recommended on the finds assemblage.

4.2 Wood, by Mike Cressey

4.2.1 A sample (Sample 2) of desiccated wood was subjected to formal assessment to assess its species type and morphology. The wood had been stored at 4°C since it was recovered from the excavation. The wood had split into a multitude of thin longitudinal fragments and its structural integrity was very poor; its dimensions could not be recorded. The wood was identified as *Pinus Sylvestris* (Scots Pine) and its morphology suggests that it was once part of a stake or post. Given its desiccated state it is suggested that the wood is of no antiquity.

4.2.2 No further work is recommended on the wood assemblage.

5. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS by Mhairi Hastie

5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 The sample (Sample 1) was processed through a Siraf style flotation tank, washed over a 250µm mesh and re-floated. The floating organic material (flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and the material remaining in the tank (retent) was washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250µm size. Both flot (organic) and retent (inorganic) fractions were then air-dried under controlled conditions.
- 5.1.2 The retents were sorted by eye for small finds and any non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris, and any archaeologically significant material was removed and bagged.
- 5.1.3 The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x200 mag.) and the presence of any charred plant remains recorded.
- 5.1.4 Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases and in-house reference collection. Charcoal identifications were carried out using bi-focal microscopy at magnifications ranging between x50 and x400. Anatomical keys listed in Schweingruber (1992) and in-house reference charcoal was used to aid identifications. Asymmetry and morphological characteristics were recorded using standard in-house methodology.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 Only one small sherd of modern pottery and a fragment of modern glass were recovered from the sample. These are likely to be later contaminations that have entered the fill of the ditch probably through insect activity (bioturbation). No finds or palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered from the flot. Results are summarised in Table 2.

Sample number	Context number	Context description	RETENT		FLOT	
			Pottery (mod)	Glass (mod)	Flot vol (ml)	Flot Comments
1	705	Fill of ditch (704)	+ (x1)	+ (x1)	50	Archaeologically sterile – only modern root debris

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

Table 2. Composition of sample

5.3 Statement of potential

- 5.3.1 No carbonised plant remains were recovered from the samples and no information is provided on species exploitation or on the composition of local woodland. The palaeoenvironmental material has no potential for further analysis.

6. ASSESMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

6.1 Wetchaw Farmstead

6.1.1 A number of features were identified during the course of the evaluation which may relate to the farmstead depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (Fig. 6). To the north-west of the main complex of buildings was a solitary rectangular roofed building; this is not labelled on the First Edition or Second Edition maps. A pond is located to the south-east of this building, with a sluice labelled on the Second Edition map. A lade is shown running downhill between the pond and the building. The layout of the farmstead and this building and pond are unchanged on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1903 but the pond is now marked as having a dam.

6.2 Trench FL/007A

6.2.1 The stone surface (**703**) almost certainly relates to the roofed building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868), and appears to correlate in location to its south-eastern end.

6.2.2 To the south-west of the stone surface was the remains of a linear feature (**708**) which may relate to a linear feature shown on the map running between the pond and the western edge of the rectangular building. However, the waterlogged conditions hampered further investigation. The feature is on the same alignment as a field drain identified in FL/007B but may represent a modified form of the lade, which was in the same approximate location.

6.2.3 It is possible that the pond was the source of a water supply for the rectangular building, channelled along a ditch or lade controlled by a sluice. The purpose for this is unclear but it is possible that the building was a mill of some sort.

6.3 Trench FL/007B

6.3.1 No evidence of the pond, dam or sluice survived. The wooden slats (**706**) found in a depression in the south-western corner of Trench FL/007B appear to be modern in date, and are probably the remains of a collapsed wooden fence or gate, or walkway for traversing a particularly wet area adjacent to the ditch.

6.3.2 The irregular-shaped ditch (**704**) may represent the vestigial remains of the lade depicted on the First Edition OS map. However, it was very shallow and irregular in plan and is more likely to relate to more recent agricultural activities.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The features identified at site FL/007 correspond to a building likely associated with Wetchaw farmstead, dating from at least the middle of the 19th century and subsequently demolished. The results of the trial trenching evaluation demonstrated that vestigial remnants of the building survived, in

the form of a stone surface which corresponds to the location of the building on the First Edition OS map. No evidence of the pond, dam or sluice depicted on the historical maps survived.

- 6.4.2 The results of this programme of works indicate that the landscape through which the Fastlink route will pass has been intensively utilised during the post-medieval period with a large number of features relating to post improvement agriculture.
- 6.4.3 The majority of the post-medieval and modern sites along the route are related to 18th/19th century agricultural improvements and consist of farmsteads, clearance cairns, consumption dykes and field systems. These improvements saw the creation of the larger enclosed fields that dominate the agricultural landscape within the road corridor. Seven farmsteads (Sites 32, 42, 45, 47, 87, 94 and 97) were identified within the study area as well as three consumption dykes (Sites 505, 508 and 510) (Jacobs 2007). Other known post-medieval agricultural features include four groups of clearance cairns (Sites 121, 506, 507 and 524), and the Redmoss Relict Field Boundary (Site 509), probably marking the edge of the moss (*ibid.*).
- 6.4.4 Wetshaw farmstead is a further example of sites from the post-medieval period, relating to post improvement agriculture. There is no archaeological value in undertaking any further work or reporting in relation to site FL/007.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The trenching of site AWPR/B-T/FL/007 near Greens of Crynoch identified a stone surface which most likely relates to a roofed building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868, relating to Wetshaw farmstead. No evidence of the pond, dam or sluice depicted on the historical maps survived.
- 7.2 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Aberdeenshire Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 7.3 A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (See Appendix 6) and the investigation will be reported through *OASIS Scotland*.
- 7.4 No further work or reporting is required in relation to site FL/007.

8. REFERENCES

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Tipping, R 2007 Chapter 4: Environmental History' in *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) In the Shadow of Bennachie. A Field Archaeology of Donside, Aberdeenshire*. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh 25-44.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Number	Description	Taken From
1	Post-ex of west-south-west extent (10m) of Trench 007A	ENE
2	Oblique shot showing extent of flooding in 007A which rendered excavation	N
3-5	Pre-ex shot of stone surface (703) SW-> NE	SE
6-7	Pre-ex shot of stone floor (703) NE->SW	NW
8	South-facing section possible ditch/lade (704) in Trench 007B	S
9	North-facing section of possible lade/ditch	N
10	Remains of stone floor surface (703)	SE
11	Remains of stone floor surface (703)	NE
12	Remains of stone floor surface (703)	NW
13-15	Remains of small wooden walkway (706)	NW
16	North-west-facing section of deposits overlying (706)	NW
17-20	South-south-east-facing section through stone surface (703) E->W	SSE
21	General oblique shot of stone surface (703), post-ex	WSW

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Trench	Description
700		007A/B	Natural – mid to light brown sandy gravel
701		007A/B	Topsoil- dark brown, humic silt
702		007B	Dark brown silty sand subsoil
703		007A	Stone surface
704		007B	Cut of north-south orientated ditch or gully
705	704	007B	Dark grey/dark brown silty fill of ditch/gully (704)
706		007B	Remains of wood overlying natural
707		007B	Mixed grey/black sandy silt, same as 710
708		007A/B	Cut of ditch
709	708	007A/B	Dark brown sandy silt fill
710		007B	Dark brown/grey sandy silt, same as 707

APPENDIX 3: Field Drawing Register

Number	Sheet	Description	Plan/Sect	Scale
1	1	Natural – mid to light brown sandy gravel	Plan	1:20
2	2	Topsoil- dark brown, humic silt	Section	1:10
3	2	Post-ex plan of ditch (704)	Plan	1:20
4	2	Plan of possible wooden walkway (706)	Plan	1:20
5	2	Cut of north-south orientated ditch or gully	Section	1:10
6	1	South-south-east-facing section through stone surface (703)	Section	1:10

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

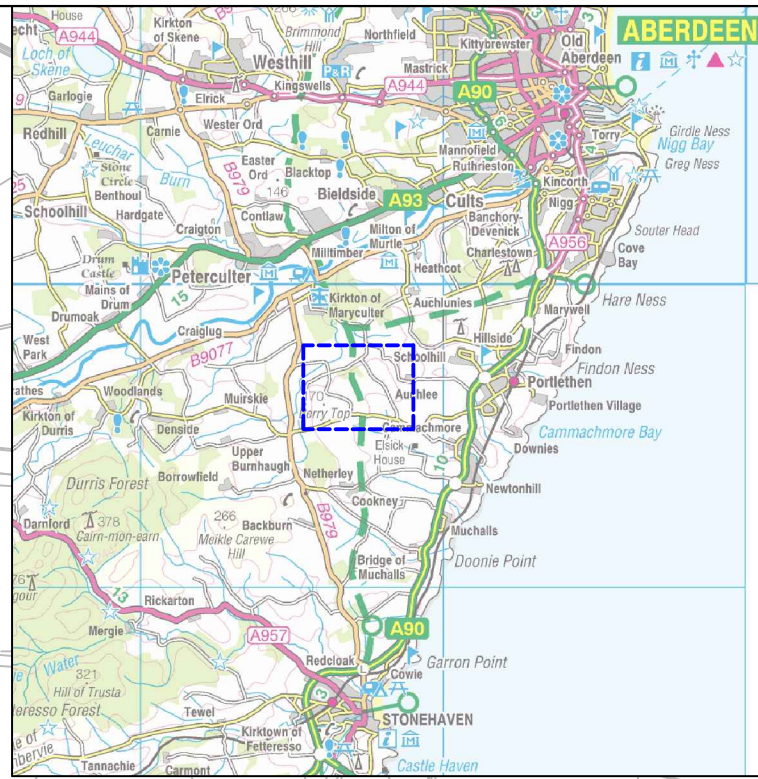
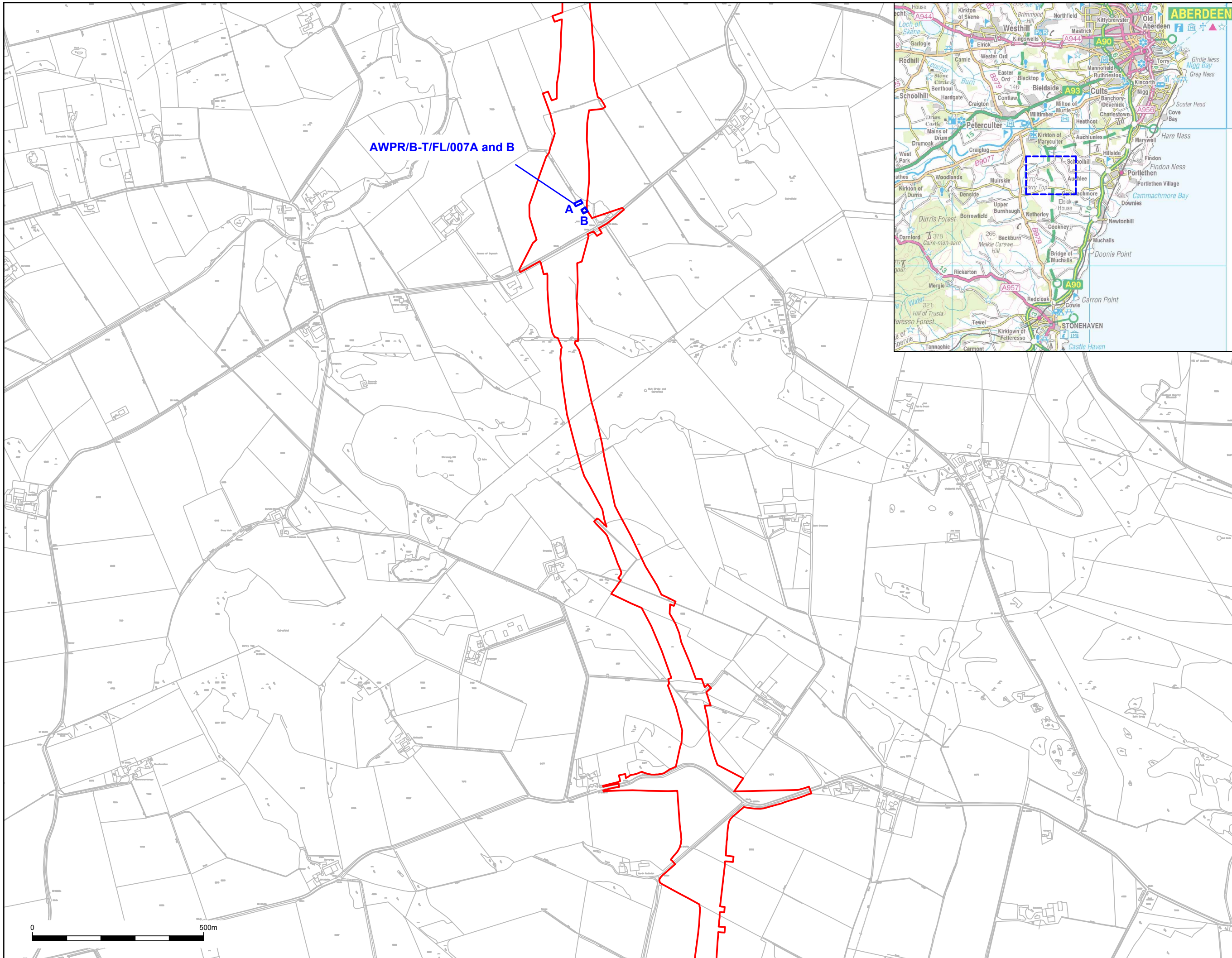
Number	Context	Description	Volume
1	705	Bulk	20l
2	706	Wood	bag



APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

Trench	Context	Sample	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
A	703		Pottery	19	327	Ceramic	Modern
A	703		Glass	8	149	Blue, green, clear bottle	Modern
A	703		CBM	3	20	Tile	Modern
A	703		Iron	7	52	Nails	Modern
A	703		Plastic button	1	2		Modern
B	705	13	Pottery	4	2	Ceramic	Modern
B	705	13	Glass	1	1	Clear	Modern
B	705	13	Slag	2	1		

APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Aberdeenshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty, Lot 4 – Fastlink, Invasive Archaeological Investigations
PROJECT CODE:	FAST
PARISH:	Fetteresso
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Gary Savory
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Strip and map, and mitigation excavation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 87050 97412
START DATE (this season)	June 2014
END DATE (this season)	June 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	A programme of mitigation excavations was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in June 2014 at site AWPR/B-T/FL/007 for the Fastlink section (Lot 4) of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty. The trenching identified a stone surface which most likely relates to a roofed building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868, relating to Wetshaw farmstead. No evidence of the pond, dam or sluice depicted on the historical maps survived.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Aberdeen City Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Aberdeenshire Council Sites & Monuments Record



Key:
 LMA
 Trench

AWPR/B-T/FL/007A and B

A
B



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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

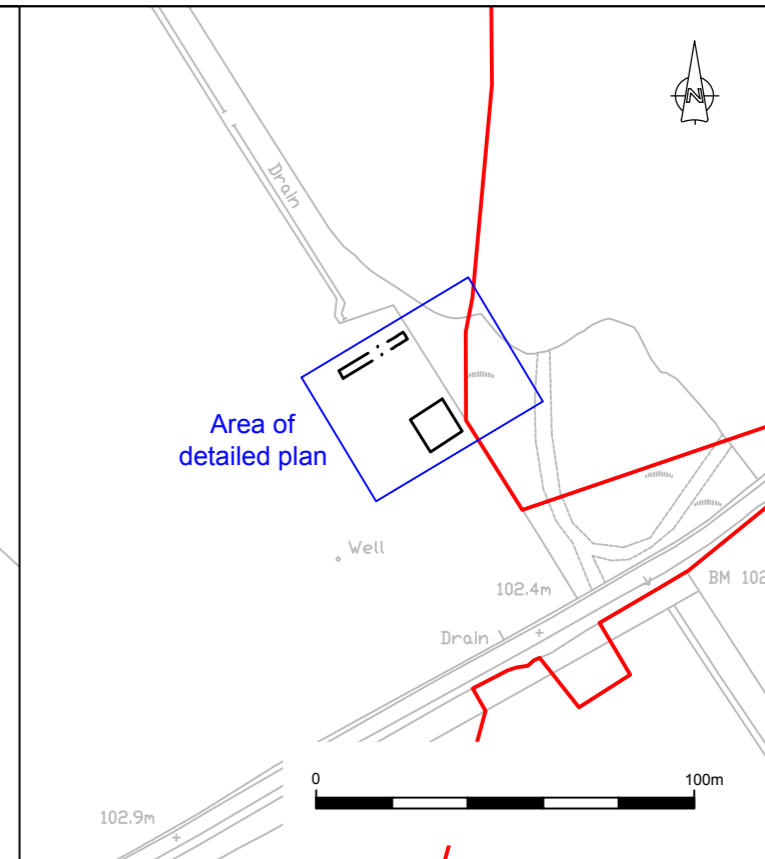
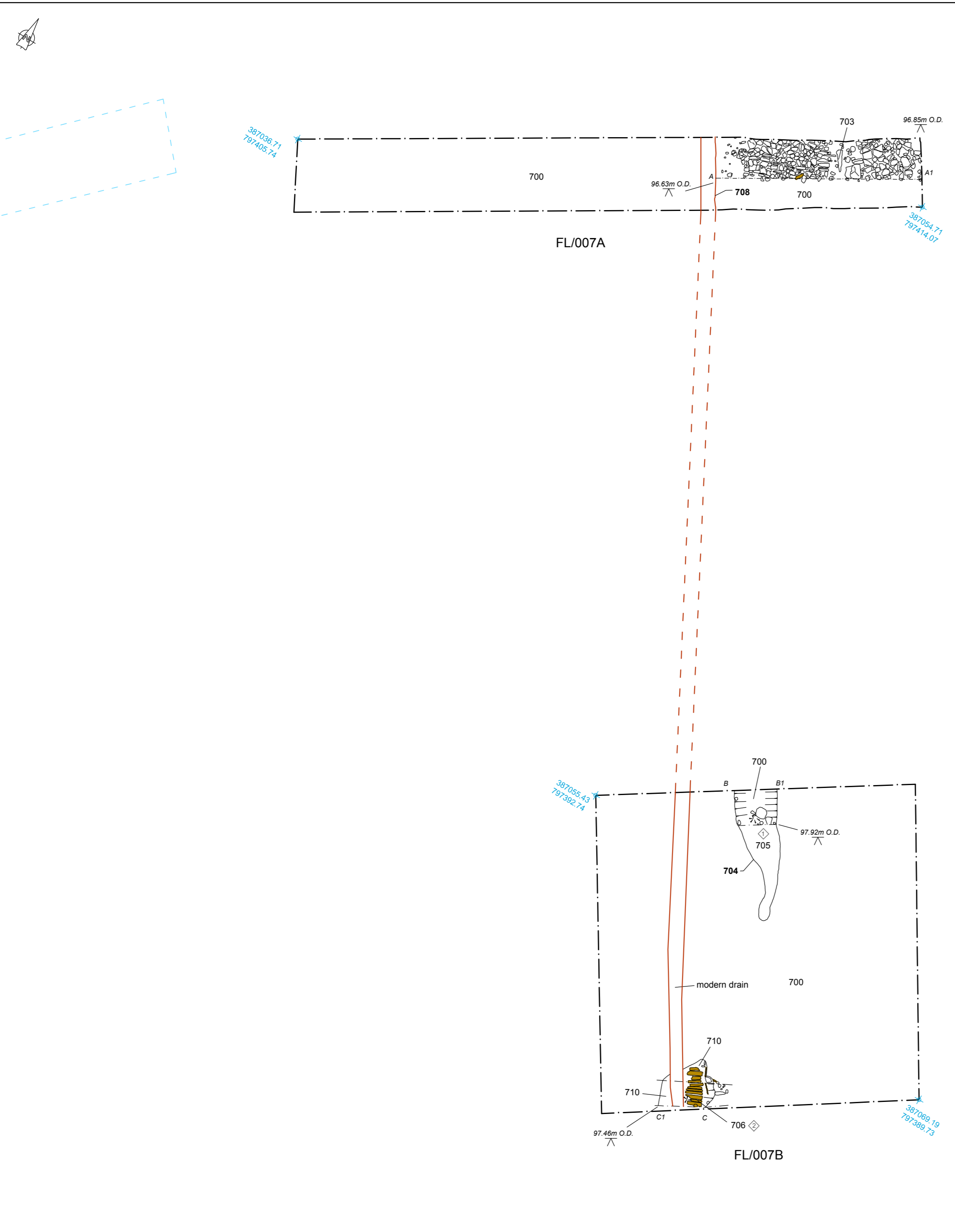
Title:
**Location of Trenches
 AWPR/B -T/FL/007A
 and 007B**

Project:
**Aberdeen Western Peripheral
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/007
 - Mitigation Excavation**

Client:
Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A3:
1:10,000





- Key:
- LMA
 - Excavation Area
 - Wood
 - Field Drains
 - Evaluation Trench
 - Sample No

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Fig. No: 2	Revision: A
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Title:
 Site plan of FL/007 showing location of features

Project:
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty Lot 4/ AWPRB-T/FL/007 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:
 Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A2:
 1:2000, 1:100

Drawn by: TB	Checked: GS	Report No: 3206
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Fig. 3 - Stone surface 703 showing the south-east facing section



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Title:
 Site photo

Project:
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/007a and 007b - Mitigation Excavation

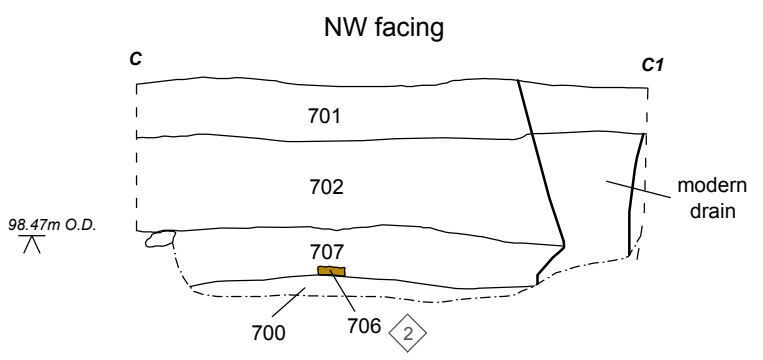
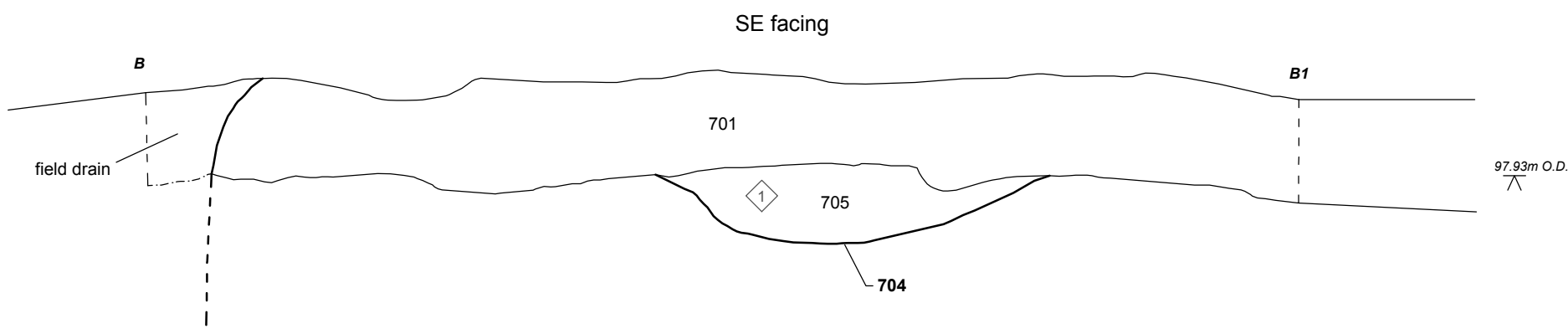
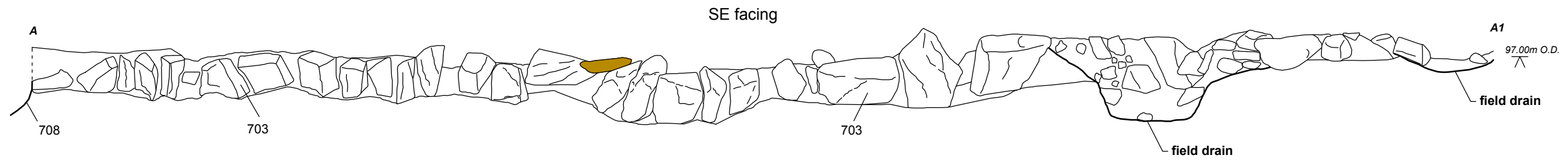
Fig. 3	Report: 3206	Drawn: TB	CKD: GS	Date: 05/01/15
Client: Aberdeen City Council				
Scale:				





Key:

- Wood
- Sample No



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Fig. No: **4** Report No: **3206**

Title:
**Sections of features in
 Trenches A and B,
 AWPR/B -T/FL/007**

Project:
**Aberdeen Western Peripheral
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/007
 - Mitigation Excavation**

Client:
Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A3:
1:20

Drawn by: **TB** Checked: **GS** Date: **05/01/2015**

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Fig. 5 - Wooden structure 706



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Title:
 Site photo

Project:
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/007a and 007b - Mitigation Excavation

Fig. 5	Report: 3206	Drawn: TB	CKD: GS	Date: 05/01/15
Client: Aberdeen City Council				
Scale:				





Key:



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Fig. No: 6 Report No: 3206

Title:
 Ordnance Survey 6 inch
 Edition 1868 Kincardine
 Sheet VII showing location of
 trenches

Project:
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/007
 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:
 Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A3:
 1:2000



Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
TB	GS	05/01/2015

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