



# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

*Finds/ Environmental Analysis*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*

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*Geophysical Survey*



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

Mitigation Excavation

AWPR/B-T/FL/003B

Report No. 3200



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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, a strip, map and excavate investigation was undertaken at site AWPR/B-T/FL/003B, located west of the Hill of Muchalls.

Examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1868) during the invasive phase of works identified a farmstead annotated 'Broomhill'. The location of this farmstead was evaluated as part of the invasive archaeological investigations. The results of the strip and map and mitigation excavations demonstrated that vestigial remnants of the farmstead survived, in the form of stone surfaces which correspond to the locations of buildings on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, a trackway also recorded on the First Edition map, and associated soakaways, drains and pits.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of strip, map and excavate undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between April and June 2014 at trench AWPR/B-T/FL/003B (abbreviated to FL/003B in this report) for the Fastlink section (Lot 4) of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty (AWPR/B-T).
- 1.1.2 Trench FL/003B was located approximately 5.4km north of Stonehaven and just to the west of Hill of Muchalls (NGR: NO 86970 91081; 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](http://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. Sites of potential early prehistoric date included Cantlayhills Cairn (Site 28) and Kempstone Hill Complex (Site 491).
- 1.3.3 Trench FL/003B is located at the position of Broomhills farmstead, depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and thus dating to the mid 19th century or earlier.
- 1.3.4 The historic landscape of the surrounding area was created during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and is characterised by small, rectilinear pasture fields bounded by stone walls or consumption dykes, isolated farmsteads and areas of upland grazing.
- 1.3.5 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.
- 1.3.6 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.
- 1.3.7 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).
- 1.3.8 A programme of intrusive trial trenching was undertaken by CFA in 2013 within Lot 4 (Fastlink) 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.

- 1.3.9 Four sites were revealed by the trial trenching, including: two areas of pits and linear features (trenches FL0034 and FL0242); a possible alignment of shallow pits (trench FL0381); and a stone spread or surface (trench FL0328) 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.
- 1.3.10 Following the trial trenching, nine sites were identified for further mitigation works. These consisted of four sites identified during trial trenching (FL/001, FL/003B, 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).
- 1.3.11 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).
- 1.3.12 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.
- 1.3.13 The areas which required further mitigation work are summarised below.

<b>Mitigation site ref</b>	<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
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*



1.3.14 This report covers the mitigation for trench FL/003B, as agreed with the Consultant. This consisted of strip and map followed by hand excavation of the features.

## **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 The trench location was provided by the Consultant, as shown on Fig. 1. The location was 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  $\pm 10\text{mm}$ . Due to the close proximity of a drainage ditch,  $390\text{m}^2$  of the western edge of the trench was avoided. An additional  $396\text{m}^2$  was added to the northern edge of the trench in order to maintain the original agreed area squared was adhered to. Any alteration to the pre-agreed trench layout was carried out with the prior agreement of the Consultant.
- 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  $0.01\text{m}$  horizontal and  $0.03\text{m}$  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 area 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 area was hand cleaned and inspected for archaeological features. The suspected features then received further cleaning and were assigned feature numbers. A list of the features was then presented to the Consultant along with a plan showing their respective positions within the trench. After further consultation with the Consultant, a percentage of the features were partially excavated in order to determine the character, condition, quality and date of any archaeological features. The cleaning extended for 10m beyond any archaeological feature.
- 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 Following the completion of the topsoil stripping, a composite drawing showing information from the instrument survey and the hand planning was prepared and submitted to the Consultant. Features shown on the drawing were annotated with a preliminary archaeological interpretation. The drawing was submitted to the Consultant with detailed costings and programme for undertaking excavation of features present, and for undertaking a post-excavation assessment and preparation of a post-excavation assessment report. Following agreement with the Consultant, the mitigation excavations were then undertaken as described in Section 2.4.
- 2.3.5 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), 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).
- 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 7). An *OASIS Scotland* entry will be completed.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

#### 3.1 General

- 3.1.1 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 6 and the locations of the features are shown on Figs. 2-5. Selected sections are shown on Fig. 6-7.
- 3.1.3 The deposits within the trench predominantly consisted of between 0.3m and 0.5m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil **(301)**. The natural geology consisted of orangey-pink sandy silt and light grey sandy silt **(302)**.
- 3.1.4 It was agreed with the Consultant that only a proportion of the features identified during the strip and map would be excavated. The unexcavated features are prefixed with the letter 'F' and shown on the plans (Figs. 2-5).

#### 3.2 Features

- 3.2.1 Sub-oval hollow **(310)** measured 1.14m NW-SE by 1.00m NE-SW and survived to a maximum depth of 0.14m (Fig. 5 & 6). It had a flat base with gently sloping sides. The pit contained a single fill of mottled light and dark brown silty sand **(311)** containing moderate sized stones throughout the fill. Tile was recovered from the fill along with small quantities of wood and heather charcoal from a soil sample.
- 3.2.2 Sub-oval hollow **(312)** measured 2m north-south by 1.43m east-west and survived to a maximum depth of 0.25m (Fig. 5 & 6). It had a slightly undulating base with a protruding piece of bedrock and gently sloping sides, the steeper of the two being the west-north-western one. The pit contained a mid brown silty sand primary fill **(316)** and mixed brown silty sand secondary fill **(318)**. There were also some lenses of dark brown/black peaty soil **(314 and 315)** within it. Small quantities of wood and heather charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.3 Hollow **(319)** was irregular shaped in plan and measured 0.96m by 0.78m and survived to a maximum depth of 0.16m (Fig. 5 & 6). The feature had a concave base, a gently sloping south-western side and near vertical north-eastern one. It contained a single dark greyish brown silty sand fill **(320)**. Small quantities of wood and heather charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.4 Hollow **(321)** was irregular in plan, measuring 0.80m east-west by 0.90m north-south, and survived to a maximum depth of 0.20m (Fig. 2, 4 & 6). The hollow had sloping sides, an uneven base and contained a single, mottled dark grey-brown silty sand fill **(322)**. Very small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.

- 3.2.5 Pit (329) was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.92m north-south by 0.69m east-west, and with a depth of 0.21m (Fig. 3 & 7). The pit had a concave base with sloping sides and contained a single, dark brown silt fill (330). Iron and glass were recovered from the fill, along with very small quantities of wood charcoal from a soil sample.
- 3.2.6 Scoop (333) was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.18m east-west by 0.12m north-south, surviving to a depth of 0.12m (Fig. 3). The scoop had vertical sides, a v-shaped base and contained a single, dark grey black peaty, silt fill (334). Very small quantities of wood and heather charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.7 Hollow (335) was irregular shaped in plan and measured 0.81m east-west by 0.60m north-south, and survived to a depth of 0.06m (Fig. 2). The pit contained a single, dark grey, peaty silt fill (336). A soil sample taken from the fill was almost sterile, containing only very small quantities of heather charcoal.
- 3.2.8 Hollow (337) was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.56m east-west by 0.50m north-south, and survived to depth of 0.12m (Fig. 4 & 7). The hollow had a flat base, a sloping northern side, a vertical southern side and contained a single, dark grey silty peat fill (338). Very small quantities of wood and heather charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.9 Hollow (339) was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.18m east-west by 0.92m north-south, and survived to a depth of 0.26m (Fig. 4 & 7). The hollow had moderately sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single, mid-greyish-brown silty sand fill (340). Small quantities of wood and heather charcoal were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.10 Hollow (341) was circular shaped in plan and measured 1.80m in diameter (Fig. 5 & 6). The hollow had sloping sides, slightly steeper on the southern side, and a concave base. It contained a primary fill (342) which consisted of dark brown silty sand and a mid-dark brown sandy silt secondary fill (343). Iron, ceramics, and a bead were recovered from the fill. Small quantities of wood and heather charcoal, coal and fuel ash were recovered from a soil sample.
- 3.2.11 Hollow (344) was oval in plan and measured 0.56m north-west to south-east by 0.40m north-east to south-west, and survived to a depth of 0.13m (Fig. 4). The hollow contained a single, dark grey silty peat fill (345). A soil sample taken from the fill was almost sterile, containing only very small quantities of heather charcoal.
- 3.2.12 Hollow (346) was circular in plan and measured 0.60m in diameter, and survived to a depth of 0.15m (Fig. 4). The hollow contained a single, dark brown sandy silt fill (347).

#### *Stone Surfaces*

- 3.2.13 Stone surface **323** was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 6.40m west-north-west to east-south-east by 3.60m north-north-east to south-south-west, and survived to a maximum height of 0.30m (Fig. 2, 6, 7). The feature corresponds to feature 005 from the evaluation (Trench FL0328, Kirby 2014). The surface consisted of medium to large sub-angular stones, ranging in size from 0.05m to 0.30m across. The stones were placed in a shallow cut 0.30m deep (**323**) within a matrix of mid-brown sandy silt (**324**), creating a very uneven surface (Fig. 6). The stones appeared to have been deliberately placed in a vertical position against the edge of the cut. A soil sample of fill **324** contained very small quantities of wood and heather charcoal.
- 3.2.14 A rubble-filled field drain (**326**) ran around the western half of stone surface **323**, measuring approximately 0.5m (maximum) wide by 0.20m deep and there were a number of other rubble field drains running off this (Fig. 2). Tile, ceramics and mortar were recovered from drain **326**.
- 3.2.15 Another stone surface (**331**) was located approximately 18m to the east of **323** (Fig. 3, 6, 8). The exposed area measured 6m north-north-east to south-south-west by 2.80m east to west, and survived to a maximum height of 0.15m. It was of similar construction to **323**, comprising of medium to large sub-angular stones ranging in size from 0.05m to 0.40m across within a cut (**331**) (Fig. 8). The stone surface continued to the east, beyond the edge of the trench. As this fell outside the LMA, the trench could not be extended to find the limits of the surface.

#### *Trackway*

- 3.2.16 Trackway (**348**) was exposed for a length of 26m. It was aligned east-west and measured 4m wide maximum, and survived to a maximum height of 0.30m (Fig. 3, 9). The trackway consisted of rounded and sub-angular stones, which varied in size between 0.05m and 0.35m across, within a dark brown-greyish sandy silt matrix. The track continued to the east beyond the trench edge and outwith the LMA. Ceramics, glass and iron were recovered from the surface of this feature.

#### *Soakaways*

- 3.2.17 Seven large stone-filled pits were recorded, each with field drains running into them (Figs. 2 & 3). Their function would appear to have been soakaway drains. Two of these were excavated (**350** and **352**).
- 3.2.18 Soakaway **350** measured 2.40m north-south by 1.70m east-west. A quadrant of it was excavated to a depth of 0.60m, at which point rising water levels preventing any further excavation (Fig. 2, 6). The fill (**351**) consisted of medium to large sub-angular boulders which contained a large volume of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, as well as glass and iron. One stone-filled drain ran into the soakaway from the south and another field drain ran into it from the north.
- 3.2.19 The second of the two excavated soakaways (**352**) measured 3.50m east-west by 1.50m north-south and was sub-rectangular in plan (Fig. 2, 10). The north-

west quadrant was excavated down to a depth of 0.40m before rising water levels prevented any further excavation. The fill **(353)** consisted of medium to large sub-angular stones and contained large quantities of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.



## 4. THE FINDS

Find type	No.	Weight (g)
Bead	1	1
CBM	6	254
Clay Pipe	5	27
Glass	51	1416
Iron	38	596
Lithic	1	10
Mortar	2	101

*Table 1- Summary of finds*

### 4.1 Post-medieval Finds, by Christina Hills

- 4.1.1 The finds from this area are summarised in Table 1. All of the finds from this site are post-medieval or modern.
- 4.1.2 Six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), from **311**, **327**, **F355** and unstratified finds, were all tile, and are post-medieval in date. Two pieces of mortar, from features **348** and **F360**, was refined and therefore also post-medieval.
- 4.1.3 Four pieces of clay pipe stem were recovered as well as one pipe bowl with a harp decoration. These are post-medieval in date and came from feature **F359** as well as unstratified finds.
- 4.1.4 The glass was a mix of green, blue and clear modern bottle glass, from the surface and features **329**, **345**, **348**, **349**, **F355** and **F360**.
- 4.1.5 The iron was all modern and mainly consisted of nails, with a few unknown fittings and pieces of sheet.
- 4.1.6 The pottery was all glazed ceramics of 19th and 20th century date.
- 4.1.7 One small bead was recovered from a sample taken from context **342**. This bead is made of blue glass, and is probably of post-medieval date.
- 4.1.8 No further work is recommended on the post-medieval finds.

### 4.2 Lithics, by Ann Clarke

- 4.2.1 A thick, secondary flake of light brown flint was recovered as an unstratified surface find. It is not diagnostic of a particular period, but may have been produced through use as a strike-a-light.
- 4.2.2 The crushed inner platform indicates it was detached from a bipolar core. The distal end was then flaked coarsely from the inner platform of the irregular ventral face. The flaking is too irregular for a scraper edge and too shallow for a core. Measurements: ML 31mm; MW 22mm; MTh 12mm.
- 4.2.3 No further work is recommended on the lithic find.

## 5. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS by Mhairi Hastie

### 5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 Each sample was processed through a Siraf style flotation tank, washed over a 250 $\mu$ m mesh and re-floated. The floating organic material (flot) was collected in a 250 $\mu$ m sieve and the material remaining in the tank (retent) was washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 $\mu$ m size. Both flot (organic) and retent (inorganic) fractions were then air-dried under controlled conditions. A 10 litre sub-sample of each bulk soil sample was processed and assessed unless the sample was less than 10 litres in total, in which case the whole sample was processed (see Table 2 for details).
- 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 magnification) 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.

Sample Number	Context Number	Context description	Sample vol (litres)	Vol. of sample processed (litres)
1	311	Fill of pit (311)	40	10
2	316	Fill of pit (312)	40	10
3	320	Silty sand deposit	20	10
3B	315	Fill of pit (312)	1	1
4	322	Silty sand deposit?	20	10
5	324	Stone floor fill (323)	10	10
6	330	Fill of pit (329)	30	10
7	334	Fill of stakehole (333)	2	2
8	336	Fill of pit (335)	10	10
9	338	Fill of pit (337)	10	10
10	340	Primary fill of pit (339)	10	10
11	345	Fill of pit (344)	10	10
12	342	Upper fill of pit (341)	40	10

Table 2. Sample details

### 5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 The samples contained little archaeologically significant material. The results are summarised in Tables 3 and 4.

Wood charcoal: Low concentrations of very fragmentary and abraded wood charcoal were recovered from the samples. The bulk of the charcoal was less than 5mm in diameter and could not be identified to species. Where larger fragments of charcoal were present (Samples 10 and 12) initial examination suggests that small round wood fragments of

scrubby wood species, such as alder, birch and hazel, were present.

**Heather charcoal:** Eleven samples contained small amounts of burnt heather twigs. The heather charcoal was principally fragmentary and rather abraded.

5.2.2 The charcoal is probably the remnants of fuel used during the occupation of the site.

Sample number	Context Number	Context description	Wood charcoal	
			Qty	AMS
1	311	Fill of pit (311)	+ (sf)	No
2	316	Fill of pit (312)	+	No
3	320	Fill of pit (319)	+	No
3B	315	Fill of pit (312)	+ (sf)	No
4	322	Fill of pit (321)	+ (sf)	No
5	324	Stone floor deposit (323)	+	No
6	330	Fill of pit (329)	+ (sf)	No
7	334	Fill of pit (333)	+	No
8	336	Fill of pit (335)		
9	338	Fill of pit (337)		
10	340	Primary fill of pit (339)	+	No
11	345	Fill of pit (344)		
12	342	Upper fill of pit (341)	+	No

Table 3. Composition of retents

Sample Number	Context Number	Context description	Flot vol. (ml)	Sub-sample	Wood Charcoal		Heather Charcoal	Coal	Slag/Fuel Ash
					Qty	AMS			
1	311	Fill of pit (311)	50		+ (vsf)	No	++ (vsf)		
2	316	Fill of pit (312)	50		+ (vsf)	No	+ (vsf)		
3	320	Fill of pit (319)	100		+ (vsf)	No	++	+	
3B	315	Fill of pit (312)	20				+ (vsf)		
4	322	Fill of pit (321)	500						
5	324	Stone floor deposit (323)	250	¼	+ (vsf)	No	+ (vsf)		
6	330	Fill of pit (329)	50		+	No			
7	334	Fill of pit (333)	30		+ (vsf)	No	+ (vsf)		
8	336	Fill of pit (335)	500	¼			+		
9	338	Fill of pit (337)	500	¼	+ (vsf)	No	+ (vsf)		
10	340	Primary fill of pit (339)	200	½	++	Yes	++		
11	345	Fill of pit (344)	200	⅓			+(vsf)		
12	342	Upper fill of pit (341)	100		++	Yes	++	++	++++

**Key:** += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
 sf = small fragments (<5mm dia.)  
 vsf = very small fragments (<2mm dia.)

Table 4. Composition of flots

### 5.3 Statement of potential

5.3.1 The carbonised plant remains are in poor condition, the fragmentary and abraded nature suggesting that they have undergone much movement prior to burial. The low amount of material recovered does not allow for detailed

discussion. The charcoal assemblage is too small to infer species exploitation and the composition of the local woodland. Only two samples, pit fills **340** and **342**, contained sufficiently large enough fragments of charcoal for AMS dating.

#### **5.4 Storage and Curation Policy**

- 5.4.1 All processing, recording, storage and samples has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2001, revised 2008), with Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation (1995).
- 5.4.2 The carbonised plant remains (charcoal) recovered from the samples have been packaged as appropriate for long-term storage in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum and as per the contract in sealed finds bags at room temperature. The assemblages will be stored at CFA's secure storage facility until such time as the archive is ready to be deposited.

## 6. ASSESMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

### 6.1 'Broomhill' Farmstead

- 6.1.1 The stone surfaces (**323**, **331**) lie at the location of a farmstead annotated 'Broomhill' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1868) (Fig. 11) and almost certainly relates to this complex of buildings. The farmstead is shown as an enclosure containing three roofed building. It does not appear on Roy's Military map (circa 1750) and does not appear on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1904) (Fig. 12). Therefore, it probably dates from the agricultural improvements of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and was demolished some time before 1904. In addition, the field where the farmstead was located is shown as having been sub-divided into two fields by 1904 and 'Broomhill' was adjacent to 'Hill of Muchalls'. No surface evidence of the farmstead now survives, indicating that it was fairly comprehensively demolished.
- 6.1.2 It is considered most likely that surface **323** relates to the use of the farmstead and its position suggests it was the larger of the two building orientated east-west (Fig. 11).
- 6.1.3 Another stone surface (**331**) was located 18m to the east of **323** and would appear to relate to the most easterly of the three buildings of the farmstead (Fig. 11). and was orientated north-south. It was of similar construction as (**323**) and the finds, namely pottery, were of the same period.
- 6.1.4 Most of the smaller pits which were excavated within Trench FL/003B contained a single fill, many of which contained small quantities of wood and heather charcoal and some of which contained small numbers of post-medieval finds. It is likely that at least some of these pits are the product of activities taking place around the farmstead buildings, while others may be the remains of stone holes.

### 6.2 Trackway

- 6.2.1 Trackway **348** corresponds with the trackway depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1868) (Fig. 11), located approximately 9m to the north of Broomhill, and which ran for 220m east-south-east to west-south-west from the Hill of Muchalls farmstead before turning north-north-east. On the later Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1904) the trackway is shown stopping at the farmstead and the western half appears to no longer be in use at that time and had likely been removed (Fig. 12).

### 6.3 Drainage

- 6.3.1 There were an extensive number of rubble-filled field drains which criss-crossed the excavated area, some of which appeared to be contemporary with the farmstead. In addition, seven large, stone-filled pits with field drains extending from them functioned as soakaways and were located in close proximity to the farmstead, presumably serving to keep the area in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead buildings dry.

6.3.2 The land which lies to the south-west of the trench has remained unimproved and provides an example of how the landscape would have looked prior to improvement by means of drainage.

#### **6.4 Discussion**

6.4.1 Examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1868) during the invasive phase of works identified the farmstead and its location. Therefore, this was evaluated as part of the invasive archaeological investigations. A stone feature in Trench FL0328, believed to form part of the 19th century Broomhill farmstead was identified during the evaluation phase. Trench FL0328 was encompassed by the trench for the follow-on mitigation excavations (Trench FL/003B).

6.4.2 The results of the strip and map and mitigation excavations FL/003B demonstrated that vestigial remnants of the farmstead survived, in the form of stone surfaces which correspond to the locations of buildings on the First Edition OS map, a trackway also recorded on the First Edition map, and associated soakaways, drains and pits.

6.4.3 The majority of the post-medieval and modern sites along the route are related to 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> 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.*). The sample excavation of Crossley Clearance Cairn (Kirby 2014) suggests that is also likely to date to this period.

6.4.4 Broomhill 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/003B.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The mitigation excavation of trench AWPR/B-T/FL/003B near Hill of Muchalls identified a suite of features, including pits, drains and soakaways, stone surfaces, and a trackway, which correspond to Broomhill farmstead, dating from at least the middle of the 19th century and subsequently demolished.
- 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 7) and the investigation will also be reported through *OASIS Scotland*.
- 7.4 No further work or reporting is required in relation to site FL/003B.

## 8. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1: Digital Photograph Register

### *Strip and Map Phase*

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken From
001	F305	S
002	F306	NW
003	F307	NW
004	F308	W
005	F309	W
006	F310	W
007	F311	NE
008	F312 – F313	NE
009	F314	NE
010	F315	NE
011	F316	W
012	F317	N
013	F318	NNW
014	F319	W
015	Sub circular F320	W
016	Possible sub circular pit F321	W
017	Possible sub circular pit F322	NE
018	Possible sub circular pit F323	N
019	Possible sub circular pit F324	N
020	Possible sub circular pit F325	W
021	Possible sub circular pit F326	W
022	Possible sub circular pit F327	W
023	Possible sub circular pit F328	N
024	Possible sub oval pit F329	W
025	Possible sub oval pit F330	E
026	Possible sub circular pit F331	E
027	Possible sub circular pit F332	E
028	Possible sub circular pit F333	SE
029	Possible sub oval pit F334	E
030	Possible sub oval pit F335	N
031	Possible sub oval pit F336	NNE
032	Possible sub circular pit F337	N
033	Possible sub circular pit F338	E
034	Possible sub oval pit F339	SE
035	Possible sub circular pit F340	E
036	Possible sub circular pit F341	N
037	Possible sub circular pit F342	NE
038	Possible sub oval pit F343	N
039	Possible sub circular pit F344	N
040	Soakaway F345	E
041	Soakaway F345	SSW
042	Soakaway F346	W
043	Soakaway F346	E
044	L-shaped soakaway F347	NW
045-046	Stone floor of building F348	E
047	Trackway F349	W
048	Possible sub circular pit F350	W
049	Possible small circular pit F351	W
050	Possible sub circular pit F352	W
051	Possible sub circular pit F353	W
052	Possible sub circular pit F354	W
053	Soakaway F355	E

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Contexts/description</b>	<b>Taken From</b>
054	Soakaway F355	E
055	Possible sub circular feature F356	NNE
056	Possible sub circular feature F357	NNE
057	As above showing waterlogging	NNE
058	Possible sub circular pit F358 waterlogged	E
059	General shot of F359	E
060	General shot of F359	E
061	General shot of F359	W
062-064	F360	S
065	Possible sub oval pit F361	NE
066	Possible sub oval pit F362	N
067	F363	E
068	Possible sub oval pit F364	S
069	Possible sub oval pit F365	W
070	Possible sub rectangular feature F366	E

### *Mitigation Excavations Phase*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Contexts/description</b>	<b>Taken From</b>
1	General shot of F318 with (310) and (311)	NNE
2	NNE-facing section (310) and (311)	NNE
3	Plan view of (312)	W
4	W-facing section of (312)	W
5	W-facing section of (312)	W
6	General shot of SE-facing section (319)	SE
7	As above detail shot	SE
8	Plan of (321)	N
9	N-facing section of (321)	N
10	F348 general shot of building floor	WNW
11	As above N - S	W
12	As above N - S	W
13	As above N - S	W
14	As above showing field drains	NW
15	As above showing field drains	NNE
16	As above showing field drains	NE
17	As above showing field drains	ESE
18	As above showing field drains	SE
19	F348 general E-W	SSW
20	F348 general E-W	SSW
21	F348 general E-W	SSW
22	F348 general E-W	SW
23	F348 general E-W	SW
24	F331 (346) (347) pre-ex shot	N
25	F331 (346) (347) N-facing section	N
26	F331 (346) (347) post-ex plan	W
27	Trackway F349 general shot	W
28	Trackway F349 general shot	W
29	Trackway F349 general shot	N
30	Trackway F349 general shot	N
31	F348 general shot of slot through stone floor of building	WNW
32	F348 oblique shot of floor	WNW
33	F348 oblique shot of floor	WNW
34	F348 oblique shot of floor	ENE
35	F348 oblique shot of section	ENE
36	F348 N-facing section E-W; east end	N
37	F348 N-facing section E-W; centre	N

<b>No.</b>	<b>Contexts/description</b>	<b>Taken From</b>
38	F348 N-facing section E-W; centre	N
39	F348 N-facing section E-W; west end	N
40	F348 N-facing section E-W; west end	N
41	F349 track; E-facing section	E
42	F349 track; oblique of E-facing section	SE
43	F349 track; oblique of E-facing section	NE
44	F349 track; W-facing section	W
45	F349 track; oblique of W-facing section	NW
46	F349 track; oblique of W-facing section	SW
47	F335 stone spread pre-ex	W
48	F348 stone floor W-facing section oblique shot	SW
49	F348 stone floor W-facing section oblique shot	NW
50	F348 stone floor W-facing section N-S North end	W
51	F348 stone floor W-facing section N-S South end	W
52	F348 stone floor W-facing section N-S South end and drain	W
53	As above	W
54	F355 stone soakaway	N
55	F355 stone soakaway	N
56	F360 stone spread	N-W
57	F360 stone spread	N-W
58	F360 stone spread	N-W
59	F361 pre-ex	E
60	F361 W-facing section	W
61	F361 plan view of half section	N
62	F351 pre-ex	N
63	F360 SE-facing section (331) (332)	ESE
64	F360 SE-facing section (331) (332)	ESE
65	Detail of SE-facing section of F360	ESE
66	Detail of SE-facing section of F360 north half	ESE
67	As above showing machine damage	ESE
68	F360 general of NNW-facing section	WSW
69	F351 E-facing section	E
70	F345 N-facing section of soakaway	N
71	F345 E-facing section of soakaway	E
72	F311 Pre-ex of possible pit	W
73	F311 S-facing section	S
74	F337 Pre-ex of possible pit	E
75	F337 E-facing section	E
76	F332 S-facing section	S
77	As above	S
78	F367 W-facing section	W
79	As above	W
80	F367 Plan shot of half sectioned pit	W
81	F329 pre-ex	NE
82	F329 NW-facing section of possible pit	NW

## APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Description
301		Dark brown silty sand topsoil
302		Orange-pink sandy silt natural
310		Cut of sub oval pit
311	310	Mottled light – dark brown silty sand. Moderate amount of stones in fill
312		Cut of oval pit
313	312	Dark brown basal fill of pit 312
314	312	Black peaty soil
315	312	Black peaty soil
316		Dark brown/grey fill
317		Pocket of black peaty soil
318		Mixed cream/brown silty sand
319		Cut of sub circular feature
320		Dark grey/brown silty sand
321		Sub circular feature
322		Dark grey/brown silty sand with pale orange clay intrusions
323		Cut for stone floor
324	323	Mid-brown sandy silt/stone fill of floor 323
325		VOID
326		Cut of ditch/drain around farmstead
327	326	Mid brown silt fill
328		Firm orange/grey silty clay between stone floor 323 and ditch/drain 326
329		Cut of oval pit – possible stone-hole
330	329	Dark brown silty sand fill of 329
331		Cut of pit
332		Fill of pit 331
333		Cut of stake hole
334	333	Peaty fill of stake hole 333
335		Cut of irregular oval pit
336	335	Peaty fill of 335
337		Cut of sub circular pit/stone-hole
338	337	Peaty/silty fill of 337
339		Cut of feature
340	339	Primary fill of 339
341		Cut of pit
342	341	Upper fill of pit 341
343	341	Basal fill of pit 341
344		Cut of possible pit
345	344	Fill of pit 344
346		Cut of pit
347	346	Fill of pit 346
348		Stone surface of trackway
349		Deposit containing stones
350		Cut of feature
351	350	Fill of feature 350
352		Cut of soakaway
353	352	Fill of soakaway 352

### APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description/contexts	Section/Plan	Scale
1	1	NNE-facing section feature 310	Section	1:10
2	1	Post-ex plan of feature 310	Plan	1:20
3	2	N-facing section of sub circular feature 321	Section	1:10
4	2	Plan of sub circular feature 321	Plan	1:20
5	1	SE-facing section 319	Section	1:10
6	1	Post-ex plan of 319	Plan	1:20
7	1	Post-ex plan of 346	Plan	1:20
8	1	N-facing section of pit 346	Section	1:10
9	2	West-facing section of pit 312	Section	1:10
10	2	Post-ex plan of pit 312	Plan	1:20
11a	2	E-facing section of trackway (348) A-A1	Section	1:10
11b	2	As above A1-A2	Section	1:20
12a	3	N-facing section of farmstead floor F348 A-A1	Section	1:10
12b	3	As above A1-A2	Section	1:10
12c	3	As above A2-A3	Section	1:10
13a	4	W-facing section farmstead floor F348 A-A1	Section	1:10
13b	4	As above A1-A2	Section	1:10
14	4	W-facing section of pit 329	Section	1:10
15	4	Post ex plan of pit 329	Plan	1:20
16	4	E-facing section of Stake hole 333	Section	1:10
17	4	Post-ex plan of stake hole 333	Plan	1:10
18	4	S-facing section of pit/stone-hole 335	Section	1:10
19	4	Post-ex plan of pit/stone-hole 335	Plan	1:20
20	4	E-facing section of pit/stone-hole 337	Section	1:10
21	4	Post-ex plan of pit/stone-hole 337	Plan	1:20
22	4	North-facing section of possible pit 344	Section	1:10
23	4	Post-ex plan of possible pit 344	Plan	1:20
24	5	ESE-facing section of pit 339	Section	1:10
25	5	S-facing section of feature 339	Section	1:10
26	5	Mid-ex plan of 339	Plan	1:20
27	6	Plan of 3m area of cleaned trackway (348)	Plan	1:20
28	7	E-facing section of stone spread (350)	Section	1:10
29	7	W-facing section of (341)	Section	1:10
30	7	Plan of pit (341)	Plan	1:20
31a-d	8	Plan of stone floor (323)	Plan	1:20
32	9	Plan of (331)	Plan	1:20
33	10	Plan of (352)	Plan	1:20
34	10	North-facing section of (352)	Section	1:10

## APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

Context	Sample	Feature	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
001			Pottery	2	13	Ceramic	Modern
001			Glass	1	5	Green bottle	Modern
001			Iron	2	213	Large nails	Modern
301			Pottery	4	90	Ceramic	Modern
301			CBM	1	24	Tile	Post-med/Modern
301			Iron	1	49	Nail	Modern
311	1	310	CBM	2	1		Post-med/Modern
327		326	CBM	2	49	Tile	Post-med/Modern
327		326	Pottery	2	10	Ceramic	Modern
327		326	Mortar	1	95		Post-med/Modern
330	6	329	Iron	6	7	Broken sheet	Modern
330	6	329	Glass	1	1	Clear bottle	Modern
342	12	341	Slag	9	4		Modern
342	12	341	Iron	9	5	inc. nail	Modern
342	12	341	Pottery	1	2		Modern
342	12	341	Bead	1	1	Blue glass	Post-med?
343		341	Iron	2	53	Fittings-Nail+unknown	Modern
343		341	Pottery	9	82	Ceramic	Modern
348			Pottery	5	14	Ceramic	Modern
348			Glass	1	20	Clear bottle	Modern
348			Iron	8	124	7 nails and 1 fitting	Modern
351		350	Glass	14	1037	Green bottle	Modern
351		350	Iron	3	13	Sheet	Modern
351		350	Pottery	102	3563	Ceramic	Modern
			Clay Pipe	1	3	Stem	Post-med
			Lithic	1	10		Prehistoric
			Glass	5	31	Blue/clear bottle	Modern
			Iron	5	112	Misc fittings	Modern
			Pottery	29	215	Ceramic	Modern
		F355	Pottery	38	235	Ceramic	Modern
		F355	Glass	17	244	Blue/clear/green bottle	Modern
		F355	CBM	1	180	Tile	Post-med/Modern
		F359	Clay Pipe	4	24	3 Stem and bowl with harp decoration	Post-med
		F360	Pottery	14	257	Ceramic	Modern
		F360	Glass	12	78	Blue/clear/green bottle	Modern
		F360	Iron	2	20	Nails	Modern
		F360	Mortar	1	6		Post-med/Modern

## APPENDIX 5: Samples Register

Sample	Context	Fill of	Description	Volume (l)
1	311	310	Bulk sample of fill	40
2	316	312	Bulk sample of fill	40
3	320	319	Bulk sample of fill	20
4	322	321	Bulk sample of fill	20
5	324	323	Bulk sample of fill	10
6	330	329	Bulk sample of fill	30
7	334	333	Bulk sample of fill	1
8	336	335	Bulk sample of fill	10
9	338	337	Bulk sample of fill	10
10	340	339	Bulk sample of fill	10
11	345	344	Bulk sample of fill	10
12	342	341	Bulk sample of fill	40

## APPENDIX 6: Summary of Excavation Results in Trench 003B

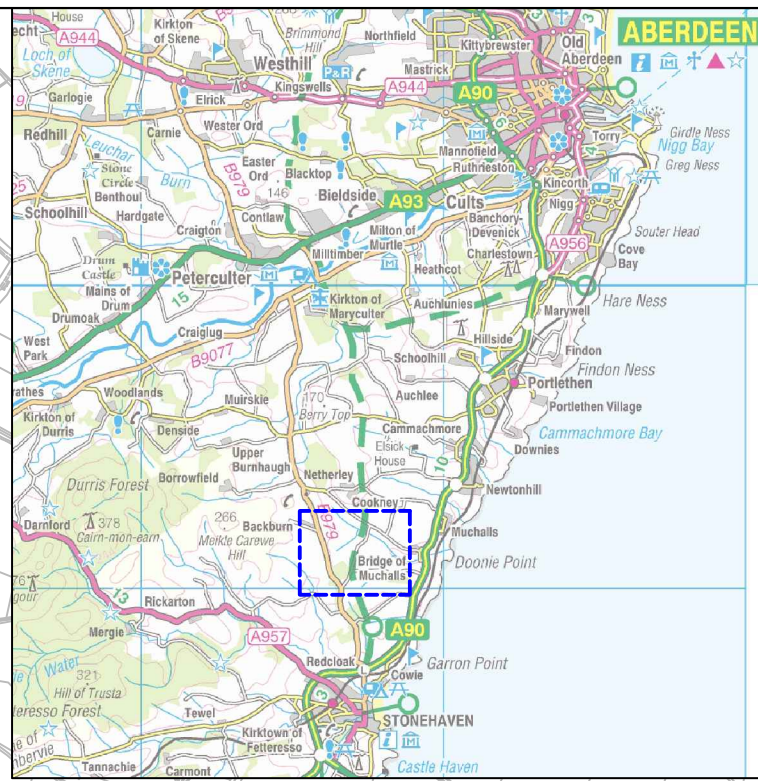
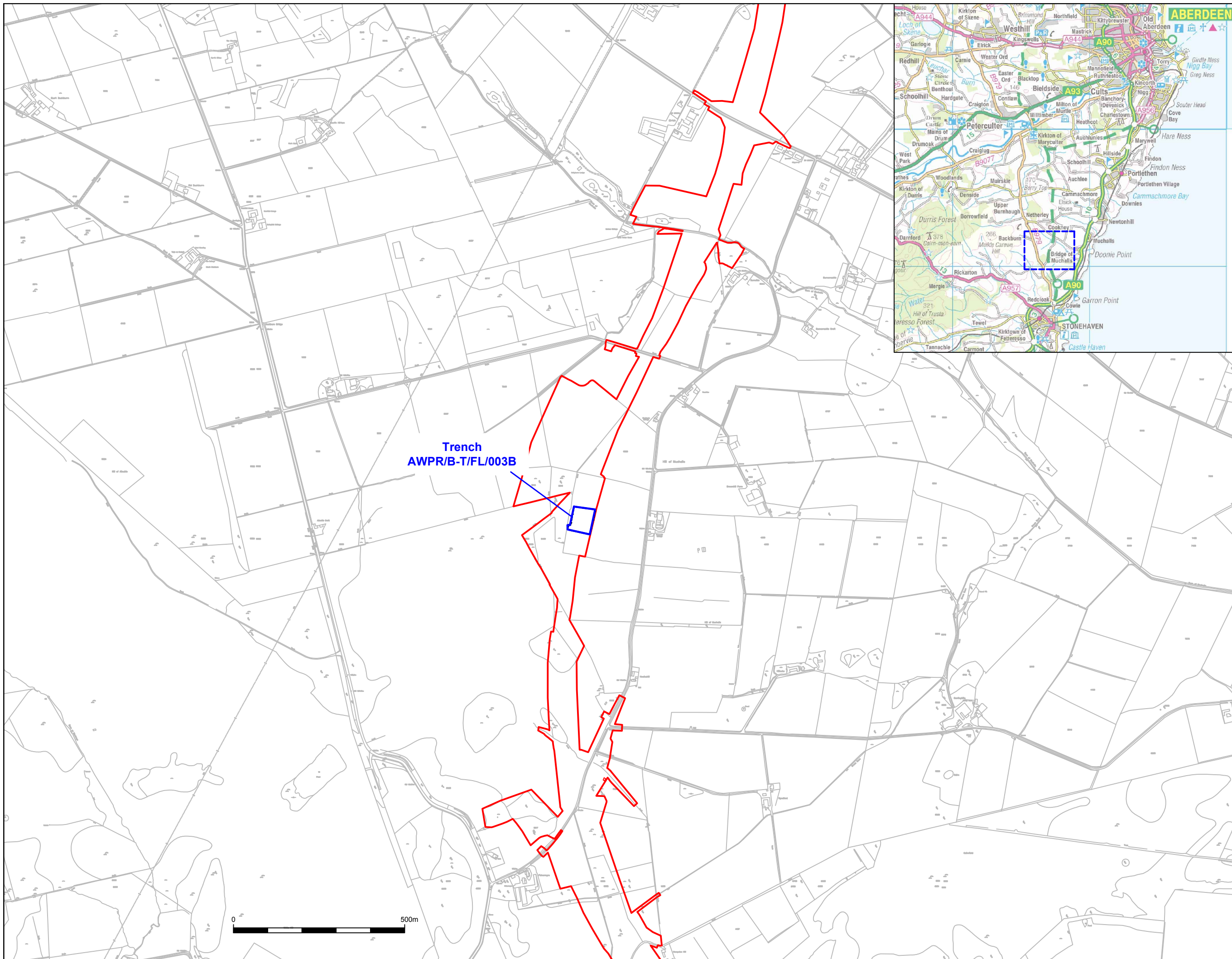
Context/ Feature	Description	Dimension	Fills/Deposit
310	Sub-oval pit	1.4m NE-SW by 1m NE-SW; 0.14m deep	(311) mottled light/dark brown silty sand
312	Sub-oval pit	2m N-S by 1.43m E-W; 0.14m deep	(314) dark brown/black peaty soil (315) dark brown peaty soil (316) mid-brown silty sand (317) dark brown peaty soil (318) mixed light brown/brown silty sand
319	Irregular-shaped pit	0.96m NW-SE by 0.78m NE-SW; 0.16m deep	(320) dark greyish brown silty sand
321	Irregular-shaped pit	0.8m E-W by 0.9m N-S; 0.2m deep	(322) mottled dark grey/brown silty sand
323	Sub-rectangular stone surface	6.4m WNW-ESE by 3.6m NNE-SSW; 0.3m deep.	(324) mid-brown sandy silt with medium to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones
329	Oval-shaped pit	0.92m N-S by 0.69m E-W; 0.21m deep	(330) dark brown silt fill
331	Irregular shaped stone surface	6m NNE-SSW by 2.8m E-W; 0.15m deep	(332) dark grey/brown sandy silt with medium to large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones
333	Sub-rectangular pit	0.18m E-W by 0.12m N-S; 0.12m deep	(334) dark grey/black peat
335	Irregular shaped pit	0.81m E-W by 0.6m N-S; 0.06m deep	(336) dark grey silty peat
337	Sub-rectangular pit	0.56m E-W by 0.5m N-S; 0.12m deep	(338) dark grey silty peat
339	Sub-oval pit	1.18m E-W by 0.92m N-S; 0.26m deep.	(340) mid-greyish brown silty sand
341	Circular pit	1.8m diameter; 0.56m deep	(342) dark brown silty sand (343) mid-dark brown sandy silt
344	Oval pit	0.56m NW-SE by 0.4m NE-SW; 0.13m deep	(345) dark grey silty peat
346	Circular pit	0.6m diameter; 0.15m deep	(347) dark brown silty sand
348	Linear trackway	26m E-W by 4m (max) N-S; 0.3m high	(348) dark brown/grey sandy silt containing medium to large sub-rounded stones
350	Sub-rectangular	2.4m N-S by 1.7m E-W; 0.5m	(351) medium to large sub-



	soakaway pit	deep (min)	rounded stones
352	Sub-rectangular soakaway pit	3.5m E-W by 1.5m N-S; 0.5m deep (min)	(353) medium to large sub- rounded stones

## APPENDIX 7: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Aberdeenshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty, Lot 4 – Fastlink, Invasive Archaeological Investigations
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	FAST
<b>PARISH:</b>	Fetteresso
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Gary Savory
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Strip and map, and mitigation excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 87244 87498
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	April 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	June 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	N/A
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b>	A programme of works which consisted of strip and map, followed by mitigation excavation of identified features was carried out at site AWPR/B-T/FL/003B, part of the route of the Fastlink section (Lot 4) of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty. The features identified during mitigation excavation correspond to Broomhill farmstead, dating from at least the middle of the 19th century and subsequently demolished, and include stone surfaces, a trackway, soakaways and drainage, and pits.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	N/A
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Aberdeen City Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Aberdeenshire Council Sites & Monuments Record



Key:  
 LMA  
 Trench



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 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:  
**Location of Trench  
 AWPR/B -T/FL/003B**

Project:  
**Aberdeen Western Peripheral  
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
 - Mitigation Excavation**

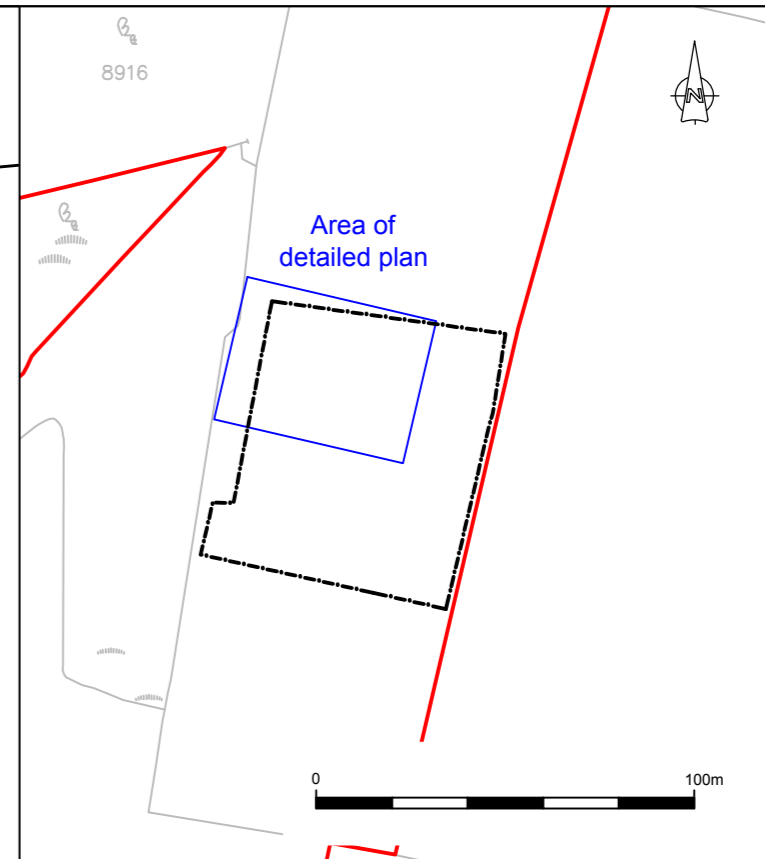
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**Aberdeen City Council**

Scale at A3:  
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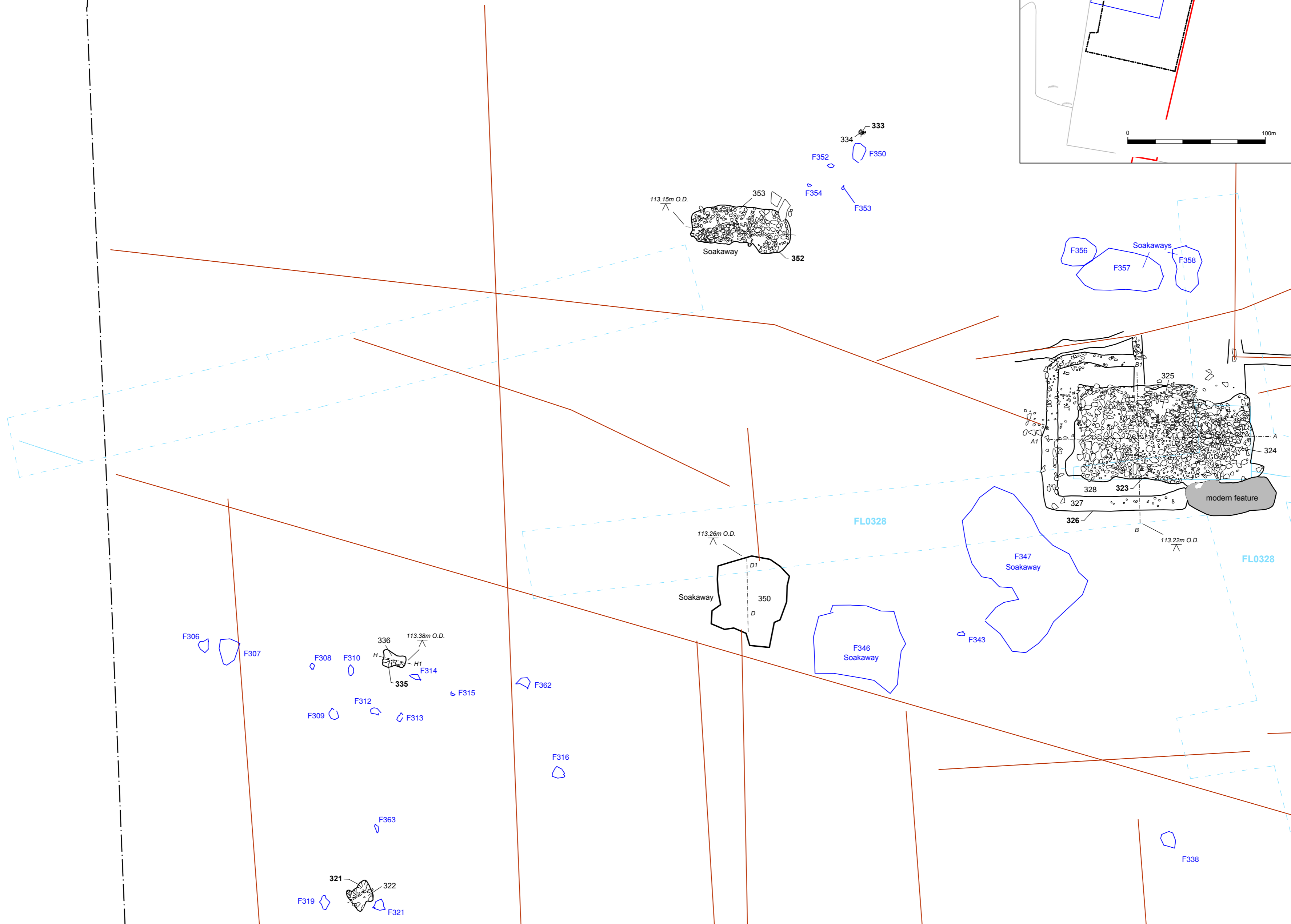




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791103.70



- Key:
- LMA
  - Excavation Area
  - Evaluation Trench
  - Field Drains
  - Features
  - Features from Evaluation
  - Unexcavated Features
  - Modern Features



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Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A
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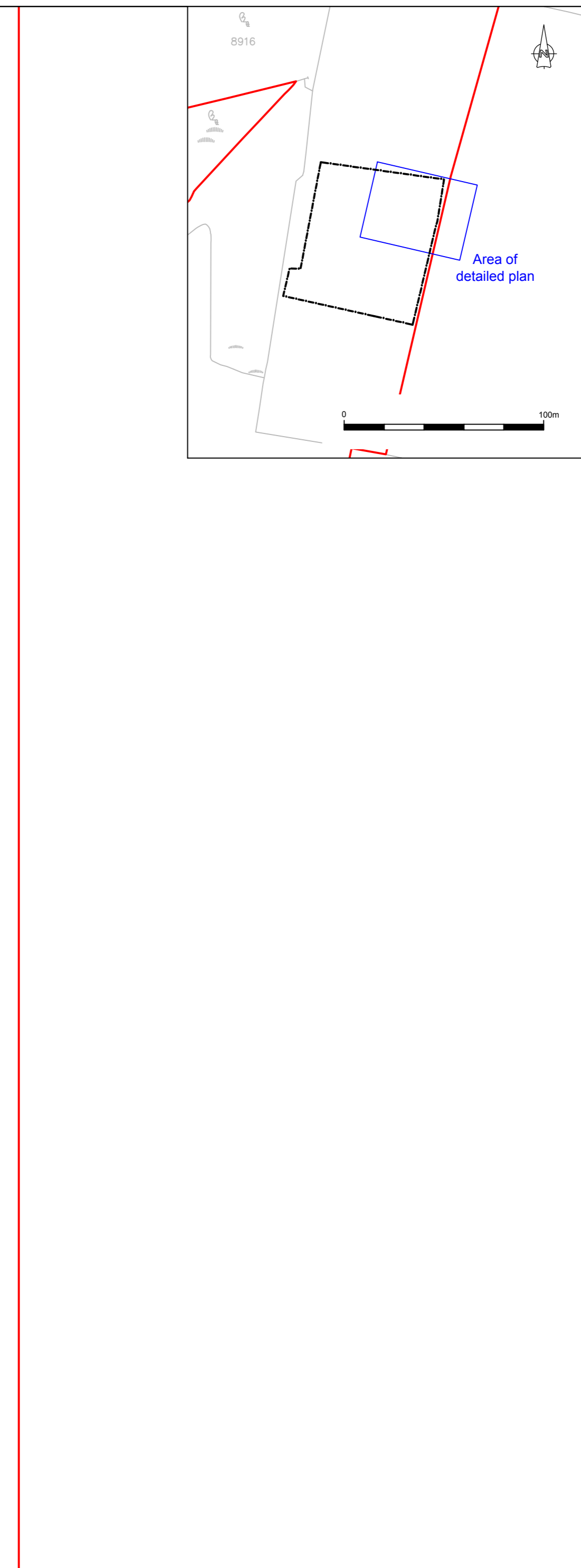
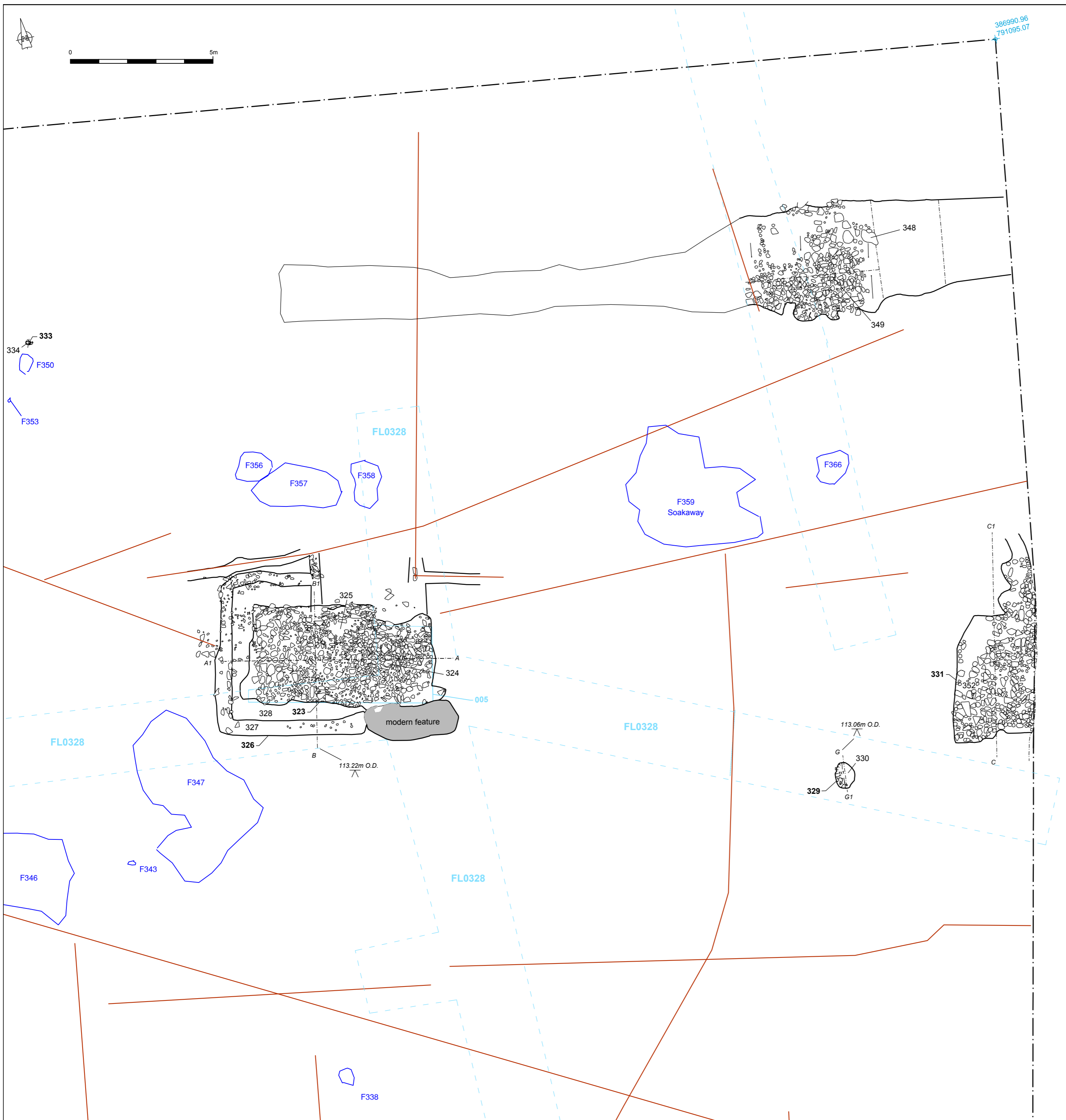
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**Plan of Trench  
 AWPR/B -T/FL/003B,  
 1 of 4**

Project:  
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral  
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:  
**Aberdeen City Council**

Scale at A2:  
**1:2000, 1:100**

Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:
TB	GS	3200



- Key:
- LMA
  - Excavation Area
  - Evaluation Trench
  - Field Drains
  - Features
  - Features from Evaluation
  - Unexcavated Features
  - Modern Features

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Fig. No: <b>3</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>
Title: <b>Plan of Trench AWPR/B -T/FL/003B, 2 of 4</b>	
Project: <b>Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty Lot 4/ AWPRB-T/FL/003B - Mitigation Excavation</b>	
Client: <b>Aberdeen City Council</b>	
Scale at A2: <b>1:2000, 1:100</b>	

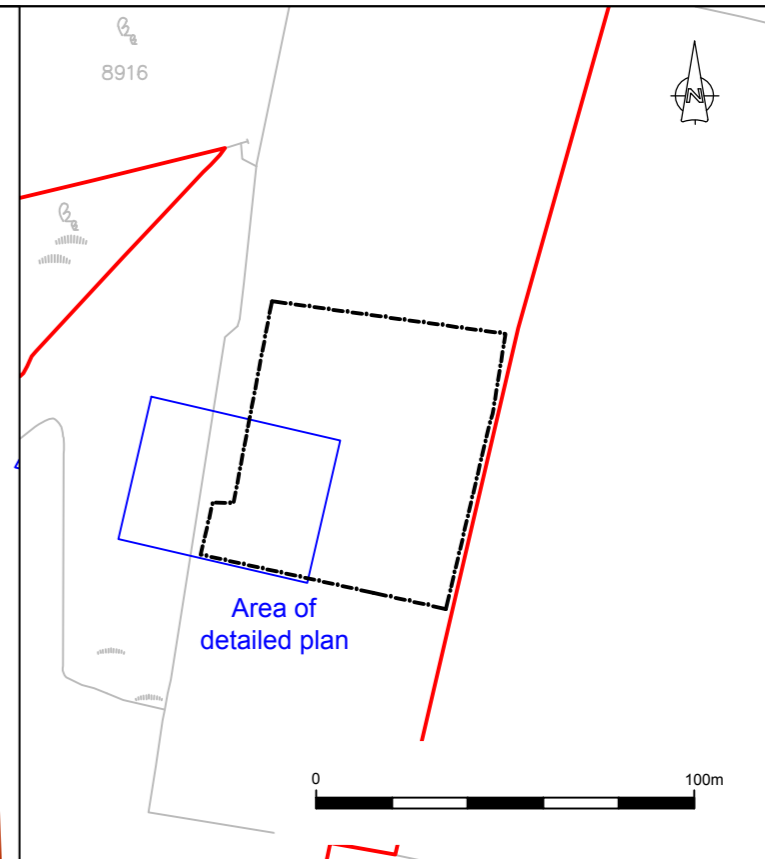


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Key:

- LMA
- Excavation Area
- Evaluation Trench
- Field Drains
- Features
- Unexcavated Features



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344 K 345 K1

F330 346 347 113.81m O.D.

337 338 I

F336

F332

F333

F334 F335 F365

386910.38 791036.67

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Fig. No:	4	Revision:	A
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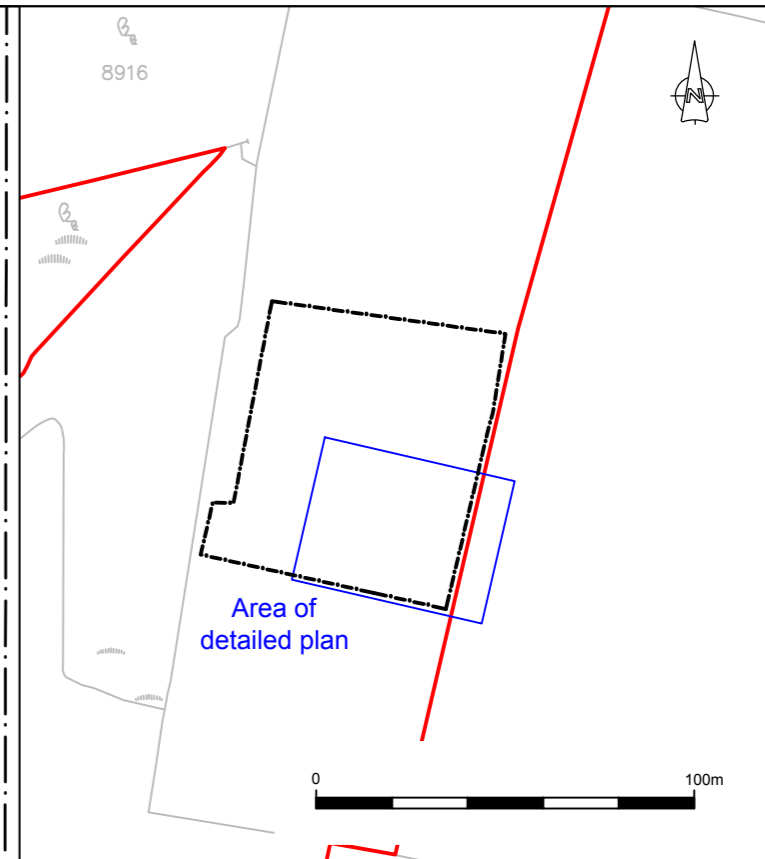
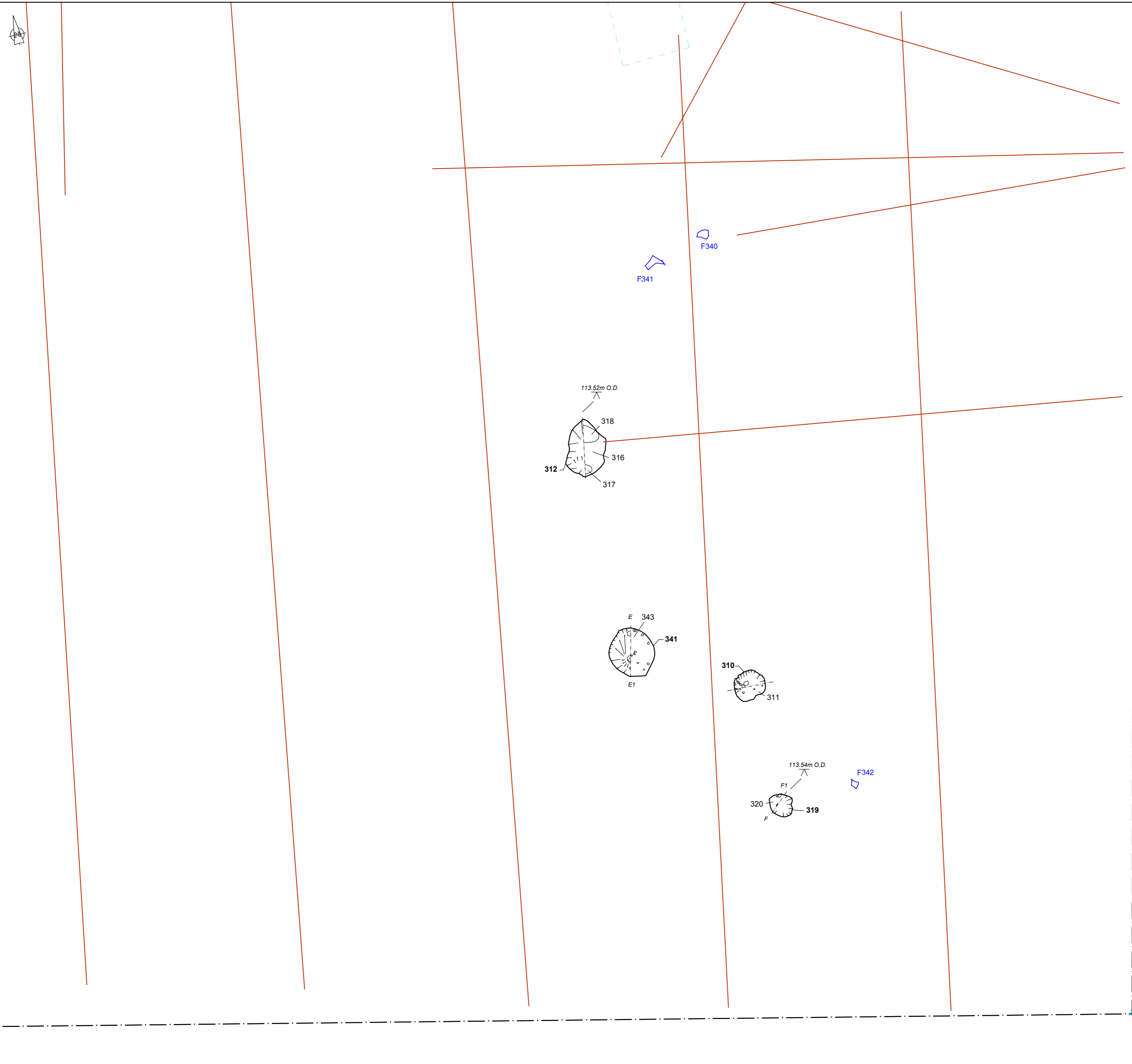
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**Plan of Trench  
 AWPR/B -T/FL/003B,  
 3 of 4**

Project:  
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral  
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:  
**Aberdeen City Council**

Scale at A2:  
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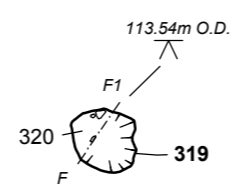
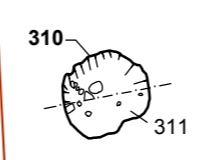
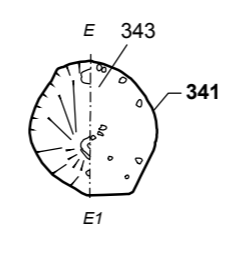
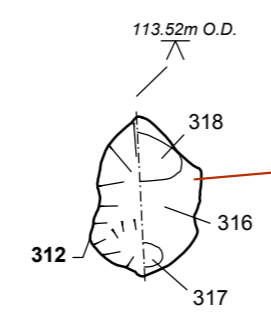
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:
TB	GS	3200



REGISTERED ORGANISATION  
I/A

Key:

- LMA
- Excavation Area
- Evaluation Trench
- Field Drains
- Features
- Unexcavated Features



386975.22  
791022.29



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Fig. No:	5	Revision:	A
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Title:  
**Plan of Trench  
 AWPR/B -T/FL/003B,  
 4 of 4**

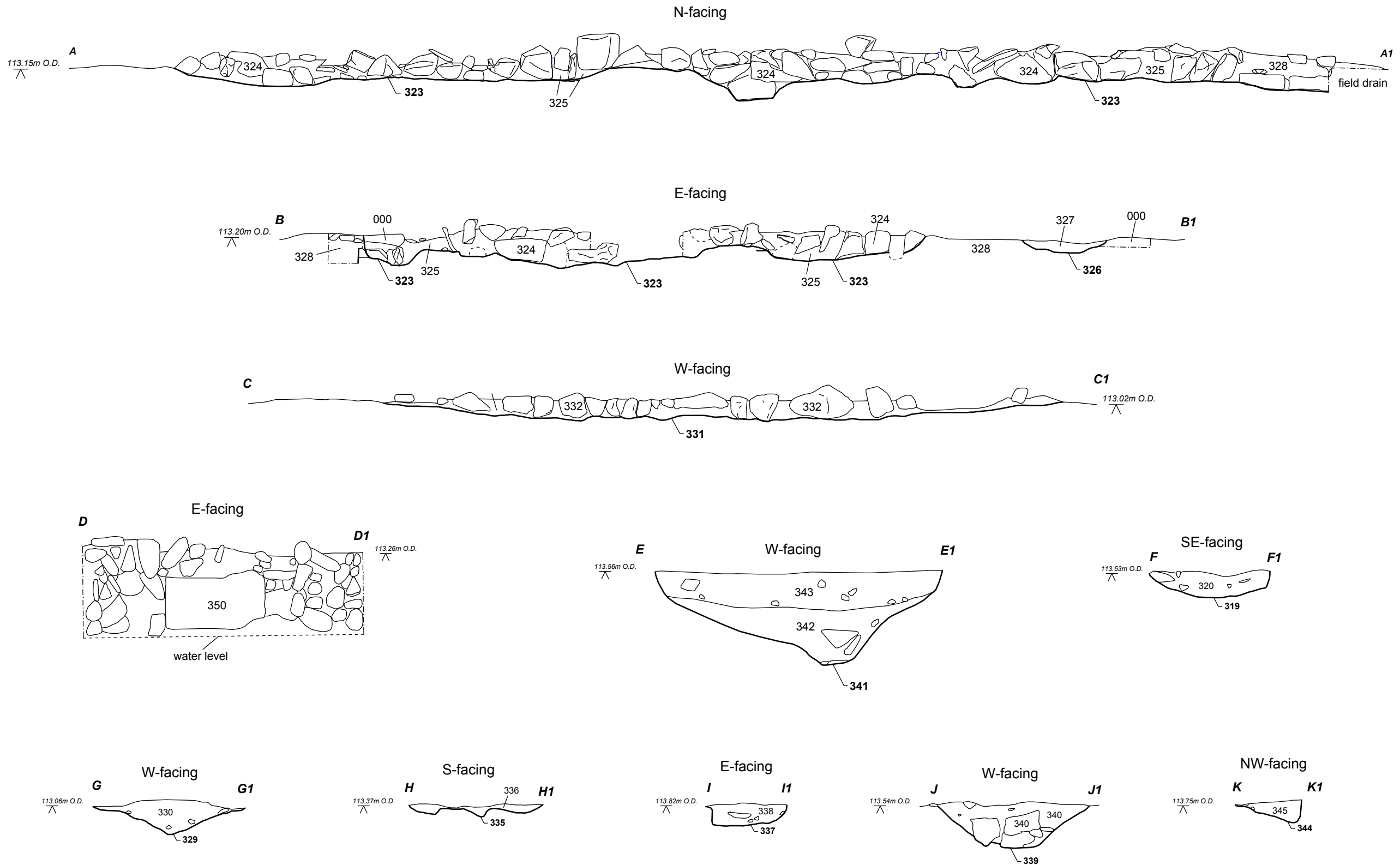
Project:  
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 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
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**Aberdeen City Council**

Scale at A2:  
 1:2000, 1:100

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Key:



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Fig. No: 6 Report No: 3200

Title:  
 Sections, Trench FL/003B

Project:  
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral  
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:  
 Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A3:  
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Drawn by: TB Checked: GS Date: 05/01/2015

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*Fig. 7 - Stone surface 323*



*Fig. 8 - Stone surface 331*



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Title:  
**Selected photos**

Project:  
**Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B - Mitigation Excavation**

Fig. <b>7-8</b>	Report: <b>3200</b>	Drawn: <b>TB</b>	CKD: <b>GS</b>	Date: <b>05/01/15</b>
Client: <b>Aberdeen City Council</b>				
Scale:				





Fig. 9 - Trackway 348



Fig. 10 - Soakaway pit 352



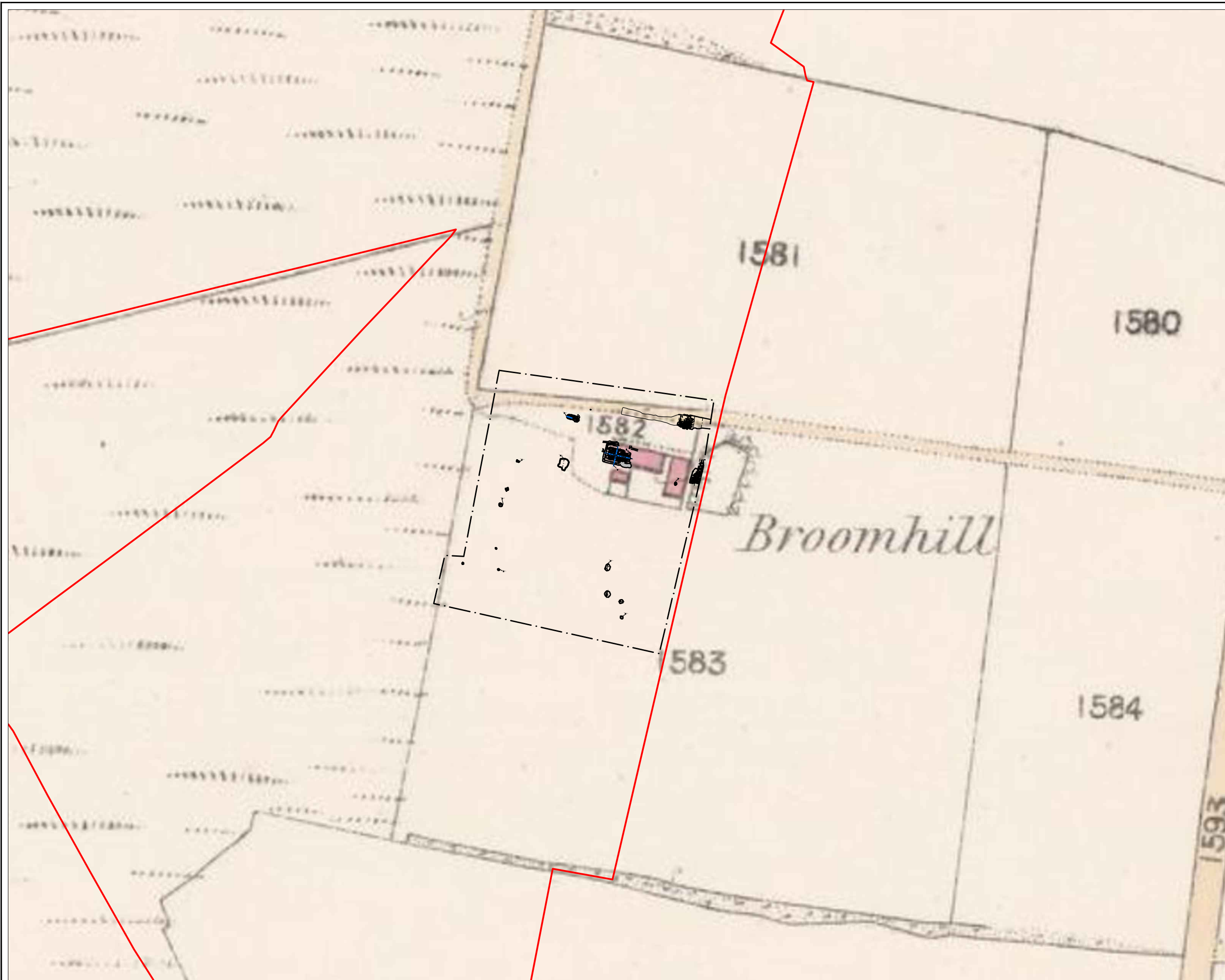
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Title:  
**Selected photos**

Project:  
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 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B - Mitigation Excavation**

Fig. <b>9-10</b>	Report: <b>3200</b>	Drawn: <b>TB</b>	CKD: <b>GS</b>	Date: <b>05/01/15</b>
Client: <b>Aberdeen City Council</b>				
Scale:				





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Fig. No: 11 Report No: 3200

Title:  
 Plan of site showing the farmstead of Broomhill on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map

Project:  
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B - Mitigation Excavation

Client:  
 Aberdeen City Council

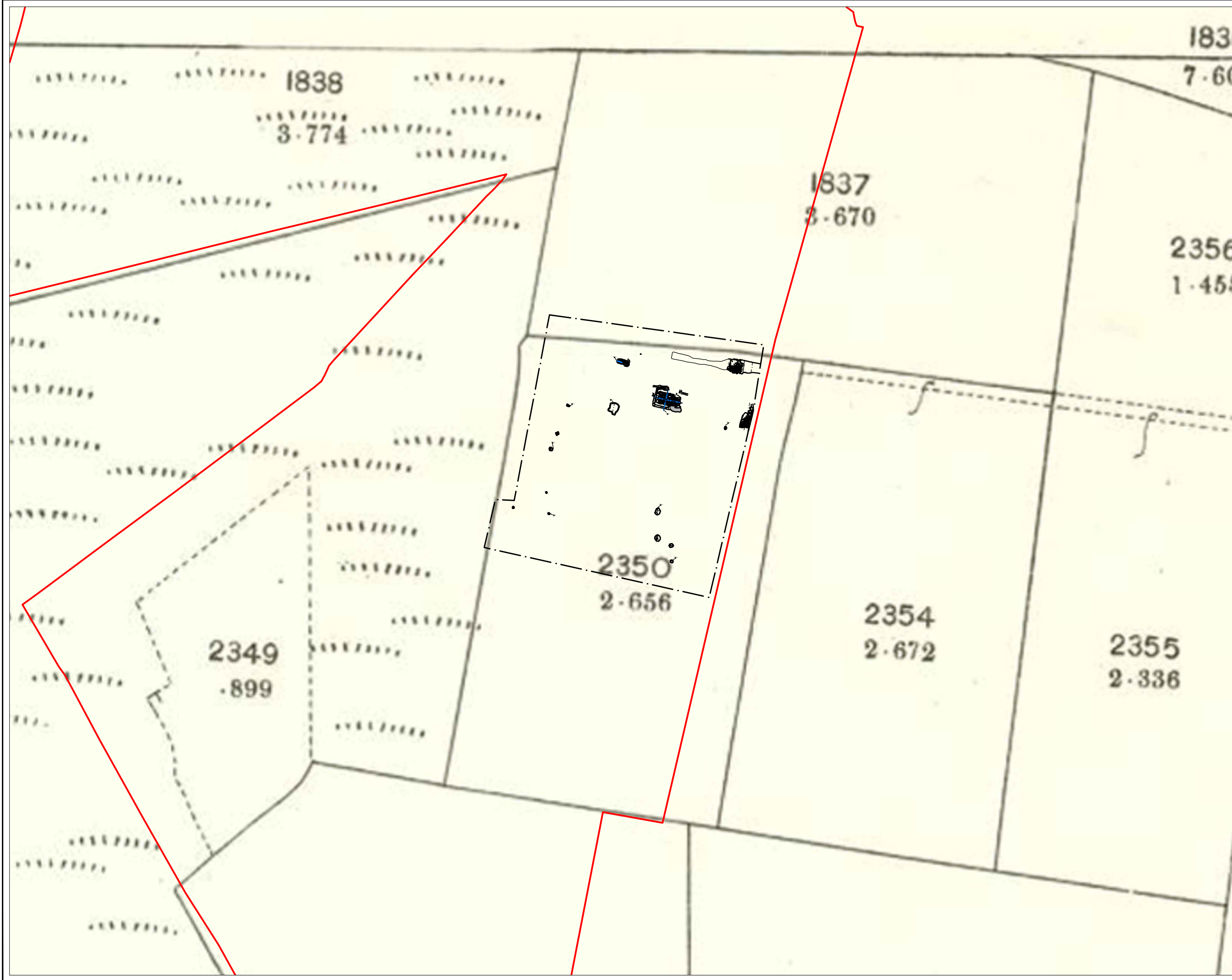
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Fig. No: 12 Report No: 3200

Title:  
 Plan of site on the 2nd  
 edition 25 inch OS map

Project:  
 Aberdeen Western Peripheral  
 Route/Balmedie-Tipperty  
 Lot 4/ AWPR/B-T/FL/003B  
 - Mitigation Excavation

Client:  
 Aberdeen City Council

Scale at A3:  
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