

# River Don gas pipeline diversion Kemnay, Aberdeenshire

## Data Structure Report



*Prepared by*  
**NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY**  
*for*  
**SGN**

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Cover image: from the south side of the river, across the backwater towards the north side working area,  
14th October 2017

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## Non-technical summary

Topsoil stripping of areas, either side of the River Don upstream of Kemnay Bridge, was monitored in October 2017. On the south side, an undated stone-filled pit was the only feature recorded. Unstratified finds included two flint flakes.

North of the river, quantities of pottery, glass bottles and ironwork, in poorly defined features, corresponded to the former site of Nether Haugh farmstead. All of these finds are consistent with a nineteenth-century date for the loss of Nether Haugh. A former field boundary ditch, and a small, straight-sided trench, were the only other features recorded on this side of the river.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project context and purpose

This report presents the findings from archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping to prepare working areas on the south and north sides of the River Don, to the west of Kemnay Bridge. The works involved the replacement of a 260m-long section of a pre-existing 250mm-diameter welded steel, high pressure gas pipeline. The work was needed because erosion of the river banks and bed had made the pipeline vulnerable to future damage.

This report has been commissioned by SGN and compiled by Network Archaeology.

### 1.1.1 Pipeline work undertaken

The replacement section of pipe was to be installed by horizontal directional drilling (HDD). This entails a drilling rig on the south side of the river boring a pilot hole beneath the river bed, steered in three dimensions so that it emerges on the north side. The bore is then enlarged by attaching a reaming head to the drill string and drawing it back across the river. The replacement pipe string, welded-up and placed on rollers on the north bank, is attached to the drill string and pulled through the enlarged bore into position beneath the river. The vulnerable section of the old pipe is then to be cut, either side of the river, allows the new section to be welded into place.

### 1.1.2 Pipeline construction

The monitored components of the work were:

- Stripping topsoil on the south bank of the river to provide a standing area for the HDD rig
- Stripping topsoil from a working area on the north bank of the river where the pipes are to be strung out and welded together
- Upgrading existing trackways from Milton Farm on the south side of the river and Nether Coullie on the north side, and stripping topsoil to extend these tracks to the working area, allowing plant and pipe trucks access to the working areas
- Topsoil stripping for works compounds, storage areas and associated plant such as bentonite drilling mud injection equipment
- Excavation of test pits to locate the existing pipeline.

The pipe-stringing area crosses a pre-existing trackway: north of this trackway, stripping of topsoil was not required as the pipe was strung and welded on bog-mats.

## 1.2 Scope of Works

The principal elements of the archaeological mitigation strategy as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) were:

- Observation, investigation and recording (or 'watching brief') on all the areas of topsoil removal from the working areas, including storage and establishment areas

- Observation of the excavation of any deep excavations in areas if this is deemed to be warranted after consideration of the observations made during topsoil stripping and in consultation with ASAMAC
- A subsequent programme of assessment, analysis, report preparation, publication if warranted, and archiving.

### 1.3 Location, description and natural environment

Kemnay village lies 6km west of Kintore and 8km south-west of the centre of Inverurie, the principal town of the Garioch district, north of Aberdeen. The pipeline crosses the river 800m south-west of the Bridge of Kemnay. The drilling area on the south side of the Don (NGR: 372310 815350) was accessed from the B993 along the farm track at the side of Milton Farm. A temporary track was laid to the working area, along the north side of the former track of the Kintore to Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, that runs behind the farm.

Access to the stringing area on the north bank of the river was from the continuation of Riverside Road, which crosses the Bridge of Kemnay and runs alongside the south wall of the Fetternear estate, to a turn-off at Bogs of Coullie Farm. Beyond Nether Coullie Cottages, a track turns eastward towards the working area (NGR: 372090 815630).

At the point where the pipeline crosses, the river banks are at a height of just under 75m OD. On the south bank, there is a backwater alongside the river, formed from an abandoned meander. This is set within a boggy area, beyond which the land rises quite steeply by 5m or more. On the north bank, the land rises much more gradually from the river bank.

The superficial geology is of Quaternary alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels, laid down by the Don and its forerunners to form river terrace deposits, together with boggy areas depositing peat. A ground investigation commissioned by SGN (Dunelm Geotechnical and Environmental 2016) determined that the alluvial deposits extend around 18m to 25m below the bed of the Don. Below this depth, Ordovician igneous bedrocks range from large, coarse-crystalline, often granitic, batholiths to smaller, fine to medium crystalline, often rhyolitic, dykes and sills.

Alluvial soils extend either side of the river (National Soil Map of Scotland), and the agricultural land is recorded as mineral podzols: acid soils with bright orange-brown or dark organic subsoils. In the immediate vicinity of the River Don it is listed as Class 2: land capable of producing a wide range of crops (Scotland's Environment 2017), and the surrounding agricultural fields as Class 3.2: average production, though high yields of barley, oats and grass can be obtained. At the time the watching brief was carried out, cattle were grazing the field to the west of the easement on the south side of the river, and sheep to the north of the river

### 1.4 Archaeological context

As part of a staged, multi-discipline approach to investigation and mitigation, the Environmental Review was commissioned from Amec Foster Wheeler (Boyle, Roberts and Sneddon 2017). This included consideration of the impact of the works on the historic environment. Information was gathered on designated and non-designated historic environment assets, and a programme of

appropriate mitigation was outlined, including recommendations for best practice to be applied during the works.

A data search of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the works was undertaken (Figure 2) and included Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Historic Landuse Assessment mapping (HLA map website) and Historic Environment Scotland Spatial datasets (Historic Environment Scotland website). Additionally, an archaeological walkover survey of the site was carried out in February 2017 by Amy Roberts, Historic Environment Consultant for Amec Foster Wheeler. The results are summarised in the next section.

Direct and indirect effects were considered and recommendations made for mitigation of possible adverse effects on the historic environment from the proposed works. Recommendations included a permanent presence archaeological watching brief for the duration of topsoil stripping.

### 1.4.1 Known heritage assets

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the 1km radius of the study area: the Lang Stane o’Craigearn (SM12108), a large standing stone, of likely late Neolithic or early Bronze-Age date, around 300m distant from the working area, beyond the B993 roadway in the grounds of Littlewood Cottage. It is said to be a remnant of a stone circle, possibly left as a rubbing post for cattle when the rest was cleared away, though there seems to be little evidence for the existence of the other stones of the circle.

Two Category C buildings listed building lie within 100m of the working areas: Milton Farmhouse and its associated ancillary structure (LB45912) and West Lodge of Kemnay House (LB50511), a traditional gate lodge, dated 1826.

#### Prehistoric

In addition to the scheduled Lang Stane o’Craigearn, the Historic Environment review identified two possible prehistoric heritage assets within its study area: a carved stone ball, possibly of Neolithic date, found in 1910 in the area of Kemnay House, and a record of an early Bronze Age beaker from ‘a gravelly mound in the vicinity of Milltown Croft’.

Further afield, the valley of the Don and the Garioch area to the north formed a major settlement focus in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Remains include the surviving recumbent stone of the Nether Coullie stone circle, just to the west of the study area and the Easter Aquhorthies recumbent stone circle, 6km to the north. The wider area is the heartland of carved stone balls, an enigmatic artefact type restricted to Scotland and thought to be of Neolithic date. Stone axes are fairly frequent finds in the region.

Bronze Age occupation is well represented in Aberdeenshire, particularly by burial cairns, cists and cinerary urns. Fewer Iron Age sites have been identified close by, although evidence of several roundhouses and post built structures survived to be recorded at Kintore. The fortified hilltops to the north and west, including Maiden Castle, Mither Tap and Tap O’ Noth are also thought to date from this period.

## Roman

For certain brief periods, the northernmost Roman military frontiers in Britain extended into the Grampian region. Over fifty sites, the majority of which are find-spots, have been recorded in Aberdeenshire, and Durno, 4km east of Old Rayne, is the setting for a large Roman marching camp. A number of Roman roads, presumably military in nature, have also been identified in the region.

## Medieval

This area of north-east Scotland formed the heartland of the Pictish Kingdom in the early medieval period and there are a number of well-known symbol stones nearby. Earthworks, from medieval of post-medieval rig and furrow ploughing has been recorded at various places throughout the area. Other landscape elements such as former boundaries, trackways, ponds, terracing and land clearance cairns may date back to medieval times. Several of the large estates in the wider area, most notably Fetternear House with the remains of the palace of the bishops of Aberdeen and St Ninian's Kirk, have medieval origins.

## Post-Medieval and Modern

Altogether, twenty-two post-medieval heritage assets were identified in the Environmental Review within 500m of the proposed working areas. These included a former farmstead, Nether Haugh (NJ71NW0171), shown on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (OS Sheet LXIV) and described in the Name Book as a small one storey thatched farm steading, dwelling house and offices.

The planned exit point for the directional drilling is close to where the area of the farmstead is shown on the map. The Reports of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 1835 (Chalmers, 1835) mentions John Tough of Netherhaugh and the same name appears on a Farm Horse Tax roll dating from 1797-98 relating to Monymusk parish. There is no sign of Nether Haugh on second edition OS mapping dating from 1899 (OS 6", Sheet LXIV.NW), but it seems to have survived until at least 1889 when Margaret Farquhar, who occupied the house with her widowed mother, drowned in the River Don.

### 1.4.2 Research design

The purpose of the archaeological observation was to fully mitigate the effects of the proposed development on potential below-ground archaeological remains.

General aims were:

- To identify, appropriately manage and fully mitigate the archaeological resource affected by the proposed works
- To consider, in all cases of archaeological discovery, whether preservation in situ is desirable and achievable
- To determine, in other cases, an appropriate strategy for investigation and recording
- To develop, where possible, knowledge and understanding of the historic landscape and archaeological resource



- To determine and understand the nature, function and character of any remains in their cultural and environmental setting
- To obtain a chronological sequence for the human activity and to place it within its regional context
- To establish the environmental sequence and context of archaeological deposits and features
- To engage in a programme of post-excavation, archiving, synthesis and study, leading to publication and dissemination of results
- To ensure the long-term survival of the information through deposition of a project archive.

## 1.5 Quality standards

This section details the standards and methods used for archaeological observation and recording any discovered archaeological remains.

### 1.5.1 Historic Scotland

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with Project Design, Implementation and Archiving (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2 (HS 1996)).

### 1.5.2 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

All archaeological work complied with the relevant CfA standard and guidance documents (2014):

- Code of conduct
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

The attending archaeologist is a full member of CfA.

### 1.5.3 Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service

The Aberdeenshire Council Archaeologist was kept informed of the progress of the work throughout.

## 1.6 Work undertaken

The removal and stacking of topsoil from the areas south and north of the river was monitored over eight working days, from Thursday 12th to Friday 20th October 2017. Topsoil stripping was generally carried out by a single machine, fitted with a smooth-faced ditching bucket, assisted at times by a second machine. Work was always on a single front and could be monitored by the single attending archaeologist, at all times.

The surfaces of all stripped areas were scanned for archaeological remains, before any works traffic was permitted to run over them, with the sides and top of spoil heaps also scanned. The programme of works generally allowed stripped areas to be re-visited after the surface had had time to weather.

Particular attention was paid to the area around the exit point of the HDD, where the potential for uncovering remains of the former Nether Haugh farmstead had been highlighted.

Where not attributable to a specific stratigraphic, finds from the stripped surface, were collected and bagged, marking the bags with a find identifier, derived from the reading of a hand-held GPS unit. The locations of the unstratified surface finds are therefore located to OS National Grid co-ordinates to an accuracy of  $\pm 10\text{m}$  or better.

With the exception of those positively identified as of very recent origin, all artefacts were generally collected. However, the density of finds in the area of the former Nether Haugh farmstead meant that some classes of find were sampled. In particular, collection of bottle glass was restricted to necks and bases in this region.

Provision had been made for the possible deployment of additional staff, but this proved not to be necessary, as there was ample time for the monitoring archaeologist to investigate and record all the observed features.

## 1.7 Specialist assessment

Finds were cleaned, catalogued, and marked and re-bagged where necessary, before being assessed. Flint was assessed by Jim Rylatt and post-medieval and modern pottery by Sue Anderson. Other finds, including ferrous metal, glass and ceramic building materials were assessed by Network Archaeology staff.

### 1.7.1 Conservation and storage

The finds are in a stable condition and no special conservation measures or storage conditions are considered necessary.

### 1.7.2 Documentary Research

A limited amount of documentary research was carried out in order to set the results of the fieldwork into its regional context.

## 2 Results

Monitoring of topsoil stripping was carried out over eight working days between Thursday 12th and Friday, 20th October 2017.

On the south side of the river, a single feature was recorded: a roughly circular pit (103), with maximum diameter of 950mm and up to 650mm deep. It had a fill of large rounded stones, to 450mm across, in a matrix of very loose sandy soil. There were no datable finds from this feature.

Unstratified finds from the area south of the river were limited to two struck flint flakes, and a couple of sherds of glazed pottery.

On the north side of the river, there were quantities of pottery, glass bottles and ironwork, unstratified in the topsoil or in poorly defined shallow features, in the area of the former Nether Haugh farmstead (NJ71NW017.1). A rather better defined linear feature (204) towards the northern

side of this area was shallow with a flat base. It had a loose fill mostly consisting of large irregular stones. It too contained nineteenth-century pottery and glass, though mostly more fragmentary, suggesting that this was redeposited from the general spread in the soil rather than in its original place of deposition.

The finds from this area all appear to be consistent with a later nineteenth-century date for the demise of the Nether Haugh steading.

Otherwise, an infilled former ditch, crossing the easement slightly obliquely, and a small, regular, flat-bottomed linear feature (206), were the only other features recorded. There were no datable finds from either of these features. The ditch had regular, fairly steep sides to a narrow base; the excavated section produced no finds. To the east, beyond the edge of excavation, it appeared to almost, but not quite, align with the right-angled corner of the adjacent field and was initially interpreted as a lost element of an earlier pattern of land division. However, it was later found to correspond to a very clear cropmark visible on Google Earth, suggesting that it may be a relatively recent feature. The only other feature recorded in this area proved to be a shallow gully with a flat base and regular vertical sides, and is thought to be modern.

Further to the north, towards the access track leading to the lane to Nether Coullie, there were a number of distinct dark carbonised deposits at the interface of the topsoil and subsoil, typically forming irregular, or roughly circular, shallow patches, typically around 2 to 4m across. These shallow deposits may have resulted from bonfire or stubble-burning residues becoming incorporated into the plough soil, or possibly from the decomposition of vegetation in flood deposits under anaerobic conditions.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
	Flint	372309	815344
	Flint	372363	815237
103	Stone-filled circular pit	372314	815353
204	Shallow linear stone-filled feature	372085	815632
206	Small ?modern linear feature	372079	815649
209	Old field boundary drain: from	372048	815668
	to	372021	815664
210	Smaller concentration pm/mod pot and bottles	372107	815622
211	Larger concentration pm/mod pot and bottles	372101	815623

Table 1: Locations of significant finds and recorded features

# 3 Assessment

## 3.1 Stratigraphy

The handful of features recorded were all either undated or from the nineteenth century or later, and had cut into the natural subsoil, with no stratigraphic relationships, apart from the recent infilled ditch, which truncated earlier linear features.

## 3.2 Specialist finds assessments

This section summarises the specialist findings. Full reports are included as Appendix A-C

### 3.2.1 Lithics: Jim Rylatt

The small assemblage comprises two pieces of flake debitage. The larger flake preserves the scars of two removals from the same platform, with a further scar representing a removal from an oblique platform, the latter indicating that the core had been rotated during reduction. The other flake had lost most of its butt and the distal end had been detached, but one lateral edge preserved part of a flake scar with a hinged termination. The morphological attributes of these artefacts are indicative of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age lithic industries.

### 3.2.2 Pottery: Sue Anderson

The assemblage comprises a range of wares typical for sites of the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries across Scotland and beyond, representing both decorated tablewares and more utilitarian kitchenwares for storage and food preparation. Pottery of this type often reached rural sites via the distribution of urban waste in 'night soil', which was carted out of cities and towns and dumped on surrounding fields. Some of the material from the topsoil in particular could be accounted for in this way. However, the area north of the river is not located adjacent to any major routes and the proximity of a steading in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries suggests that at least some of the material related to that household.

The wares represented would have been widely available during the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and even the most lowly households would have had some refined wares among their possessions, even if acquired second hand. There is no particular indication of high status, but the presence of a few fragments of nineteenth-century porcelain could indicate that some of this rubbish came from an at least moderately well-off household. The fragment of a doll's leg suggests that one of the occupants was a child.

The large group of sherds from context 211 represented only a small number of vessels, the majority of which were slipped redware bowls. The presence of several large pieces of each vessel suggests that the deposit may represent a kitchen clearance, perhaps at the time the farm steading was demolished or possibly earlier when the tenancy changed hands.

The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

### 3.2.3 Other finds: Richard Moore

The ferrous metal finds comprise four nails or bolts, another possible bolt or perhaps a broken off piece from a tool or farm machinery, and a large piece of a hollow vessel along with a smaller piece from the same or a similar vessel. The bulk of these finds are from contexts 205 and 211 and are almost certainly associated with the Nether Haugh steading, deposited either as domestic rubbish or as demolition debris after the abandonment of the farmstead.

All of the glass was from bottles of wine-bottle type, and almost all was similarly from contexts associated with Nether Haugh. The same range of contexts also produced four ceramic grid fragments, and a toy marble.

Though they may be of some local interest in illustrating some of the range of utilitarian objects of a modest rural household in the nineteenth century, these objects have little potential for further work and no recommendations are made for their retention in the archive.

## 3.3 Discussion

The only evidence from the watching brief of any prehistoric activity was provided by the two pieces of worked flint recovered from the stripped surface after topsoil removal on the south side of the river. It is perhaps surprising that there were not more finds, considering the distribution of known sites and monuments within the wider landscape and the probability that river valleys acted as natural routeways through the landscape. In part, this may be result of the dynamic nature of the river system, with erosion and redeposition of the alluvial silts erasing evidence of early activity, or making the valley sides above the flood plain more favoured for settlement.

Of later periods, there was little to suggest anything other than agricultural use of the land. The former railway line, which ran immediately to the south of the working area, had left surprisingly little sign of its former presence within the working area or even within the temporary access track which was installed along its northern side. The builders and operators of this line seem to have kept any disturbance strictly within its easement.

The stone-filled pit in the southern working area was undated and produced no finds that would hint at any specific purpose other than drainage. The looseness of its silty fill suggests that this was a fairly recent feature, that had not had time to completely silt up.

Had it not been for Nether Haugh steading, the working area on the north side of the river would have had even fewer artefacts than the south side. The handful of features recorded in the Nether Haugh area were not very well defined and are open to interpretation. It is unlikely that these features held any substantial structural foundations and it is more probable that they were the plough-damaged remains of garden or farmyard features. Nevertheless, it is clear from the quantity of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century ceramics and other finds that the focus of occupation was close by, perhaps just beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area.

The area is prone to flooding, as was demonstrated as recently as 7th January 2016, when the Don is said, anecdotally, to have been 'level with the roadway on Kemnay Bridge.' A similar event in 1889 may well have caused the tragic demise of Margaret Farquhar and the abandonment of the steading,

thought the documentary research that might confirm this course of events is beyond the scope of this report.

The infilled ditch running across the working area seems likely to have been a recent feature, cutting across the pattern of field boundaries towards Nether Coullie farm. This alignment might imply that it was a redundant service trench that had connected to the farm, although there was nothing in its form or fill to suggest that it had held a pipe or cable. The regularity of linear feature 206 suggests that it could have been the base of a shallow machine-dug trench, perhaps associated with the installation of the current pipeline.

Overall, the limited nature of the findings, will mean that any contribution that the results could make to relevant national or regional research aims would be small. The two pieces of flint and the remains from Nether Haugh may be of local interest, and it is always the case that any negative results from archaeological monitoring can contribute to an understanding of the overall patterns of past activity in the landscape.

No further work is envisaged, and this report is intended to serve as an archive record of the findings from the watching brief.

## 4 Archive Deposition

### 4.1 Recipient Museum

The finds will be deposited through the Treasure Trove Scottish Archaeological Finds Advisory Panel (SAFAP) or the Finds Disposal Panel.

### 4.2 Archive Preparation

The project archive and report will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). The project archive will contain all relevant details in connection with the planning and the execution of the project, including any terms of reference.

Final report copies will also be sent to ASAMAC and a digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER). An online OASIS record will be completed when permission of confidentiality of the route has been gained from SGN. A brief summary of the results will be prepared and submitted for publication in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES).

### 4.3 Contents of Archive

The deposited archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records, including copies of relevant reports, and any finds generated from the archaeological works. A scanned security copy of the site archive in PDF format will also be included.

The documentary archive generated during the course of the fieldwork is summarised below. The archive will also contain the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and a copy of this report and its appendices.

Type	Medium	Count
Context sheet	Paper	17 A4 sheets
Index sheet	Paper	4 A4 sheets
Photos	Digital	124
Photos	B+W film	to follow
Plans	Permatrace	4 drawings, 1 A4 sheet

The overall finds assemblages are summarised by material type in the table below

Material	No./frags	Weight/g
Struck flint/chert	2	6
Pottery: PM/modern	200	4335
CBM: air brick	8	1612
Bottle glass	75	2493
Ferrous metal	7	1602
Stone (toy marble)	1	10

### 4.3.1 Digital data

Digitally generated material will be supplied in its native format. Hand drawn and written material of A4 size or smaller will be submitted as scanned copies, at a resolution of at least 300dpi.

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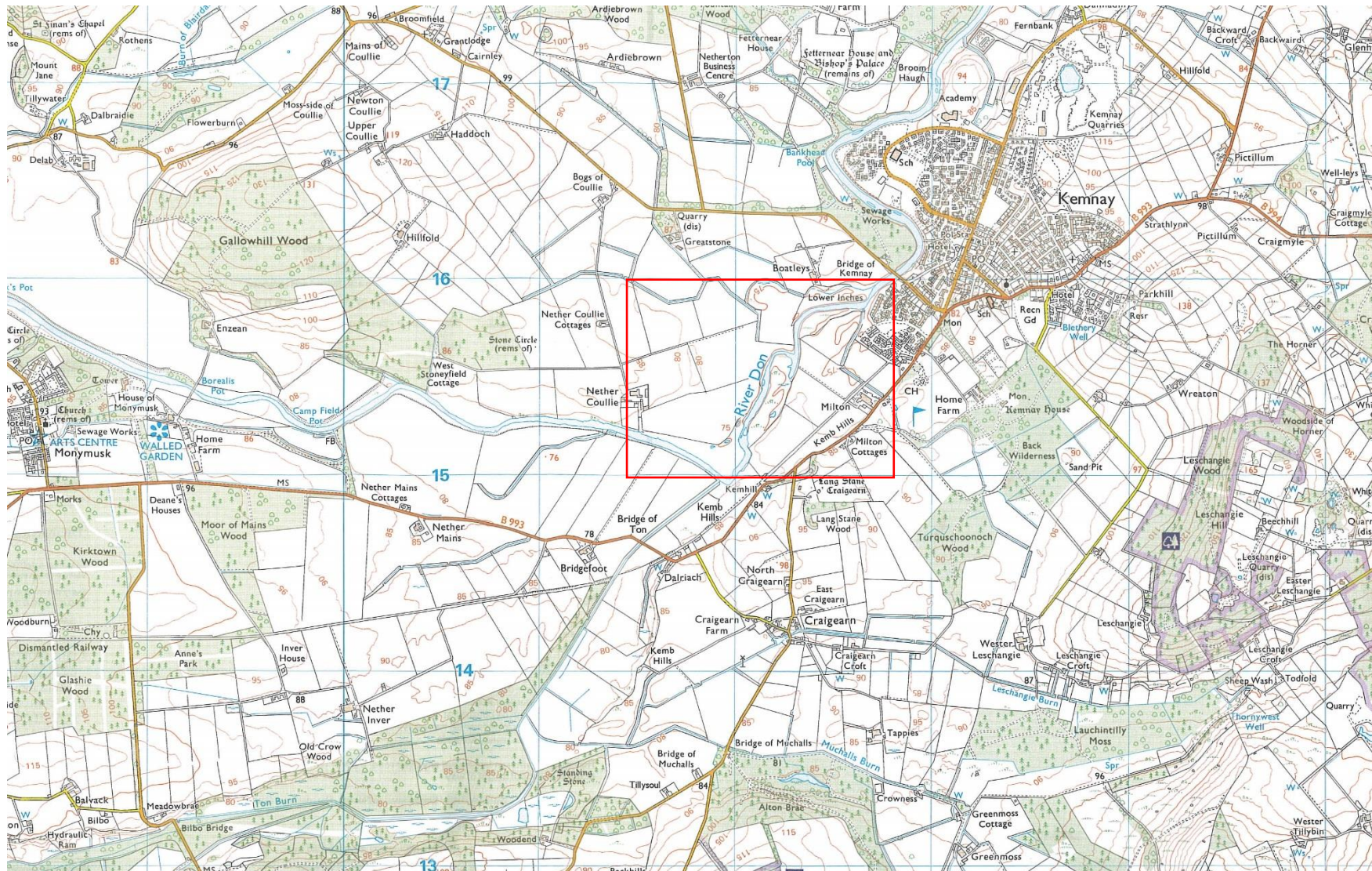


Figure 1: Location of the monitored area, in relation to Kemnay and surrounding area, scale approx. 1:30 000



Figure 2: Limits of Excavation Areas (within dotted red lines) superimposed on mapping from the Environmental Review, scale 1:5000  
 (Extract from Explorer 421 © Ordnance Survey 2007)

## The Struck Flint (RDP16)

Jim Rylatt

### Introduction

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the surface of the subsoil during an archaeological watching brief along the River Don gas pipeline diversion to the west of Milton Farm, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire. These artefacts have morphological attributes indicative of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technologies.

### Methodology

The artefacts were physically examined and the attributes of each piece were recorded and compiled to form a digital archive. Macroscopic analysis determined position in the reduction sequence and any observable characteristics of the reduction technology, together with an assessment of the functional potential of the different elements of the assemblage. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex, and whether any piece has been burnt. Each piece was weighed and selected artefacts were examined with x6 and x20 hand-lenses to determine whether there was any evidence for localised modifications that are indicative of use.

### Description of the Assemblage

#### Raw materials

Both of the struck lithic artefacts were manufactured from flint. One piece preserves an area of thin, abraded cortical surface indicating the raw material was a pebble obtained from secondary deposits. The site occupies the interface between relatively extensive Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits, to the south and east, and undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits, to the north (British Geological Survey 2002, Inverurie, Scotland Sheet 76E. Solid and Drift Geology. 1: 50,000 Series. Keyworth). These superficial deposits incorporate quantities of gravel from which flint pebbles may have been obtained.

#### Condition

The two pieces of struck flint from the stripped subsoil surface (context 101) exhibited evidence of post-depositional damage, both having some chipping to the flake margins, while the larger piece had had a small flake detached from the centre of one lateral edge. This suggests that both pieces are residual and probably spent some time within a ploughsoil or other horizon subject to repeated reworking.

#### Composition of the assemblage

This small assemblage comprised two pieces of flake debitage. The larger flake preserved the scars of two removals from the same platform, with a further scar representing a removal from an oblique platform, the latter indicating that the core had been rotated during reduction. The other flake had lost most of its butt and the distal end had been detached, but one lateral edge preserved part of a flake scar with a hinged termination. The morphological attributes of these artefacts are indicative of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age lithic industries.

# Appendix A: Flint

## Summary of struck flint assemblage:

Context No.	GPS No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight (g)	Complete (mm)	Cortex	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
101	24	S	flake	Neo/EBA	3.4	yes	40 t.r.a		flat	pron	feath	yes	flake with scars of 2 removals same platf & one from oblique platf; some irreg platf edge prep; freehand percussion; post-dep chipping & rolling of margins
101	27	T	flake	Neo/EBA	1.3	no			flat			yes	proximal frag irreg flake with scars 3 removals same platf (one with hinged termination); most of butt & bulb removed by janus flake; snapped truncation; post-dep chipping & rolling of margins

No. of finds	Reduction Sequence	Type	Spot Date	Weight (g)	Complete	Recort.	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage
2	S 1 T 1	flake 2	Neo/EBA 2	4.7g	yes 1 no 1	yes 1		flat 2	pron 1	feath 1	yes 2

### River Don Pipeline (RDP16): pottery

Sue Anderson, November 2017

#### Introduction

The pottery assemblage comprises 202 sherds weighing 4226g, collected from six contexts, two in Area 1 and four in Area 2. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and period for all areas combined, and a full catalogue by context is available in archive.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	104	3256	1.31	24
Late blackwares	LBW	18th-E.20th c.	1	9		1
Creamwares	CRW	18th-E.19th c.	1	1		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	30	139	0.47	6
Industrial slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	9	72	0.29	3
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	32	217	0.49	22
British stonewares	BRSW	17th-19th c.	14	429		3
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	3	16		3
Brown-glazed whiteware	BGWW	18th-20th c.	8	87	0.22	8
<i>Totals</i>			<i>202</i>	<i>4226</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>71</i>

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels based on 'sherd families' (MNV). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes English and Scottish fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format; the results were input onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

#### Area 1 – South of River Don

Two sherds (6g) were recovered from Area 1 context (101), a base fragment of a refined whiteware ?plate with willow pattern transfer print decoration (GPS21) and a small undecorated fragment of pale creamware (GPS29). Both are probably of 19th/20th-century date.

#### Area 2 – Nether Haugh

This area produced the bulk of the assemblage, 200 sherds in total, which were recovered from three features (linear fill 210 – 39 sherds; linear fill 211 – 107 sherds; stone-filled linear 205 – 26 sherds) and two unstratified contexts (201 – 18 sherds; 212 – 10 sherds).

This group was dominated by late slipped redwares (LSRW: 24 vessels, 104 sherds) and factory-produced whitewares (PEW, INDS, REFW: 22 vessels, 70 sherds), with only a few other types present.

## Appendix B: Pottery

Coarse redwares, the staple produce of 'country potteries' (some of which were in towns), comprised fragments of bowls with internal white slip, some with streaky patches of brown on the inside (LSRW). Most in this assemblage were unglazed externally and had flat bases, but one example from (211) had external brown glaze and a footring base. Some showed evidence for lathe-finishing with concentric rings on the base and around the sides. Rims were generally everted or beaded. One example of a slipped redware jar with a flat-topped everted rim and external clear (orange) glaze was also found. In addition, a single body sherd of a red-bodied black-glazed ware (LBW) was recovered from (201). The majority of the red earthenwares were made in fairly fine sandy fabrics, but two sherds also contained abundant mica. These may be local products, but abundant mica is a characteristic of earlier redwares made in the Throsk area and it is possible that they came from further afield. Whatever the source, this does suggest that the vessels were supplied by more than one pottery.

The refined whitewares included examples with a variety of decorative techniques including transfer-printed wares, hand-painted lines and leaves, 'shell-edged' rims, incised curving lines, and cut spongeware. The range of decoration was wide with at least 17 different types. The transfer prints included several blue 'willow pattern' fragments, a floral design in black, and a green scene showing a palatial villa with classical columns. Two sherds from (201) (GPS 41 and 59), perhaps from a single vessel, had bright green glaze. The industrial slipwares included a blue bowl with a lathe-cut chequerboard design, a bowl with brown and blue lines, and a ?jug with 'dipped fan' decoration. Identifiable forms comprised nine bowls, a mug, a ?jug and at least four plates, but other flatwares and hollow wares were also present. Refined wares were produced by many manufacturers throughout Europe during the later 18th and 19th centuries and it is not possible to identify the sources of the sherds in this assemblage. No identifiable maker's marks were present, although an incomplete and illegible stamped mark was noted on the base of a shell-edged plate from (211).

Eight brown-glazed refined wares were present. All were in pale cream fabrics. Three fragments were from lids, two small and one large, and there was part of a teapot spout with fluted (incised line) decoration. Most of these fragments were probably from brown teapots.

A few other modern wares were present in smaller quantities. Fragments of at least three brown stoneware bottles were present, all of similar types with internal clear glaze. Three fragments of European porcelain were found, all in (205), comprising a base fragment of a ?plate with purple transfer-printed decoration (a roundel with a portrait and the caption 'h.r.h. princess...', unfortunately not identified), a body fragment with a blue slip background and a white applied decoration under clear glaze, showing an arm holding a jug (imitation Jasperware?), and a dry-bodied small doll's leg.

### Distribution

Table 2 shows the quantities of sherds from each context in Area 2 and provides a spotdate. All groups are of 19th-century or later date, with linear fills (205) and (211) containing sherds which could not have been made before around 1840, although both also contained earlier wares.

## Appendix B: Pottery

Context	Type	No	Wt/g	Pot date							
				LSRW	LBW	BGWW	BRSW	INDS	PEW	REFW	PORC
201	U/S	18	165	6	1	1		1	2	6	19th-E.20th c.
205	linear	26	114	1		5	1		1	11	3 1840+
210	linear	39	626	1			1	1	1		19th c.
211	linear	107	3125	11			1	1	1	2	1840+
212	U/S	10	190	5		2			1	2	19th c.

Table 2. Pottery quantities and fabrics by context (MNV).

### Discussion

The assemblage comprises a range of wares typical for sites of this period across Scotland and beyond, representing both decorated tablewares and more utilitarian kitchenwares for storage and food preparation. Pottery of this type often reached rural sites via the distribution of urban waste in 'night soil', which was carted out of cities and towns and dumped on surrounding fields. Some of the material from the topsoil in particular could be accounted for in this way. However, Area 2 is not located adjacent to any major routes and the proximity of a steading in the later 18th and 19th centuries suggests that at least some of the material related to that household.

The wares represented in this assemblage would have been widely available during the later 18th and 19th centuries and even the most lowly households would have had some refined wares amongst their possessions, even if acquired second-hand. There is no particular indication of high status, but the presence of a few fragments of 19th-century porcelain could indicate that some of this rubbish came from an at least moderately well-off household. The fragment of a doll's leg suggests that one of the occupants was a child.

The large group of sherds from (211) represented only a small number of vessels, the majority of which were slipped redware bowls. The presence of several large pieces of each vessel suggests that the deposit may represent a kitchen clearance, perhaps at the time the farm steading was demolished or possibly earlier when the tenancy changed hands.

### Recommendations

The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

### References

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### Pottery summary

Context	GPS No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
101	21	REFW	plate?		1	5	1	L.18th-20th c.
101	29	CRW			1	1	1	1730-1760
201	100	LSRW			2	21	1	18th-19th c.
201	31	REFW	plate?	everted	1	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	36	REFW			1	4	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	37	LSRW			1	23	1	18th-19th c.

## Appendix B: Pottery

Context	GPS No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
201	41	REFW			1	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	48	LSRW			1	17	1	18th-19th c.
201	49	PEW	plate	everted	1	5	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
201	50	LBW			1	9	1	18th-E.20th c.
201	51	LSRW			1	10	1	18th-19th c.
201	51	REFW			1	2	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	52	LSRW	bowl	beaded	1	24	1	18th-19th c.
201	54	REFW			1	2	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	56	LSRW			1	26	1	18th-19th c.
201	58	PEW			1	4	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
201	59	INDS	bowl	plain	1	2	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	59	REFW			1	3	1	L.18th-20th c.
201	96	BGWW	lid?		1	11	1	18th-20th c.
205	113	BGWW			3	8	3	18th-20th c.
205	113	BGWW	lid	flanged	2	17	1	18th-20th c.
205	113	BRSW			1	4	1	17th-19th c.
205	113	LSRW			1	9	1	18th-19th c.
205	113	PEW			3	12	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
205	113	PORC			3	16	1	18th-20th c.
205	113	REFW			4	11	1	L.18th-20th c.
205	113	REFW			3	11	3	L.18th-20th c.
205	113	REFW	bowl	plain	5	25	1	L.18th-20th c.
205	113	REFW	bowl?	plain	1	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
210	94/95	BRSW	bottle		10	209	1	17th-19th c.
210	94/95	INDS	bowl	plain	3	48	1	L.18th-20th c.
210	94/95	LSRW	bowl	everted	19	341	1	18th-19th c.
210	94/95	PEW	bowl	beaded	7	28	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
211	99	BRSW	bottle		3	216	1	17th-19th c.
211	99	INDS	jug?		5	22	1	L.18th-20th c.
211	99	LSRW	bowl		18	876	1	18th-19th c.
211	99	LSRW	bowl		3	32	3	18th-19th c.
211	99	LSRW	bowl	beaded	20	654	1	18th-19th c.
211	99	LSRW	bowl	everted	24	935	1	18th-19th c.
211	99	LSRW	jar	flat-topped everted	7	161	1	18th-19th c.
211	99	PEW	plate	everted	17	88	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
211	99	REFW	bowl	plain	8	131	1	L.18th-20th c.
211	99	REFW	mug?	upright plain	2	10	1	L.18th-20th c.
212		BGWW			1	4	1	18th-20th c.
212		BGWW	teapot		1	47	1	18th-20th c.
212		LSRW	bowl		1	22	1	18th-19th c.
212		LSRW	bowl		2	49	2	18th-19th c.
212		LSRW	bowl	beaded	2	56	1	18th-19th c.
212		PEW	bowl?	plain	1	2	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
212		REFW			2	10	1	L.18th-20th c.



## Appendix C: Other finds

### Other finds: RDP16

Richard Moore

#### Ferrous metal

A small assemblage of ferrous metal finds was recovered from the site. All were in a heavily corroded condition with encrusted surfaces, but were fairly robust beneath the surface corrosion. Only one piece was recovered from the south side of the river. Of the pieces from north of the river, all but one were from contexts associated with the former Nether Haugh steading.

101: GPS 28: Iron nail, square section, tip of shaft broken off, surviving shaft 142.1mm long, broken end 9.3 x 6.6mm, shaft below head to 11.8 x 10.1mm; head 17.8 x 15.0mm; shaft bent at around two-thirds of the way down, wt: 57g.

201: GPS 38: Iron object, ?bolt or part of larger object, 94.9mm long. Solid rounded shaft, probably broken off, 25.6 x 23.3mm at tip, 34.2 x 30.4mm beneath head; head possibly set obliquely to shaft, max dimensions 37.1 x 54.2mm, wt: 176g. Possible broken off piece of agricultural machine, tool or fitting.

205: Three iron nail shafts or similar: a) 81.2mm long, shaft to 20.3 x 15.1mm, wt: 30g; b) 75.4 long, shaft to 20.3 x 14.7mm, wt: 28g; c) 35.0mm long, shaft to 16.2 x 10.2mm, encrustation at one end incorporates small sherd of black-glazed pot and small stone, wt: 10g.



Iron finds from context 205 (top and bottom) and 201 (centre)



External (left) and internal view of vessel fragment, context 211

211: Iron vessel. Flat base breaking in a smooth curve to near vertical sides to give a low-walled open vessel, possibly a cooking pot or chamber pot. More than one third of the vessel present. Around 118mm high. If complete would have been around 200mm diameter. There is possibly a suggestion of a rolled or bent over rim. A small looped handle protrudes by around 30mm immediately below the rim, around 50mm top to bottom, handle possibly around 9mm diameter, but badly encrusted. Base where measurable 4.0mm thick. Small piece of pottery embedded in encrustation. Vessel weighed 1024g as found, including some adhering soil. 211: Large fragment of iron, possibly from the same, or a similar vessel to that described above, but not refitting; wt: 272g; a large fragment of the

## Appendix C: Other finds

side, from rim to smoothly curving break to the base, 127mm high by 91mm maximum surviving width. Similar wall thickness – 4.0mm – to vessel above. Encrustation includes a large sherd of glazed pottery of maximum dimension 93 x 68mm, and small fragment of bottle glass.

There is every reason to believe that these ferrous metal finds are contemporary with the pottery from the same contexts. The finds from contexts 205 and 211 are almost certainly from the Nether Haugh steading, deposited either as domestic rubbish or as demolition debris after the abandonment of the farmstead.

Though they may be of some local interest in illustrating some of the range of utilitarian objects of a modest rural household in the nineteenth century, these objects have little potential for further work and no recommendations are made for their retention in the archive.



**Fragment of iron vessel with encrusted pottery and glass, context 211**

### Glass

In total, 2.49 kg of bottle glass was recovered, of which over 97% by weight was from contexts associated with the former Nether Haugh farmstead. The remainder were all unstratified finds from the stripped subsoil surface. Three small pieces of bottle glass were recovered as surface finds from the stripped area south of the river (context 101):

*gps 017*: pale green, large diameter bottle, bottom of side with small part of kick-up of base, 2.9mm thick, wt 35g

*gps 22*: pale green; 3.4mm thick, wt 8g

*gps 26*: mid-green, lower part of neck and shoulder, 4.1mm thick, wt 8g

Bottle glass finds from north of the river were all in the area of the former Nether Haugh. These were all from one or other of the two concentrations of finds, apart from one exception (context 201)

*gps 55*: green, 8.8mm thick, wt 17g

Sixty-one pieces of bottle glass were recovered from the smaller of the two concentrations of finds associated with Nether Haugh (context 210). This assemblage comprised fifty-three body fragments, three base fragments and five necks. The glass was a similar green to olive green colour throughout. The fragments varied in thickness from 2.6 to 6.1mm. Measurable external diameters of the two large base fragments were 81.7mm and 80.8mm, Total weight was 1286g

The larger of the two finds concentrations (context 211) had considerably more glass, and it was only practicable to recover a representative sample, targeting necks and bases. The recovered assemblage consists of nine pieces, weighing 1140g in total: three bases, three necks and three body fragments. Measured diameters of the base fragments were 79.2, 82.0 and 78.8mm. maximum external diameters of the two measurable necks were 34.0 and 38.2 mm. Thickness of the glass of the bodies varied from 2.8 to 6.4mm.

It may be of significance that the bottoms of bases from context 211 show roughening from wear whereas those from 210 show little sign of this kind of damage. This suggests that, despite their similarities, these two deposits had different pre-depositional histories, and were perhaps deposited at different times.

## Appendix C: Other finds



**Bottle necks: contexts 210 (above) and 211**



**Bottle bases: contexts 210 (above) and 211**

There were no identifying marks on any of the bottles. Although they are very similar in general appearance, there were obvious differences between bottles, especially in the shape of the necks, the profiles of the shoulders and the details of the kick-ups. All would be typical of the period, in the second half of the nineteenth century, when Nether Haugh is known to have been occupied.

### Ceramic building material

Four pieces of round-holed ceramic drainage grids were recovered from the larger of the two finds concentrations associated with Nether Haugh. All four pieces are similar but there are minor differences in thickness, and in size and angle of taper of the holes, implying that all four are from different grids. The dimensions of the four fragments are summarised in the table below.



**Ceramic grid fragments from context 211: top (left) and bottom views**

## Appendix C: Other finds

	Complete holes	wt/g	Max L x W x thick./mm	Hole top diam.	Hole bottom diam.
Six	262	95.4 x 68.8 x 29.1	17.6	7.3	
Four	126	83.1 x 77.1 x 26.3	17.8	9.7	
Two	97	73.8 x 53.1 x 24.8	21.8	11.1	
One	92	56.5 x 51.0 x 33.7	19.1	7.3	

### Stone

A roughly spherical stone ball, 19.2 to 20.1mm in diameter and weighing close to 10g, has marks showing that it has been deliberately, if rather crudely, carved. It is in a pale creamy white very fine-grained rock with some small gritty inclusions. With a density of close to 3 Kgm<sup>-3</sup>, it feels quite heavy in the hand. Found in the same context as a small toy porcelain doll's leg (see Anderson, above), this is probably best interpreted a toy marble.



Stone ball, context 205

## Appendix D: Heritage assets

### Heritage assets identified in the Environmental Report

#### Scheduled Monument

SM12108, NJ71SW0001 Lang Stane o' Craigearn: a standing stone, said to be all that remains of a stone circle; granite, 1.15m in breadth northeast/southwest by 0.65m in thickness, stands to a height of 3.5m, 50m N of Littlewood Cottage, NGR 372386 814944

#### Listed Buildings

LB45912, NJ71NW0181 Category C listed, Milton Farmhouse: including Ancillary Structure, NGR 372656 815356: still in use, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. An essentially E-shaped steading, with a smaller building at its west end, and another building to the southwest on 1st ed. Western end enlarged by the time of the 2nd ed map and since further extended. The listed farmhouse is a single storey and attic, 3-bay, T-plan house, harled with granite margins and strip quoins, NGR 372665 815391

LB50511, NJ71NW0050 Category C listed, Kemnay House, West Lodge: including Boundary Walls and Gates, still in use, depicted on the 2nd edition OS map. Built in 1826, the West Lodge of Kemnay House is a well-detailed, unaltered example of a traditional gate lodge; finely detailed single storey 3-bay rectangular-plan lodge sited at the west entrance to Kemnay House, possibly designed by John Smith, NGR 372621 815230

#### Non-Designated Records

NJ71NW0006 Milltown Croft: type N2 beaker was found in a gravelly mound in this area. No further info, NGR 372286 815003

NJ71NW0017 Kemnay: A stone ball reportedly found in general area in 1910; no further info, NGR 373000 815000

NJ71NW0027 'The Greatstone': Natural glacial erratic, 6.0m from ENE to WSW by 5.3m, 3.0m high, NGR 371738 816162

NJ71NW0051 Home Farm Kemnay House, still in use, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and dating from the later 18th century. All of buildings shown on OS maps survive, except the horse-mill. The farmhouse (now altered) was built by James Henderson in 1861. Two workers cottages, Gardeners Cottage and Rose Cottage (now ruinous) date from the 19th century, NGR 373217 815410

NJ71NW0131 Boatleys Farmstead: still in use, depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. The 1st edition shows a U-shaped steading, open to the south with a rectangular building to the south and another to the west. To the northeast is a house and garden enclosure. Current maps show that the steading court is now roofed over. A sales brochure of 1932 provides particulars: the house comprised a large box room, a kitchen, a dairy, a lobby and eight other rooms. The steading comprised a barn, two stables for a total of four horses, three byres for a total of twenty-six cattle, and a turnip house. A building survey of the steading was carried out in November 2016 ahead of proposed demolition. Documentary evidence indicates that Boatleys was developed from a croft in 1838 to a farm of circa 50 acres, NGR 372403 816032

## Appendix D: Heritage assets

NJ71NW0132 Boatley's: Site of a building and small structure, depicted on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain', surveyed 1838. Situated on the north bank of an old river meander of the River Don. The 1st edition OS map of 1869 depicts two roofed buildings, but by the 2nd edition OS map of 1901 the buildings had been removed, NGR 372035 815915

NJ71NW0133 Greatstone Site of a building, depicted as unroofed on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain', surveyed in 1838. Not depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition OS map, NGR 371842 816021

NJ71NW0134 Boatley's Site of a building depicted on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain', surveyed in 1838. Depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1869, but not shown on the 2nd edition map of 1901, NGR 372050 816155

NJ71NW0135 Boatleys: Site of buildings, depicted on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain' surveyed in 1838. Plan shows a single building standing on the north side of a yard. Depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1869, not shown on the 2nd edition map of 1901, NGR 372073 816195

NJ71NW0136 Boatleys: Site of a croft, built on the site of an earlier building. A single building with a yard at its westend on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain', surveyed in 1838, appears to have been removed by the 1st edition OS map of 1869, and a new building erected to the SSW, accompanied by a smaller structure to its north and yard to the S. The 2nd edition map of 1901 depicts the main building as roofless. Now no trace, NGR 372100 816006

NJ71NW0137 Boatleys: Site of a building and two small structures, depicted on Walker and Beattie's 'Plan of the Barony of Balquhain', surveyed in 1838. Not shown on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps, NGR 372211 816089

NJ71NW0147 Greatstone: Remains of a quarry within an area of rig. Quarry depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and on modern maps as disused. Visited by RCAHMS in 1998, who recorded that the quarry measures about 50m across from north to south by 30m transversely and is up to 4m deep on the east; partly water-filled and contained the remains of a wooden hut. The rig and furrow lies to the west of the quarry; rigs about 6m in breadth and aligned northeast and southwest, NGR 371644 816287

NJ71NW0166 Porthead: Site of a croft, depicted on the 1st edition OS map. L-plan range open to the north, small outshot attached to southwest side of southwest wing, and a well to the northeast, NGR 372880 815146

NJ71NW0167 Milton: Sand and gravel workings, on 1st edition OS map and considerably expanded by the 2nd edition map. The area has since been built over, NGR 372752 815367

NJ71NW0168 Kemnay Golf Course: Remains of an area of rig and furrow. Traces of two small patches, rigs in the northern patch aligned northwest and southeast, and in the southern patch, northeast and southwest, NGR 372944 815409

NJ71NW0171 Nether Haugh: Site of a farmstead, depicted on the OS 1st edition map. It shows a G-shaped steading with an attached horsemill on its north side, and a small attached enclosure on its

## Appendix D: Heritage assets

south side. Two small buildings lay to the southeast of the steading. None of these structures appear on the 2nd edition map. RCAHMS visit in 1998 noted that nothing was visible of the farmstead, the site of which then in a cultivated field, NGR 372084 815632

NJ71NW0175 Nether Coullie Farmstead: still in use, depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. A T-shaped building, enlarged to form a G-shaped steading on 2nd ed. New building has been added to the souths and four buildings to the west, three of which appear to have been subsequently removed, and a new building added. The steading has also been reduced in size and new buildings added to east and west, NGR 371496 815394

NJ71NW0176 Nether Coullie Cottages: still in use, shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1888, NGR 371323 815771

NJ71NW0180 Milton Cottages: Former Baptist chapel, now in use as a cottage, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, with another building to the west. The building to the west has since been replaced, NGR 372563 815165

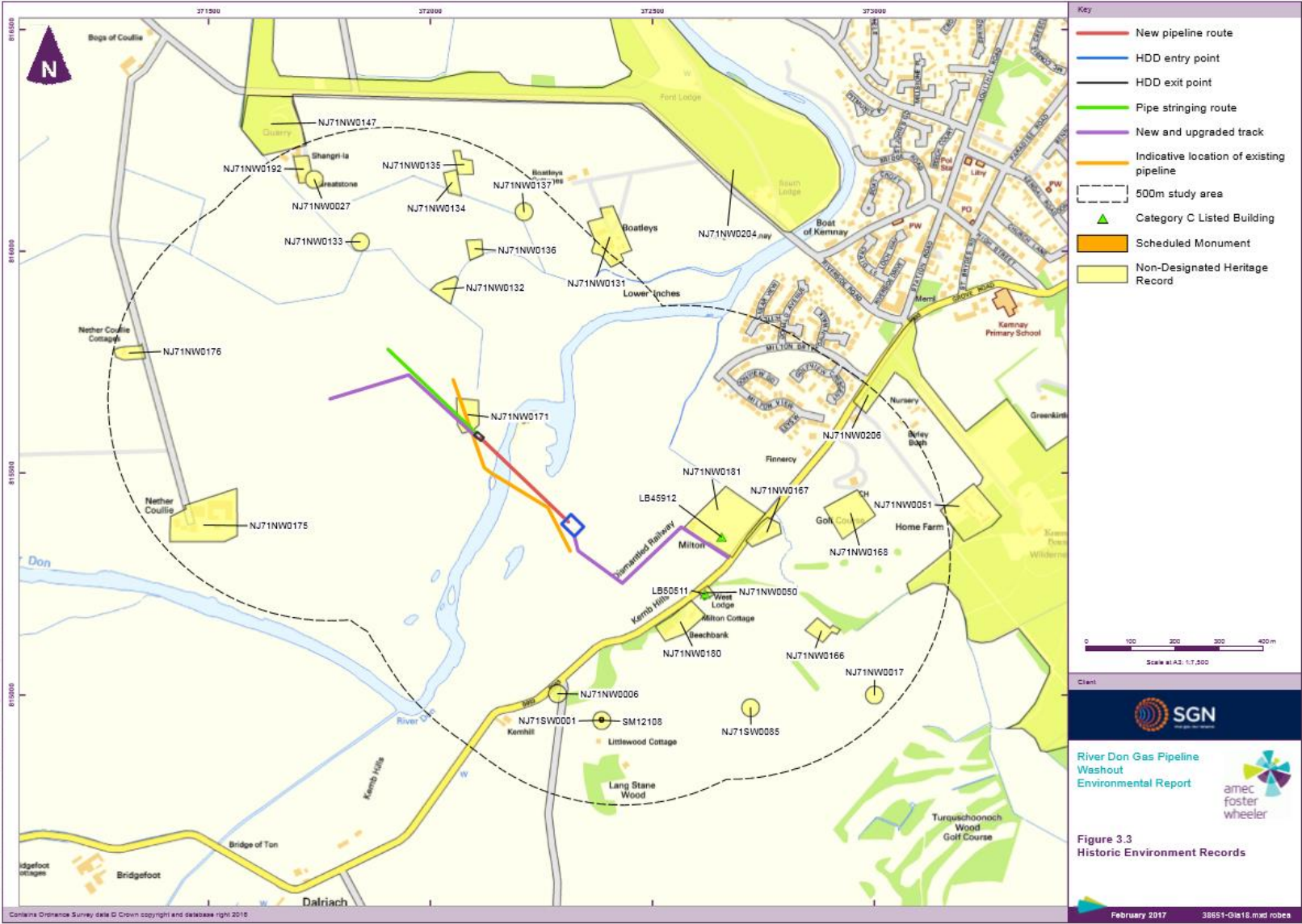
NJ71NW0192 Greatstone: Site of a small farmstead depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Now built over, NGR 371714 816185

NJ71NW0204 Fetternear House: Remains of a designed landscape. The extensive estate of 330 hectares consists of policies, specimen trees fields and formal avenues, and dates back to medieval times, NGR 372808 817577

NJ71NW0206 Kemnay House: Remains of a 17th to 19th century designed landscape. Defence of Britain Project recorded that during world War II a campsite was prepared in the grounds of Kemnay House for men returning from Dunkirk. Bases were made for cooking facilities and men of the 7th Artillery camped under trees of the West Avenue, NGR 373432 815293

NJ71SW0085 Kemhill Site of sand and gravel workings noted by the RCAHMS. Not depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps. The area is now part of a golf course, NGR 372721 814971

# Appendix D: Heritage assets



Appendix D, Figure 1: Location of Historic Environment Records identified in the Environmental Review



## Appendix E: Context List

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Topsoil: south of river
101	Layer	Subsoil: south of river
102	Fill	Single stone-rich fill of pit 103
103	Cut	Circular stone-filled pit
200	Layer	Topsoil: north of river
201	Layer	Subsoil: north of river
202	Layer	Plough scores
203	unstrat	Number for surface finds located by eTrex gps
204	Cut	Shallow linear feature
205	Fill	Single stony fill of feature 204
206	Cut	Small, ?modern linear feature
207	Fill	Single fill of feature 206
208	Fill	Single fill of feature 209
209	Cut	Linear feature, shallow ditch or drain, probably modern
210	unstrat	Number for finds from Nether Hough area located by eTrex gps
211	unstrat	Number for finds from centre of HDD area located by eTrex gps
212	unstrat	Number for final sweep of finds from Nether Hough area: not located by eTrex