



Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Study

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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Methodology	1
3	Sensitivity	2
4	Archaeological Background	3
5	The Archaeology of the Study Area	6
6	Results of the survey	12
7	Summary and Conclusions	12
8	References	13

Tables

Table 1 – Site Importance	2
Table 2 – Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Sites to Impacts on Setting	3
Table 3 – Summary of Importance and Visual Sensitivity	12

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Jacobs was commissioned by the Managing Agent for the proposed Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) to carry out a cultural heritage baseline study and walkover survey for the proposed scheme, in accordance with guidance given in Volume 11 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB). This baseline report forms part of the appendix to the Cultural Heritage chapters of the Environmental Statement for the Southern Leg and Fastlink sections of the proposed scheme (Chapters 28 and 43, respectively) and should be read in conjunction with them.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 This cultural heritage baseline report was prepared in accordance with the principles set out in DMRB, Volume 11 (Archaeological Assessment Stage 2).
- 2.2 Quantitative data were sought from the following sources:
- Historic Scotland;
 - National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);
 - Aberdeen City Sites and Monuments Record;
 - Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record;
 - Online sources including Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN) and the National Library of Scotland (including Map Library);
 - National Archives of Scotland and
 - A walkover survey of the study area shown on Figure A28.1.
- 2.3 Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 (Section 3 Part 2: Cultural Heritage). Other policy documents taken into account included:
- National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5: Archaeology and Planning (Scottish Office 1994a);
 - Policy Advice Note (PAN) 42: Archaeology – The Planning Process and Scheduled Monuments Procedures (Scottish Office 1994b);
 - Standard and Guidance on Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).
 - Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Historic Scotland 1998); and
 - NPPG 18: Planning and the Historic Environment (Scottish Office 1999); and
 - Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2: Scheduling: protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments (Historic Scotland 2006).
- 2.4 No archaeological field investigations, other than site inspections/walkover surveys, have been undertaken for this baseline survey.

3 Sensitivity

Site Importance

3.1 It is common practice in the industry to define the sensitivity of individual Cultural Heritage receptors through assessing their individual 'importance'. Sites were assigned a level of importance on a scale of 'Less than Local' to 'International' as shown in Table 1, based on statutory designation and/or assessed Cultural Heritage importance as explained below.

Table 1 – Site Importance

Importance	Site Type
International	World Heritage Sites.
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Category A Listed Buildings. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of National importance using the methodology given in paragraph 28.2.9
Regional	Category B Listed Buildings. Conservation Areas and Designed Landscapes. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Regional importance using the methodology given in paragraph 28.2.9
Local	Category C(s) Listed Buildings. Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Local importance using the methodology given in paragraph 28.2.9
Less than Local	Sites either already badly damaged or destroyed, or whose Cultural Heritage value is too slight for inclusion in a higher class.

3.2 World Heritage Sites are afforded international protection under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, with Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) nationally protected under the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'. The 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997' provides for the designation of Category, A, B and C(s) Listed Buildings which are considered to be of National, Regional and Local importance respectively.

3.3 Conservation Areas designated under the 1997 Act (above) and Designed Landscapes designated as such by Historic Scotland are assessed as being of Regional importance.

3.4 The majority of Cultural Heritage sites are not currently afforded any statutory protection through designation. However, the desirability of preserving such sites can be a 'material factor' in decision making processes, in line with guidance set out in NPPG 5 (paragraphs 4 and 14). For the purposes of assessment, each undesignated site identified in the Cultural Heritage Baseline Report was assigned a level of importance on the scale defined in Table 1 above. The assessment was based on professional experience judgement, taking account of criteria set out in the following guidance:

- criteria used in Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 for the designation of SAMs; and
- non-statutory criteria used in the designation of Listed Building categories (Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, Historic Scotland, 1998).

3.5 In some cases there is insufficient information to wholly assess the importance of a site. In such cases the importance of the site has been assessed as Unknown

Sensitivity of Setting

- 3.6 While the relative importance of Cultural Heritage features provides a good basis for the assessment of direct physical impacts, it cannot do so for potential indirect impacts on the visual setting of a site. Some highly important sites may be invisible above ground level, while some sites of lesser intrinsic importance may nevertheless be visually prominent and sensitive to visual impacts on their setting. For this reason, the sensitivity of individual sites to visual impacts on their setting was separately assessed. The baseline surveys were designed to identify such visually sensitive sites even if they lay beyond the main baseline study area (i.e. more than 250m from the centre-line of the proposed new road). Identification and assessment of such sites was carried out in partnership with the Landscape Architects undertaking the wider Visual Impact Assessment for this Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 3.7 The sensitivity of Cultural Heritage sites to visual impacts was assessed according to criteria set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Sites to Impacts on Setting

Sensitivity	Description
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of National importance that are visually prominent and whose visual setting contributes significantly to their importance. • Invisible or partially visible sites of National Importance whose location and topographical context aid our understanding of their form and function.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Regional importance that are visually prominent and whose visual setting contributes significantly to their importance. • Invisible or partially visible sites of Regional importance whose location and topographical context aid our understanding of their form and function.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Local importance whose landscape setting contributes significantly to their importance.
Not sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any site of National, Regional, Local or lesser importance whose landscape setting does not contribute to their importance.

4 Archaeological Background

Early Prehistoric Periods (6000 BC to 1400 BC)

- 4.1 Climatic improvements after the end of the last Ice Age enabled more extensive occupation by nomadic hunter-gatherer groups in the Mesolithic period (c.6000 BC to 4000 BC). Although rare in Scotland, there does appear to be a concentration of Mesolithic sites, usually identified as scatters of flints, along the River Dee, including a site at Nethermills Farm close to Banchory, which lies outside the study area (Wickham Jones, 1994, 64).
- 4.2 The Neolithic period (c.4000BC to c.2000BC) saw clearance of forested land for agriculture and the development of a more sedentary existence. Evidence of this period is generally found in the form of artefacts of flint and stone, including polished stone (usually flint) axes and ceremonial carved stone balls which are characteristic of the Neolithic of this part of Scotland. Site types include burial and ritual monuments and, more rarely, house sites. Two large buildings dating to this period have been excavated in the region at Balbridie on south bank of the River Don (Ralston, 1982) and on the Crathes Castle Estate (British Archaeology, 2004). It is unknown if these large buildings were used for day to day living or if they had a special (ritual) function.
- 4.3 Burials of a number of people, rather than individuals, tended to take place in this period, often in or under oval and trapezoidal shaped mounds of stone, know as chambered cairns, and of earth, known as barrows. A possible long barrow was excavated at Kintore 6km northwest of the study area (Cook, 2001).

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

- 4.4 In addition to the use of bronze, the early and middle Bronze Ages (c.2000BC to c.1400BC) saw the introduction of individual inhumations or cremations. At Borrowstone, close to Kingwells, a total of six short cists (stone line graves around 1m in length) were found on a sandy knoll (Shepherd, 1986,13). Each cist was found to contain a skeleton with a Beaker pot and one of the skeletons was accompanied with a number of flint artefacts, including six flint arrowheads and two flint knives. Such Beaker burials are characteristic of the early and middle Bronze Ages. Other sites dating to the Bronze Age include standing stones and stone circles. These have been interpreted as ritual and funerary monuments. Barnatt has suggested that for northeastern Scotland there is a general lack of large communal sites, but that there is an atypically large number of monumental but small diameter recumbent stone circles (1989, 176 – 8). The deposition of metalwork in wet places (lochs, rivers and bogs) in this period may also have a religious dimension, with hoards of metalwork deposited as offerings.

Later Prehistoric Period (1400 BC to AD43)

- 4.5 Few sites of Later Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age) date occur within the study area. The most visible sites dating to this period are the enclosed settlements, including vitrified forts such as Tap O'North or massively defended sites like the Barmekin of Echt. It is likely that unenclosed settlements also occur, although such sites are much less visible. The presence of souterrains (large, curving underground chambers) may not only provide evidence for such unenclosed settlements, but also for an intensification of farming in the Later Prehistoric period, which may also be reflected in the distribution of fine metalwork.

Roman and Early Historic Period (AD43 to c.AD1000)

- 4.6 The Romans made little if any impact in north-east Scotland. While two campaigns were fought in the north, one in the first century AD and one during the third century AD, the Romans failed to consolidate victories such as at the battle of Mon Graupius in AD 84. For the most part, their main occupation was confined to southern Scotland (Frere, 1978, 129 and 203). In addition to the historical sources, the evidence for Roman activity consists of the remains of temporary marching camps, mostly visible as cropmarks such as the example at Ryedykes (a Scheduled Ancient Monument; Shepherd, 1996) which is located to the west of the study area.
- 4.7 Throughout this period the people of northern Scotland evolved a distinctive society identified as Pictish. There is little early historical evidence for the Picts themselves and most early records are from sources such as the Irish annals where major events such as their conversion to Christianity by Saint Columba were noted. In addition to rare settlement evidence such as the fortress at Burghead, the main source of evidence for the presence of the Picts in north-eastern Scotland are symbol stones, which are freestanding slabs decorated with incised animals and objects. An example of these carved stones can be seen at the Chapel of St. Fergus, Dyce (to the northwest of Dyce Airfield and lying north of the study area), which features characteristic symbols such as an incised beast and decorative Z-rod.

The Medieval Period (AD1000 to AD1500)

- 4.8 The medieval period saw Scotland develop a structured medieval society under the dynasty of Malcolm Canmore, who became king in 1054 and whose descendants ruled Scotland for the next two and a half centuries. During the 1140s the rulers began to encourage a move from traditional local subsistence farming and local trade and towards the establishment of new towns or "Burghs", as centres for production, manufacture and wider trade. This change profoundly altered the administration of Scotland and created an easily taxable system of production and exchange. The Burgh of Aberdeen was granted its charter in 1179, by which time Old Aberdeen was already an established port on the mouth of the river Don. By the end of the twelfth century AD, the royal burghs had been granted rights to have markets and after 1364, to conduct foreign trade (Shepherd, 1996, 19).

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

Environmental Statement Appendices 2007

Part C: Southern Leg

Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

4.9 As with other periods known sites of medieval date are also poorly represented in the region. It is though that the later medieval settlement pattern was dispersed with the population living in a network of much smaller, scattered settlements known as 'fermtouns', of which there may be several in any given parish. These were typically small hamlets with four to eight families living in 'longhouse'-type farmhouses, with smaller labourer's cottages, barns, byres, stores and pens. They would be joint tenants farming in a traditional system known as 'runrig', under which the land immediately around the settlement was cultivated in open fields divided into long, narrow ridged strips, while hay meadows and grazing land lay farther afield. Halliday (2001) has noted two distinctive features of rig and furrow in Aberdeenshire. The first is characterized by the presence of sharp crest lines which may indicate a triangular shaped profile. The second is that the rigs themselves tended to be well defined and divided by broad, flat bottomed furrows (2001, 14).

4.10 Any amenities which may be present in a parish, such as castles, churches or mills, could stand isolated or at one of the fermtouns. These then became known as 'castletoun', 'kirktoun' or 'milltoun' which survive in the placename record. For much of the medieval period, the land around Aberdeen probably formed part of such a system.

The Post-Medieval Period (AD1500 onwards)

4.11 At this time, the northeast of Scotland was playing an important part in the intellectual development of the country. Aberdeen University, originally St. Mary's and later King's College, had been established in 1494 and the Aberdeen Breviary had been published in 1510.

4.12 More radical changes took place during the reformation of 1560. An indirect result of the reformation was the creation of a new protestant university in 1593. In fact much of the later sixteenth century was marked by conflict resulting from religious differences, although Aberdeen and the northeast of Scotland in general seems to have been reluctant to engage in the kind of widespread religious intolerance seen elsewhere in the country. This did not stop the city from becoming embroiled at various stages, culminating in the sacking of the city in 1644, by forces loyal to the Marquis of Montrose (Shepherd, 1996, 21). These forces acted in support of Charles I against a religiously-inspired Covenanter government then in alliance with the Parliamentary side in the English civil war.

4.13 The agricultural and economic improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries have their origins in the 17th century. Improving leases were granted to selected tenants and the runrig system of cultivation was dismantled – replaced with longer, more varied crop rotations in large, enclosed fields. Activities such as the enclosure of the land, the quarrying and burning of lime for use as a fertiliser and the planting of trees all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape, including the destruction of large numbers of archaeological sites. The field pattern of medium sized rectangular field enclosed by stone walls has its origins in this period.

4.14 Perhaps the single most common and impressive monuments dating from this time are the consumption dykes. Although not a feature unique to the north-east of Scotland, they are a landscape feature which is uncommon elsewhere but which are highly characteristic of this region. Consumption dykes are simply the result of the removal of excessive amounts of stone from agricultural land, gathered together to form substantial stone walls and are closely associated with the age of agricultural improvement. The construction of these features continued throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Croly, 2004).

4.15 Also at this time, improvements were occurring in the transport infrastructure allowing better movement of people and resources around the country. Turnpike roads were established to link the main towns. The Scottish North Eastern Railway was formed in 1856 by the merger of the Aberdeen Railway and the Scottish Midland Junction Railway.

5 The Archaeology of the Study Area

- 5.1 A total of 213 sites of cultural heritage importance were identified within the study area, with a further 19 outside the study area but on which a potential impact was identified. The locations of these sites are shown on Figures A28.1b to A28.1f and details of these are provided in the gazetteer on the enclosed CD. Figure references are only given for sites of regional and national importance. The overall distribution of site by chronological period is shown on Figure A28.1g.
- 5.2 Located on the northern bank of the River Dee, Site 213 (Figure A28.1e) is a scatter of over 230 flints dating to the Mesolithic period identified during field walking of a ploughed field. It is possible that the Mesolithic hunter-gatherer population were exploiting the resources of the Dee, especially salmon, on a seasonal basis.
- 5.3 Neolithic (4000 – 2200BC) activity within the study area is indicated by funerary monuments, such as Cantlay Hills Cairn SAM (Site 28; Figure A28.1b) and Cloghill Long Cairn SAM (Site 448). Cairns were usually communal burial sites where the bones of many individuals were placed in a chamber over a long period of time, and covered by a mound of stone or earth. The early farmers who built these sites may have used stone axes, such as the example recorded in the National Monuments Record Scotland as being found close to Fairley House (Site 473), to clear woodland for arable and pasture fields. It is also possible that such axes had a ceremonial function as well.
- 5.4 The use of cairns for burial continued into the Bronze Age (4000 – 1000BC). However as this period progressed these were used less for communal and more for individual burials. While no definite examples of such cairns or barrows (where the mound is made of earth rather than stone) have been identified within the study area, it is possible that some of the larger, more circular cairns, some of which have a stone kerb visible, amongst the more modern clearance cairns on Stranog Hill (Sites 88 and 89; see Figure A28.1c) date to the Bronze Age.
- 5.5 Ritual sites such as stone circles and standing stones provide more definite evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area. A standing stone (Site 18) and two cairns (Sites 17 and 19) associated with the Kempstone Hill Complex (Site 491; see Figure A28.1b) are located within the study area, along with the remains of a stone circle (Site 298) with a ring cairn in the centre (Site 300) survives at Bighill. Both these Bighill sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are shown on Figure A28.1b. Milltimber Farm Standing Stone (Site 269; see Figure A28.1e), is a much less well preserved example. Evidence from 19th century historic sources indicated that a stone circle was located here and the standing stone is all that remains of this monument. No trace of Cloghill Stone Circle (Site 459; see Figure A28.1f) was seen during the walkover survey.
- 5.6 Although rare, settlement sites potentially dating to the prehistoric period have been identified within the study area. Site 25 (see Figure A28.1b) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument of National Importance and comprises a small field-system containing two hut-circles which extends over an area of about 6ha on the northern and western flanks of White Hill. East Crossley Hut Circle (Site 91; see Figure A28.1c) is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument of National Importance and consists of at least five sinuous field banks and over 80 clearance cairns. The cairns measure up to 5m in diameter and up to 0.6m in height. The complex includes a hut circle measuring 10.5m across. This is defined by a surrounding bank 2m wide and 0.3m high with its entrance on the east-northeast. It includes also what may be a boat-shaped house on a small knoll in a boggy area at the southeastern end of the field system. The house measures 12m east to west and varies in width from 4m near its ends to 4.5m at its centre. There are traces of what may be a complex entrance arrangement at its western end. Some elements of the Beans Hill Complex (Site 309; Figure A28.1e) may have their origins in the prehistoric period, including hut circles and cairns.

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

- 5.7 Field systems potentially dating to the prehistoric period have been identified on the Hill of Megray (Site 8; see Figure A28.1b), although no trace of this monument was identified during the walkover survey.
- 5.8 Casual finds of artefacts provide a further indication of prehistoric activity within the study area. Such finds include flint arrowheads, two of which (Site 269 and 273; see Figure A28.1e) were recovered close to the Milltimber Farm Standing Stone. A bronze sword dating to the Late Bronze Age (Site 23; see Figure A28.1b) was found during drainage work in the Moss of Cowie. It is possible that the sword was a religious offering as metal objects were often deposited in bog, rivers and lochs during the Bronze Age.
- 5.9 A total of 11 sites potentially dating to the medieval period have been identified within the study area. Just under half of these (Sites 284, 249, 342, 353, 454) are areas of rig and furrow. Three of these sites are located on Beans Hill (Sites 342, 349 and 353; see A28.1e) may indicate the presence of a medieval settlement in this area.
- 5.10 In return for their loyalty, in 1319 King Robert the Bruce granted the citizens of Aberdeen his hunting lands of Stocket Forest. Known as “The Freedom Lands and Marches”, this area was originally defined by ten ‘gret grey stanes’ (Aberdeen City Council, n.d.). Located on Beans Hill, the highest point on the line of the Marches, Site 360 (see Figure A28.1e) is probably one of these original boundary stones while 335 and 344 (see Figure A28.1e) are likely to have been erected in 1578.
- 5.11 Based on documentary sources, Site 490 (see Figure A28.1b) is the possible location of the original village of Cowie, destroyed by Marquis of Montrose in 1645. The location of the village was described as being on Megray Hill above the present Cowie House but there is no further information on the location or extents of this site. Site 147 is a pot sherd of Medieval date found during ploughing.
- 5.12 The Cultural Heritage of the study area is generally characterized by sites of Post Medieval and Modern date (1603 – 1901 and 1901 – present respectively). A total of 181 sites in the study area dating to these periods have been identified within five broad functional groups:
- Group 1: 110 agricultural sites – farmsteads, cottages, crofts, field systems, consumption dykes, clearance cairns, sheepfolds;
 - Group 2: 28 non-agricultural buildings, including manses (i.e. ecclesiastical residences), designed landscapes, gate lodges, gardens, sundials and burial grounds;
 - Group 3: 12 industrial sites, the majority of which are related to extractive industries such as quarries and gravel pits;
 - Group 4: nine transport and communication sites, including roads, bridge, railways and associated sites; and
 - Group 5: Boundary Markers – the majority of the 22 boundary stones within the study area mark the boundary between the parishes of Peterculter and Maryculter.
- 5.13 The distribution of these sites by group is shown on Figure A28.1h.

Group 1: Agricultural Sites

- 5.14 Agricultural improvements through the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries led to dramatic changes in the rural landscape of the study areas. Runrig and the old open field system came to an end as privately owned fields were enclosed, and land improved through clearance and drainage. The settlement pattern also changed with the development of isolated farmsteads and the growth and diversification of some settlement and the abandonment of others.

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

- 5.15 Farmsteads of this period usually comprise stone built farmhouse and ancillary buildings, such as barns and byres, set around a rectangular farmyard. Also included in this category are crofts and cottages. A total of 51 such sites have been identified within the study area. In the majority of cases, these buildings have been rebuilt in the recent past or have been modernized.
- 5.16 Consumption dykes are closely associated with the age of agricultural improvement. These dykes are the result of the removal of large amounts of stone from agricultural land, gathered together to form thick stone walls. They therefore served two key agricultural improvement functions – the improvement of the soil by removal of stone, and the enclosure of the new private fields. The construction of these features in the region continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries (Croly, 2004). A total of 33 consumption dykes have been identified within the study area. Of these, Kingswells Consumption Dyke (Site 444; see Figure A28.1f) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 5.17 Some consumption dykes were constructed by the tenant farmers, while others were built by contract labour. One such contract from the Charleston Estate stated that:
- 5.18 ‘the foundations for four foot wide (1.2m) to be cleared of the vegetable mould and the soft soil down to the hard to secure a firm level bottom. The dykes to be built to as frame thirty four inches (0.94m) wide at the bottom, sixteen inches (0.41m) wide at the top and three feet ten inches high (1.15m)’ (Croly, 2004).
- 5.19 Sample excavation of seven such consumption dykes at Charleston to the east of the study area was recently undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Wilson, 2004). In general the dykes were 2.47m wide by 1.02m high and had a rectangular profile and were uncoursed, with rough stone faces retaining a core of smaller stone. In this case it seems that the topsoil was not removed before the dykes were constructed. The nature of the finds, and the documentary and cartographic sources indicate a 19th century date for construction (ibid).
- 5.20 Other agricultural sites include stone walls, relict field systems and clearance cairns. The widespread introduction of sheep farming in northern Scotland was also largely a phenomenon of the improvement movement. Five sheepfolds have been identified (Sites 285, 287, 346, 348, and 519; see Figure A28.1e). These are circular drystone wall structures used to pen sheep.

Group 2: Non-agricultural buildings

- 5.21 Within this group of 28 sites, three main sub-categories were identified:
- County Houses and associated features. There are 23 sites in this sub-group;
 - Churches, burial grounds and memorials comprising five sites.
- 5.22 Ury House Estate (Site 1; see Figure A28.1b) is the estate surrounding Ury House, a Category B Listed Building located outside the study area. Ury House was built by Alexander Baird in 1885 and incorporates a tower house dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. Elements of this landscape may date to the 17th century. Ury House North Lodge (Site 10; see Figure A28.1b) is associated with the Ury House and Estate. This site is a Category B Listed Building.

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

- 5.23 Kingcausie House (Site 185; see Figure A28.1e) comprises elements of three main periods of construction. These consist of an original house, probably of 17th century date but destroyed by fire about 1680; a rebuilding carried out before 1740; and additions made by David Bryce in 1852. Architectural features of 17th century date incorporated in the later building include a horizontal gunloop, a fireplace and two blocked door ways, one with a roll-moulded surround. The 18th century house, which forms the central block of the present building, was of three storeys, had a plain façade and a hipped roof. The house assumed its modest Scottish Baronial design with strongly symmetrical entrance façade in 1852 when the two wings and entrance portico were added. At the same time, the 18th century doorway was removed from the front of the house and rebuilt as a free-standing structure at the west end. This site is a Category B Listed building and is therefore of Regional importance.
- 5.24 Other sites associated with Kingcausie include a designed landscape (Site 156) and two sundials (Sites 176 and 184) and the North Lodge (Site 204) and Glianthus Lodge (Site 504) and a small ornamental bridge (Site 514). These sites are all shown on Figure A28.1e. Site 176 is a Category B Listed Building while Site 184 is a Category C(s) Listed Building. The possible foundations of the original 17th century house built by Henry Irvine were discovered during drainage excavations at the site a number of years ago.
- 5.25 There has been a house on the present site of Culter House (Site 276; Figure A28.1e) since the 12th century, but the present house was built in 1640. The southeast wing has its tower projections at the ends, and the doorway and corbelled centre chimney with Cumin coat-of-arms are original features. The northwest wing is 18th century. A regular nine-bay front of three storeys and a basement with wings was added to the north and south in 1910. This site is a Category A Listed Building of National Importance, while the walled garden, gazebo, doocote and gate piers are Category B Listed.
- 5.26 Cloghill House and Garden (Site 458) is a Category B Listed Building of Regional importance. The original T-plan building built in the 1770s was extended in the 1790s and early 19th century. An associated sundial (Site 457; a Category B listed Building of Regional Importance) dates to the mid 18th century while offices associated with the house (Site 460) were built in the late 18th century. Site 460 is a Category C(s) Listed Building of Local importance. The location of these sites is shown on Figure A28.1f.
- 5.27 Other county houses within the study area include Glenburnie Manse (Site 151) and Eastland House (Site 157), both of which were built in the 18th century with 19th century additions. These sites are Category C(s) Listed Buildings of Local importance.
- 5.28 As can be seen on Figure A28.1f, a Friends Burial Ground (Site 431) is located to the southwest of Kingswells House. This graveyard is believed to have been laid out by Alexander Jaffray in the mid 17th century. Maryculter Parish Church (Site 150; see Figure A28.1e) is a Category B Listed Building, while Cookney Parish Church (Site 58; see Figure A28.1c) and Peterculter Old Free Church (Site 306; see Figure A28.1e) are Category C(s) Listed Buildings. The Cookney War Memorial (Site 56; see Figure A28.1c) commemorates those who died in the First World War and was designed by George Bennett Mitchell. Construction on the memorial was started in 1919.

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

Group 3: Industrial Sites

- 5.29 The majority of sites in this group of 12 sites are related to the extractive industry comprising four quarries (Sites 116, 174, 192 and 196) and two sand and gravel pits (Sites 240 and 414). There also appears to have been a quarry and associated features (pit, mounds and cairns) in Gairn Forest (Sites 396 and 400). The other two sites in this group are mills. The Mill Inn at Maryculter (Site 193) is an 18th century water-mill, now converted into a shop, while Site 515 is the site of a Post Medieval water-mill and lade (i.e. a channel bringing water to the mill from the millpond, or returning it to the stream) identified during the walkover survey. Site 4 (see Figure A28.1b) is a hydraulic ram while Site 175 (Figure A28.1e) is a pot weir.

Group 4: Transport and Communication Sites

- 5.30 Of the nine sites in this category, Sites 191, 206, 514 and 522 are road bridges. Built in 1883, Milton Bridge (Site 191; see A28.1e) is a Category C(s) Listed Building of Local importance comprising a shallow segmental arch with flanking storm-water arches of granite ashlar.
- 5.31 The Scottish North Eastern Railway (Site 257) was formed in 1856 by the merger of Aberdeen Railway with the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. A railway carriage (Site 65; see Figure A28.1c) that ran on the Great North of Scotland Railway, and dates to around 1896, is now located at Stoneyhill Farm. Milltimber Station (Site 246) is the route of the Deeside Old Railway Line. The "Deeside branch" was opened in 1854 as the Deeside Railway and was later grouped into the London and North-Eastern Railway. Site 275 was an intermediate station on this line. Site 145 is the route of the Great Southern Road.

Group 5: Boundary Markers

- 5.32 In addition to the likely medieval examples described above, the baseline and walkover survey has identified a total of 24 other boundary stones and markers. Eleven of these sites are recorded by the SMR on the northern bank of the River Dee at Waterside to the southeast of Camphill. They marked the boundary between Peterculter to the north of the River Dee and Maryculter to the south of the river. This parish boundary now separates the local authorities of Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire. The walkover survey identified no trace of these stones.
- 5.33 New boundary stones to define The Freedom Lands and Marches were erected in 1578 and in the 1790s. Westfield Farm Boundary Stone, ABD 22, and Beans Hill Boundary Stone, ABD 23, (Sites 334 and 345; see A28.1e) are boundary stones that date from the 1790s. Both of these sites are Category B Listed buildings of Regional importance.
- 5.34 On site that is outside the above categorization is the Hill of Muchalls Battlefield (Site 411; see A28.1b), the approximate area of which is shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747 – 1755. This was the site of a skirmish between the Covenanting and Royalist armies in June 1639 during the Civil War. After occupying Aberdeen, the Royalist army marched on Stonehaven and camped on Muchalls. They were defeated by an army led by Earls Marischal and Montrose and driven back to Aberdeen.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.35 While small areas of 17th to 19th century designed parkland survive, the historic landscape of the study area was created in the 18th and 19th centuries and is characterised by small rectilinear pasture fields bounded by stone walls or consumption dykes with isolated farmsteads and croft holdings and allotments also present, along with open areas of upland grazing. This landscape was modified in the late 19th and 20th centuries with the improvement of the communications (road and rail) networks, the creation or expansion of nucleated settlement, and later the creation of larger fields for arable, especially to the south of the study area, improvement of upland pasture through drainage and fencing and the creation of coniferous forestry plantations.

Areas of Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.36 The number of known archaeological sites of earlier date that have been found within the study corridor is unusually low for such a relatively large study area. However, there is sufficient archaeological evidence to show that the surrounding area was occupied from at least the early Mesolithic period onwards. It is therefore highly likely that there has been human activity in the study area since earliest times. It is considered highly possible that additional archaeological remains which could not be identified by the desk-top and walkover surveys are present in the study area.
- 5.37 Red Moss Wetland (Site 67; see Figure A28.1c), Backburn Moss Wetland (Site 119; see Figure A28.1b) and Hare Moss Wetland (Site 153; see Figure A28.1d) have been assessed as areas of potential for the presence of remains of palaeoenvironmental importance.
- 5.38 Other possible areas of potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains include:
- valley of the River Dee;
 - in the vicinity of Waterside Croft (indicated by Site 238 and 239) and
 - Beans Hill.

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

6 Results of the survey

6.1 A total of 232 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified by the baseline study including

- Seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Two sites proposed for scheduling;
- One Category A Listed complex of buildings;
- Ten Category B Listed Buildings or Complexes of Listed Buildings and
- 11 Category C (s) Listed Buildings or Complexes of Listed Buildings.

6.2 Using the methodology set out in Section A28.3, the Importance and Visual Sensitivity of each of these sites was assessed. Details of the importance of each site are provided in the gazetteers and are summarized in the table below:

Table 3 – Summary of Importance and Visual Sensitivity

Importance	Number of Sites	
National	13	
Regional	39	
Local	150	
Less than Local	27	
Unknown	3	
Total	232	
Sensitivity	Number of Sites (inside Study Area)	Number of Sites (outside Study Area)
High	5	10
Medium	14	6
Low	104	3
Not Sensitive	90	0
Total	213	19

7 Summary and Conclusions

7.1 The baseline information available at this stage is dominated by post-medieval landscape and built heritage features. It is however highly likely that there has been human activity in the study area since earliest times and it is considered likely that additional archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric, early Historic and Medieval periods that that could not be identified by the desk-top and walkover surveys are present in the study area.

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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

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RHP1693 Plan of part of lands and barony of Muchalls (From O.S.) 1868

RHP1736 Plan of part of lands and barony of Muchalls showing present and former course of the Muchalls Burn 1868

RHP286 Plan of the lands of Pitfodels north of the Deeside Turnpike road with part of the adjoining lands of Cults, Countesswells, Towns Park, Hazelhead, Springfield, Rubislaw and Ruthriestown

Cartographic Source

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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

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Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Environmental Statement Appendices 2007
Part C: Southern Leg
Appendix A28.1 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Survey

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