TECHNICAL APPENDIX 10.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND AND GAZETTEER

CONTENTS

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 10.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND AND GAZETTEER

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix contains the Cultural Heritage background of the Proposed Development and provides details of previous archaeological investigations, a historic background, the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development, and a gazetteer of all heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site Boundary and Inner and Outer Study Areas.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development is located approximately 7.5 km to the west of the centre of the town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and approximately 1 km to the southeast of the village of Longside, Aberdeenshire.

1.1.3 Further information on the Proposed Development and Study Areas can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

1.2 Cultural Heritage Background

Walkover Survey

1.2.1 The Proposed Development was visited on the 29 November 2023, by Heritage Professionals, and the walkover survey executed in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation[1]. Two new heritage assets were identified, which consisted of two dry stone walls of probable post-medieval date (HA32 and HA33).

Previous Archaeological Work

1.2.2 No intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place within the Proposed Development boundary.

Baseline Discussion

1.2.3 There are seven non-designated heritage assets within the Proposed Development, a further 24 non-designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area, two designated Listed Building within the Outer Study Area, and a further two Listed Buildings just outside the Outer Study Area in the village of Longside that were included following consultee advice from Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

1.2.4 The heritage assets within the Study Areas are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from prehistoric through to modern. The location of the heritage assets is depicted within Volume 3, Figure 10.1: Cultural Heritage Assets.

Prehistoric Period (13,000 BCE to CE 400)

1.2.5 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period in north-east Scotland extended from the end of the last glaciation period, c. 13,000 BCE to the arrival of farming, c. 4,000 BCE[2]. In Scotland, the period is largely characterised by settlement traces in the form of cave and rock-shelters, shell middens and lithic scatters. Palaeolithic communities would have been nomadic, hunting and gathering resources as they moved to areas free of ice. They would have utilised basic stone tools and moved in seasonal cycles over wide areas. Basic stone tools were eventually replaced due to more advanced techniques of tool making being developed, which eventually led to the Mesolithic period. North-east Scotland would have still been physically connected to mainland Europe during the Palaeolithic and early to mid-Mesolithic via a land bridge called Doggerland, but this had disappeared by 6,500 BCE due to rising sea levels. There is no archaeological evidence from the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within the Study Areas.

1.2.6 The Neolithic period of Scotland spans 1,500 years from c. 4,000 BCE to c. 2,500 BCE. This period saw a transition from nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence to agriculture and permanent settlement. Woodland clearance took place to make way for sedentary agricultural settlements utilising higher quality stone tools. Neolithic farmers would have grown wheat

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[1] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA], (2023). Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Reading.

[2] ScARF, (2012a). Saville & Wickham-Jones (eds) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Scotland, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

and barley and raised sheep and cattle[3]. The Early Neolithic period (4,000 BCE to 3,300 BCE) is defined by new burial practices with new burial monuments such as long and round barrows and cairns being constructed. Large rectangular halls and cursus monuments also appear during this period. The Early Neolithic period also saw the first examples of pottery and higher quality stone tools such as polished stone axe-heads. During this time, the flint used to make these stone tools was likely mined from the flint deposits near the coast at Boddam, which is 7.3 km to the southeast of the Proposed Development and 2.7 km south of Peterhead[4]. The Late Neolithic (3,300 BCE to 2,500 BCE) saw more complex structures erected in the landscape such as standing stones, henges, and stone circles, with these monuments usually erected in conspicuous locations. Material culture also became more elaborate and complex with the introduction of Grooved Ware pottery, maceheads, and carved stone balls, large amounts of which have been found in Aberdeenshire[5]. There is no archaeological evidence from the Neolithic period within the study areas.

1.2.7 The Bronze Age period of Scotland spans between 2,500 BCE to 800 BCE and is a period that is characterised by the introduction and use of copper and copper alloys, most notably bronze, to produce tools, ornaments, and weapons. Beaker pottery began to arrive in areas of north-east Scotland from mainland Europe. Settlements were more complex during this period with a Bronze Age settlement at Inverurie, approximately 44 km southeast of Peterhead, containing four ritual centres or henges. Recumbent Stone Circles (RSC) became a unique and prominent feature of the Aberdeenshire landscape during the Bronze Age, with approximately 99 examples located throughout the area. Notable examples include those at Loudon Wood and Aikey Brae, both of which are approximately 11 km to the west of Peterhead and approximately 9 km to the west of the Proposed Development. Many of the RSCs were used for the burial of cremated human remains, with evidence of funeral pyres noted at the stone circles at Loanhead and Sunhoney[6]. Funerary activity outside of RSCs also developed during the Bronze Age with distinctive single body graves containing beaker pottery emerging. During the Late Bronze Age climate conditions began to decline, which has led to changes in the archaeological record such as more concentrated settlements with round houses, agricultural plots, and clearance cairns. Weaponry made from bronze also begins to appear in the archaeological record during the later Bronze Age, indicating that warfare between settlements may have started to emerge. There is no archaeological evidence from the Bronze Age within the study areas.

1.2.8 Conventionally, the Iron Age of northern Scotland spans the early first millennium BCE to the sixth century CE[7]. However, the period can extend to 800 CE, with the Late Iron Age often referred to as the 'Pictish' period. The climate in Scotland became wetter during the Iron Age leading to less available land for settlement, concentrating populations, and setting up the need for a more hierarchical society, with settlements largely focused on hillforts, some of which were constructed with high stone walls. It is during the Iron Age period that bronze was gradually phased out in favour of iron for making tools and weaponry. Towards the later Iron Age, the archaeological record suggests that settlements and agriculture became more controlled, with underground storage rooms for agricultural and dairy products becoming more prevalent. There is no archaeological evidence from the Iron Age within the study areas.

1.2.9 Despite there being no definitive heritage assets from the prehistoric period within the study area, there are two heritage assets within the Inner Study Area which may date to the prehistoric period. These include a cropmark which is possibly representative of a curvilinear enclosure (HA24) and a cropmark of a kidney shaped enclosure (HA27). It is unclear as to what era of the prehistoric period these two heritage assets may date from, but it is probable that they date between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age as enclosures are more common during these periods.

Pictish Period (CE 297- CE 800)

1.2.10 The Pictish period of northern Scotland overlaps with the Late Iron Age spanning from c. 297 CE to c. 800 CE and is typically represented by settlement sites and structures. Pictish society consisted of a dynamic network of kingdoms controlled by potentates, kings, sub-kings, and chiefs. The Picts reused earlier hillforts and built new defensive

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[3] ScARF, (2012). Sheridan and Brophy (eds) Neolithic Scotland, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

[4] Mann, B, (2013), Neolithic, North-east Scotland Research Framework. Aberdeenshire Council.

[5] Mann, B, (2013), Neolithic, North-east Scotland Research Framework. Aberdeenshire Council.

[6] ScARF, (2012). Downes, J (ed) Bronze Age Scotland, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

[7] ScARF, (2012d). Hunter & Carruthers (eds) Iron Age Scotland, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

enclosures, which were vital during the 8th century when Vikings and other raider groups attacked Pictish settlements from the north, west, and south[8] . There is no archaeological evidence from the Pictish period within the study areas.

Medieval Period (CE 1614 – CE 1900)

1.2.11   Permanent settlements slowly continued to develop and cluster, leading up to and through the medieval period. The conversion of Scotland to Christianity strongly influenced the structure of communities. As a result, in the histories related to medieval Scotland, there is a far greater sense of sovereign and religious control and influence within the country than earlier periods. This is reflected in the archaeological record by the prominence of heritage assets such as churches, churchyards, and castles dating from this period onward. The Protestant Reformation took place during the 16th century which saw the gradual alteration and adaptation from Catholicism to Protestantism.

1.2.12   There are no heritage assets from the medieval period within the study areas. The Proposed Development at this time would probably have been part of a rural, agricultural landscape, with settlement located elsewhere.

Post-medieval Period (CE 1614- CE 1900)

1.2.13   The post-medieval period in Scotland was marked by numerous major events and developments, which led to significant societal changes. The Protestant Reformation of 1560 had not taken hold in all areas of Scotland, but the religious landscape was altered greatly. Agricultural improvements also took place during the 18th and 19th centuries including land clearance and crofting formation. Urban growth with large scale industrial projects were introduced in the 19th century including hydro schemes, improved communications, railway construction, and shipping.

1.2.14   Much of the cultural heritage resource for the post-medieval period within the Proposed Development boundary and around the village of Longside is characterised by farmsteads, including small farmsteads, crofts, and cottages. Of the 26 post-medieval heritage assets in the study areas, there are 16 heritage assets denoted as farmsteads, crofts, or cottages (HA1, HA5, HA8, HA10, HA11, HA12, HA16, HA17, HA18, HA19, HA20, HA22, HA23, HA26, HA28, and HA30). All these farmsteads are noted on 18th and 19th century historic mapping but may pre-date these periods in some instances.

1.2.15   These farmsteads are also supplemented by the presence of field boundaries, often in the form of boundary ditches and dry-stone walls. There are two dry-stone walls noted within the Proposed Development boundary (HA32 and HA33), which were identified during the walkover survey. It is likely that these walls were utilised as field boundaries during the post-medieval period.

1.2.16   Many of the farmsteads noted above represent the transition from medieval farming practices to later farming traditions involving agricultural improvements, which began in the mid-19th century[9]. This improvement can be seen in the number of farmsteads, crofts, and cottages which appear to have been demolished in the 19th century (HA1, HA5, HA11, HA12, HA26, and HA28), and the farmsteads which first appear in the 19th century and are still extant today (HA8, HA16, HA18, HA19, HA22, HA23, and HA30).

1.2.17   In the south of the Proposed Development boundary is a group of structures (HA25), which are first noted on the Roy Highlands map in 1747-52. They are noted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map as being part of the same property. It is likely that these structures formed a post-medieval farmstead. The original buildings have since been demolished and replaced with a modern farmhouse and large barn. Approximately 130 m to the northeast of this asset and within the Proposed Development site boundary is Netherton Farmstead (HA22), which is noted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map as a group of five separate structures including three rectangular buildings, a small L-shaped building, and a large irregular shaped building with a courtyard in the centre. These farm buildings are still present to this day and have some modern additions. Tiffery Farmstead (HA20) is located partially within the western extent of the Proposed Development site boundary and is approximately 900m to the northwest of Inverveddie Farmstead (HA25) and Netherton Farmstead (HA22). This farmstead is depicted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map as a range of three buildings including a small farmhouse and two large irregularly shaped buildings. The two large buildings have since been demolished with only the farmhouse currently remaining.

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[8] ScARF (2012). Kruse and Noble (eds). Early Medieval Scotland, Highland Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

[9] ScARF (2012). Bangor-Jones, Kruse, and Kilpatrick (eds). Post-Medieval Scotland, Highland Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

1.2.18 Granite quarrying began in Scotland in the 18th century at relatively low levels, but during the 19th century granite quarries were worked to a much a greater extent. Cairngall Quarry (HA9) is noted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as producing granite, with the granite extracted noted as being used in the Bell Rock lighthouse, the Houses of Parliament, Covent Gardens, Charing Cross, and the sarcophagus of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The quarry has since been closed and converted into a shooting range. A second quarry (HA29) is also noted in the Inner Study Area, but this has now been destroyed with no indication of what was quarried.

1.2.19 The Scottish post-medieval period also saw the appearance of manor houses. These manors were an example of housing for the elite and replaced tower-house castles throughout the 17th and 18th centuries[10]. One such example is Faichfield House (HA13), a manor house built circa 1700 on, or near, the site of an earlier house. The house was demolished in 1969 but was noted as having a moulded door piece with a coat-of-arms over it.

1.2.20 The remaining post-medieval heritage assets are Category A, B, and C Listed Buildings, which date from the 17th to the 19th centuries. There are two Category A Listed Buildings located in the village of Longside, which are slightly outside the Outer Study Area, consisting of a Churchyard Gateway/Lych Gate (LB4812; HA3) and the Old Parish Church of Longside (LB9410; HA4). Both heritage assets were erected in 1620 and are located in the southeast of Longside. The Churchyard Gateway/Lych Gate (LB4812; HA3) consists of a moulded semi-circular arch with recesses within, and curved wing walls which lead to the churchyard wall. The top cornice was originally gabled or pedimented with a sundial and finial dated to 1705 above. The Old Parish Church of Longside (LB9410; HA4) was built contemporary to the Churchyard Gateway/Lych Gate, with their construction correlating to the creation of 'Longside' as a new parish in 1620. The church is built of rectangular stone rubble, measures 22.8 m long by 6.8 m wide and has an arched entrance. It is currently roofless and has been so since 1892. The church is surrounded by stone walls with these containing a graveyard with numerous tombstones. The church is noted on the Roy Highlands 1747-52 map as 'Kirk of Longside' with a settlement and predominant structures. It is likely that the church was the focal point of the new settlement and parish of Longside and likely served to establish Protestantism as the primary religion of the area.

1.2.21 Approximately 810 m to the west of the Proposed Development and within the Outer Study Area is the Category B Listed Building St John's Episcopal Church (LB9419; HA6). The church was erected in 1853 and is built from squared granite rubble in an early pointed style with individual detail. It is notable as being designed by the architect William Hay and stands as a good example of an ecclesiastical building designed by Hay.

1.2.22 Approximately 700 m to the northwest of the Proposed Development site boundary, within the Outer Study Area, is the Category C Listed Building Cairngall House and Garden Walls (LB9420; HA2). The house was initially built in the 18th century and reconstructed in the early 19th century. The estate includes a walled garden, which are shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps as being more extensive and including greenhouses within the northern edge of the garden, and buildings attached to the outer east wall. The house lies on or near the 'Manor of Cairngall' which in 1721 belonged to Alexander Arbuthnott, who's family were noted Jacobites in the late 17th century. The house stands as a good example of post-medieval elite dwelling with an intact walled garden.

Modern Period (CE 1901 – present)

1.2.23 The modern period in Aberdeenshire saw the development of the port town of Peterhead with the harbour deepened between 1906 and 1908, making the town an increasingly important fishing port. The town was heavily bombed during the Second World War as it was the first visible built-up area to German bombers. The area of the Proposed Development was altered very little during the modern period, with the land remaining predominantly rural and agricultural.

Unassigned

1.2.24 Within the Inner Study Area, there are four heritage assets that remain unassigned to a particular period due to a lack of easily interpretable features and/or no investigations having taken place in relation to them. All of the heritage assets (HA7, HA15, HA21, and HA31) relate to cropmarks that include linear features, pits, and irregularly shaped features. It is likely that two of these series of cropmarks (HA21 and HA31) relate to quarrying due to the shape of the cropmarks. The

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[10] ScARF (2012). Bangor-Jones, Kruse, and Kilpatrick (eds). Post-Medieval Scotland, Highland Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

other two cropmarks (HA7 and HA15) may be related to agricultural practices such as ploughing. It is likely that all four unassigned heritage assets date to the post-medieval period.

1.3 Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric Period

1.3.1 The Proposed Development has low potential to contain prehistoric remains. There are no known prehistoric heritage assets within the Proposed Development but there are two cropmarks of likely prehistoric date (HA24, HA27) within the Inner Study Area. Both cropmarks are possibly indicative of enclosures, but it is unclear as to whether they are conducive of settlement activity. The cropmarks have also only been identified through aerial photography, so their true extent, nature, and dates are unknown. There is no evidence to suggest that similar cropmarks exist within the Proposed Development.

Pictish Period

1.3.2 The Proposed Development has low potential to contain Pictish period remains. There are no known heritage assets that date to the Pictish period within the Proposed Development, Inner Study Area, or Outer Study Area. The Picts typically built defensive enclosures and reused earlier hillforts as settlements and there is no evidence of these settlements within the Proposed Development and the surrounding area, although the cropmark evidence may date from this period.

Medieval Period

1.3.3 The Proposed Development has low potential to contain medieval remains. There is no archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the Proposed Development and Inner and Outer Study Areas. During the medieval period the Proposed Development would have been rural and likely used for agriculture with settlements located elsewhere. Any surviving archaeological remains dating to the medieval period are likely to be agricultural in nature and limited to field boundaries or cultivation remains.

Post-medieval Period

1.3.4 The Proposed Development has moderate potential to contain post-medieval remains. The current range of known archaeological evidence and historic mapping suggests that it is unlikely that there will be significant unknown post-medieval remains surviving below-ground. There are three farms and two dry-stone walls dating to the post-medieval period located within the Proposed Development, with the possibility of post-medieval rig-and-furrow to survive below-ground. The extensive archaeological and built heritage evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity within the Proposed Development and Inner Study Area suggests that most below-ground remains are already known to exist.

Modern Period

1.3.5 The Proposed Development has negligible potential to contain modern remains. There is no archaeological or cartographic evidence to suggest that there will be modern remains within the Proposed Development area.

1.4 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

1.4.1 Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer provides a list of all heritage assets within the Proposed Development and Inner and Outer study areas, and two additional assets just outside the study areas.

ANNEX A: CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

Heritage Asset No.	Reference No.	National Grid Reference		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
HA1	NK04NE0057	405128	847372	Croft	Non-Designated	Cairngall	Site of a now destroyed croft that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map but not on the 1888 2nd edition OS map. It shows two rectangular buildings and a possible L-shaped building.	Post-medieval
HA2	LB9420 ID210008 NK04NW0023	404198	847349	House and Garden Walls	Category C Listed Building	Cairngall House and Garden Walls	Category C. Built 18th c. and reconstructed early 19th c. Lies on or near the 'Manor of Cairngall' which in 1721 belonged to Alexander Arbuthnott. The Arbuthnott family in 1675 included many well-known Jacobites. The estate includes a walled garden. In 1st and 2nd edition maps tis shows further walled gardens, the second edition showing greenhouses within the northern edge and buildings attached to the outer east wall. Cairngall is identified on Roy Highlands Map 1747-52.	Post-medieval
HA3	LB9412	403718	847234	Churchyard Gateway	Category A Listed Building	Churchyard Gateway/Lych Gate	Category A. Built circa 1620. Moulded semi-circular arch, recesses within, curved wing walls to churchyard wall. Top cornice, originally gabled or pedimented with sundial and 1705 finial above.	Post-medieval
HA4	LB9410 ID21024 NK04NW0004	403744	847226	Church	Category A Listed Building	Old Parish Church of Longside	Category A. Part of Longside Parish. Currently a roofless (been roofless from 1892) rectangle rubble built. Built correlating to the creation of 'Longside' as a new parish in 1620. Within the wall is a graveyard containing tombstones. 22.2m by 6.8m with an arched entrance. Kirk of Longside as a place is depicted on Roy Highlands 1747-52 map with settlement and predominant structures.	Post-medieval
HA5	NK04NE0058	405027	847027	Croft	Non-Designated	Cairngall	Site of a now destroyed croft that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map but not on the 1888 2nd edition. The map shows two rectangular buildings.	Post-medieval
HA6	LB9419 ID93653 NK04NW0092	404003	847183	Church	Category B Listed Building	St John's Episcopal Church	Category B. 1853, William Hay. Still in use. Designed by William Hay in the pointed style. Includes a war memorial plaque to the crew of an airship from the Lenabo Royal Naval Airship Station which crashed in the North Sea 1918. Includes a mural tablet to airman Flight Lieutenant George A.F Henderson in 1918.	Post-medieval
HA7	361310	404523	847132	Cropmarks	Non-Designated	Woodend	Linear Feature, Pit(s). Map regression shows that the location of the asset is within a field which appears to be ploughed and utilised for agricultural purposes since OS six-inch 1867.	Unknown
HA8	NK04NE0098	405524	847104	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Monyruy	Farmstead first labelled on OS six-inch 1867 map. The farmstead is shown as a structure with gardens facing towards the southeast.	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Reference No.	National Grid Reference		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
HA9	NK04NE0018	405275	847104	Quarry	Non-Designated	Cairngall Quarry	Remains of a quarry, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (six inch). Granite was extracted from the quarries in the 18th century, but it was not until 1808 that the quarries were worked to any great extent. The first OS six-inch map 1867 specifies the 'Cairngall Quarry' as producing granite. The granite for the Bell Rock lighthouse was extracted from this quarry. Cairngall granite was also used for the pier walls of the Houses of Parliament, Covent Gardens, Charing Cross, and the sarcophagus of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The quarry is now disused and has become a shooting range.	Post-medieval
HA10	NK04NW0115	404961	847099	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Hillhead	Farmstead first depicted on Roy Highlands Map 1747-52.	Post-medieval
HA11	NK04NE0059	405145	847059	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Cairngall	Site of a now destroyed farmstead that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map but not on the 1888 2nd edition. The map shows a long and a short rectangular building at right angles to each other.	Post-medieval
HA12	NK04NW0048	404940	846991	Croft	Non-Designated	Hillhead	Site of a now destroyed croft that is depicted on the 1867 1st edition OS map but not on the 1888 2nd edition. The map shows a long rectangular building with a long attached rectangular garden.	Post-medieval
HA13	NK04NE0020	406492	846646	Manor House	Non-Designated	Faichfield House	Site of a manor house, demolished 1969. A later house built circa 1700 on, or near, the site of the earlier house which has a moulded doorpiece with a coat-of-arms over it.	Post-medieval
HA14	354537	406149	846583	Golf Course	Non-Designated	Mill of Faichfield, Longside Golf Club	Golf Course, which was constructed in 1976. The golf course has since been demolished and the land is now used for agriculture.	Modern
HA15	NK04NW0146	404793	846498	Cropmarks	Non-Designated	Flushing	Cropmarks of possible pits and linear features. Recorded by HES aerial survey 2018. Map regression does not show any identifiable assets.	Unknown
HA16	NK04NE0096	405956	846315	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Longleys	Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.	Post-medieval
HA17	NK04NW0117	404295	846193	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Mill of Tiffery	Farmstead first depicted on Roy Highlands Map 1747-52.	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Reference No.	National Grid Reference		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
HA18	NK04NE0094	406552	846170	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Faichfield Croft	Farmstead or croft depicted on OS six-inch 1867. The croft is shown next to a well.	Post-medieval
HA19	NK04NE0097	406272	845985	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Parkhill	Farmstead depicted on OS six-inch 1867. The structure is shown north of a smaller structure alongside a well.	Post-medieval
HA20	NK04NW0118	404502	845945	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Tiffery	Standing structure and farmstead depicted on Roy Highlands 1747-52 map within the grouping of 'Mill of Tiffery'.	Post-medieval
HA21	NK04NE0073	406326	845693	Cropmarks	Non-Designated	Parkhill	Cropmarks of a group of maculae, which are features that may represent burial places, pits, or postholes. They are of irregular shape in the order of circa 6-7m long and 2-3m wide. On the north-east side of the group is a much larger feature which may be the result of quarrying. Possibly a result of quarrying.	Unknown
HA22	NK04NE0085 358593	405538	845489	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Netherton	Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.	Post-medieval
HA23	NK04NE0086	406780	845459	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Parkhill	Farmstead depicted on 1867 OS six-inch map, unlabelled and with a well to the west.	Post-medieval
HA24	NK04NE0074	406840	845351	Cropmark	Non-Designated	Parkhill	Cropmark of part of a possible curvilinear enclosure visible on a vertical aerial photograph.	Prehistoric
HA25	NK04NE0108 ID20998	405343	845340	Group of Structures	Non-Designated	Inverveddie	Inveredy is first shown on Roy Highlands map in 1747-52 as a group of structures. On the OS six-inch 1867 map the structures appear to be part of the same property. The site is still present on current aerial photography but the earlier buildings appear to have been replaced by a modern structure.	Post-medieval
HA26	NK04NE0061	406008	845308	Cottage	Non-Designated	Netherton	Site of a now destroyed building, probably a cottage, shown on the 2nd edition OS map.	Post-medieval
HA27	NK04NE0005	406539	845234	Cropmark	Non-Designated	Parkhill	The cropmark of a kidney shaped enclosure is visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1977. Map regression does not show any visible structures.	Prehistoric
HA28	NK04NE0062	405629	845220	Cottage	Non-Designated	Netherton	Site of a now destroyed building, probably a cottage, which is shown on the 1st edition OS map 1867. It is depicted as a small rectangular building within an enclosure.	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Reference No.	National Grid Reference		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
HA29	NK04SE0108	406288	844865	Quarry	Non-Designated	West Toddlehills	Site of a now destroyed quarry, depicted only on the 1st edition OS map of 1867.	Post-medieval
HA30	NK04NW9	403965	846435	Farmstead	Non-Designated	North Linshart	Farmstead depicted on historic OS maps.	Post-medieval
HA31	NK04NE49	406134	846356	Cropmarks	Non-Designated	West Longhill	Pits, cropmarks, and a quarry.	Unknown
HA32	WSP001	405837	846385	Dry Stone Wall	Non-Designated	Dry Stone Wall	A dry-stone wall identified during the walkover survey. Possibly post-medieval.	Post-medieval
HA33	WSP002	405294	846802	Dry Stone Wall	Non-Designated	Dry Stone Wall	A dry-stone wall identified during the walkover survey. Possibly post-medieval	Post-medieval
HA34	WSP003	405180	846604	Hydraulic Ram	Non-Designated	Hydraulic Ram	The remains of a former hydraulic ram located to the south of Flushing. It is located in one of the main north-south aligned drains running across the fields.	Post-medieval
HA35	WSP004	405845	846074	Two Structures	Non-Designated	Two Structures	Two structures located to the south of Longleys Farmstead. These buildings are still present on current mapping although their level of preservation is unknown.	Post-medieval