

INTERIM REPORT OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON
THE PITTODRIE ESTATE ABERDEENSHIRE

SUMMER 2019



BENNACHIE LANDSCAPES PROJECT

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IAIN RALSTON AND COLIN SHEPHERD, 2020



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PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH AIMS

This project was an offshoot from the ‘Bede House Project’ 2018 excavation (Ralston & Shepherd, 2019); the Bede House overlooks the current study area on the east side of Bennachie. A rectilinear enclosure, trackway and other previously unknown features were noted on a LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) image (see Figure 1). Fieldwork confirmed these features on the ground and they were then rudimentarily planned. During the 2018 Bede House season a test trench (Trench 1) was opened on the current site over what appeared to be the remains of a building platform. This test trench demonstrated that archaeology was indeed present and well preserved. The following year (2019), a series of evaluation trenches were opened in order to begin to understand the recorded features with respect to their composition, dates and relationships to each other. But, more importantly, to assess the site for its potential as a longer-term research project. It is hoped that through a ‘micro-investigation’ of this previously-overlooked archaeological landscape, more evidence will be forthcoming of past socio-economic life-styles on and around this part of Bennachie.

The 2019 season ran from 8th July to 29th August and was carried out by volunteers working on a two-day per week basis. Macdonald Hotels, the landowners of Pittodrie Estate, kindly gave permission for this work to be carried out as part of the Bennachie Landscapes Project.

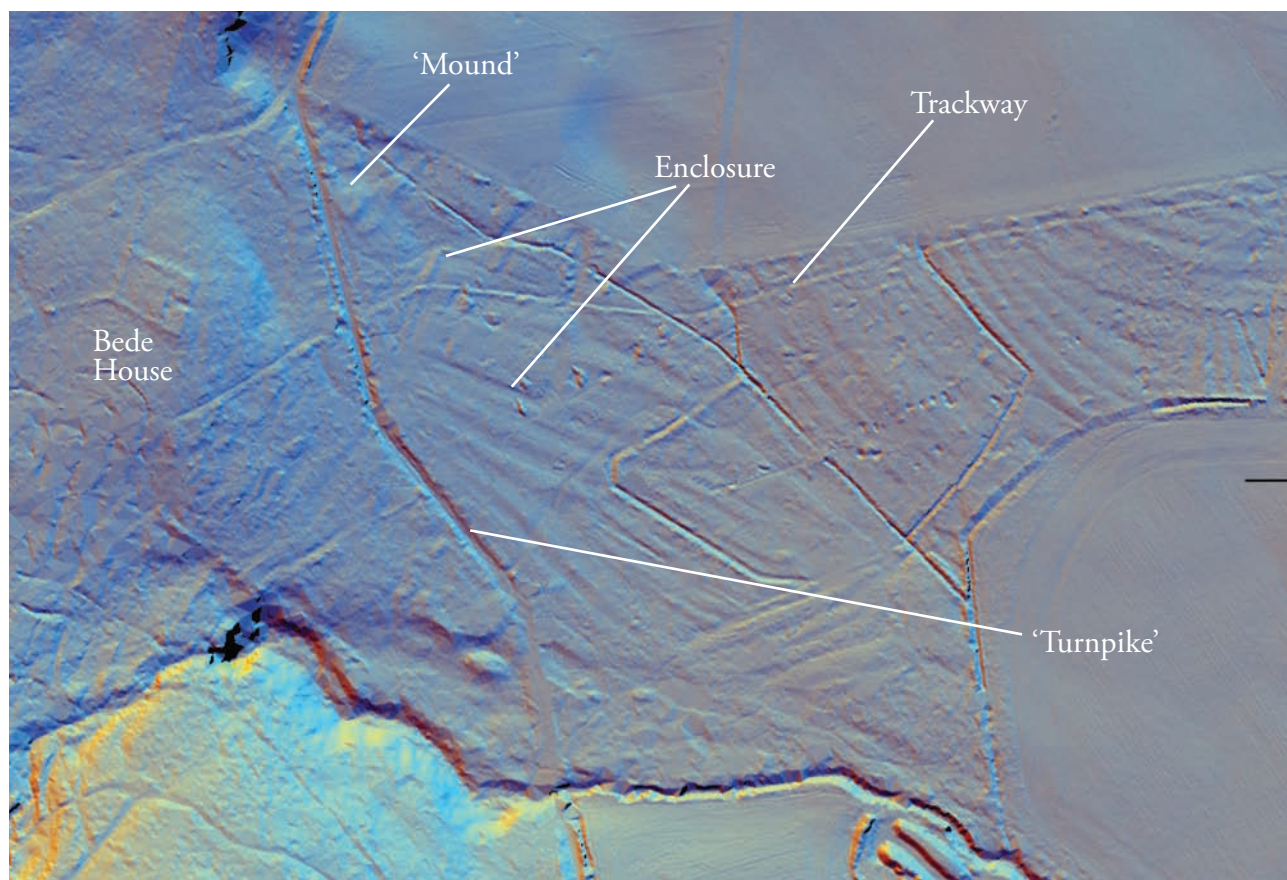


Figure 1. LiDAR image with sites referred to in the text.

Figure 2. Site plan showing positions of the trenches.

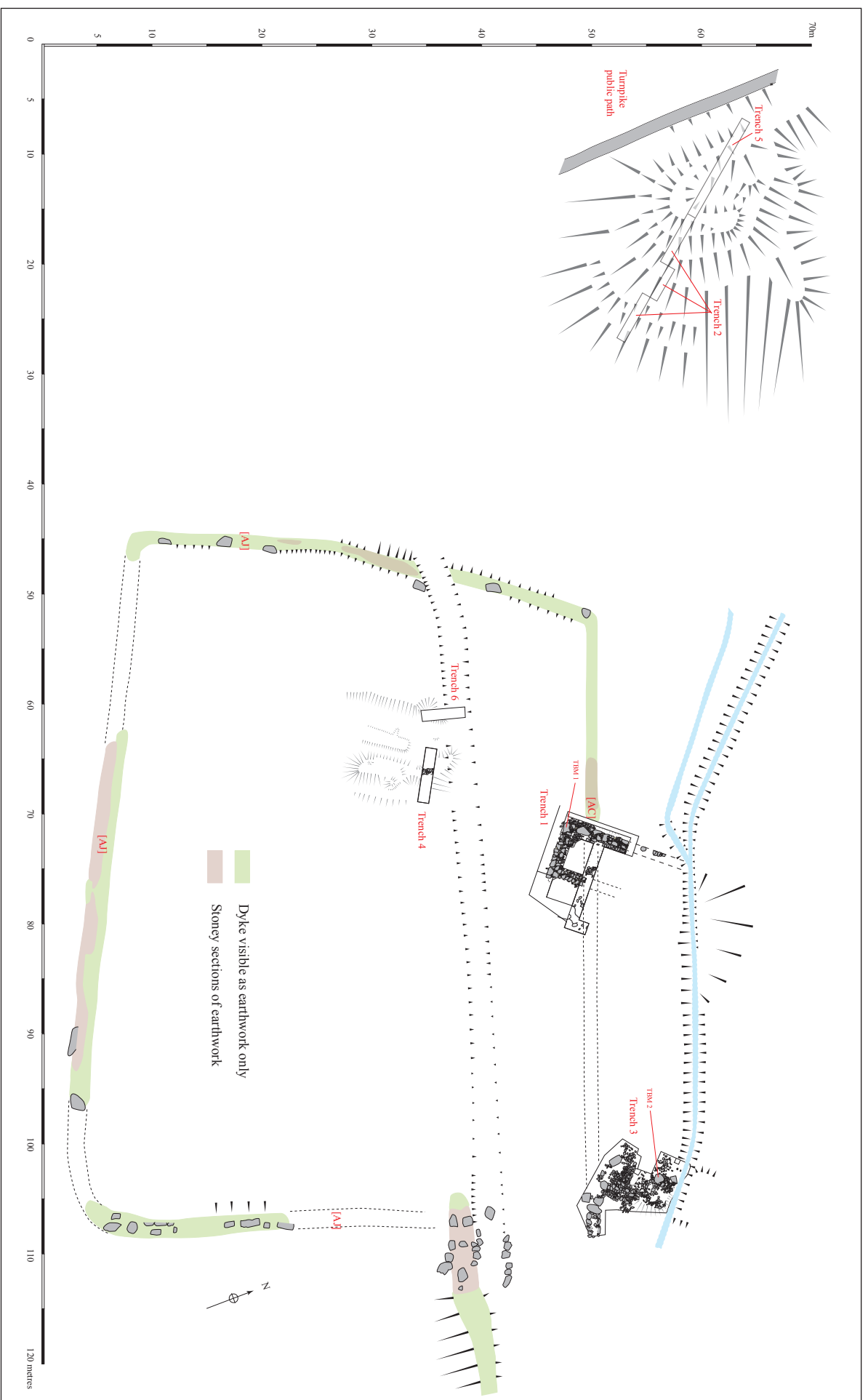




Photo 1. Cobbles [F] forming a floor surface for the building.



Photo 2. Drain running within the building along wall [A].



Photo 3. Water channel possibly cutting wall [A].

The east wall [E] was subsequently de-turfed along with more of wall [A] northwards. It is possible that wall [A] has been bisected by the cutting or re-cutting of the water channel that flows down from Craigwell (see Photo 3) via the possible mill dam feature (see below). This same water course was also found to have cut through a stone feature in Trench 3 (see below). The line of the channel clearly suggests a 'canalised' (artificial) version of a former natural burn. If the wall did extend beyond the line of the channel, this would have been a fairly substantial building. If not, the dimensions would be more in keeping with a 'cottar's' dwelling.

A further extension to this trench was opened to the east side of the building platform to join the two opened trench parts together. This attempted to locate traces of the projected enclosure dyke [AC] which the building appears to have slighted. A feature [AF] consisting of hard packed material with embedded small stones was encountered where the enclosure dyke was predicted (see photo 4). Although inconclusive, owing to the ruinous state of [AF], this feature may mark the line of the former dyke. Furthermore, the sections 10 and associated sondages appear to suggest that the soils north of [AF] are of a different character to those lying to the south. South of [AF] the soils (740; 741) were very clayey when compared to the grittier layers (746; 747; 749) to the north (but, see below). This may add further weight to the suggestion that [AF] is an extension of [AC].

A sondage was excavated to the west of wall [A] and indicated that this part of the wall sat on deep-set foundation stones [U] (see Figure 4 and Photo 5). Another small sondage was excavated on the east side of wall [E]. This showed that the corner of wall [E] also sat on large foundation stones. It might be



Photo 4. Feature [AF] - the possible destroyed remains of a continuation of the enclosure dyke [AC].

same but have been differentially affected by water: that under wall [A] having suffered severe waterlogging, requiring the construction of drain [AA]. The deep-seated foundation stone beneath the corner of wall [E] – the most pressure-bearing of the building - should occasion little surprise: this being a common pre-modern construction procedure found widely across the North-east. However, the apparent effects of

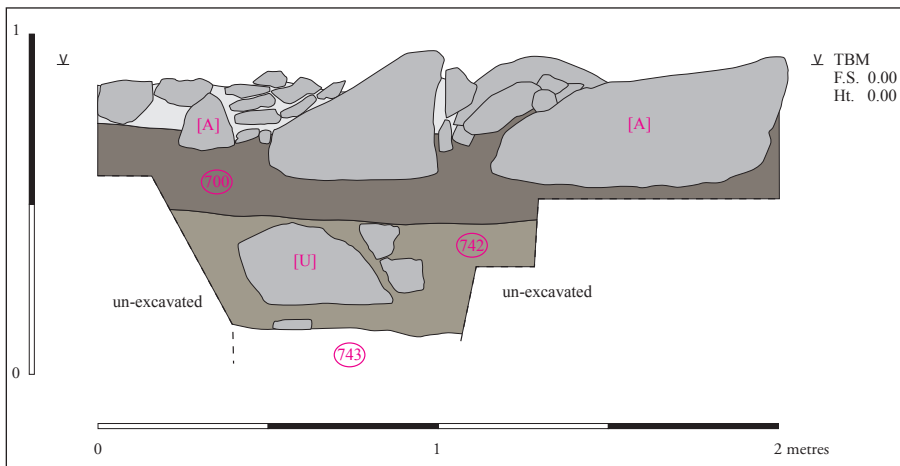


Figure 4. Section 11 showing the foundation stones [U] for wall [A].

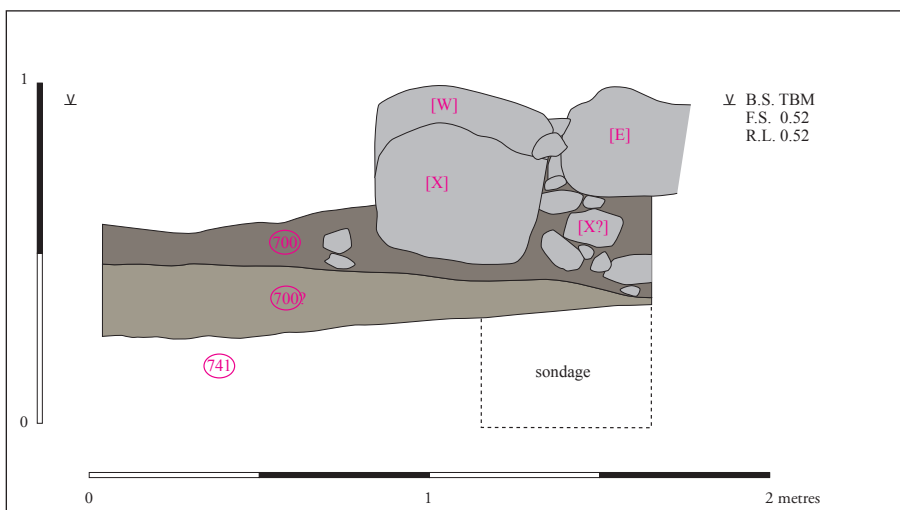


Figure 5. Section 13 showing foundation stones [X] for walls [W] and [E].

noted that it was initially thought that this wall and the neighbouring wall [W] with foundations [X] were laid directly onto a black humic soil (700). This is now considered to be incorrect and that it is more likely that organic material from root decay had formed between the stones, thus leading to the initial conclusion (see Figure 5 and Photo 6).

However, wall [A] does appear to be positioned on foundation stones seemingly dug into the natural clay, whilst the foundations to wall [W] sit on a grittier natural. The solution to this problem may be that the two apparently different 'naturals' are effectively the

same but have been differentially affected by water: that under wall [A] having suffered severe waterlogging, requiring the construction of drain [AA]. The deep-seated foundation stone beneath the corner of wall [E] – the most pressure-bearing of the building - should occasion little surprise: this being a common pre-modern construction procedure found widely across the North-east. However, the apparent effects of water may not be the entire answer to such a wide range of observations across such a small area. Further work would be required to understand what is going on here.

Trenches 2 and 5

Trenches 2 and 5 will be considered here together since they formed a continuous section through the 'mound' site.

A rental of 1636 (MS 3043/70) lists properties in the vicinity, amongst which are: 'Craigwell', 'Miln Croft' and an illegible word followed by 'Mound croft'. A further illegible word is followed by another 'croft', which is followed by 'Dorlethen'. These place-names in the rental appear to follow a distinct geographical order around the estate. Consequently,



Photo 5. Foundation stones [U] underlying wall [A].



Photo 6. Base of wall with 'leaching' of black, humic soil (700) between the stones.

it would appear that the name 'The Mound' does have some merit in memorialising a topographic feature locally-recognised at the beginning of the 17th century but forgotten thereafter. (? Mound croft was one of the more minor holdings on the estate and valued at only 5 marks per year – in fact, nothing was valued less!)

It was unclear whether the mound itself was a geological or archaeological feature, although an enclosure on its top was noted some time prior to the LiDAR survey and considered, at the time, as a possible roundhouse site. The excavated evidence suggests that, if not wholly man-made, the mound was certainly shaped by man. Furthermore, the feature on top was found to have been encircled by a lower enclosing dyke running around the base of the mound. Part of upper structure appears to have been truncated on its west side by the current 'Turnpike' track and, perhaps, overlain by an earlier boundary feature. This may have been associated with a wider routeway prior to the 19th-century landscaping of Pittodrie estate and construction of the modern drystone dykes bordering the Turnpike.

Trench 5

This trench (10m x 0.80m) sectioned the top of the mound to investigate the linear feature [C] and the small enclosure noted as sitting on top of the mound. Its aim was to determine whether the surveyed features were indeed archaeological. Natural was not reached in any part of this trench and further work would be required to confirm any findings noted below.

Overlying all other contexts was a leaf litter layer (717) (see Figure 7). At the north end of the trench this sealed a rich, dark brown loam (718) that may be considered to represent the destruction of feature [C] and suggesting that it had been of turf construction. (718), in turn, sealed an orange sandy soil (759) that is unlikely to have been associated with feature [C] owing to it having been overlain by (757) – a mixed brown, fine, sandy loam.

(757) appears to have been associated with feature [G] – an accumulation of stones that may represent a robbed structural feature. If so, (759) must have built up behind [G] and fallen across the top of the remaining stones when the rest of the structure was removed. The relationship, if any, between structure [G] and any other features on the mound is, at present, unknown. Overlying (757) was (756) – a dense, greasy brown loam – and (755) – a creamy, crumbly matrix. The latter overlay (720) – a very mixed orangey-brown soil with many stony and clayey inclusions. These inclusions are presumed to be structural

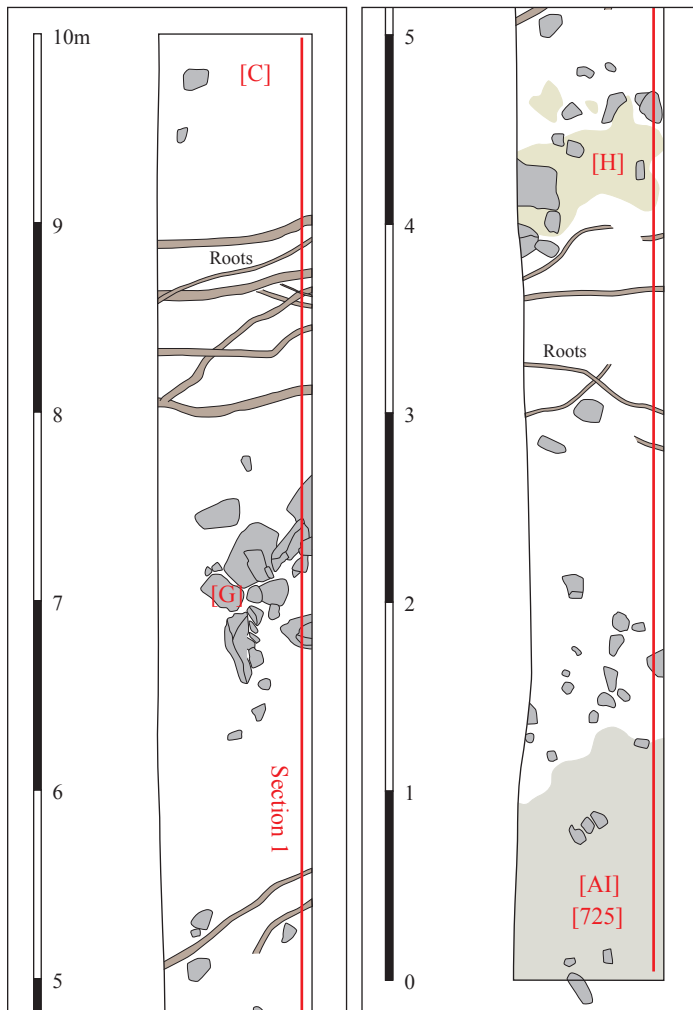


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 5 (shown in two halves).

in origin with clay lumps adhering strongly to a number of the stones. It is possible that a number of these embedded in the un-excavated soils may represent a structural feature [H]. Further excavation would be required to test that proposal.

(720) was sealed by (725) and (751), though the latter also provided a boundary to (720) beyond which it appeared not to cross. (725) and (751) are considered to be the remains of a structure that contained a high proportion of clay. They sealed a charcoal-rich portion of deposit (752). A charcoal sample taken for carbon-dating was identified as hazel and returned a date of 942 - 1019 AD or 896 - 927 AD at the 95% probability level - the most likely being the later date (SUERC-91076). The identification of the charcoal as hazel and the high proportion of clay suggests that a wattle and daub structure may have been the cause of these deposits. The date is exciting as structures dated to this period in the North-east are extremely rare. Further excavation would be required in order to try to discover more about the nature and use of the structure.

(725) was possibly a trampled version of

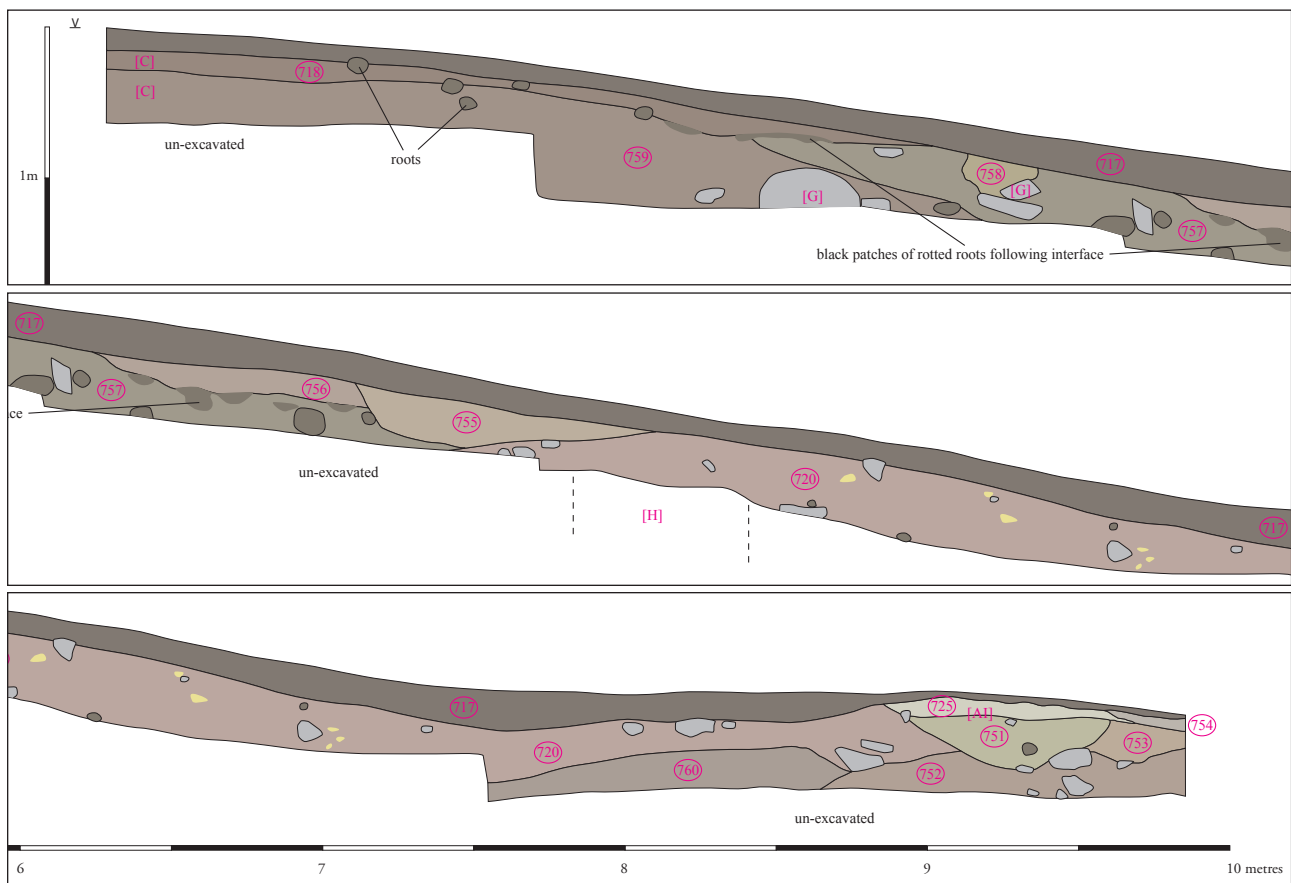


Figure 7. Section 12 along Trench 5 (shown in 3 portions owing to its length).

the underlying deposit (751), resultant upon the destruction process. It is worth noting that the final leaf litter layer (717) appears to sit directly over many of these features. This may suggest a relatively late date for their destruction. However, it should also be noted that, as these features sit on top of a mound, processes of erosion may also have played a part in limiting the degree to which leaf litter and soils were able to accumulate.

Finally, beneath (720) lay (760) – a grey brown soil with no recognised charcoal inclusions. This, presumably, predates the later proposed wattle and daub structure. At present, except in a few noted instances, it is impossible to know how most of the features described here in Trench 5 relate to each other, temporally or spatially. Further work would be required to discover that.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured a total length of 13m x 0.80m and will be referred here as upper, mid and lower portions. The upper portion measured 5m long along the main baseline for the area between points 14m-19m. The start of this trench was from the break of the slope at the top of the mound and was in line with and adjoined trench 5. The mid part took the form of a dog-leg to bypass a standing tree and measured 3.20m along the baseline between 19m-22.20m points. The lower portion returned in line

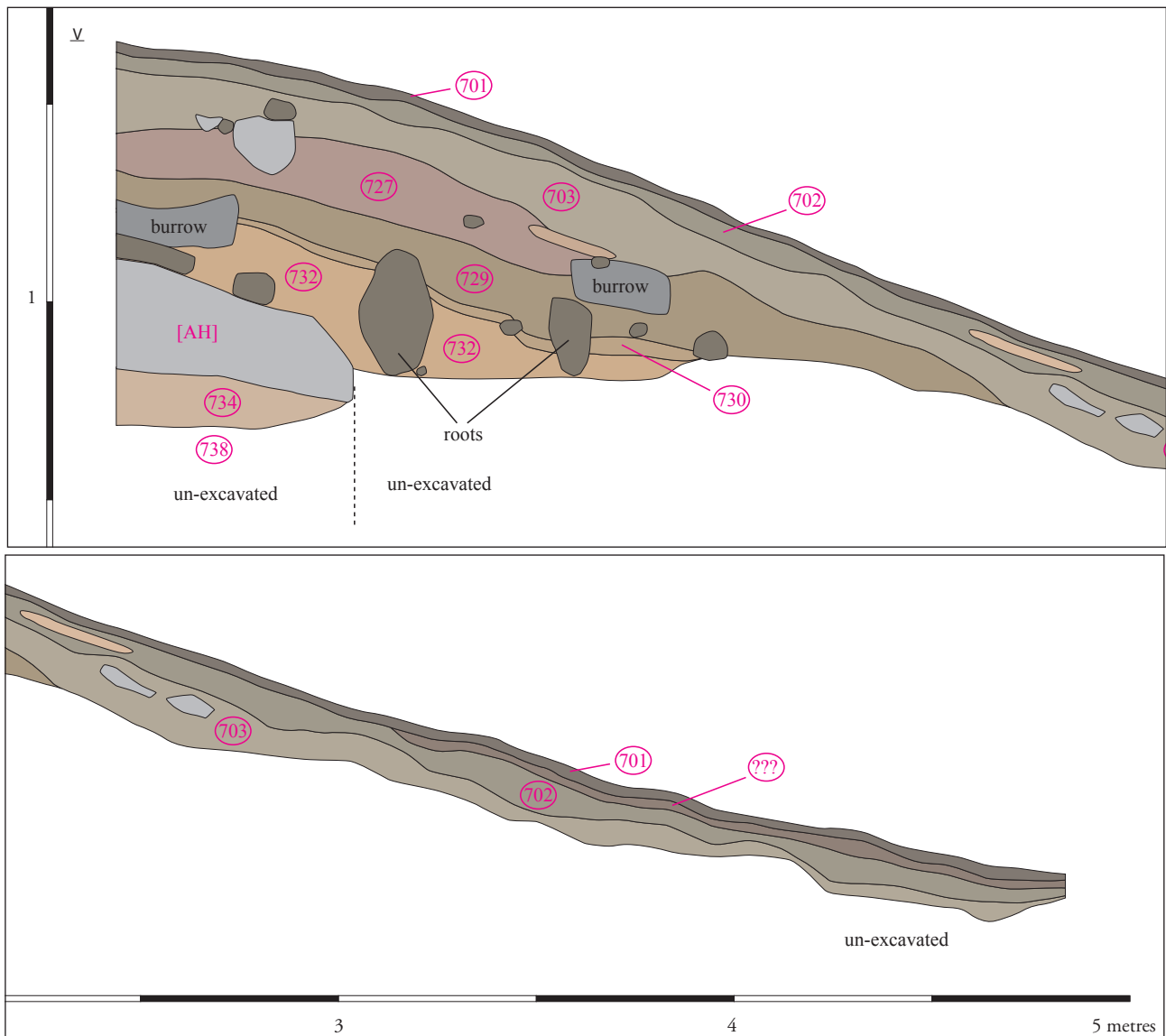


Figure 8. Section 7 of Trench 2 (shown in two halves).

with the upper portion and measured 4.80m along the base line between 22.20m-27m points down the slope. The mid portion of Trench 2 was scraped clean from leaf litter but, owing to time constraints, not excavated.

The upper portion was excavated to a depth of over 1m below the current ground surface at its north end. A possible old ground surface was reached at a depth of 0.80m. Sitting, apparently on top of this surface, lay a very large stone [AH] (see Figure 8). This appears to have been anthropologically-deposited rather than arriving by geological means. At the north end of this trench are traces of a grey material (725) that may have been eroded and washed down the slope from the possible wattle and daub feature [AI] in Trench 5 immediately above. The layers excavated in this part of the trench appear to be primarily inorganic sandy gravel that was used to raise the height of the mound. Within this material were found live and decayed tree roots as well as animal burrows. Within (703) was found a piece of possible Neolithic pot. It is not certain whether this arrived as downwash or was brought in along with the material that was used to shape the mound. Considering the C14 date of the hazel, the latter seems more likely.

In the lower portion of the trench was the feature recognised as a possible enclosing dyke that comprised scattered stones [B]. This lay at the southern end of the trench near the 25m mark. Stones lay to either side of this feature with a particular concentration below it at the end of the trench. Uphill at 23m-24m is stone feature [D]. This may be the remains of another similar feature to [B] but may, just as likely, be the result of stones tumbling from the top of the mound and coming to rest on the flattened area between the mound and feature [B]. This flattened area of ground is, itself, noteworthy and may well have formed a part of the original design. Further excavation is required to better understand these features.

Trench 3

Towards the east end of the enclosure is an area containing a range of substantial stone features including a well defined wall [I] (see Figure 9). Large boulders are frequent amongst the vegetation. This trench was opened in an attempt to try to understand the nature of these features and their relationships to each other. Trench 3 initially followed apparent wall alignments and expanded from that plan to form an irregularly-shaped trench. This was a particularly challenging area to work owing to the vigorous undergrowth and root systems.

Upon de-turfing, an unidentified stone structure [N] was uncovered. This feature – possibly describable as a ‘platform’ - has an edging of stones which lay directly onto the natural subsoil. The large wall [I] was found to lay in alignment with the extant enclosure dyke [AC] west of trench 1. It would seem likely that this wall once formed part of the enclosure or, at the least, it respected its alignment. The remains of a further possible wall [J] (see photo 7) was found to run approximately north-south and not in alignment with the enclosure dyke. On the downhill, east side, of wall [J] lay a course of stones [K] that seem to be associated with this wall. They give the appearance of forming a neat edge. Wall [J] was also noted as being on the same general alignment as the building located in trench 1. This raises the question of whether it may possibly be contemporary with that structure. However, any similarity may simply be related to them both sharing a similar topographical position.

A stone feature [S] that lay south of the water course was investigated. This proved to be no more than the stony debris thrown up from the cutting or re-cutting of the neighbouring water channel. Earthwork [R], in the form of a linear feature running along the water course, also proved to be the up-cast from this cutting/re-cutting episode. Directly north across the water-course are further earthworks that may also turn out to be no more than further clearance debris. However, Trench 3 clearly contains a number of archaeological structures pertaining to at least two distinct periods of construction. The relationship between the enclosure dyke and the adjoining structures clearly requires further investigation.

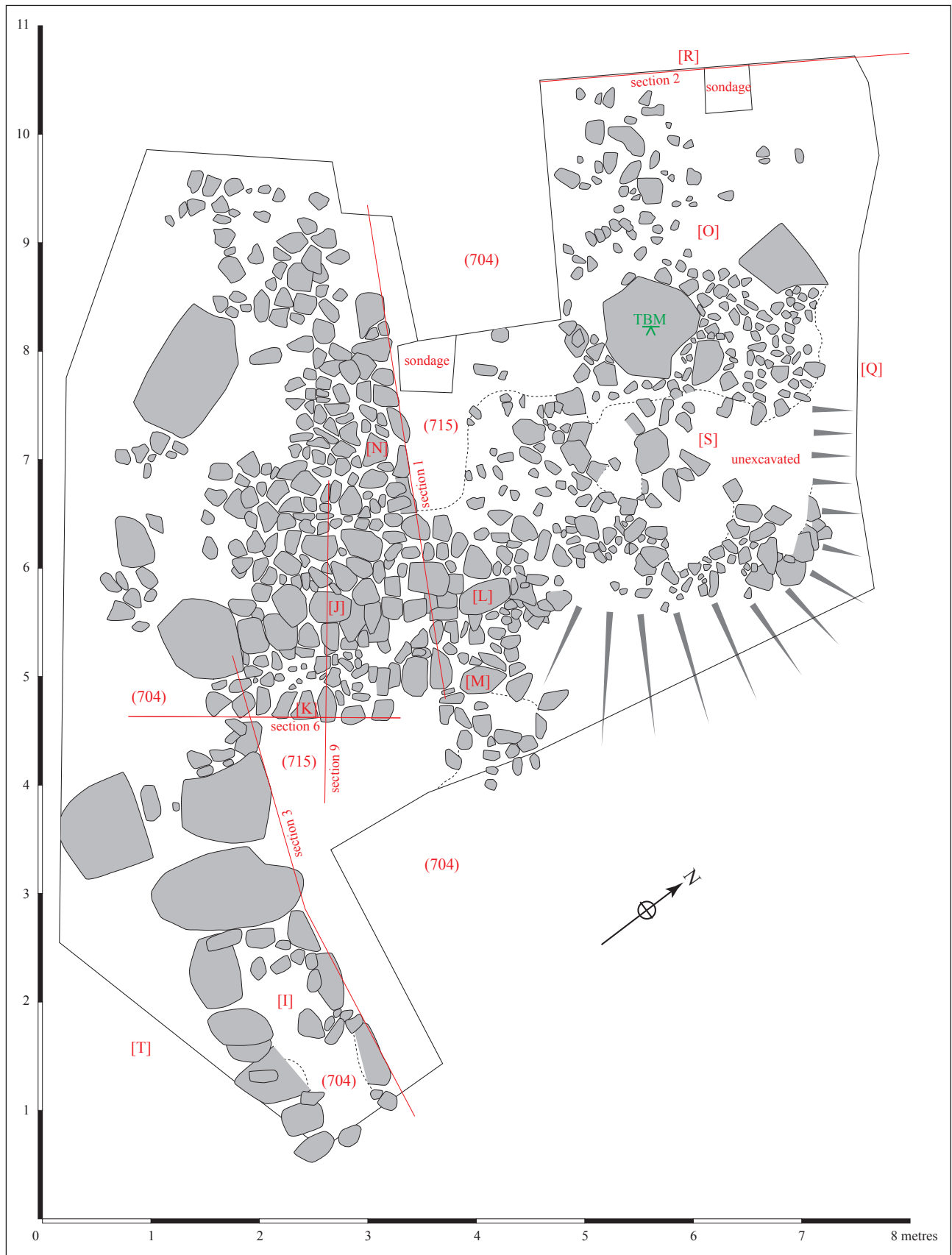


Figure 9. Trench 3 plan.



Photo 7. View of Trench 3 showing wall [I] in background with wall [J] on extreme right. Feature [K] is left of wall [J] leading towards wall [I].

Trenches 4 and 6 (Figure 10)

Initial field survey recorded the presence of several earthworks lying towards the central, western portion of the enclosure. One linear earthwork runs along the south side of the trackway that bisects the enclosure. The other earthworks formed an approximately rectangularly-arranged series of banks. Trench 4, measuring 5m x 1m, was placed across the east bank [Z] of these features and trench 6, measuring 4m x 1m, over the former [Y]. This provided a section across part of the trackway. Both earthworks proved to be made up of several soil layers.

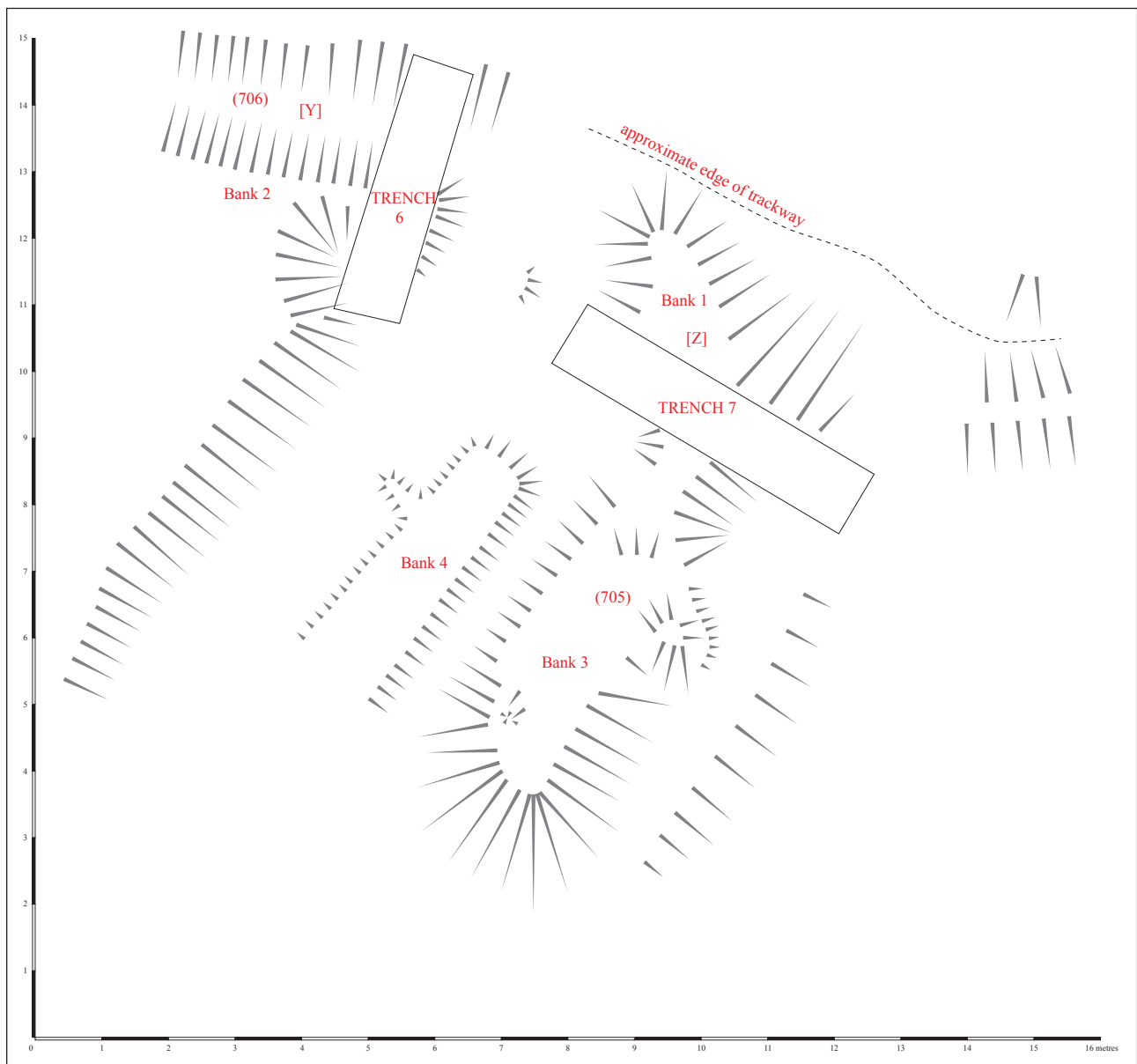


Figure 10. Plan of Trenches 4 and 6.



Photo 8. Line of stones found at the base of Trench 4. At present their function is unknown.



Photo 9. Presumed upcast from the construction or cleaning of the trackway.

At the base of trench 4 was found, sitting upon the soft natural subsoil, what appeared to be either the remains of a robbed stone dyke or, possibly, marker stones [V] laid as a precursor to the building of a subsequent turf dyke (see Photo 8). To the east side of this feature the soft natural subsoil had been lost, contrasting with that on the west side. It would appear that the area lying to the east side was dug through the soft natural subsoil and down to the hard natural. This suggests that this area may have been cultivated. Again, further work is required to clarify this observations.

Trench 6 appears to record the up-cast produced from the construction, or subsequent clearing, of the trackway that crossed the site (see Figure 11 and Photo 9). The trackway appears to have been out of use by the time of the 1st edition OS and is related to the old routeway that passed in front of the Bede House (Ralston & Shepherd, 2019, 146). It seems to have been produced by removing the soft organic topsoil to expose the hard, natural subsoil. Several layers within bank [Y] were noted. Of particular interest is that, amongst the rich organic soil, lay a lens of inorganic material. However, the layers depicted on the section seem

somewhat inexplicable in terms of what should be expected. Clearly, as may be seen in Photo 9, there is a lot of root activity and animal burrowing that may have affected the stratigraphy. Further work is required to unravel this deposition process.

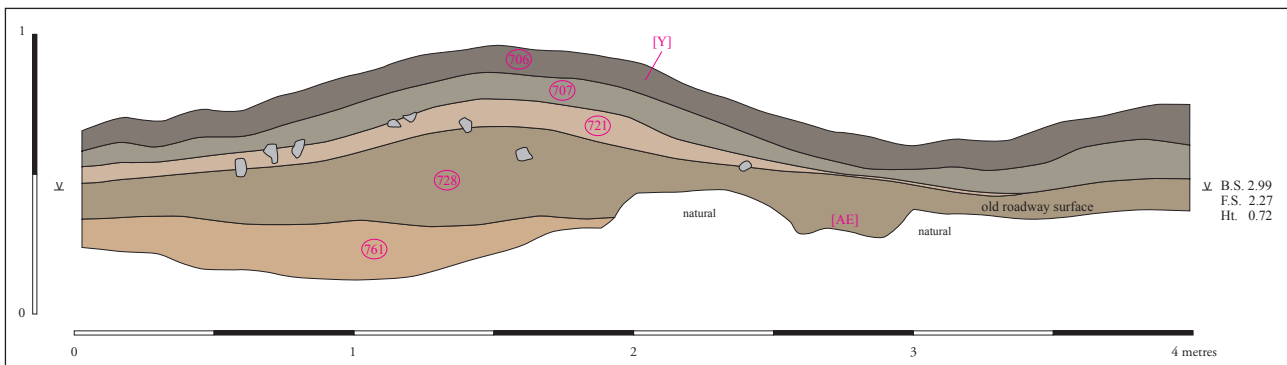


Figure 11. Section 5 across Trench 6.

ASSESSMENT

The Enclosure

The enclosure [AJ] lies within an area of broad-leaved trees, apparently laid out as part of the redesigning of the policies of Pittodrie Estate in the early 1800s. This planting episode effectively removed this area of land from agricultural production and preserved it for future generations. Some of the stones associated with the enclosure are of considerable size and over 1m long. This may suggest primary clearance of the site. It is possible that the dyke originally comprised many more stones that have subsequently been removed. The redesign of the landscape in the 19th century would provide a logical horizon, though earlier robbing to construct agricultural dwellings in the area may be equally plausible. Where the dyke is less readily visible, enough of the large stones have survived to demarcate the outline of the enclosure, for example, along the east side and southwest corner.

The relationship between the enclosure dyke and wall [I] is still not fully understood but they do appear to align. It is assumed, for the moment, that together they form part of a whole. It is possible that the structural remains in that area were built using some of the dyke material, thus denuding that feature of stones. Robertson's map of 1822 suggests that a fair-sized farm once stood in this area, though the scale of the map is so small as to make accurate identification impossible. What is particularly odd is the way dyke (I) runs down a steep incline in this north-east corner of the enclosure. Logic would suggest that it should have turned south along a very definite break in slope back towards the west. In the absence of any other obvious entrance ways, this corner may, therefore, be suggested as a possible site for one and a means of explaining the erratic nature of dyke (I).

The relationship between the trackway and the enclosure is still inconclusive. Superficially, it would appear that the trackway cut through the enclosure dyke on the west side with stones being pushed inwards out of the way. Its exiting where it does on the east side may help to support the notion that this may have been an original entry point to the enclosure, as discussed above. The LiDAR image also indicates that the trackway is a late addition to the site as it appears also to slight the rig and furrow. Furthermore, the rig and furrow also appears to respect the enclosure, which may suggest that it pre-dates the later field system or is, at least, contemporary with it. Irrespective of the date of construction of the trackway, this route appears to have been the means of access to the buildings uncovered in Trenches 1 and 3.

Possible Mill Pond

A preliminary survey of this portion of the site may indicate an artificially-constructed water storage facility. Depths taken, using a metal rod, indicate that it may be bowl-shaped and measuring approximately 17m from north to south and approximately 16.50m from east to west. In parts its depth measured approximately 0.90m on the metal rod. This bowl-shaped feature extends north of the current site of the (probably canalised) water channel to approximately 5m south of the present 19th-century drystone dyke marking the field boundary. The 'bowl' is fed by the waters of Craigwell which taps into the site of a spring. As noted above, Craigwell is mentioned in the 1636 Logie Durno rental along with a reference to a mill in the vicinity. However, it should also be noted that the Rushmill Burn runs approximately 200 metres south of the site and it also has a possible mill dam sited higher up the hillside. Rush Miln croft is noted in the 1771 Pittodrie rental (MS 2392). The bowl-shaped feature on this site may be of natural origin. Further work is required to determine one way or the other.

CONCLUSION

The season's work reported on here was exploratory in nature. Its fundamental aims being to assess the available evidence, to record that assessment and to inform any future undertakings on the site. The assessment clearly confirmed the extent and quality of the surviving archaeology as well as identifying previously unrecorded features. Clearly, most of the findings are subject to greater clarification if and when subsequent work is carried out. It is hoped that this paper does indicate the benefit of pursuing such work in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks to Macdonald Hotels for permitting access to their wonderful landscape and to all the volunteers who laboured through some very sticky and midgy days. Bruce Mann of Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service very kindly funded the carbon 14 date and his support for this project more generally is much appreciated. Finally, thanks to the Bailies of Bennachie for funding the non-voluntary work.

SOURCES

Robertson, J., Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, 1822

Logie Durno rental, MS 3043/70, 1636

Pittodrie rental, MS 2393, 1771

SUERC-91076, Scottish Universities Research Centre sample of hazel charcoal.

REFERENCE

Ralston, I & Shepherd, C. 2019 *"The Pittodrie Estate 'Bede House' Excavations"*, in Bennachie and the Garioch: Society and Ecology in the History of North-east Scotland, Bennachie Landscapes Series: 4, Shepherd, C. (ed.), 105-152

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 attached: Contexts

Appendix 2 attached: Small Finds Catalogue

Appendix 3 attached: List of Samples

Appendix 3 online (see below): Plan drawings from site

Appendix 4 online (see below): Section drawings from site

All appendices and this report can be downloaded from the Bennachie Landscapes Project page at:
www.bailiesofbennachie.co.uk

Context / Feature	Area	Type	Description	Notes	Accession Date	Plan No.	Section No.	Thickness	Possible context associations	Slate Quantity	Pottery Shard Quantity	Green Bottle Glass Quantity	Window Glass Quantity	Bone Quantity	Metal Quantity
U/S			Unstratified deposits							49g	35g	94g			
700	Tr1	Deposit	Turf, loam, fine, soft, dark heavy, full of roots; covering site, growing over and in between stones of all the features. Inclusions: full of smallish stones believed to come from the walls? of building and more likely building platform (750)	Covering whole of trench. Context relatively rich in small finds. Depth of soil over structures c.0.07m-c.0.20m. Depth of soil accumulation to east side of building platform [AM] c.0.70m	02/07/2018		5, 10, 11, 13, 14	c.0.07m-c.0.70m	704	286g	516g	1023g	<8g		151g
701	Tr2 (upper section)	Deposit	Leaf litter	Covering the whole area of trench and covering context (702). Pottery shard found amongst this material	08/07/2019		2, 7, 16	1-10cm							
702	Tr2 (upper section)	Deposit	Thin layer of soft fine loam soil	Covering whole of trench. Thought to be decomposed leaf litter. Scraping back leaf litter (701) revealed dark organic soil (quite dry in appearance). Some patches of orange inorganic material appearing from underlying context (705)	08/07/2019		2, 7, 16			<2g					
703	Tr2 (upper section)	Deposit	Hard orangey gritty, sandy layer. Inclusions: Stones up to 10cm mainly at the top end of the trench	Covering whole of trench. Scattered fragments of charcoal present with chunks up to 5mm, crumbly. Extensive roots at lower level. Orangey very gritty hard patch around middle of trench area. Another hard patch was noted at the top of the trench with grey material, stones and roots. David noted on context sheet. Stones at top of trench that I initially thought were tumble from (725) are entirely contained in (703) and thus cannot be 'nibble'. Small finds found in this context (1 base of bowl of pipe 2) pottery shard	08/07/2019		7, 8			<7g					
704	Tr3	Deposit	Top soil (turf)	Covering whole of Tr3. Black wet organic rich turf layer with many bracken and other plant roots and stones from underlying archaeology. This area has accumulated copulae plant material in permanently wet conditions. Depth c.15cm. Small finds from this context include window glass, bottle glass and pottery shard	08/07/2019	7	1, 2, 3, 6		700	29g	56g	212g	12g		
705	Tr4	Deposit	Leaf litter	Covering whole of trench is a layer of leaf litter 4cm thick in places	17/07/2019	4	4								
706	Tr6	Deposit	Leaf litter	Covering whole area of Tr6	22/07/2019	4	5	4-20cm							
707	Tr6	Deposit	Brown soil	Thought to be decomposed leaf litter of fine loose soil with few stones mainly at top of this bank [Y]. Window glass was found from this context	22/07/2019		5	11cm							
708	Tr4	Deposit	Rich dark brown loam soil below (705) covering full length of trench	Thought to be the decomposed leaf litter material with mainly grass roots. Two pieces of charcoal weres noted from this layer	22/07/2019		4	6-10cm							
709	Tr4	Deposit	Orangey loose inorganic lens below (708) in the west side of Tr4. Inclusions: Occasional stones of 5-8cm with occasional larger stone. Bracken and tree roots present	It is thought that this lens may have originated from material thrown up from the trackway [AL] construction. This lens has a depth of c.0.26m by c.0.45m wide.	22/07/2019		4	26cm by 45cm							
710	Tr4	Deposit	A mixed compacted brown loam soil below (709) consisting of sandy compact material with organic bracken and tree roots. Inclusions: stones of 2cm-3cm diameter with occasional larger stone of 5cm-8cm.	It is thought possible that this layer may have once been an old ground surface prior to the construction of bank [Z] and open at the time of the removal of the possible dyke [V]?	22/07/2019		4	3-8cm							

Appendix 1 - Contexts (continued)

Context/ Feature	Area	Type	Description	Notes	Accession Date	Plan No.	Section No.	Thickness	Possible context associations	Stone Quantity	Pottery Shard Quantity	Green Bottle Class Quantity	Window Class Quantity	Bone Quantity	Metal Quantity
711	T2 (lower section)	Deposit	Dark brown, fine sandy material with some pebble inclusions of up to 0.05m in diameter	Context (711) is the material that surrounded the stones of feature [B], at the break of slope midway down the Mound [AG]. Below (702) and above (712) between c.24m-27m points	22/07/2019										
712	T2 (lower section)	Deposit	Hard orangey sandy and gritty material with stone inclusions to 0.05m diameter	Context (712) is below (711) and in which the stones of feature [B] seem to mainly sit upon between c.24m-27m points	23/07/2019		2, 16								
713	T3	Deposit	Brown soft fine clay loam	Mid brown layer of clay loam of 2-4cm deep. Less directly above (715) = natural subsoil in area of upcast bank [R]	23/07/2019		1, 2, 3								
714	T3	Deposit	Upcast soil consisting of organic and inorganic material. Composition: coarse sand mottled brown - yellow (thought to originate from (715) natural) with much organic material from the disturbed vegetation soils from above.	Medium to large stones mixed with (715) around stone pile [S] area. Context (714) is above (713) and stratigraphically later than (704)	23/07/2019		2								
715	T3	Deposit	Gritty compact layer. Thought possibly to be natural subsoil? Poorly sorted clay, sand, gravel, yellow, brown in colour with crumbly decayed granite particles. Inclusions: small to medium stones.	It is noted that (715) is very variable across the site with changing properties: i.e. in places a) firm yellow-grey clay b) grey gritty clay c) clay with granitic clasts and stones	23/07/2019	7	1, 2, 3, 6								
716	T4	Deposit	Hard gritty mix of orangey inorganic and organic layer below (710) to the west end of T4	Possibly a destruction layer?	23/07/2019		4								
717	T5	Deposit	Leaf litter	Located on top of the Mound [AG] covering the entire trench between 4m-14m points along our area base line. Trench width 0.80m. Pottery shard, slate fragments and bottle glass found within this context	23/07/2019		12	c.2.5cm							
718	T5	Deposit	Sandy brown mixed with humus soil with high peat content	'Destruction' layer or see 'Notes' (In Colin's Trench 5 Contexts' notes: 'Dense, rich, dark brown loam. Slightly greasy. Underlying (717), overlying (759) and (757)). Pottery shard found in this context at 6.50m and 4cm deep	23/07/2019		12	6cm			1g				
719	T2 (lower section)	Deposit	Orange soil with stones	Context (719) is shown in the paper context sheet as being part of the make up of feature [D] at c.23m-24m point. This material is noted as being below (702) and above (712). Andrew has noted 'Either destruction of structures either side or infill between 2 dry stone structures...'	23/07/2019									10g	
720	T5	Deposit	Destruction layer of mixed sandy brown matrix with grey-blue clay. Inclusions of stones to c.10cm. Below (718) and above (760)	(In Colin's 'Trench 5 Contexts' notes: 'Orangey-brown soil. Very mixed with patches of dense light grey clay. Underlies (717). Overlies (760). Lies down slope from feature [H] - stones bound in grey clay. Appears to underlie ?destruction deposits/features (755) and (751) and to be spatially defined by them. Presumably, this deposit relates to some destruction episode. 'Green bottle glass found from this context at 9.90m and 0.20m deep			12								
721	T6	Deposit	Mixed orangey layer consisting of hard silty to coarse sandy gritty material with some small stones concentrated in centre area	It is noted in context sheet that green bottle glass measuring 1.5cm was found from this context but lost on site	31/07/2019		5	12cm							
722	H6	Deposit	Brown soil	Context (723) is a layer within the stones of feature [D] at c.23m-24m point midway down the slope of the Mound [AG] and before the break of the slope. The context sheet show this context below (702) and above (712).	31/07/2019										
723	T2 (lower section)	Deposit	Hard grey brown clay rich material with some small stone inclusions up to 0.05m. Recorded as probably no more than about 10mm thick		01/08/2019			10mm							

Appendix 1 - Contexts (continued)

Context/ Feature	Area	Type	Description	Notes	Accession Date	Plan No.	Section No.	Thickness	Possible context associations	Stone Quantity	Pottery Shard Quantity	Green Bottle Glass Quantity	Window Glass Quantity	Bone Quantity	Metal Quantity
735	T14	Deposit	Grey gritty sandy soil consisting of organic and inorganic material. Located under (716) in the west side of T14 and above soft natural subsoil	Context (735) is thought possibly an old surface layer and the material into which dyke? [V] was dug or has built up since [V]'s construction. There is a marked difference between the material on this side of [V] to the east side where the soil appears to have been dug over, possibly due to cultivation activity. Context (735) seem to reach higher than the top of Feature [V]	15/08/2019		4	c.5-c.38cm							
736	T14	Deposit	Brown loose dark loam soil below (708) and above (763)	Nice rich organic loam soil	15/08/2019		4								
737	T14	Deposit	Brown sandy layer	Under (736)	15/08/2019		4								
738	T12 (upper section)	Deposit	Some layer (Natural subsoil)	Context (738) located in the upper part of the trench under (734). Excavated only at the top end of the trench. Thought possibly to have reached bedrock in this area	15/08/2019		7, 8								
739	T11	Deposit	Hard orange compact surface with pitting, under (700).	Possibly the same as [A], i.e. remains of enclosure dyke as being on the same alignment. Excavated to c.0.07m. Noted as possible 'yard surface?' or 'floor?'	15/08/2019	5	5, 10	>0.07m							
740	T11	Deposit	Mixed orange and grey clay	Under (700). This context seem to be a mixture of both neighbouring contexts, i.e. (739) and (741)	15/08/2019	5									
741	T11	Deposit	Grey clay, fine, soft, heavy (Natural?), very wet	Area excavated to the southeast corner of building in T11 i.e. south of wall [W] and east of walls [E] on which those walls sit. This area would seem to be within the enclosure dyke projection of [AC]. This material is much more uniform than in the adjacent area (740) to the north. A small sondage was excavated into this material next to wall [E] and reached a depth of 0.38m and continued. This sondage filled up very quickly with ground water oozing from context (700). See photo DSC06922. Another small sondage was excavated to the southeast bulk of this trench and reached a depth of c.0.40m. (See photo DSC08254) when clean clay was reached. The outline of two corroded iron nails found within this context.	15/08/2019	5, 13	13, 14	>0.38m							
742	T11	Deposit	Grey clay, soft, heavy. Nice clean clay but has stones (medium to large) underneath and west of wall [A]	Damp-proofing? for wall [A]. Small finds: slate, charcoal	19/08/2019		11	0.50m		195g					
743	T11	Deposit	Grey clay mixed with orange coarse, sandy, gritty material with odd small stone inclusions from underlying strata	West of wall [A], under (742) over hard natural subsoil at a depth of 0.95m below section line.	19/08/2019		11	0.30m							
744	T12 (lower section)	Deposit	Very hard orange stony material (Natural subsoil)	Between 22.20m-27m points. Andrew's context sheet note 'v, hard mixture of clay silt sand & pebbles of igneous rock. Orange brown. Sharp contact with overlying orange loam'. Also 'Late glacial silt/clay deposit'. Probably same as (734)	20/08/2019										
745	T12 (lower section)	Deposit	Pale orange material with small stone inclusions.	This context is below (702) and passes down into (712) between 24m-27m points	20/08/2019										
746	T11	Deposit	Fine gritty sandy material with evidence of root penetration	Below (700). Thought possibly to be the remains of a surface. This area lay north and therefore outwith the projected enclosure dyke [AC]	20/08/2019		10								
747	T11	Subsoil?	Sandy gritty coarse layer	Possible floor? or subsoil?	20/08/2019		10								

Appendix 1 - Contexts (continued)

Context/ Feature	Area	Type	Description	Notes	Accession Date	Plan No.	Section No.	Thickness	Possible context associations	State Quantity	Pottery Shard Quantity	Green Bottle Glass Quantity	Window Glass Quantity	Bone Quantity	Metal Quantity
R	Tr3	Earthwork	Upcast embankment parallel to burn (water course). Width 1.50m and c.20m noted	Upcast material (714).	19/08/2019	7	2								
S	Tr3	Stone pile	Large pile of stones forming a stone pile measuring c.3m by c.3m. Feature [S] is made up of stones 0.20m-0.40m in size partly covered with upcast soil (714). Seem to cover part of feature [O].	Upcast from cutting/re-cutting water course through the stone structures that once was situated in this area	19/08/2019	7									
T	Tr3	Earthwork	A gully having 2m-3m south of wall [I] with a width of c.0.50m, 0.30m deep and 8m long (as noted all unexcavated).		19/08/2019	7									
U	Tr1	Wall	Foundation stones of wall [A] bounded by clay (742)	Foundation appear to be made up of medium to large size stones i.e. c.0.36m upwards. Length of foundations excavated = c.0.60m and extended c.0.40m below wall [A]. Height from top of wall [A] down to bottom of foundation stones = 0.75m	19/08/2019		11								
V	Tr4	Feature	Dyke/stone marker (remains of) of only one stone high	Drystone feature - west side of dyke/stones marker [V]. This feature sits on soft natural that was found to be 0.20m thick over hard natural and is covered by context (735). East side of dyke/marker stones [V]. Top of stones down to hard natural here is ca 0.45m i.e. no soft natural present. This would suggest possible cultivation on the down slope side and that the ground had been dug over mixing the soft natural with the soil and producing a deeper garden soil. Feature [V] width: c.0.54m with excavated length across width of trench is 1m on an approximate north-south orientation	20/08/2019	8	4								
W	Tr1	Wall	South wall of building consisting of drystone construction of large stones with small stone hearing	Wall [W] share the same very large corner stone [X] with wall [E] to form a foundation. Length of wall [W] = 4.90m (outside to outside of walls [A] and [E]) by 0.89m thick. Extant high at the southeast corner = c.0.60m	22/08/2019	13	13								
X	Tr1	Wall	Foundation stones for south [W] and east [E] walls of building		29/08/2019	13	13	c.0.70m							
Y	Tr6	Earthwork	Linear earthwork along south side of holloway (trackway) [AL]	It is thought likely that this is the upcast from the construction of the trackway [AL] that cross the site. Feature [Y] has a c.2m wide spread. It should be noted here that it is very difficult to determine this feature's dimensions since it blends into the background and further due to current vegetation cover. The height of [Y] is c.0.60	04/09/2019	4	5	c.0.60m							
Z	Tr4	Earthwork	Soil bank along holloway (trackway) reaching a high of c.0.50m within area of Tr4	The northern part of this earthwork bank might be the upcast from the construction of the trackway [AL] that run immediately north of trench 4. There is a clearly gap between bank [Z] and bank [Y] immediately to the west. It is thought possible that this may have been a trackway or entrance through those banks. Bank [Z] appear to be part of a much more complicated series of earthworks in this area including an apparent flat cleared area of rectangular shape	04/09/2019	4	5								
AA	Tr1	Drain cover	Stone drain cover to inside of building wall [A].		04/09/2019										5, 9 (overlay to plan5), 13
AB	Tr1	Cut	Cut into (747) (possible natural subsoil)		04/09/2019		10								

Appendix 2 - Small Finds Catalogue

Pittodrie Estate 2019

Small Finds Catalogue

Entry No	Object Name	Material	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	Date	Notes
1	Slate	Stone	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	03/07/2018	Slate frag.
2	Gun cartridge	Metal	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	02/07/2018	Metal end piece with firing indentation
3	Glass? Slate?	Glass?/Stone?	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	02/07/2018	Small fragment of hard black material that can not be positively identified
4	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	03/07/2018	Frag. only (x13); 12 body fragments and 1 neck fragment
5	Charcoal	Wood	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	10/07/2018	Frag. only
6	Slate	Stone	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	10/07/2019	Frag. only
7	Cement/Concrete?	Conglomerate	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	10/07/2019	Frag. only. Flat smooth indentations on both sides. Adhesive for floor tiles?
8	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1, soil over and around wall [A]	10/07/2019	Frag. only (x12); Bottle glass, including one piece of base
9	Shard	Ceramic	700		Tr1, top soil	08/07/2019	Rim, cream and brown glaze to inside surface, cream glaze to outside top rim only
10	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1, top soil	08/07/2019	Frag. only (x16); several bottle fragments; one complete bottle base also bottle neck with ridge for securing stopper
11	Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1, top soil	09/07/2019	Frag. only (x8), basin rim with brown glaze to outside, cream glaze to inside. Saucer base fragment, white glaze to inside and out. Fragment with black and white striped with blue trace to outside, white glaze to inside. Two fragments of same fabric and glaze i.e. dark brown glaze to outside one with only half glazed, cream glaze to inside. Another brown glazed with distinctive black speckled fabric with cream glaze to inside. Another with brown glaze to outside with light brown glaze to inside. Another brown glaze to outside unglazed to inner surface
12	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1, top soil	09/07/2019	Frag. only (x2)
13	Pipe stem base	Ceramic	703	1	Tr2	09/07/2019	Fragment only. White clay, seam traces from mould manufacture present
14	Shard	Ceramic	704		Tr3	08/07/2019	Frag. only. Cream glaze to inner and outer surfaces
15	Glass (clear)	Glass	704		Tr3	08/07/2019	Fragment only. Clear window glass
16	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1	17/07/2019	Bottle glass fragments (x32), 3 base, 1 neck, 28 body.
17	Slate	Stone	700		Tr1	17/07/2019	Slate frag. (some sheared off fragments present)

Small Finds Catalogue

Pittodrie Estate 2019

Entry No	Object Name	Material	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	Date	Notes
18	Shards	Ceramic	700	Tr1		17/07/2019	Frag. only (x6), 4 from same vessel consisting of 2 rims, body shard with remains of strap handle and strap handle which joins to the body shard. All has brown glaze to outside and 3 has cream coloured glaze to the inside with brown fabric. The remaining shards: on flat (kitchen plate bottom?), white glaze inside and out being of white clay fabric. Also rim shard of uneven brown glaze inside and out with an orange-brown stripe around rim
19	Shard	Ceramic	702	Tr2		17/07/2019	Small shard (surface only) with blue print on the outside surface on white background. Noted on bag as being found at 18m point along the trench
20	Shard	Ceramic	703	3 Tr2		17/07/2019	Small unglazed body frag. with 3 incised lines to outside surface. Reminiscent of prehistoric beaker pottery. Noted on bag as being found at 17m point along the trench at 50mm (depth?)
21	Charcoal Sample	Organic	703	Sample 1 Tr2		17/07/2019	Found at 14.5m point along the trench at 100mm (depth?)
22	Charcoal Sample	Organic	732	Sample 2 Tr2		06/08/2019	Small sample, found at 14.45m point along the trench at 0.4-0.5m (depth?)
23	Charcoal Sample	Organic	752	Sample 3 Tr5		06/08/2019	Small sample, note written 'Good secure sample'
24	Charcoal Sample	Organic	752	Sample 4 Tr5		06/08/2019	Small sample, note written 'Secure Layer'
25	Charcoal Samples	Organic	752	Sample 5 Tr5		06/08/2019	Small (x2) samples, note written 'Not so secure 95%'
26	Glass (green)	Glass	700	Tr1		18/07/2019	Frag. (x5), 1 base, 1 neck, 3 body
27	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	702	Tr2		18/07/2019	Small outer surface frag. only, blue and yellow on white background of white fabric. Found at 21m along trench
28	Glass (clear)	Glass	704	Tr3		18/07/2019	Window glass (x2) frags. Thin, not completely flat
29	Slate	Stone	704	Tr3		18/07/2019	Roofing? slate frag.
30	Glass (green)	Glass	704	Tr3		18/07/2019	Bottle glass frags. (x4) 2 base, 2 body, one has an indentation on outside surface
31	Glass (green)	Glass	700	Tr1		22/07/2019	Bottle glass frags (x7)
32	Glass (green)	Glass	700	Tr1		23/07/2019	Ridge inside suggest wall shard near base
33	Glass (clear)	Glass	700	Tr1		23/07/2019	Small frag. curved, window glass?

Appendix 2 - Small Finds Catalogue (continued)

Pittodrie Estate 2019

Small Finds Catalogue

Entry No	Object Name	Material	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	Date	Notes
34	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1	23/07/2019	Frag. (x7) 2 with cream glaze to outside with same red/brown fabric 1 of which has brown glaze to outside, 1 cup/bowl base, 3/4 remaining, blue print to inside and blue makers mark to outside, white fabric, 2 shards with cream glaze on white fabric, 1 shard with raised ridge on outside of grey fabric with brown glaze on both sides, 1 shard shaped revealing wall of shallow bowl or plate side, white glaze on both sides on white fabric
35	Glass (clear)	Glass	707	Sample 9	Tr6	23/07/2019	Small frag. only thin
36	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	718		Tr5	23/07/2019	Small frag. only with white (flaky) glaze to both sides on cream fabric
37	Glass (green)	Glass	719		Tr5	23/07/2019	Bottle frag., has ridge to inside suggesting wall joining base
38	Charcoal Sample	Organic	700		Tr1	31/07/2019	Frag. (x2)
39	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1	31/07/2019	(x16), 7 from same vessel with fine wavy lines and dimples with brown glaze to both sides on light brown fabric (same as entry 45), 2 shards join having wall and top of vessel and recess for lid, 1 shard brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to outside on brown fabric, 1 very small shard with black and white patterned surface on one side and white glaze to the other side on a white fabric, 2 base shards join with blue, green, brown design to the upper surface on a white-blue/green glaze background on both sides (same as entry 45), 1 shard brown glaze with three white stripes to outside, cream glaze on inner side on white fabric, 1 shard dark brown, white/grey, light brown and blue stripes to outside and cream glaze to out is on cream body, 2 shards with brown and white striped glaze to outside, cream glaze to inner side on white fabric, 1 rim shard a red stripe pattern to inside and out
40	Glass (clear)	Glass	700		Tr1	31/07/2019	(x2) with curved profile
41	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	704		Tr3	31/07/2019	Cream glazed base on cream coloured fabric
42	Slate	Ceramic	700		Tr1	01/08/2019	Roofing? slate frag.

<u>Entry No</u>	<u>Object Name</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Context No</u>	<u>Small Finds No</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
43	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700	Tr1		22/07/2019	(x3), 1 strap handle, grey-white glaze on cream fabric, 1 shard of brown glaze to outside cream on inside on a brown fabric, 1 shard with black, white, blue brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric
44	Brick?	Ceramic	700	Tr1		01/08/2019	(x3) frags. Large fragment has corner surviving with 3 pierced holes through the face surface. 2 remaining fragments also has part of piercings present. Reminiscent of an air brick
45	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700	Tr1		01/08/2019	(x10) frags. 2 frags. with fine wavy incised pattern with brown glaze to inside and out on a brown fabric (same as entry 39). 1 shard with grey-cream and brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric, 3 shards 1 base shard with cream blue-green glaze on a cream glazed background (same as entry 39), 1 glaze fragment joins with the main shard with incised inscription 'Wcc (?) wo' ?. Other shard white glazed to both sides, believed to belong to this plate?, 1 shard with black glaze to both sides on brown fabric, 1 shard of blue print on cream background to outer surface and cream glaze to underside, 1 shard of brown and white striped glaze on outside and cream glaze on inside on cream fabric, 1 shard of brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on brown fabric
46	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	704	Tr3		01/08/2019	(x2), 1 shard rim with cream and brown glaze to inside and mainly unglazed outside. Outside rim has cream and brown glaze on brown fabric, 1 shard flat, white glaze to both sides on cream fabric
47	Potter Shard	Ceramic	?	2	Tr2, found at 17.9m by 0.53m across	01/08/2019	Note states '19th C ? Dairy ware', Dark brown glaze to outside with cream glaze to inside on light brown fabric
48	Glass (green)	Glass	700	Tr1		05/08/2019	Bottle frag. many bubbles present
49	Glass (clear)	Glass	700	Tr1		05/08/2019	Small frag. of window? glass

Appendix 2 - Small Finds Catalogue (continued)

Pittodrie Estate 2019

Small Finds Catalogue

Entry No	Object Name	Material	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	Date	Notes
50	Potter Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1	05/08/2019	1 wall shard with edge of base with cream, light and dark brown glaze to outside and cream glaze to inside on cream fabric, 1 base shard with grey (may have been burnt?) glaze with small tough of blue to inside, lighter but still dirty grey over blue-green glaze to underside on cream fabric, 1 shard with swirly light and dark stripes on white background, cream glaze to inside on cream fabric
51	Glass (green)	Glass	704		Tr3	05/08/2019	Bottle frags. Large fragment has many bubbles present on the inner surface
52	Iron blob	Metal	731		Tr6	05/08/2019	Iron object covered in corrosion
53	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	U/S		Tr5	06/08/2019	White glaze (very friable) to both inside and out on cream fabric
54	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1	06/08/2019	(x10) frags.
55	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1	06/08/2019	(x4), 2 from same vessel, 1 flat base with concentric circles made during wheel manufacturing, cream glaze to upper side only, unglazed to underside, other shard from wall with cream and brown glaze to inside only, 1 base shard with cream glaze to both sides on cream fabric, 1 shard with dark brown glaze to both sides and two incised lines to outside on grey fabric
56	Slag	Metal	700?		Tr1	23/08/2019	Slag weighing 149g. Note states 'was lost - re-found on 23/08/2019'
57	Glass (green)	Glass	700	5	Tr1	14/08/2019	Bottle glass fragment. Very wide base. Note 'Thought to be wine bottle (ca.1650-1700)'
58	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1	14/08/2019	Frag. (x9)
59	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	700		Tr1	?	Rim, small, with orangey-red/cream/ black glaze to outside, white glaze to inside surface
60	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	700		Tr1	14/08/2019	(x8), 2 shards one rim of light brown and orange (distinct colour change through middle) fabric. Both unglazed to outside, dull brown glaze to inside; 3 shards two base shards and one body shard of plate?, white fabric with white glaze to both sides; 2 body shards brown fabric with dark brown glaze to outside and brown/cream glaze to inside; 1 small shard of white fabric with white glaze on both sides. Upper surface with blue decoration

Appendix 2 - Small Finds Catalogue (continued)

Entry No	Object Name	Material	Context No	Small Finds No	Location	Date	Notes
Small Finds Catalogue							
Pittodrie Estate 2019							
61	Bead	Glass/Amber	700	4	Tr1	14/08/2019	11mm in diameter by 6mm thick drill hole 3mm
62	Glass (green)	Glass	700		Tr1	15/08/2019	Frgs. (x2)
63	Slate	Stone	U/S		Tr5	15/08/2019	Small frag. only. Note states 'Top Spoil Heap'
64	Glass (green)	Glass	U/S		Tr5	15/08/2019	Bottle glass frag
65	Nail shank?	Metal	709		Tr4	19/08/2019	Iron object covered in corrosion
66	Slate	Stone	742		Tr1	19/08/2019	Fragment only weight 194g
67	Charcoal	Organic	790	Sample 6	Tr1	19/08/2019	Small bag of chunks of charcoal
68	Charcoal	Organic	742	Sample 7	Tr1	19/08/2019	Small bag of charcoal from square shaped post? Found at bottom of clay layer and orange layer west side of wall [A]
69	Charcoal	Organic	752	Sample 8	Tr5	29/08/2019	Two small chunks of charcoal
70	Glass (green)	Glass	U/S		Tr1	29/08/2019	(x6) frags. 1 base
71	Slate	Stone	U/S		Tr1	29/08/2019	Small fragment only
72	Pottery Shards	Ceramic	U/S		Tr1	29/08/2019	(x3) Brown glaze to outside on lighter brown fabric with cream and brown streaked glaze to inside; 1 flat with cream glaze on both sides on white fabric; 1 cream glaze on both sides on white fabric. Outside also has brown glazed line
73	Pottery Shard	Ceramic	U/S		Found 1/2 way between 'Turnpike' and 'Bede House' by Iain Ralston on Colin Shepherd's newly found site	29/08/2019	Cream glazed (traces only remaining) to outside on brown fabric. Unglazed to inside

Sample List
Pittodrie Estate 2019

Sample No.	Description	Date	Initials
1	Charcoal, Tr2, (703), Cat.No. 21, <1g	17/07/2019	Andrew W
2	Charcoal, Tr2, (732), Cat.No. 22, <1g	06/08/2019	DI
3	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No. 23, <3g	06/08/2019	CS
4	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No. 24, <24	06/08/2019	CS
5	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No.25, <1g	06/08/2019	CS
6	Charcoal, Tr1, (709), Cat.No.67, 8g	19/08/2019	Iain R
7	Charcoal, Tr1, (742), Cat.No. 68, <21g	19/08/2019	Iain R
8	Charcoal, Tr5, (752), Cat.No.69, Sent for I.D. & C14 dating Identified as <u>Hazel Wood</u>	29/08/2019 (IR received from CS)	Iain R for Colin S
9	Charcoal, Tr1, (700), Cat.No.38, 7g	31/07/2019	Iain R