

**Non-Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
(AWPR Package)**

Project code: AWPR-002

Employer: AWPR Managing Agent

Consultant: Jacobs UK Ltd

**ACCESS FROM THE NORTH PROPOSAL
(THE THIRD DON CROSSING)**

Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site A29)
Topographic Survey



Report Author: Ross Murray

Report Reference No: AWPR-TDC-002

Date: 21st September 2012



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Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site A29)

Topographic Survey

Employer	AWPR Managing Agent on behalf of Aberdeen City Council and its funding partners
Consultant	Jacobs UK Ltd
Curator	Dr Judith Stones, Lead Curator, Local History and Archaeology, Aberdeen City Council
Contractor	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Contract Manager	Russel Coleman
Project Manager	Sorina Spanou
Text	Ross Murray
Illustrations	Anna Sztromwasser
Photographic Survey	Ross Murray
Schedule	
Fieldwork	4 September 2012
Report	21 September 2012

Summary

Headland Archaeology undertook a topographic survey on the sub-rectangular Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site A29) as part of a programme of archaeological non-invasive investigations to facilitate the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route and associated schemes. The enclosure wall is depicted on historic maps as being associated with a series of buildings and boathouse that may relate to salmon fishing on the River Don.

The topographic survey found the enclosure wall to be partially ruinous and only present on the west, north and east of the line of the enclosure as depicted on the historic maps. The enclosure wall was of drystone construction and was up to 1m wide and 0.8m high in places. No evidence of buildings was noted during the survey which was hindered by dense undergrowth and tree cover.

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Plate 23: View of possible garden feature re-used as a fire pit, facing north-west

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This document is submitted as the report on a topographic survey of Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site A29) located on the proposed route of the Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing). The topographic survey is part of a programme of archaeological non-invasive investigations to facilitate the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) and associated schemes. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd within the Invitation to Tender (ITT) (Aberdeen City Council 2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigations prepared by Headland Archaeology (2012) and agreed with Dr Judith Stones, Lead Curator, Local History and Archaeology, Aberdeen City Council.
- 1.1.2 The Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing) is a 2.4km long single carriageway road that connects the A90(T) Parkway with St Machar Drive (Illus 1). The scheme crosses the River Don at its mid-point and to the north of the river it will be primarily built on existing amenity land as a new road. To the south of the river the road generally follows the existing line of Gordon's Mills Road, Tillydrone Road and Tillydrone Avenue with some re-alignment along this length.
- 1.1.3 The Employer is the AWPR Managing Agent, administrator of the Commission on behalf of Aberdeen City Council (ACC) and its funding partners. The Consultant is Adam Brossler of Jacobs UK Ltd. The Contractor is Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, the archaeological organisation appointed by AWPR Managing Agent to carry out the work reported here. The Curator is Dr Judith Stones, Lead Curator, Local History and Archaeology, Aberdeen City Council.
- 1.1.4 On the 4th September 2012 Headland Archaeology undertook a topographic survey of Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site A29) on the Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing). This project was managed by Russel Coleman (Contract Manager) and Sorina Spanou (Project Manager). Fieldwork and reporting for this survey was undertaken by Ross Murray.

1.2 Background to the Project – Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing)

- 1.2.1 Desk-based research and site inspection undertaken to inform preparation of the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) identified a total of 92 sites of cultural heritage significance along or close to the route (Aecom 2006). Chapter 5 (Cultural Heritage) of the ES for the scheme recommends measures to be undertaken to evaluate or mitigate potential impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource.

These recommendations include a staged programme of non-invasive and invasive archaeological evaluation followed by archaeological mitigation.

1.2.2 Based on the requirements of the ES and the results of consultation with Dr Judith Stones, Lead Curator, Local History and Archaeology for ACC the following non-invasive archaeological investigations are required:

- historic building recording;
- photographic survey;
- topographic survey, and
- geophysical survey.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The general aim of the archaeological non-invasive investigations is to identify the extent and character of known and unknown archaeological remains in order to enable a programme of mitigation to be designed. More specific aims and objectives are as follows:

- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the ITT Specification; in this case, to provide a record of upstanding features of Cruives Enclosure Wall (Site 29).
- To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive and a detailed report at the National Monument Records of Scotland (NMRS), and publication at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

1.3.2 The results of the non-invasive investigations will enable a more accurate assessment of the potential impact of the scheme on archaeological remains and the design of any further evaluation works and an appropriate programme of mitigation works (if necessary). Such works will form part of a separate contract.

1.4 Site Location and Description (Illus 1)

1.4.1 The site is located on the north bank of the River Don at NGR NJ 9292 0955 (Illus 1) and at a height of 9.5m OD. Currently the site is bounded to the south by a gravel path running alongside the river and to the west, north and east by an overgrown recreational

area divided by informal paths. The survey area covers an area of c. 110m by 45m covering an area of c. 4950 m².

- 1.4.2 At the time of survey (early September 2012) the site was extremely overgrown with mature trees present over much of the enclosure wall. The interior of the enclosure was overgrown with chest high vegetation. This prohibited a full inspection of the enclosure interior though paths through the vegetation formed by walkers provided limited access.

1.5 General Archaeological Background

- 1.5.1 The area within which the Third Don Crossing corridor lies grew up around industrial developments along the River Don from the 18th century onwards and became formally part of Aberdeen in the 19th century. It is not far from the medieval settlement of Old Aberdeen, which grew up around the Cathedral of St Machar, and later King's College, and became a burgh in the 15th century. Old Aberdeen was joined to the adjacent larger and economically much more significant Royal Burgh of Aberdeen in the 19th century. Aberdeen and old Aberdeen both have valuable townscape qualities, while Aberdeen in particular has medieval archaeological deposits of international importance.
- 1.5.2 Listed buildings within the study area are of 17th to 19th century date and include the three-storey towerhouse of Benholms Lodgings (Site L8) and the Seaton Park Boundary Wall (Site L9).
- 1.5.3 Post medieval sites within the study area are characterised principally by the presence of industrial and domestic buildings.
- 1.5.4 Residential buildings of 19th century and earlier date are shown on historic maps to have been present along Gordon's Mill Road, Hayton Road and Tillydrone Road, some of which survive today (Sites B6 and B18). The former location of cottages and workers' houses has also been identified at a number of sites within the study area (Sites A1, A5 and A6).
- 1.5.5 To the north of the River Don are the house and policies of Danestone House (Category B Listed, Site L2). The policies are shown on historic mapping from the early 19th century which depicts parkland, plantations, and woodland belt with walks. Modern residential redevelopment now covers the core of the policies and surrounds the listed building, however a small number of historic features survive, including an early 18th century walled garden (Category B Listed, Site L1), parts of the policy wall (Site D1), and a canalised watercourse (Site A25), and there is potential for archaeological remains associated with demolished structures also to survive (Site A23).

- 1.5.6 Modern residential development includes the Tillydrone Hayton Development of high-rise flats (Site B3) which has been identified by NMRS as a site of architectural interest.
- 1.5.7 Two mill sites are present within the study area. Located to the north of the River Don, Grandholm Mills (Site A26) was established in the 1790s for textile manufacture. Now largely demolished, the main building (Site L5) and the mill lade now survive (A26). A textile mill is known to have been present on the site of Gordon's Mill (A8) from the at least the mid-17th century. Historic Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century reveal a substantial complex of buildings, flanked by a carpet mill and corn mill. The site remained in use until 1990. The mill buildings have been largely demolished, with the exception of Don Cottage (Category B Listed, Site L6), part of a boundary wall and a cottage (Sites B15 and B16).
- 1.5.8 Other industrial sites include Cruives (Site A29), an enclosure possibly formerly associated with a salmon curing station.
- 1.5.9 Other sites within the study area include the reputed site of a boundary stone (Site A3) and the former site of boat house identified from historic maps (Site A28).
- 1.5.10 Previously identified archaeological sites and findings along and in the vicinity of the route (Aecom 2006, ITT Aberdeen City Council 2012) are indicated on Illustration 1, (based on drawing number B1033200-CD-3000-CH-021, as supplied by the Consultant).

2 Survey Procedure and Methodology

- 2.1 The survey was undertaken to English Heritage Level 2 standard (2007, 23), and consists of a written description and a metrically accurate interpretative site plan (Illus 5) supplemented by a photographic record (Appendices 1 and 2). The topographic survey is intended to provide as complete as possible record and interpretation of the upstanding features.
- 2.2 The survey was carried out using a combination of DGPS and hand tapes. The presence of trees and dense, and in some places hostile, undergrowth meant that a complete survey by DGPS was impossible and prohibited the use of a Total Station EDM. Survey control was not required due to the use of DGPS which provides an accuracy of sub 0.02m. The wall beneath tree cover was measured by hand tapes from fixed points, outwith the tree cover, located with the DGPS. This allowed accurate triangulation of the wall's position.

- 2.3 Detail survey recorded as a minimum the inner and outer edges and entrance positions of any visible wall, building or structure. Data from the survey was downloaded from the data-logger into a separate computer at least daily, to ensure security of the data.
- 2.4 A written descriptive and interpretative account of the remains, accompanied by a sketch plan was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets during the survey.
- 2.5 The field record consisted of:
- The type (classification) of the archaeological field monument being investigated, and its period including:
 - The location of the site;
 - The name of the compiler, the date of the investigation and reason(s) for the survey, with details of site ownership and present land use;
 - A summary of the salient features;
 - A concise description of the site, including information on plan, form, dimensions and area, function, age, developmental sequence and past land use, and
 - Consideration of the topographical setting of the monument and its relationship to other sites and landscapes, and to historic buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- 2.6 A photographic record was made of the site using digital photography and care was taken to ensure that they are well exposed in good natural light and where possible, that advantage is taken of variations in light conditions that may enhance the definition of the site against its surroundings. A record was kept of the subject, orientation, the date taken and any other relevant information.
- 2.7 All field records and other products of the work shall be archived with NMRS and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), following and adhering to its standards and guidance for project archiving (RCAHMS 1996a, b).

3 Results

3.1 Cartographic and Documentary Evidence

- 3.1.1 The Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Aberdeenshire, LXXV.3) depicts the enclosure on the north bank of the River Don (Illus 2). It is conjoined to the west with a boathouse enclosure (Site A28). Within the enclosure the map depicts a large, roofed U-shaped building open to the south-east named Cruives and a range comprising four roofed

buildings to the east. Cruives is shown on the 1901 (Illus 3) and 1926 (Illus 4) editions of the same map, along with a second roofed building immediately to the west. The main building is visible on 1948 vertical aerial photographs (CPE/Scot/UK 316, frames 2071-3), although it appears at that time to have been reduced to a single range. The range of buildings had been demolished by 1901 as shown on the 1901 and 1926 Ordnance Survey map editions and aerial photographs. Current Ordnance Survey maps depict the enclosure but not the buildings.

- 3.1.2 The enclosure bounds what may be the salmon curing station owned by the proprietors of the 'cruive' fishing along this stretch of the River Don, as referred to in the Aberdeen parish account in the Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99 (Aecom 2006). Immediately downstream from Cruives are a series of weirs within the river, some of which are 'cruive dykes' related to salmon fishing.

3.2 Field Survey

- 3.2.1 The field survey revealed that the enclosure is situated on flat land on the northern bank of the River Don at an average height of 9.5m OD; a minimum height of 9.1m and a maximum of 9.7m was recorded (Illus 5). Currently the survey area is extremely overgrown with trees covering the majority of the enclosure wall and dense vegetation being present within the enclosure and its immediate surroundings (Plates 1 and 2).
- 3.2.2 The enclosure is oriented south-west to north-east measuring 105m by 40m. The survey found the enclosure wall to be in variable states of preservation. The drystone wall forming the enclosure survived reasonably well to the west and north but less so to the east. The majority of the base of the enclosure wall survives. The south-west corner of the enclosure had been modified, the map sources do not show an entrance at this location, where the wall terminated to accommodate an entrance to the interior area (Plates 3 and 4).
- 3.2.3 The enclosure wall is a drystone construction and no bonding or render was observed. The stones used to construct the enclosure are a mixture of granite fieldstones and more angular, roughly quarried granite blocks. The stone varied in size with the largest blocks being the quarried stone which measured up to 0.7m by 0.3m by 0.3m. A number of the larger quarried blocks were rough cuboids and these had been used in places at the base of the wall, though they were not consistent throughout, and at the northeast corner. In general, larger stones had been used at the base of the wall (up to the maximum size stated above) with smaller stones (c. 0.2m by 0.2m by 0.1m in size) towards the top. The majority of the wall was uncoursed apart from some parts of the south and west wall (described below).
- 3.2.4 The west wall is unfortunately the section of the wall made least accessible by the tree cover. However it was possible to determine that the wall stands to a maximum height of

0.7m and a width of up to 0.7m (Plate 5). A small section, c. 2m, has three to four rough courses on the inside face (Plate 6).

- 3.2.5 The north wall is the most substantial and contains the best-preserved part of the enclosure. It mostly lies on a 1m wide base made from larger stones (not easily visible in most places) with the wall on top being slightly battered and tapering to a width of between 0.6 and 0.7m (Plates 7-15). The north wall stands to a maximum height of 0.8m, though its average height is c. 0.5-0.6m. At its west end the north wall is less well preserved and is only 0.2-0.3m high (Plates 14 and 15).
- 3.2.6 The east wall is the least well preserved and stands to a maximum height of 0.5m with an average height of between 0.2m and 0.3m (Plate 16). The wall is up to 0.7m wide. The preservation of the east wall deteriorates from north to south with the southern limit being truncated c. 15m from the north-east corner (Plate 17). The northeast corner has larger stones (up to 0.7m by 0.3m by 0.3m) at the base with smaller stones on top (Plates 18 and 19).
- 3.2.7 Only a short length of the south wall, measuring c.16m, was present though it is well preserved and stands to a maximum height of 0.7m with a width of 0.6-0.7m (Plates 20 and 21). This section of wall has been constructed with a higher proportion of quarried stone to field stones and as a result three to four rough courses were observed (Plate 22). A series of low, roughly dressed cuboid granite stones are present 0.5m to the south of the wall and form one side of a wide path or driveway.
- 3.2.8 There was little evidence of the buildings shown on historic maps in the southern interior of the enclosure although this area was very overgrown. Some stone blocks present in this area have come from the demolished buildings. The survey conducted for the Environmental Statement also found no evidence of the buildings but noted 'a series of garden plots with laid gravel or slab paths between, as well as barbeque / picnic spots' (Aecom, 2006). Since then the area has been neglected and overgrown and as a result no garden features, specifically the gravel paths and plots, were observed apart from a circular stone structure present in the north-west corner of the enclosure that had an external diameter of 0.8m and an internal diameter of 0.45m (Plate 23). It has been used as a fire pit and is located next to an arrangement of ten earth fast stones (c. 0.25m high and 0.25m wide) arranged in a circle approximately 5m in diameter to form a stone circle.

4 Conclusions

- 4.1 Though an accurate plan of the enclosure wall was recorded the overgrown nature of the site meant a comprehensive field interpretation of the site was difficult. In particular, locating any remains of the buildings shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, if they are still extant, was not possible due to these constraints. However the survey conducted as

part of the Environmental Statement in 2006, when the area was less overgrown, also noted no evidence of the buildings.

- 4.2 The interior of the enclosure appears to have been used as an informal recreation area following the demolition of the last buildings and little trace of them, apart from a few stone blocks, was present. It is likely they were comprehensively demolished and the majority of the rubble removed once the buildings were abandoned.
- 4.3 The preservation of the enclosure walls is variable with the best-preserved part of the wall being found on the northern portion. Part of this wall, specifically the central section, appeared to have suffered little damage or stone robbing since the original construction. This part of the north wall is free of tree cover whereas the worst preserved parts tended to be beneath mature trees with damage from the roots and branches having greatly contributed to its decline.

5 References

5.1 Bibliographic References

Aberdeen City Council 2012. *Invitation to Tender for the non-Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR Package)*

Aecom 2006. *Environmental Statement. Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing)*

English Heritage 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape: A guide to good recording practice*

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2012 *Written Scheme of Investigation: Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing)*

RCAHMS 1996a. *Publication and Archiving of Archaeological Projects*

RCAHMS 1996b. *Guidelines for Archiving Archaeological projects*

5.2 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey 1869 Aberdeenshire, LXXV.3, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1901 Aberdeenshire, LXXV.3, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1926 Aberdeenshire, LXXV.3, 25" to 1 mile.

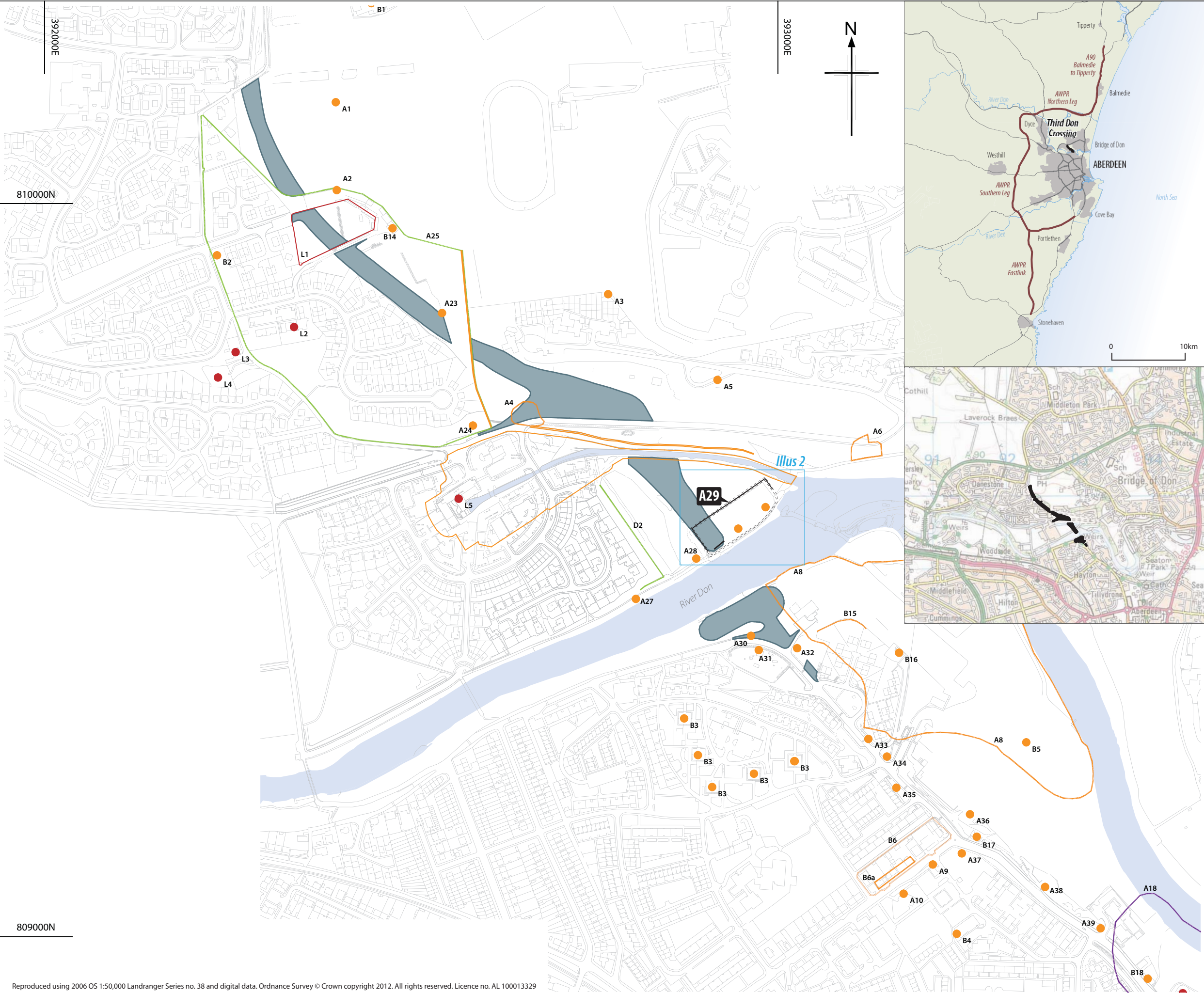
6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Direction Facing	Description
1	SE	Cruives enclosure- General view from the north
2	S	Cruives enclosure- General view from the north
3	N	View of southern limit of Cruives Enclosure Wall – west wall
4	NE	View of southern limit of Cruives Enclosure Wall – west wall
5	W	View of north-west corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
6	SW	View of west wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior
7	SE	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
8	NW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior
9	SW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
10	SW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
11	SW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall
12	NW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior
13	NW	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure

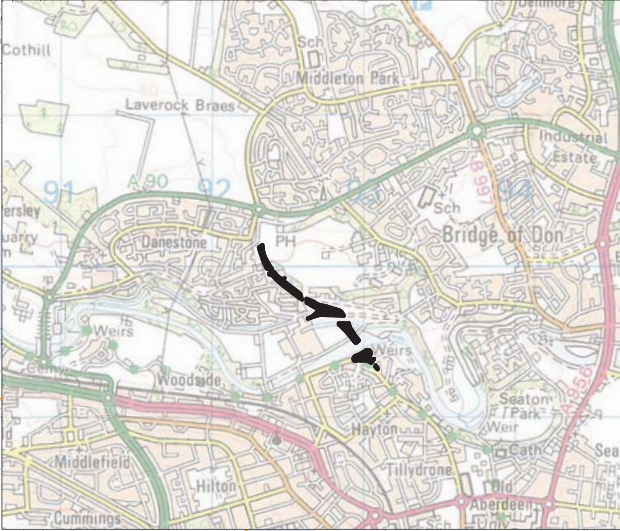
		interior
14	N	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior
15	NE	View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior
16	SW	View of east wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
17	NW	View of terminal of east wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
18	SW	View of north-east corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
19	SE	View of north-east corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior
20	NE	View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall
21	NE	View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall
22	SE	View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall
23	NW	View of possible garden feature re-used as a fire pit

6.2 Appendix 2: Illustrations



- LEGEND**
- proposed road corridor
 - listed buildings
 - undesigned heritage sites
 - historic landscape features
 - old Aberdeen area of archaeological interest

For further information about the sites indicated, please refer to the Access From the North Proposals "Third Don Crossing" Environmental Statement: Chapter 5 and Appendix 5 (2010).



0 250m
Scale 1:5,000 @ A3



Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
0131 467 7705



Illus 1
Site location plan

Drawing status
Scale: 1:5000@A3
Headland Archaeology Drawing No.: Illustration 1
DO NOT SCALE

Based on Drawing No.:
B1033200/CD/3000/CH/021 (ITT Appendix B)

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

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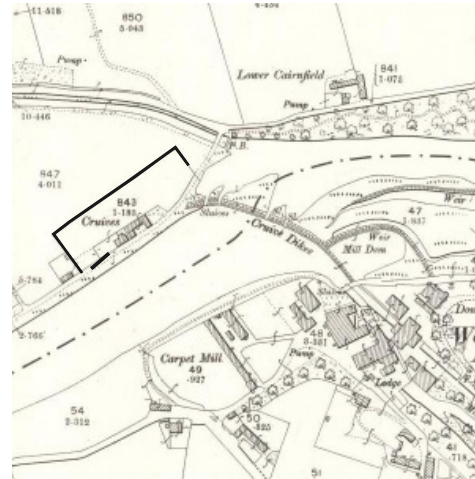
393000E



Illus 2

Cruives Enclosure and associated buildings on 1869 1st Edition OS 25 inch-Aberdeenshire Sheet LXXV.3 (Old Machar)

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Illus 3

Cruives Enclosure and associated buildings on 1901 2nd Edition OS 25 inch-Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.03

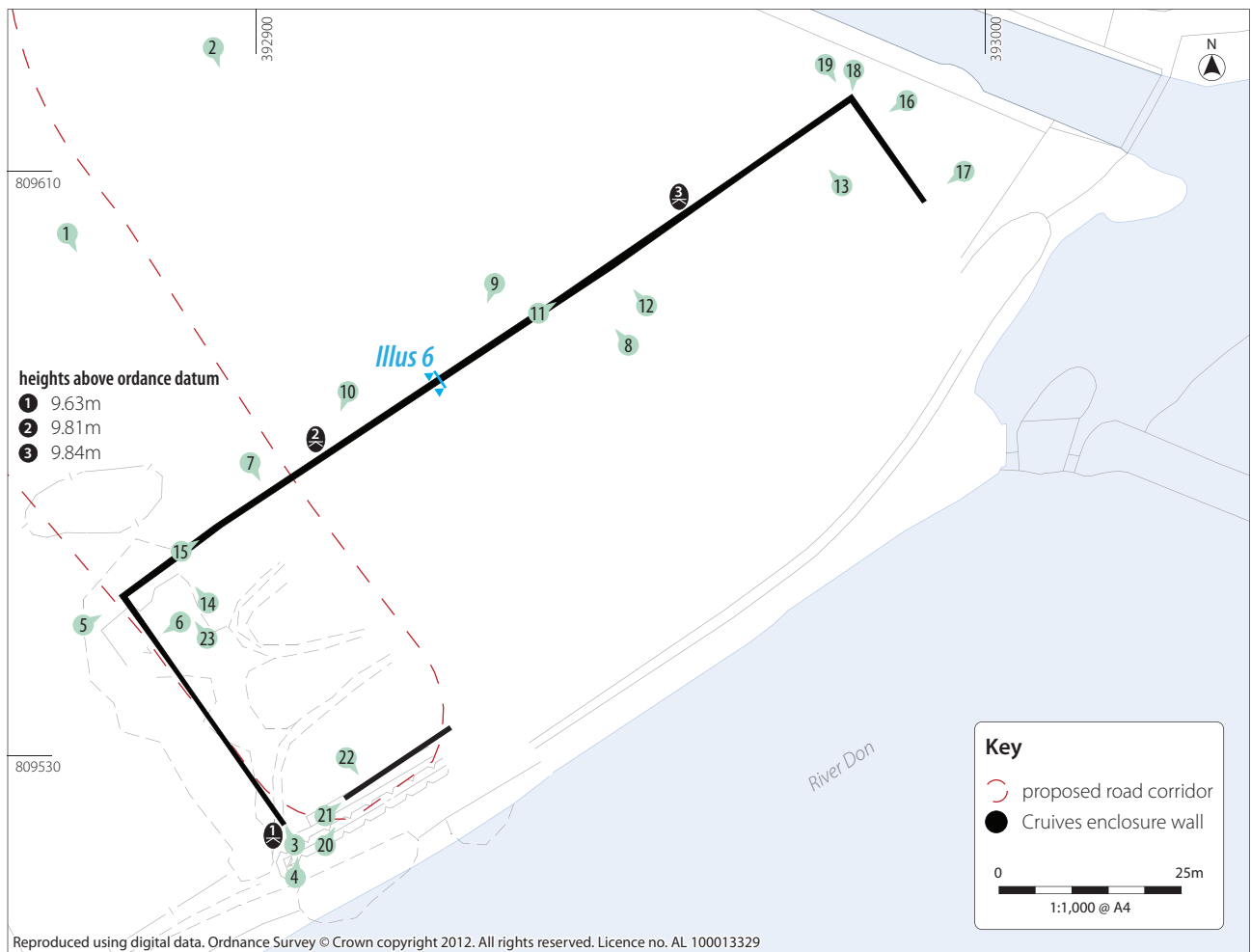
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Illus 4

Cruives Enclosure and associated buildings on 1926 Edition OS 25 inch-Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.03

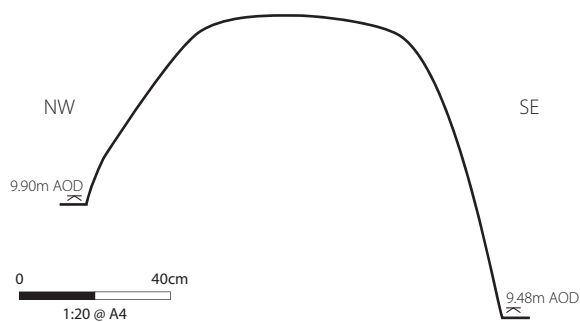
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Illus 5

Plan of Cruives Enclosure Wall with photo directions

a



b



Illus 6

a) Section through northern enclosure wall

b) View of profile location- northern enclosure wall, facing south-west



Plate1: Cruives enclosure- General view from the north, facing south-east



Plate 2: Cruives enclosure- General view from the north, facing south



Plate 3: View of southern limit of Cruives Enclosure Wall – west wall, facing north



Plate 4: View of southern limit of Cruives Enclosure Wall – west wall, facing north-east



Plate 5: View of north-west corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing west



Plate 6: View of west wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing south-west



Plate 7: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-east



Plate 8: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing north-west



Plate 9: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-west



Plate 10: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-west



Plate 11: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall, facing south-west



Plate 12: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing north-west



Plate 13: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing north-west



Plate 14: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing north



Plate 15: View of north wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure interior, facing north-east



Plate 16: View of east wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-west



Plate 17: View of terminal of east wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-west



Plate 18: View of north-east corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-west



Plate 19: View of north-east corner of Cruives Enclosure Wall from enclosure exterior, facing south-east



Plate 20: View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall, facing north-east



Plate 21: View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall, facing north-east



Plate 22: View of remnants of south wall of Cruives Enclosure Wall, facing south-east



Plate 23: View of possible garden feature re-used as a fire pit, facing north-west