

**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)**

***Danestone Walled Garden (Site L1)***

***Building Recording Survey***



**Report Author:** Dr Tim Holden

**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012

**Report Reference No.:** AWPR-TDC-004

**Report Status:** Final Draft 03 (revised 20 Nov 2012)



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

## ***Danestone Walled Garden (Site L1) Building Recording 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 Council
Contractor	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Contract Manager	Russel Coleman
Project Manager	Sorina Spanou
Text	Dr Tim Holden
Illustrations	Anna Sztromwasser
Survey	Ross Murray, Alison Cameron
Schedule	
Fieldwork	2-4 September 2012
Report	21 September 2012

## SUMMARY

A comprehensive Level 4 survey (English Heritage 2006) of Danestone Walled Garden (Category B Listed) and associated buildings was undertaken in order to provide an interpretative report and a full archive in advance of its partial removal by construction works associated with Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing) scheme. The scheme is part of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR package).

An investigation of the documentary sources added to our understanding of the 19<sup>th</sup> century house and its owners but revealed little detail regarding the earlier Danestone House or the associated walled garden. The most useful sources of information have been the Ordnance Survey maps from 1869 onwards which, together with the metric survey have helped to provide a preliminary phasing for the development of the garden.

The plan of the garden, with five irregular sides, may have been a consequence of previous boundaries to the north but the design was also clearly intended to maximise the benefits of sunshine through long runs of the south and south-west facing walls. These would have been used to enhance the productivity of fruit trees and border plants. During the main phase of construction, sometime before 1869 (Ordnance Survey 1869, 25-inch), the garden was enclosed by a substantial brick wall with an octagonal brick tower constructed in the south-west corner. The exact function of this latter feature is uncertain but as well as providing an aesthetic effect it was probably used as a retreat or small observation tower. During the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the garden was developed into a more functional area with the addition of glasshouses and other outbuildings. A number of these were demolished and replaced with yet more glasshouses, some of which were heated, and sheds at the eastern end during the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area has been leased as a market garden for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Table of Contents

Access from the North PROPOSAL (THE Third Don Crossing).....	1
Access from the North PROPOSAL (THE Third Don Crossing).....	2
Summary.....	3
1 Introduction .....	6
1.1 General.....	6
1.2 Background to the Project – Access from the North (The Third Don Crossing) .....	6
1.3 Aims and Objectives .....	7
1.4 Scope of Work .....	8
1.5 Site Location.....	9
1.6 Description and History of the Site .....	9
2 Survey Procedure and Methodology .....	10
3 Results.....	11
3.1 Documentary evidence (Illus 3-5).....	11
3.2 Survey and Description.....	13
3.2.1 The Octagonal Brick Tower (Illus 2, 6 & 7) .....	13
3.2.2 The Walled Garden and Outbuildings (Illus 2, 7c - 20).....	14
4 Discussion.....	16
5 References and Archives consulted .....	19
5.1 References .....	19
5.2 Maps consulted.....	20
5.3 Archives Consulted .....	21
6 Appendices .....	22
6.1 Appendix 1: List of Ownership of Danestone House .....	22
6.2 Appendix 2: Listed Descriptions (Historic Scotland) .....	23
6.3 Appendix 3 Photographic record .....	24
6.4 Appendix 4: Illustrations.....	37

## **List of Illustrations**

Illus 1 – Site location plan

Illus 2 – Plan of Danestone Walled Garden

Illus 3 – 1869, Aberdeen, Sheet LXXV.2, 25-inch with an inset showing overlay of the pre-1869 building (after Beattie 1859)

Illus 4 – 1901, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.02, 25-inch

Illus 5 – 1926, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.02, 25-inch

Illus 6 – Plans, sections, photographs and external elevation of octagonal brick tower

Illus 7 – a) Detail of the octagonal tower – the iron roof; b) Detail of the octagonal tower - detail of doorway in the octagonal tower; c) Close up of brickwork of north wall showing Flemish bond and hand-made bricks

Illus 8 – a) South wall showing fabric and stone blocks incorporated into the wall, from the north; b) North wall showing the fabric in detail, from the south

Illus 9 – a) North-west corner of the garden showing additional lengths of the west and north walls; b) West wall

Illus 10 – (a & b) Details of north wall construction, from the north

Illus 11 – Elevations of doorways in the north and east walls

Illus 12 – Elevations and plan of outbuilding outside the east end of walled garden

Illus 13 – The east end of the garden showing the main entrance, greenhouses and sheds built on either side of the east wall.

Illus 14 – The greenhouse at the east end from the south-west

Illus 15 - East wall showing the fabric of the wall and residual render from a now-demolished glasshouse, from the west

Illus 16 - East wall, showing detail of east gate terminal and modifications to the height of the wall

Illus 17 - East glasshouses, from the west

Illus 18 - North wall and fruit trees, from the south-west

Illus 19 - South wall and garden from the west

Illus 20 – North-east corner of the garden including the well from the south-west

Illus 21 – Phase plan of walled garden

Illus 22 – Plan of walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 001–105)

Illus 23 – Plan of walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 106–160)

Illus 24 – Plan of walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 161–226)

# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This document is submitted as the report on a building recording survey at Danestone Walled Garden and octagonal tower (Site L1) located on the proposed route of the Access from the North Proposal (The Third Don Crossing). The building recording survey is part of a programme of archaeological non-invasive investigations to facilitate the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR package) 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 Investigation 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 2.4 km 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 Between the 2nd and 4th September and the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19th October 2012 Headland Archaeology undertook the building recording survey of Site L1, Danestone Walled Garden. This project was managed by Russel Coleman (Contract Manager) and Sorina Spanou (Project Manager). Fieldwork for this survey was undertaken by Ross Murray and Alison Cameron, overseen by Dr Tim Holden (Historic Buildings Manager). Reporting was undertaken by Dr Tim Holden.

## **1.2 Background to the Project – Access from the North (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, including the present building recording survey, 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 (Aberdeen City Council 2012);
- to provide preservation by record in advance of removal of part of the wall during construction works associated with the Third Don Crossing; in this case, to provide a comprehensive analytical record to a Level 4 standard, as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14);
- to disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive and a detailed report at the National Monuments 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 Scope of Work

- 1.4.1 Building recording survey along with photographic survey of the following sites are required on the proposed scheme. This report deals with Site L1 (Danestone Walled Garden) only. Sites A25, A26 and D1 are reported elsewhere (Murray 2012).

*Table 1- Sites identified for building recording and photographic survey (Illus 1)*

Site No.	Name	Importance	Survey	NGR
L1	Danestone Walled Garden to include the possible doocot	High	Historic Building Recording to English Heritage Level 4	NJ 9239 0996
A25	Grandholm Canalised Water Course	Low	Photographic Survey	NJ 9261 0970
A26	Grandholm Mill Lades	Medium	Historic Building Recording to English heritage Level 2 standard	NJ 926 096
D1	Danestone Policy Wall	Local	Photographic Survey	NJ 92 09

- 1.4.2 The survey areas comprised the walled garden associated with Danestone House (Illus 1 & 2), which included the walls themselves, an octagonal building in the south-east corner and a series of sheds and greenhouses associated with the garden. At the time of the survey some areas within the study area were unavailable for full survey because of access restrictions - as follows:

- the western exterior of the walled garden and octagonal tower which were in private residential gardens;
- some areas of the garden wall and summerhouse obscured by vegetation;
- the interior of the octagonal tower which was boarded shut.

Access was sought for the above but refused at the time. In consultation with the Consultant and Dr Judith Stones, the survey proceeded to record the monument within all readily accessible areas.



## **1.5 Site Location**

- 1.5.1 The site is located at NGR NJ 9239 0996 in the parish of Old Machar.
- 1.5.2 The walled garden is situated between a recently constructed housing estate to the west and flat, open farm land to the east. Its north perimeter is bounded by a belt of mature trees and lies adjacent to a tree lined access road.

## **1.6 Description and History of the Site**

- 1.6.1 The walled garden was originally part of the policies of Danestone House, which is situated some 90m to the south-west and designated as a Category B Listed building (LB no 19108) (Appendix 2.1). The garden walls and octagonal tower are designated as a Category B Listed building (LB No. 19109) (Appendix 2.2) (Illus 1 and 2). While the current house is known to have been constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the walled garden itself is thought from the listing descriptions (Appendix 2) to be of early 18th century date; Headland's fieldwork supports this.
- 1.6.2 The garden is currently bounded by brick walls, varying in height between c. 1m and c. 3m, enclosing a garden space which is partly grassed and partly used as a market garden. What is thought to have been the gardener's house is situated outside the gardens to the east. The site of the Buckie Well, as seen on the early Ordnance Survey maps, lies in the north-east corner of the garden within a small pitched roof structure. A two-storey octagonal brick tower is incorporated into the south-west corner of the walled garden (Illus 2).
- 1.6.3 The present building known as Danestone House was constructed some time around 1870 for Captain Henry Chetwyn R.N but may have replaced or incorporated the older structure. There is, however, very little documentary evidence for an earlier house although its footprint, which is broadly 'L' shaped, is known to lie beneath the current house (Anon 1811, Beattie 1859) and may even form a part of the current structure. Danestone House has had several owners, including members of the Crombie family, manufacturers at nearby Grandholm Works (Appendix 1). Sometime after 1927 it was converted to flats but by 1987, as most of the surrounding area was being developed for housing, only two of these were still occupied and it was in a state of dereliction. An application for demolition was rejected by the council in 1994 and it has since been renovated. Some outbuildings relating to the garden may have been demolished during the housing development but the walled garden has otherwise survived largely unscathed to the present day.

## **2 Survey Procedure and Methodology**

- 2.1 The historic building recording of Danestone Walled Garden (Site L1), including the octagonal tower structure was undertaken to a Level 4 record as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.2 English Heritage's Guide (2006, 14) states: Level 4 provides a comprehensive analytical record and is appropriate for buildings of special importance. Whereas Level 3 analysis and interpretation will clarify the building's history in so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of available resources and discuss the building's significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels.
- 2.3 The fieldwork consisted of a metric survey of the garden and associated buildings using a combination of reflectorless EDM and digital images to provide a comprehensive record for the archive. A more general photographic record was also made of all accessible areas using a high resolution digital camera and black and white film to provide full coverage and to put the walled garden, octagonal tower and outbuildings into context (Appendix 3).
- 2.4 The drawn record included:
- measured plans, identifying evidence for phasing, alteration, structural features of historic significance, evidence for fixtures and fittings etc;
  - measured elevation drawings, identifying evidence for phasing, alteration, structural features of historic significance, evidence for fixtures and fittings.
  - measured drawings of significant structural, functional or architectural detail;
  - a cross-section of the 2-storey octagonal brick tower;
  - a site plan relating the building to other structures and related topographical features;
  - a plan identifying the location and direction of photographs.
- 2.5 Drawings were annotated with information on structural detail, changes in building material, evidence for phasing, function and alteration, and any other relevant architectural detail. The drawn record was supplemented by a written record of the structures, historic surfaces and associated heritage assets, prepared using pro forma record forms.
- 2.6 A full photographic record was made of the structure using a 35 mm Single Lens Reflex camera for the production of black-and-white negative photographs (Photos 1-160, Appendix 2). These were duplicated by high resolution digital coverage. Additional digital working shots to aid drawing and detailed interpretation were also taken and have been

included in the catalogues (photos 161-226, Appendix 3). The resultant negatives and prints from the film camera will provide a longer lasting and a more stable photographic output for archival purposes.

- 2.7 Digital images were supplied in a suitable digital format for long-term storage and accessibility. An illustrative selection of digital images was provided in hard copy as part of the project archive.
- 2.8 The photographic record of the site was used to amplify and illuminate the archive drawings and supplement and verify the written record.
- 2.9 The photographic record included black and white prints and digital photographs showing:
  - the overall appearance of the structure in its setting, including oblique and parallel shots;
  - the elevations of the walled garden, including coverage of the exterior and interior of the structure;
  - elevations of the octagonal structure;
  - structural and decorative details.
- 2.10 Plans showing the location and direction of all photographs and a full photographic index were also provided.
- 2.11 All field records and other products of the work were archived with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (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 Documentary evidence (Illus 3-5)**

- 3.1.1 A search of relevant archives was undertaken in order to put the building and the walled garden into context. This included cartographic and photographic evidence and also published and unpublished sources (some uncatalogued), in both Edinburgh and Aberdeen. This search revealed little about the pre-18<sup>th</sup> century country house although two unpublished surveys show it to have been located within the footprint of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Danestone House that either replaced or incorporated it (Anon 1811, Beattie

1859 - Illus 3). The details of the gardens shown in these plans are sketchy but seem to suggest a rectangular plan divided into four quarters. While the internal layout seems broadly correct, the garden is in fact an irregular five-sided structure. The documentary search also identified some of the owners of the current 19<sup>th</sup> century Danestone House. These included the Crombie family, woollen manufacturers from the nearby mills at Grandholm (Appendix 1).

- 3.1.2 The most useful sources of evidence for the garden have been the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps (Illus 3-5). The first detailed plan is the 1869 Ordnance Survey map which shows the current house, the garden wall with a well in the north-east and an octagonal structure in the south-west corner (Illus 3). Adjacent to this, on the other side of the western wall was a narrow range of buildings. The function of these buildings is unclear as is their association with the octagonal structure. This range survived well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (it is on the 1957 OS map) and was possibly only demolished when the housing estate was built along the western perimeter of the garden in the recent past.
- 3.1.3 The first edition (1869) and subsequent editions (1901) of the Ordnance Survey maps show the garden to lie within a thick shelter belt of trees with narrow internal borders and internal divisions creating five distinct areas (Illus 3, 4). Originally these divisions appear to have been defined by trees (probably fruit trees) and later by formal paths or lawns. By the Ordnance Survey of 1926 the garden appears to be a single open space. This has since been divided by a high coniferous hedge separating an area used of horticulture from an area of pasture.
- 3.1.4 At the east end of the garden several structures were constructed in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries against both the internal and external elevations of the east end walls. The 1901 Ordnance Survey map (Illus 4) shows a small 'L' shaped complex of up to three structures, two of which were glasshouses, against the south-west facing wall and a small roofed structure and elongated glasshouse just to the north of the current entrance. By the 1926 edition however the 'L' shaped structure has been removed and a longer glasshouse constructed against that same wall but further to the south-east. These buildings are part of a small complex of garden buildings that would have included glasshouses, cold frames, potting and storage sheds. Some of these survive to this day. A small detached building outwith the garden to the east was likely to have been the gardener's house.
- 3.1.5 The map evidence does not show any access points into the garden but these may be inferred where paths were drawn up to the walls and just stop. Access to the garden from the earliest period therefore appears to have been primarily via an entrance at the east end of the main service road running along the south wall and via a doorway adjacent to the octagonal tower at the west end of the south wall.

## **3.2 Survey and Description**

### **3.2.1 The Octagonal Brick Tower (Illus 2, 6 & 7)**

- 3.2.1.1 The two storey octagonal brick tower is located in the south-west corner of the walled garden and stands to a height of 5.7m and is 4.4m in diameter (Illus 2). The walls are 0.4m thick and it has a flat roof. It was constructed of hand-made bricks (averaging 220mm x 60mm x 100mm) using a lime mortared English Garden Wall bond (Curl 1993, p.56). The exterior has been harled using a grey render though this has fallen off in places exposing the underlying bricks. It seems unlikely that the harl is an original feature. Two ornamental string courses one narrow and one wider, project from the wall at approximately first floor height and the wall head is capped by two courses of projecting headers and one of stretchers. An iron fixing for an electric lamp (probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century) was fixed to the south-facing wall of the structure.
- 3.2.1.2 The ground floor can be accessed by either of two doors, one from the garden itself and the other from the exterior of the garden to the west. Like the upper storey windows, the doors have brick voussoirs rather than lintels (Illus 7b). Two windows are present on the ground floor in the walls adjacent to the doors (Illus 6). The window looking into the garden retains a six-panel metal frame and the window looking to the west has a single pane.
- 3.2.1.3 The eight first floor elevations have central 'windows' with brick margins and an arched head. It is uncertain whether six of these were ever anything more than blind decorative features but the brick is of the same type and the courses do follow through from the adjacent wall. The two serviceable windows are on the south-east and north-east facing elevations (Illus 6). A frame is still present in the south-east facing window only, and this comprises a single lower pane and four panes above. Although access was restricted the roof appears to be flat and constructed using iron beams supporting iron sheets (Illus 7a). It seems unlikely that this arrangement was totally original although beams of this type would have been available in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.1.4 From an inspection through the part-broken door the interior appeared to be a single open space finished with lime plaster. There is a well-defined scarcement in the masonry indicating where the timber first floor had collapsed but no evidence for a stair was identified.
- 3.2.1.5 The octagonal tower has been referred to (Aecom 2006, Historic Scotland Listing Description and Aberdeen City Council 2012) variously as a summerhouse or doocot. There is very little hard evidence however to support either interpretation and since access was not available to the current survey it was unable to confirm function with certainty. However, its small size and limited fenestration, would not fully lend itself to the entertaining of more than a couple of guests as a summerhouse. On the other hand the presence of first floor windows, which have all the appearance of being original, and its location close to the garden with all its delicate crops, seem at odds with it being a

purpose-built doocot on the scale that can be seen in many places across Scotland. That does not, however, discount the possibility that doves were kept in small numbers in, for example, a nest box on the roof. On balance, however, the feature should perhaps be best considered as a retreat, or even garden office, with views both from and into the garden. Its primary function should perhaps be seen as a decorative feature being located, as it is, on the approach to the garden and adjacent to the primary pedestrian entrance.

### **3.2.2 The Walled Garden and Outbuildings (Illus 2, 7c - 20)**

3.2.2.1 The walled garden is oriented north-east to south-west and is an irregular, five-sided structure in plan. The garden is widest at the west end with a width of 70m tapering to 50m at the east end and between 92m and 116m long (Illus 2).

3.2.2.2 The garden wall was largely constructed of hand-made bricks (Illus 7c) and its height varies around the circumference. The south wall, closest to the road, stands to a height of between 1 and 1.5m (highest in the west, external elevation) and 0.37m thick (Illus 6a & 8a). As in the tower, it was constructed of brick using a characteristic English garden-wall bond, with one course of headers (bricks laid end on) separated by three to five courses of stretchers (bricks laid side on) (Curl 1993, 56). This pattern is, however, broken in limited areas through the introduction of additional headers. The coping comprises brick headers and regularly spaced squared granite blocks between 0.4 and 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. These blocks were placed at intervals of 1.2 to 1.4m. They may have been purely decorative but may also have supported ornamental features such as statues or pot plants.

3.2.2.3 The other walls bounding the garden were significantly higher than the south wall and espalier nails can be seen projecting from the walls in several places. The higher sections around the whole of the north (Illus 8b & 9a), north-east sides and most of the west walls, (Illus 9b and see 3.2.2.4 and 3.2.2.5 below) were constructed up against an abutting stone wall that stands 1.9m high and 0.64m wide (Illus 10a and 10b). This stone wall was formed of chisel-dressed stone which is very common in this part of Scotland and is now totally obscured from the interior by the brickwork. This supporting wall stops c. 10m from the south-west corner of the walled garden suggesting that it respected the narrow range of buildings depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 that have since been demolished. Internally, the west, north and north-east walls are all formed of, what appear to be, the same hand-made bricks seen in the tower and south wall, however, up to a height of c. 2m these utilise a variant of Flemish bond (Curl 1993 p.56 - Illus 11); four layers of stretchers between a course of alternating headers and stretchers. Above this, the same English bond that can be seen elsewhere (south wall, tower and east wall) has been used to raise the wall by c. 1m. In this instance the materials used appear to be the same but the change in bond could imply a second phase of building or something more subtle such as a change in contractor.

3.2.2.4 The height of the west wall has been reduced from c. 3.5m to 2m along the majority of its length. The dountaking occurred during the construction of the 1980s' housing development to the west of the walled garden (Mr S. Gordon, local resident, pers

comm). A doorway measuring 1.8m high and 1.2m wide is present in this wall, adjacent to the octagonal structure, and may have provided access to the now-demolished building (Illus 6 - east facing), depicted on the 1869 first edition Ordnance Survey map (Illus 3). It is possible that this door may be a secondary feature but in any event there has been some significant modification at the door head with the insertion of a crude stone lintel possibly associated with the replacement of an earlier timber one. Restricted access to this area (private gardens on the exterior and thick vegetation on the interior) precluded inspection of the west elevation that would undoubtedly have provided evidence for the character of the demolished structures.

3.2.2.5 The north wall stands to a height of up to 3.6m with some parts slightly damaged by trees. A doorway (Illus 11) is present in this wall towards the west end and has clearly been inserted after construction. The doorway is 2.2m high and 1.2m wide, the margins are largely of later machine-made bricks and it has a wooden lintel and a simple wooden door. The wall has been extensively re-pointed except for the 2-3 footer courses which were presumably obscured by vegetation or have been affected by rain splash-back.

3.2.2.6 The east wall is constructed of the same hand-made bricks used elsewhere and using an English garden bond up to a height of c. 2m. (Illus 11) Above this the wall has been brought to the same height as elsewhere through the use of machine-made bricks (240mm x 90mm x 110mm, header bond), presumed to be late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century (see also 3.2.2.8).

3.2.2.7 A small range of outbuildings was added to the outside of the east garden wall sometime after the 1869 Ordnance Survey and before the 1901 Ordnance Survey (Illus 11 & 12). The construction of this range saw the garden wall rebuilt or raised by 1.1m to accommodate both the sheds and the glasshouse (see 3.2.2.8). The range was a lean-to structure built of random stone bonded with lime mortar. The front of the building has been modified significantly. The current doorways have brick margins suggesting they are later insertions, as is the corrugated iron roof. The two windows at either end of the range, having no brick margins, appear to be original. A door has been added to provide access to these buildings from the interior of the garden. Other details include a grepe (water channel) in the concrete floor of the north room which was used for cattle in 1930 when the current occupier, Mr Gordon, moved in. The middle room was for horses and there are surviving stalls to support this. Access was not possible to the south room in this range but the presence of a chimney suggests that this was the location for a boiler that provided heat for the glasshouses to the west. This boiler house, the only room that has water now, was fed by the well.

3.2.2.8 A lean-to glasshouse measuring 15m by 3.4m was present along the north-west wall (Illus 13, 14). It had a roughly built brick (header bond & machine-made, 240mm x 90mm x 110mm) and concrete plinth onto which the glasshouse frame and windows had been set. This building is not depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map but it is on the 1926 edition (Illus 5) so it was clearly constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It may once actually have been somewhat longer as evidenced by some exposed plasterwork (Illus 15) on the adjacent areas of brickwork to the north-west. A board has been fixed to the wall at this point to facilitate the attachment of 20<sup>th</sup> century services (Illus 15). Further

along the north-west wall (to the north) the footings of a number of structures can be seen. These were built of concrete and even though they may bear some relationship to structures seen on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map this was obscured by rubble and vegetation at the time of the survey. With the raising of the garden wall at this point and the addition of a small range to the east (3.2.2.9 below) a doorway was cut in evidently requiring a significant rebuild to the wall at this point (Illus 11a). The well as seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1869) still sits towards the north-east corner of the garden and is currently enclosed within a pitched roofed well house (1.7 m x 1.7 m) structure of brick and timber (Illus 20). A shed that still lies against the south-east wall was apparently a glasshouse in the 1930s (Mr S. Gordon, pers comm. & 1926 Ordnance Survey map). It is now clad in corrugated asbestos sheets (Illus 13).

3.2.2.9 The main entrance to the garden is 6m wide and located along at the east end of the south wall (Illus 13 & 16). Although the map evidence implies that this was always an entrance, the terminal of the adjacent wall to the west shows a degree of modification, so the entrance has probably been widened at some point in the past. The east jamb of the gate is formed by a small stub of wall which is tied into and coursed with the main east wall. The southern terminal of the east wall has been modified by the construction of the sheds to the east but the Ordnance Survey maps suggest that this could have continued across the service road to the south (Illus 3-5). A smaller doorway is present at the west end of the wall, where the wall raises to a height of 2.8m with a gentle upwards curve and meets the octagonal tower (Illus 6). This doorway is 1.4m wide and 2.6m high with brick 'soldiers' (brick lintel) above and with a supporting buttress to the E. It has a wooden frame and a simple board door (Illus 6).

## 4 Discussion

- 4.1 Danestone Walled Garden is of a type that was commonly associated with country houses throughout Britain, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the Second World War (eg. Robertson 2010, 115). Over that period many changes and innovations took place improving both the quality and range of fruit and vegetables cultivated. In the earliest period kitchen gardens tended to be close to the main house often with views from the upper stories over the garden (Campbell 2005, 23; 2006, 7). Particularly during the 19<sup>th</sup> century the requirements of the 'industrial' garden with their high brick walls, chimneys, a larger work force, unsightly dung heaps and orderly straight lines stood in stark contrast to the more 'natural' trends prevalent in fashionable garden design at the time. As a result the walled gardens were commonly moved away or screened from the main house.
- 4.2 The garden at Danestone is thought to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin and the materials used (hand-made bricks), the absence of internal structures as seen on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map, and the decorative features such as the octagonal tower and stone blocks incorporated in the south wall, all support this. As constructed, the garden, or at least the south-west corner, was meant to be seen and visited by the owners and their guests. There is very little available evidence for the pre-1869 residence although it is now



known that the previous Danestone House was located on the site of the current care home (Danestone House).

- 4.3 Walled gardens of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century tended towards a rectangular plan with their longest walls facing south but also respecting contours or earlier features so that, as at Danestone, they could take on a more irregular plan. At Danestone, the garden is essentially an irregular five-sided structure (Illus 17-20) and although it is possible that the current north, west and east walls were shaped by an earlier boundary, the design served to maximise the length of south-east and south-west facing walls against which they could most effectively grow fruit trees. This is a common feature of many gardens in the northern part of Britain which were built with their highest walls facing slightly west or south to take maximum advantage of the sun rays during the day (Campbell 2005, 29). It is worth noting that the south wall is significantly lower than elsewhere. This is primarily because its internal elevation, being north-facing, would not have been used to support prized fruit trees and was therefore kept low in order to minimise shade for the plants within the garden.
- 4.4 Other features that were essential for an 18<sup>th</sup> century walled garden were a well and shelterbelt. At Danestone the well was located in the north-east corner and is marked on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map as the Buckie Well; this survives to this day set below a pitched roof structure. Walled gardens were also protected from the wind by the planting of extensive shelter belts, close enough to provide shelter but far enough away to prevent the robbing of nutrients from the garden plants. At Danestone such belts still lie to the north, east and south.
- 4.5 Compared to other stately homes the decorative features at Danestone are minimal, although the octagonal tower in the south-west corner was clearly designed to draw the attention as were the regularly spaced stone copes in the south wall. Whether the windows in the tower were originally blind is uncertain but clearly the owner wanted to present a somewhat monumental feature on the aspect most visible from Danestone House. Resembling a defensive bastion on the corner of the property it 'guards' the approach to both the main pedestrian doorway adjacent to the tower and the service road. The octagonal plan of the tower is commonly used during this period for viewing platforms and towers in other Scottish gardens such as Pitfour & Gartincaber, Perthshire (Buxbaum 1989, p.158).
- 4.6 The main design of the garden appears to have been realised in the 18<sup>th</sup> century possibly respecting earlier boundaries. Any additional modifications were largely practical in nature and concerned with the garden as a working area. The site can most conveniently be discussed as two phases of development (Illus 21).
- 4.7 **18<sup>th</sup> century - 1869**
- The plan of the garden as seen on the 1869 Ordnance Survey (Illus 3) seems to 'work' as a complete enclosed garden, broadly positioned to take maximum advantage of the

sun. This theory is, however, somewhat complicated by the fact that the lower 2m of the north, west and north-eastern walls have Flemish bonded brickwork and are supported by a stone wall to the rear. The upper 1m of these same walls together with the whole of the east and south garden walls and the tower are of English Garden bond. This may indicate some form of short-lived phasing but the use of similar materials throughout suggest that there was probably not a significant lapse in time between the two builds. It is hard to imagine why the owners would just have commissioned just three of the five brick walls that enclose the site. In the south-west corner it is possible that the now-demolished buildings, adjacent to the tower, predate the garden walls and tower but these are not shown on the surveys of 1811 & 1859 (Annon. 1811, Beattie 1859) and are therefore more likely to be contemporary. Along the south boundary, a more ornate wall incorporating regular stone blocks was constructed. This, together with the tower, presumably gave a visitor an impressive approach to the entrances which were complemented by the line of trees planted on the opposite side of the service road. The interior space appears to have been divided with lines of trees or hedges and formal paths but on points of detail these could easily have changed periodically.

#### 4.8 1869-present

The second phase saw the further development of the garden from an open garden in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to a more 'industrial' garden in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A gardener's house was evidently constructed just to the east of the garden and more substantial, stone-built sheds and glass-houses built against both the interior and exterior walls along the eastern side (north-east and east walls). It seems likely that during this time the main entrance in the east was widened and additional doors inserted through both along the north wall and between the glasshouses against the east wall. This latter structure evidently required a degree of rebuilding. The glasshouses were heated from a boiler in the stone-built range to the east and may have been used as vineries for growing grapes or other exotic fruit. The new lean-to buildings required the raising of the east garden wall to retain a reasonable head height. The machine-made bricks used to complete these modifications are seen in both the glasshouse footings and the raised part of the east wall. The garden appears to have remained in the layout shown on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century except that the range of buildings against the west wall was demolished some time after the 1957 Ordnance Survey, possibly during the development of the housing estate in the 1980s.

- 4.9 With the development of a global market where fruit and vegetable could be readily imported in volume, the manpower requirements and expense of running a kitchen garden made them unviable. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century many were either abandoned or, as at Danestone, turned over to small scale horticulture of an altogether different character.

## 5 References and Archives consulted

### 5.1 References

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## **5.2 Maps consulted**

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Ordnance Survey 1969, 6 inch, Aberdeenshire Sheet LXXV (surveyed 1865-67).

Ordnance Survey 1869, 25 inch, Aberdeen Sheet LXXV.2 (surveyed 1865-7).

Ordnance Survey 1901, 25 inch, Aberdeenshire Sheet 075.02 (revised 1899).

Ordnance Survey 1902, 6 inch, Aberdeenshire Sheet LXXV.NW (revised 1899).

Ordnance Survey 1926, 25 inch, Aberdeenshire Sheet 075.02 (revised 1924).

Ordnance Survey 1928, 6 inch, Aberdeenshire Sheet LXXV.NW (revised 1924).

Ordnance Survey 1957, 1:25k NJ90

Air Photo Mosaics 1944 NJ90 NW & NE.

### **5.3 Archives Consulted**

Aberdeen Local Studies library Aberdeen Library newspaper archive

University of Aberdeen Special Collections

Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record

Aberdeen City Archives

National Archives Service

National Monuments Record of Scotland

## 6 Appendices

### 6.1 Appendix 1: List of Ownership of Danestone House

Owner	Date	Comments
Hon Captain Chetwynd, RN	1870-72	Recently built
Mr Lumsden of Pitcaple	1873-74	
John Crombie	1876-98	Of J & J Crombie, Woollen manufacturers, Grandholm Mills
James Forbes Crombie	1899-1909	Of J & J Crombie, Woollen manufacturers, Grandholm Mills
James George Paull	1913-27	Of Paull and Williamsons, Advocates and Notaries public
	Post-1927	Divided into flats
Barrat Scotland Ltd	1983	Dilapidated: Application to demolish turned down - since refurbished

Based on notes from the Aberdeen Local Studies Library (Anon ND.)

## **6.2 Appendix 2: Listed Descriptions (Historic Scotland)**

### **2.2.1 Danestone House, Walled Garden and Summerhouse: Category B Listed, Ref: 19109 (listed 05/06/1992)**

'Circa early 18th century, extensive walled garden enclosing rectangle which tapers to E. Tall brick walls. Some lean-to glass-houses within wall to E. 2-storey octagonal brick tower at SW corner, apparently truncated from a larger building, possibly originally used as a summer house/gazebo or dovecote; vestigial harl; pair band courses between floors. Rectangular glazed openings at ground with 6-paned glazing; arched single openings with cills at 1st floor (bricked up); brick wallhead cope.'

### **2.2.2 Danestone House: Category B Listed, Ref: Ref: 19108 (listed 05/06/1992)**

'Mid 19th century, after 1859. Principal 5-bay, 2-storey asymmetrical block, roughly rectangular on plan with shorter E and W elevations, entrance to E; single storey wing extending N from E side. Asymmetrical gabled elevations, harled with undressed grey granite margins; gabletted dormer-headed windows to main block, with fleur-de-lys cusped timber bargeboards; pitched slated roof with deeply overhanging eaves, asymmetrical coped wallhead stacks; 4-pane sash and case glazing pattern.

E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 3-bay main block to left, gabled bay projecting at right with entrance porch further projecting at centre, narrow lights flanking; porch of grey polished ashlar, E-facing pointed arched entrance, single narrow lights to flanks, parapet and ball-finials raised over angles. Single 4-pane sash and case window at 2nd floor over porch in gable. 2 bays set-back to left, inner bay with dormer-headed window breaking eaves; chimneybreast to outer (left hand) bay also breaking eaves into triangular gable, in turn breaking into wallhead stack above. Single storey wing set back to right, with slightly advanced 3-light bay window to left in angle, 3-light to right. S ELEVATION: advanced and recessed wall planes, 2-storey gabled bays projecting to either end and centre, set-back 2-storey bays with gabletted, dormer-headed windows breaking eaves in between. 3-light and 2-light windows in timber mullions, 1st floor windows in advanced gables also transomed.

N (SUBSIDIARY) ELEVATION: formerly to rear, now more prominent. Asymmetrical openings, flat-roofed stair projection in NE re-entrant angle and timber mullioned and transomed stair window to right on N elevation of main block; smaller square windows with 4-pane sash and case glazing close-up at eaves at 2nd floor.'

### 6.3 Appendix 3 Photographic record

Photos 1-160 comprise black and white archive shots and duplicate digital coverage. Additional digital working shots 161-226 have also be included for completeness.

Photo No	Direction Facing	Description	Film
1	N	South facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
2	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
3	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
4	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
5	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
6	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
7	W	East facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
8	S	North facing elevation of eastern range	B&W & Digital
9	N	South facing elevation of wall forming main entrance to walled garden	B&W & Digital
10	E	West facing elevation of wall forming main entrance to walled garden and rear of outbuildings showing raised wall head	B&W & Digital
11	E	West facing elevation of asbestos clad shed	B&W & Digital
12	E	West facing elevation of asbestos clad shed	B&W & Digital
13	E	West facing elevation of east garden wall showing inserted doorway	B&W & Digital
14	NE	South-east facing elevation of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
15	NE	South-east facing elevation of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
16	NE	South-east facing elevation of	B&W & Digital



		glasshouse	
17	NE	South-east facing elevation of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
18	NE	South-east facing elevation of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
19	NE	South-east facing elevation of garden wall adjacent to glasshouse showing likely location of now demolished lean-to structure	B&W & Digital
20	NE	South-east facing elevation of garden wall adjacent to glasshouse showing likely location of now demolished lean-to structure	B&W & Digital
21	NE	South-east facing elevation of garden wall adjacent to glasshouse showing likely location of now demolished lean-to structure	B&W & Digital
22	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
23	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
24	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
25	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
26	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
27	NE	South-east facing elevation of north-east garden wall.	B&W & Digital
28	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
29	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
30	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital

31	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
32	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
33	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
34	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
35	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
36	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall and inserted doorway	B&W & Digital
37	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
38	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
39	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
40	NW	South-east facing elevation of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
41	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
42	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
43	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
44	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
45	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
46	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
47	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital

48	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall	B&W & Digital
49	SW	North-east facing elevation of east garden wall showing the octagonal tower obscured by trees	B&W & Digital
50	SW	East facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
51	SW	East facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
52	SW	East facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
53	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
54	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
55	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
56	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
57	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
58	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
59	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
60	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
61	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
62	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
63	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
64	SE	North west facing elevation of south	B&W & Digital

		garden wall	
65	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
66	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
67	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
68	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
69	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
70	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
71	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
72	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
73	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
74	SE	North west facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
75	NW	South east facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
76		South east facing elevation of south garden wall showing doorway	B&W & Digital
77	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall showing change in height and granite blocks	B&W & Digital
78	W	East facing elevation of summerhouse showing buttress in south garden wall	B&W & Digital
79	NE	South west facing elevation of summerhouse	B&W & Digital
80	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital

81	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
82	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
83	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
84	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
85	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
86	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
87	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
88	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
89	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
90	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
91	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
92	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
93	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
94	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
95	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
96	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
97	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital

98	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
99	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
100	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
101	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
102	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
103	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
104	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
105	NW	South east facing elevation of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
106	NW	General view of summerhouse and south garden wall	B&W & Digital
107	N	General view of summerhouse and south garden wall	B&W & Digital
108	NE	General view of summerhouse and south garden wall	B&W & Digital
109	E	General view of summerhouse and south garden wall	B&W & Digital
110	NW	General view of summerhouse and doorway in south garden wall	B&W & Digital
111	NW	Detail of iron lamp fixture on summerhouse	B&W & Digital
112	NE	General view of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
113	NW	Detail of granite block in south garden wall	B&W & Digital
114	W	Detail of doorway in south facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital

115	W	Detail of buttress in south garden wall	B&W & Digital
116	W	General view of south garden wall and the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
117	W	General view of south garden wall and the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
118	SW	General view of south garden wall and the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
119	E	General view of south garden wall	B&W & Digital
120	SW	Detail of granite blocks in south garden wall	B&W & Digital
121	SE	General view of south garden wall from inside garden	B&W & Digital
122	W	General view of south garden wall and the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
123	SW	Detail of doorway in north-east facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
124	S	Detail of window in north facing elevation of the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
125	W	Detail of doorway in east facing elevation of garden wall adjacent to the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
126	W	General view of west garden wall and the octagonal tower	B&W & Digital
127	W	General view of west garden wall showing height change behind trees	B&W & Digital
128	NW	General view of north-west corner of walled garden	B&W & Digital
129	N	General view of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
130	N	Detailed view of inserted doorway in north garden wall	B&W & Digital
131	NE	General view of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
132	SW	View of summerhouse interior showing recess to support upper floor	B&W & Digital

133	SW	View of summerhouse interior showing window in south-west wall	B&W & Digital
134	SW	View of summerhouse interior showing recess to support upper floor	B&W & Digital
135	SW	View of summerhouse interior	B&W & Digital
136	SW	View of summerhouse interior	B&W & Digital
137	SW	View of summerhouse roof structure	B&W & Digital
138	N	General view of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
139	N	General view of north garden wall	B&W & Digital
140	NW	General view of north and north-east garden wall	B&W & Digital
141	E	General view of eastern part of walled garden	B&W & Digital
142	E	General view of possible demolished lean-to structure next to glasshouse	B&W & Digital
143	SE	North-west facing elevation of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
144		General view of possible demolished lean-to structure next to glasshouse	B&W & Digital
145	N	General view of glasshouse	B&W & Digital
146	SE	General view of inserted doorway in east garden wall showing raised wall head above doorway	B&W & Digital
147	SE	General view of entrance in to walled garden	B&W & Digital
148	NE	General view of asbestos clad shed, possibly former glasshouse	B&W & Digital
149	W	View of interior of outbuilding showing doorway through to asbestos clad shed.	B&W & Digital
150	SW	View of interior of outbuilding showing original garden wall height and raised wall head (on right of shot)	B&W & Digital



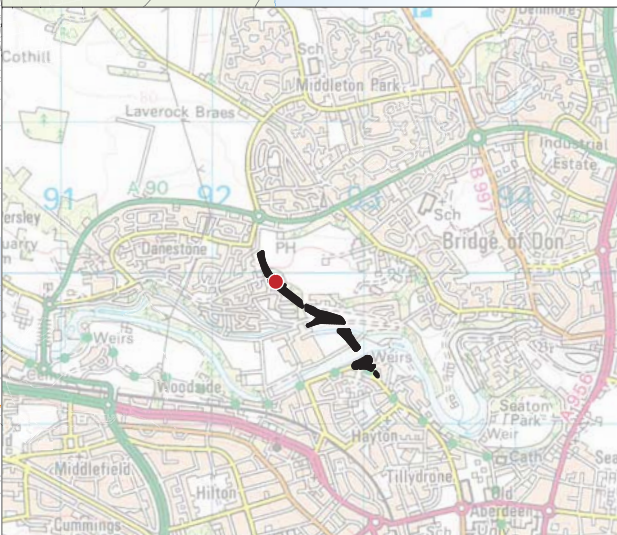
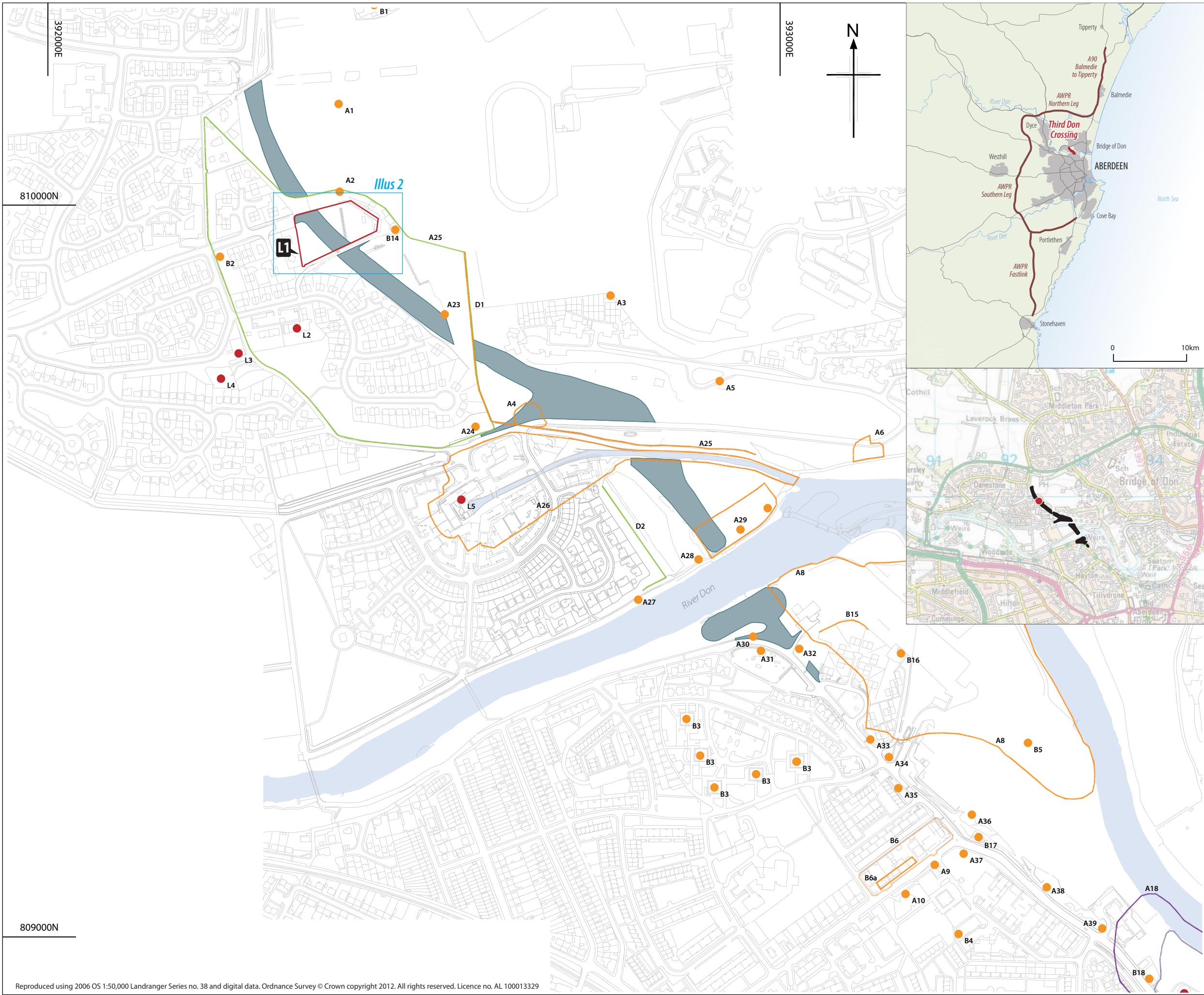
151	SE	View of interior of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
152	N	View of interior of outbuilding showing window in north end wall	B&W & Digital
153	N	Detail view of south facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
154	W	General view of east facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
155	N	General view of east facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
156	W	General view of east facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
157	SW	Detail of blocked doorway in east facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
158	SW	Detail of window in north facing elevation of outbuilding	B&W & Digital
159	SE	View of earlier stone boundary wall used to brace brick wall of garden	B&W & Digital
160	SW	View of earlier stone boundary wall used to brace brick wall of garden	B&W & Digital
161	NNW	Well superstructure x3	Digital only
162	NNW	Well interior x 8	Digital only
163	NNW	Phase 1 bricks x 6	Digital only
164	E	Phase 1 (below) Phase 3 brickwork (above)	Digital only
165	ESE	Phase 1 internal corner showing gate terminal original to Phase 1 in early brick x6	Digital only
166	E	Phase 1 internal corner x 7	Digital only
167	ESE	Phase 1 Corner as above detail of bricks 6	Digital only
168	SW	West terminal of south-east gate showing modern rebuilding of terminal and wall	Digital only
169	SSW	South-west gate interior showing later brick lintel and junction with doocot x 2	Digital only

170	SW	South-west gate interior showing later brick lintel and junction with doocot x 7	Digital only
171	NW	Garden general x 5	Digital only
172	SW	Garden general x 6	Digital only
173	NE	Garden general x 7	Digital only
174	NNE	South-east gate external x 6	Digital only
175	N	South-east gate external x 6	Digital only
176	W	Phase 3 brick detail x 6	Digital only
177	SW	Stone wall skin north of north wall x 5	Digital only
178	SW	Well infrastructure x 5	Digital only
179	SW	Stone wall skin north of north wall x 15	Digital only
180	SE	Stone wall skin north of north wall x 5	Digital only
181	SE	Stone wall skin north of north wall 5	Digital only
182	S	Stone wall skin north of north wall corner x8	Digital only
183	W	Stone wall skin north of north wall corner x 7	Digital only
184	SSW	Stone wall skin north of north wall x 8	Digital only
185	SSE	Stone wall skin north of north wall tooling detail x 15	Digital only
186	SW	Stone wall skin north of north wall in shed x 6	Digital only
187	NNW	Gate in north wall interior detail x 6	Digital only
188	WNW	Gate in north wall interior location x 6	Digital only
189	NNW	Gate in north wall interior detail x 6	Digital only
190	SSE	Gate in north wall exterior detail x 7	Digital only
191	SW	Gate in north wall exterior detail x 22	Digital only
192	SE	Gate in north wall exterior detail of slate lintel x 10	Digital only
193	ENE	Gate in north wall jamb detail showing 19th century brick facings x 12	Digital only

194	NNW	Wall showing 2m high original wall with line of header bricks suggesting wall height raised, but using 18th-century hand-made bricks x 6	Digital only
195	NNW	Phase 1 north wall details x 13	Digital only
196	SSE	Garden general x 5	Digital only
197	NNW	North wall showing espalier and clear raised wall height x 10	Digital only
198	NNW	Outbuilding north room	Digital only
199	NNE	Outbuilding north room	Digital only
200	S	Outbuilding north room	Digital only
201	S	Outbuilding central room	Digital only
202	N	Outbuilding central room	Digital only
203	WSW	General showing outbuilding (right) and line of lime trees (left) x 8	Digital only
204	NW	Lime trees with garden in background x 6	Digital only
205	WNW	General showing outbuilding (right) and line of lime trees (left) x 4	Digital only
206	NE	General showing doocot (left) x 7	Digital only
207		General showing doocot (left), gate in SW corner and Phase 1/2 junction in south wall x 7	Digital only
208	NE	General showing doocot (left) x 6	Digital only
209	NNW	Doocot (left), gate in south-west corner and Phase 1/2 junction in south wall x 6	Digital only
210	W	Doocot (left), gate in south-west corner and Phase 1/2 junction in south wall with buttress in 18th century brick x 10	Digital only
211	NNW	South-west gate x 5	Digital only
212	SW	Danestone House now a care home from lane next to Doocot	Digital only
213	ENE	Danestone House now a care home north wing south face	Digital only
214	ENE	Danestone House now a care home	Digital only
215	NE	Danestone House now a care home	Digital only
216	N	Danestone House now a care home later extension (left and right)	Digital only

217	NNE	Danestone House now a care home later extension (left and right)	Digital only
218	NNE	Danestone House now a care home showing later extension (right)	Digital only
219	NE	Danestone House now a care home showing earlier section of house (centre)	Digital only
220	NNE	Danestone House now a care home south facade	Digital only
221	NNE	Danestone House now a care home south facade showing later extension to west (left)	Digital only
222	W	Danestone House now a care home east facade showing 19th century bays - older section of house before extension to west	Digital only
223	SSW	Danestone House now a care home north facade	Digital only
224	S	Danestone House now a care home late 19th century porch on north facade	Digital only
225	SE	Danestone House now a care home north facade showing porch detail and modern extension to west	Digital only
226	NE	Danestone House now a care home detail of 18th-century part of house?	Digital only

## **6.4      Appendix 4: Illustrations**



- LEGEND**
- proposed road corridor
  - listed buildings
  - undesignated 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

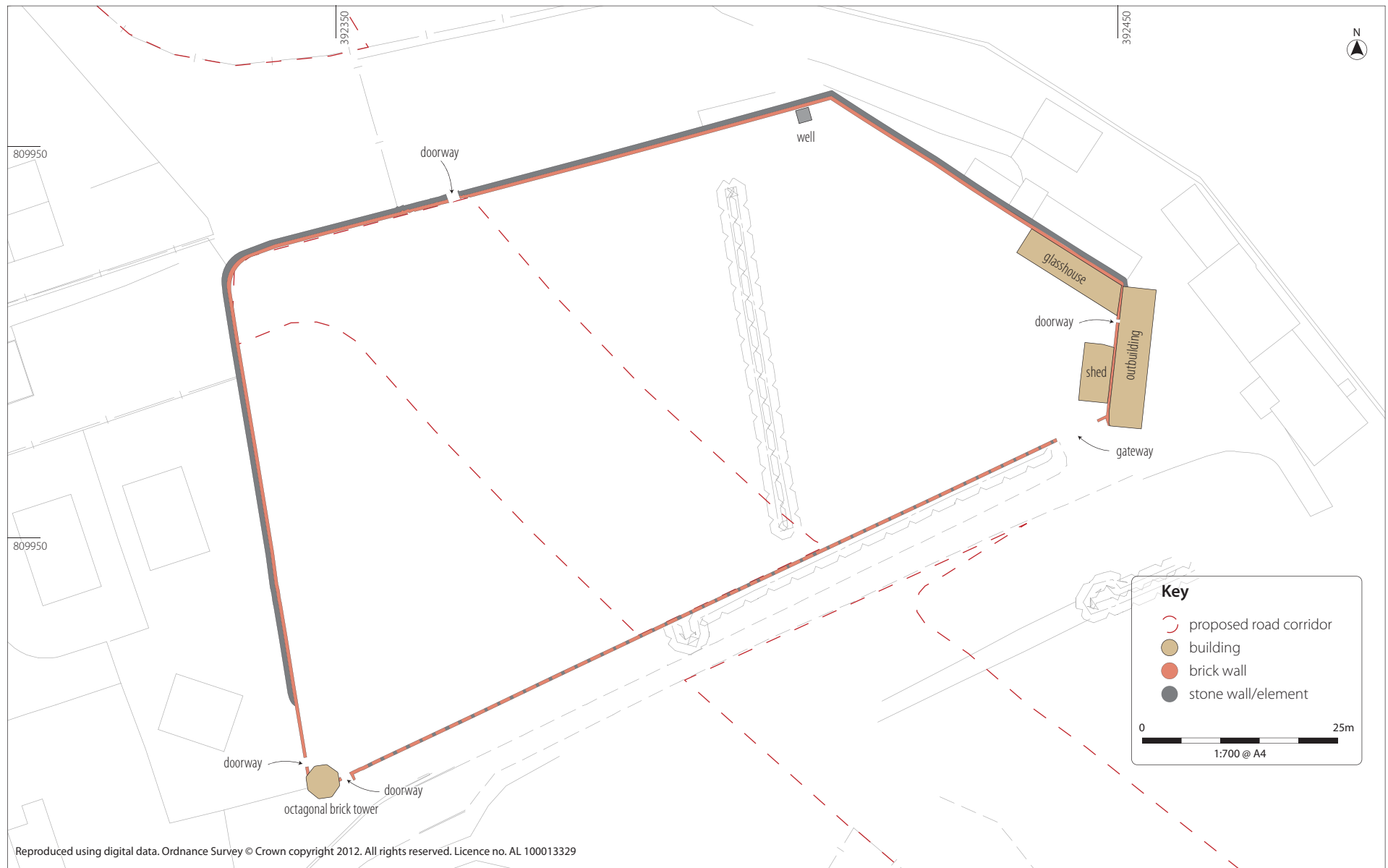


Drawing title  
**Illus 1**  
Site location plan

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

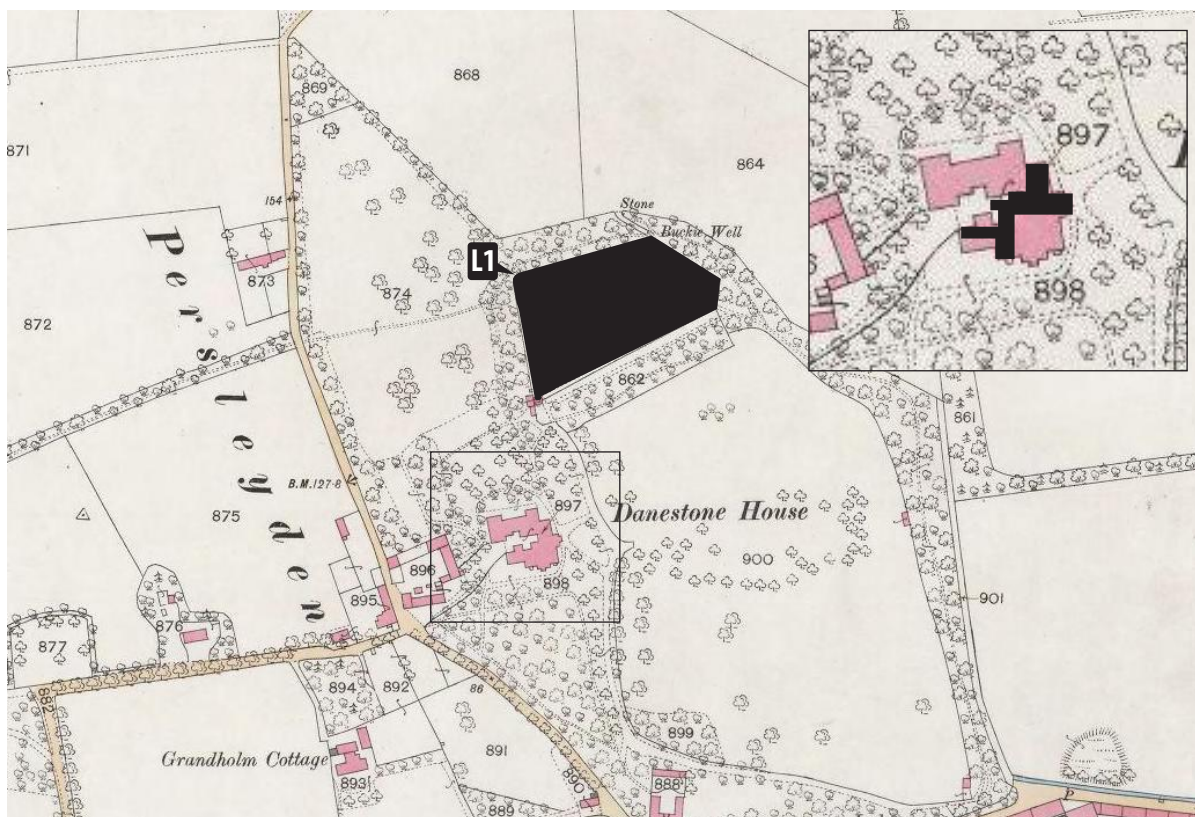
Based on Drawing No.:  
B1033200/CD/3000/CH/021 (ITT Appendix B)

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.



**Illus 2**  
*Plan of Danestone Walled Garden*

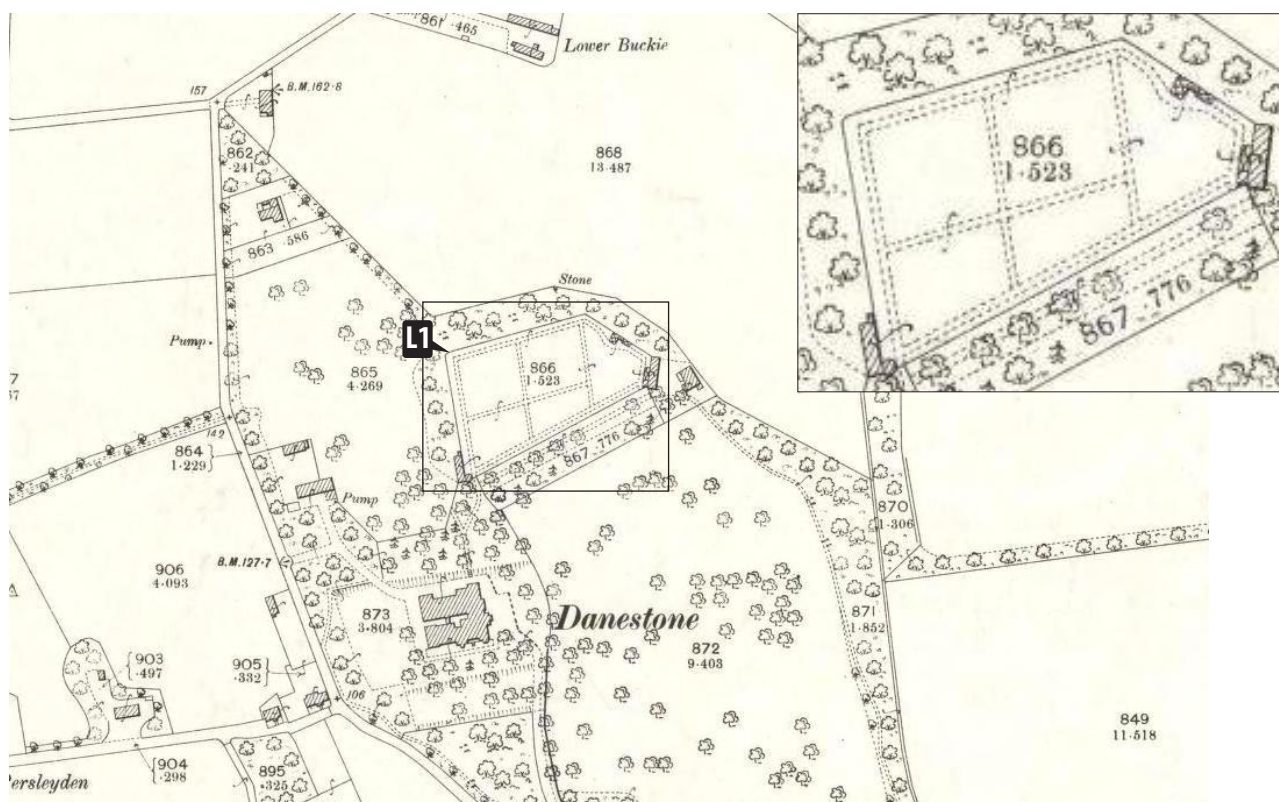




**Illus 3**

1869, Aberdeen, Sheet LXXV.2, 25-inch with an inset showing overlay of the pre-1869 building (after Beattie 1859)

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland

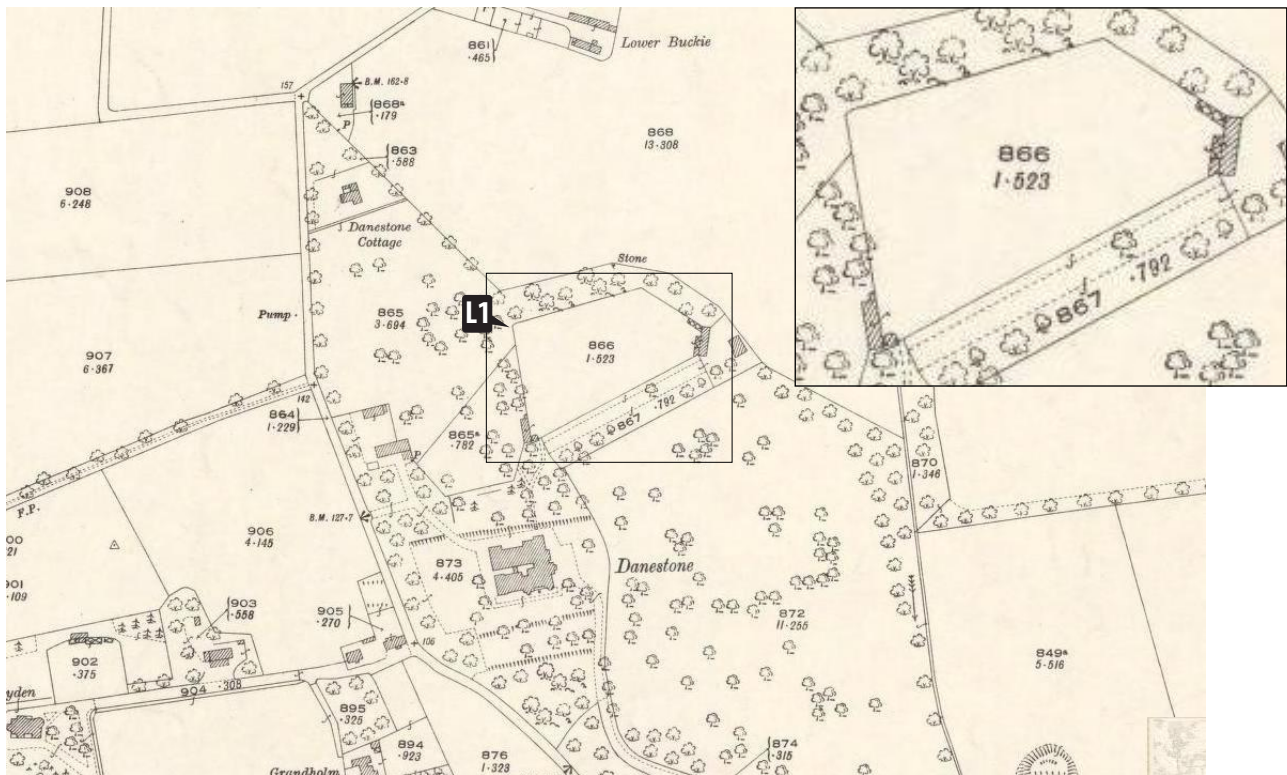


**Illus 4**

1901, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.02, 25-inch

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland

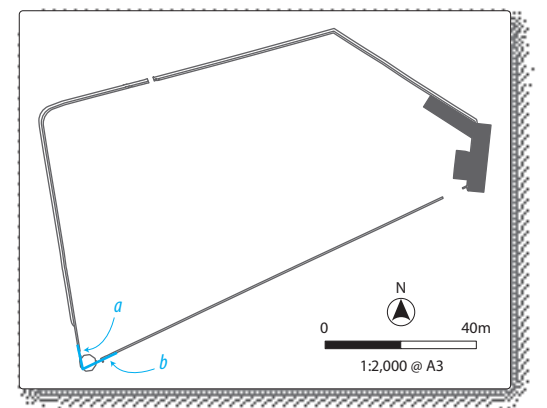
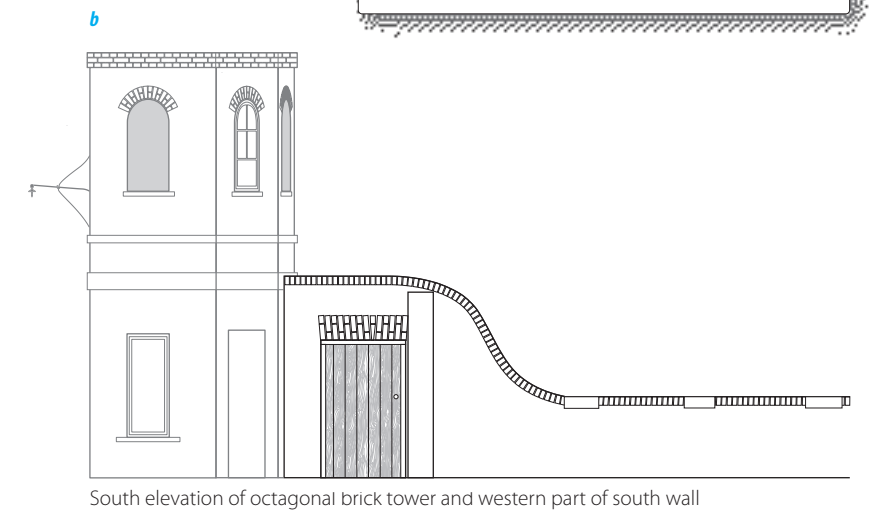
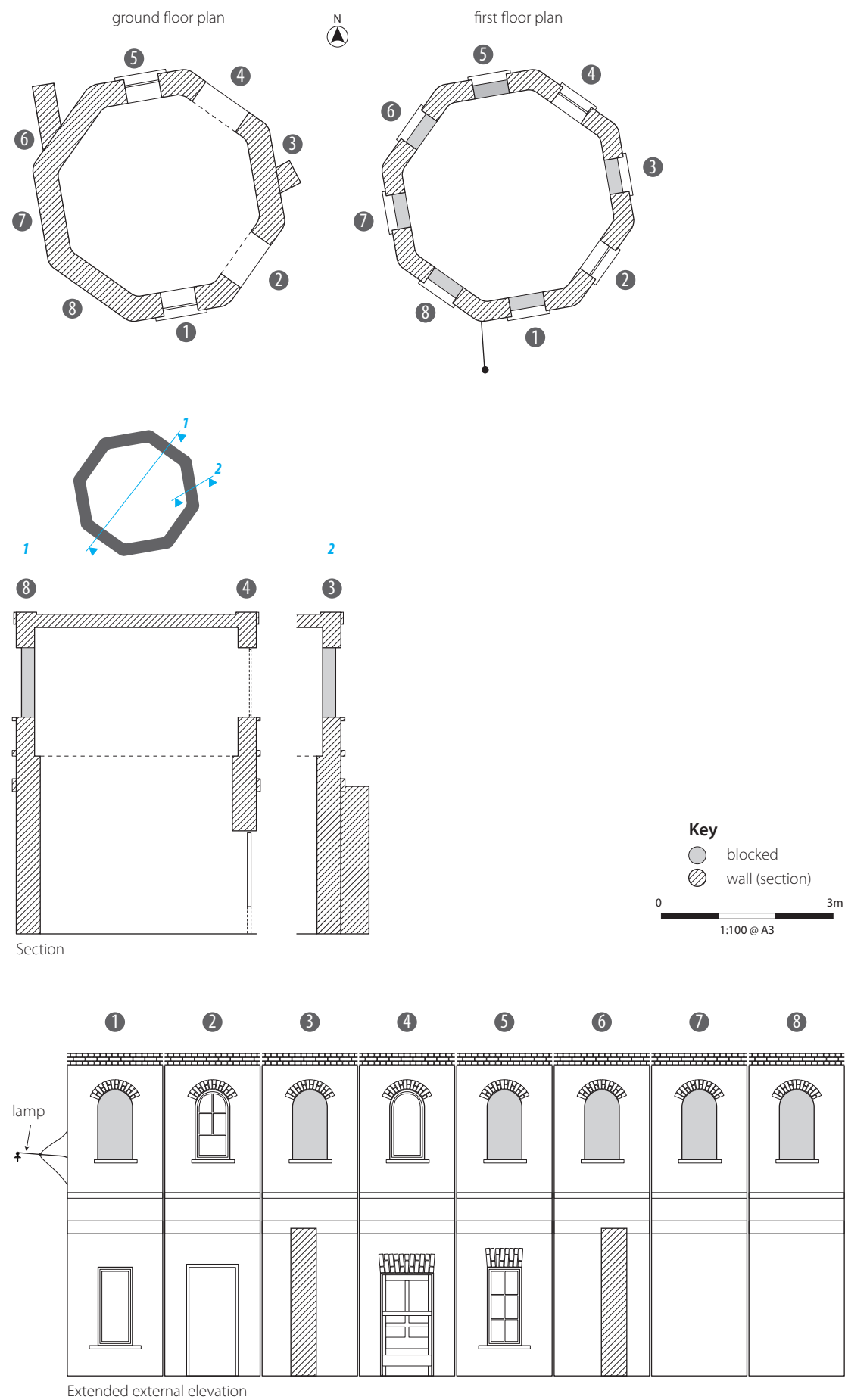




### Illus 5

1926, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 075.02, 25-inch

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



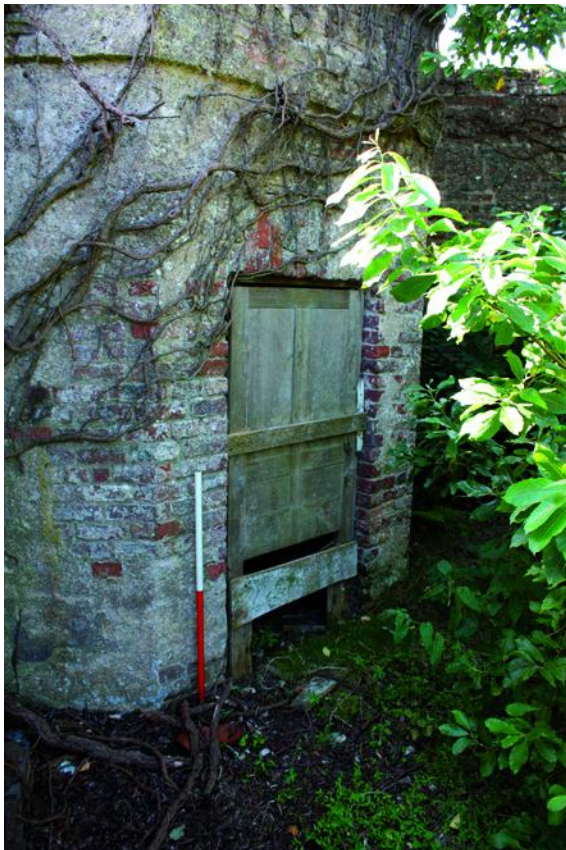
**Illus 6**  
Plans, sections, photographs and external elevation of octagonal brick tower





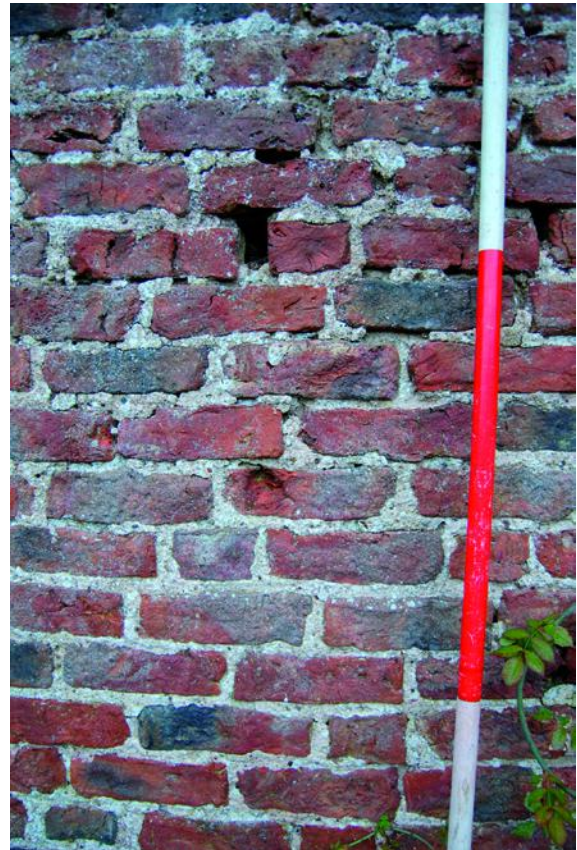
**Illus 7a**

*Detail of the octagonal tower – the iron roof*



**Illus 7b**

*Detail of the octagonal tower – detail of doorway in the octagonal tower (no. 4 on plan, Illus 6) from the north-east*



**Illus 7c**

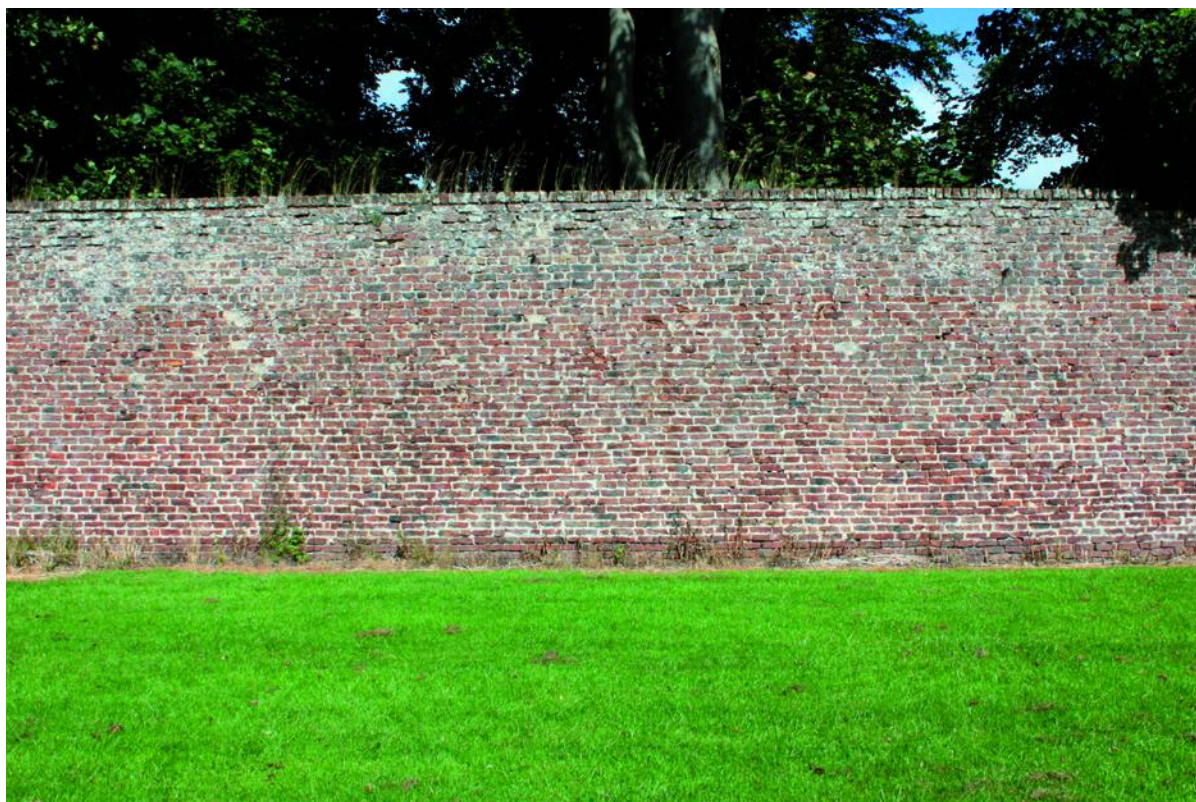
*Close up of brickwork of north wall showing Flemish bond and hand made bricks*





**Illus 8a**

*South wall showing fabric and stone blocks incorporated into the wall, from the north*



**Illus 8b**

*North wall showing the fabric in detail, from the south*





**Illus 9a**

*North-west corner of the garden showing additional lengths of the west and north walls*



**Illus 9b**

*West wall*





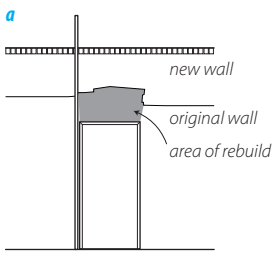
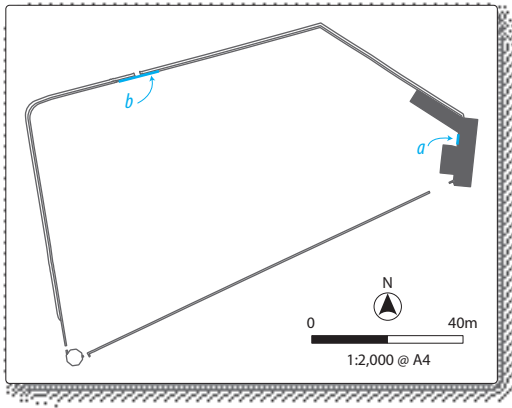
**Illus 10a**

*Details of north wall construction, from the north*



**Illus 10b**

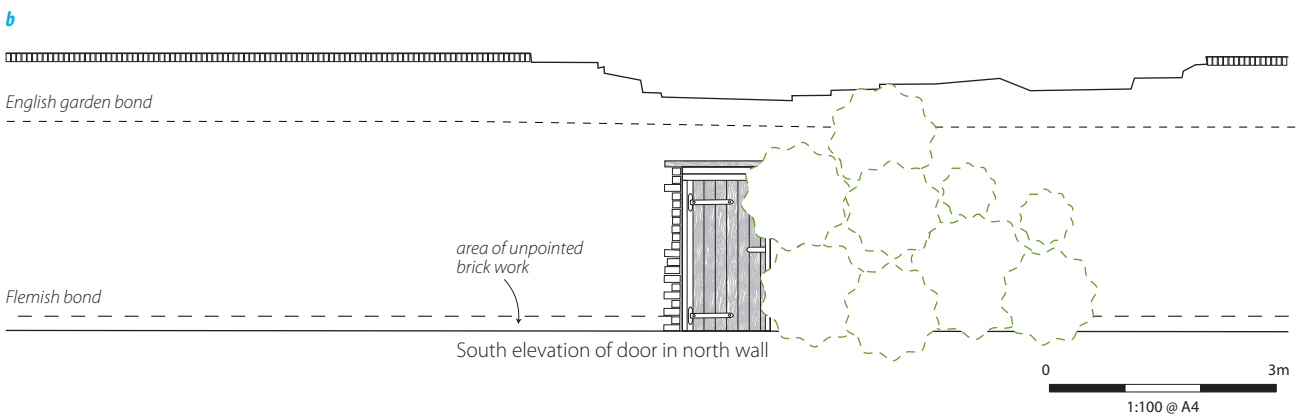
*Details of north wall construction, from the north*



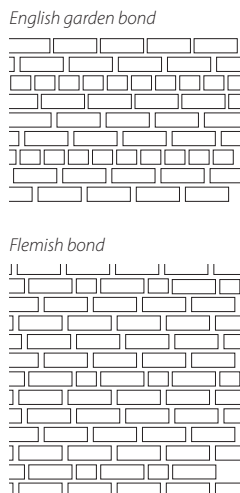
West elevation of door in east wall



West elevation of door in east wall



South elevation of door in north wall



South elevation of door in north wall

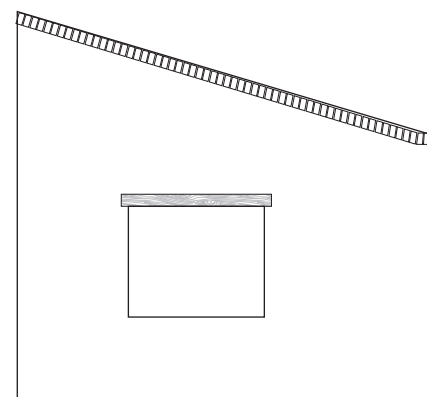
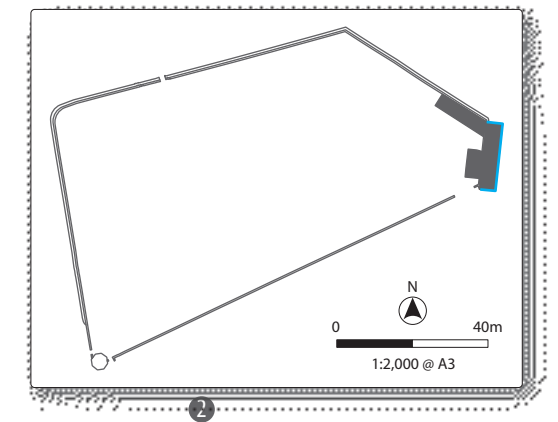
# **Illus 11**

Elevations of doorways in the north and east walls

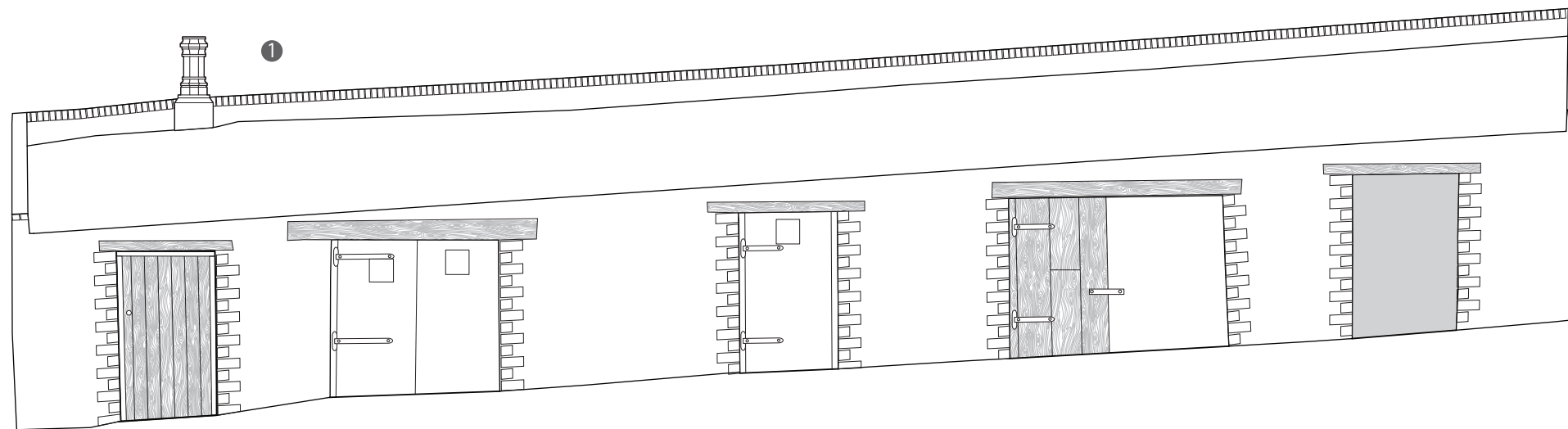




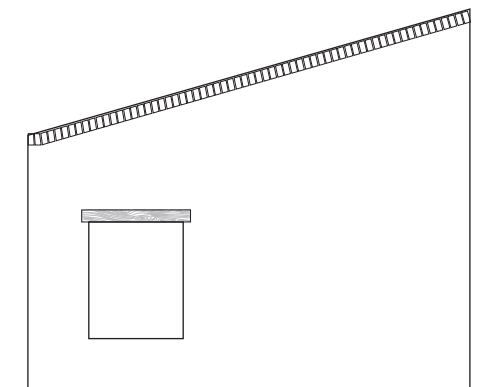
East facing elevation



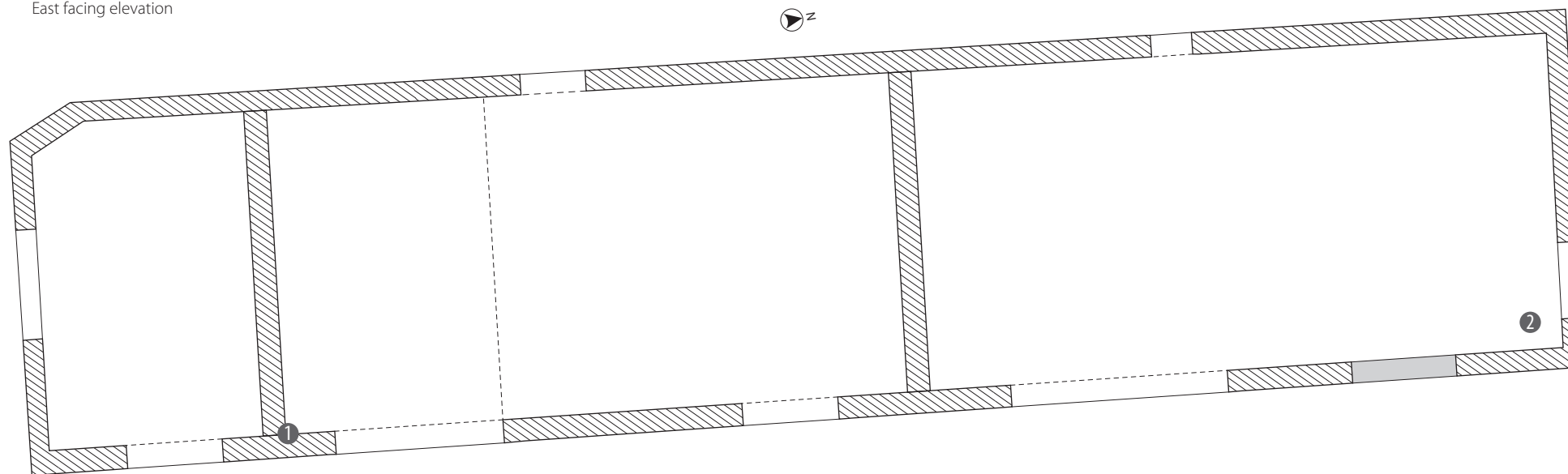
South facing elevation



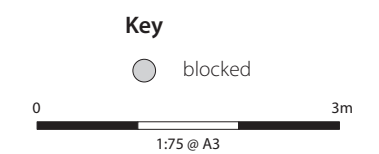
East facing elevation



North facing elevation



Ground floor plan of the building



**Illus 12**  
Elevations and plan of outbuilding outside the east end of walled garden





**Illus 13**

*The east end of the garden showing the main entrance, greenhouses and sheds built on either side of the east wall. Note also the added courses of brick used to raise the wall between the two sheds in the foreground. From the south-west*



**Illus 14**

*The greenhouse at the east end from the south-west*





**Illus 15**

*East wall showing the fabric of the wall and residual render from a now-demolished glasshouse, from the west*



**Illus 16**

*East wall, showing detail of east gate terminal and modifications to the height of the wall*





**Illus 17**  
*East glasshouses, from the west*



**Illus 18**  
*North wall and fruit trees, from the south-west*





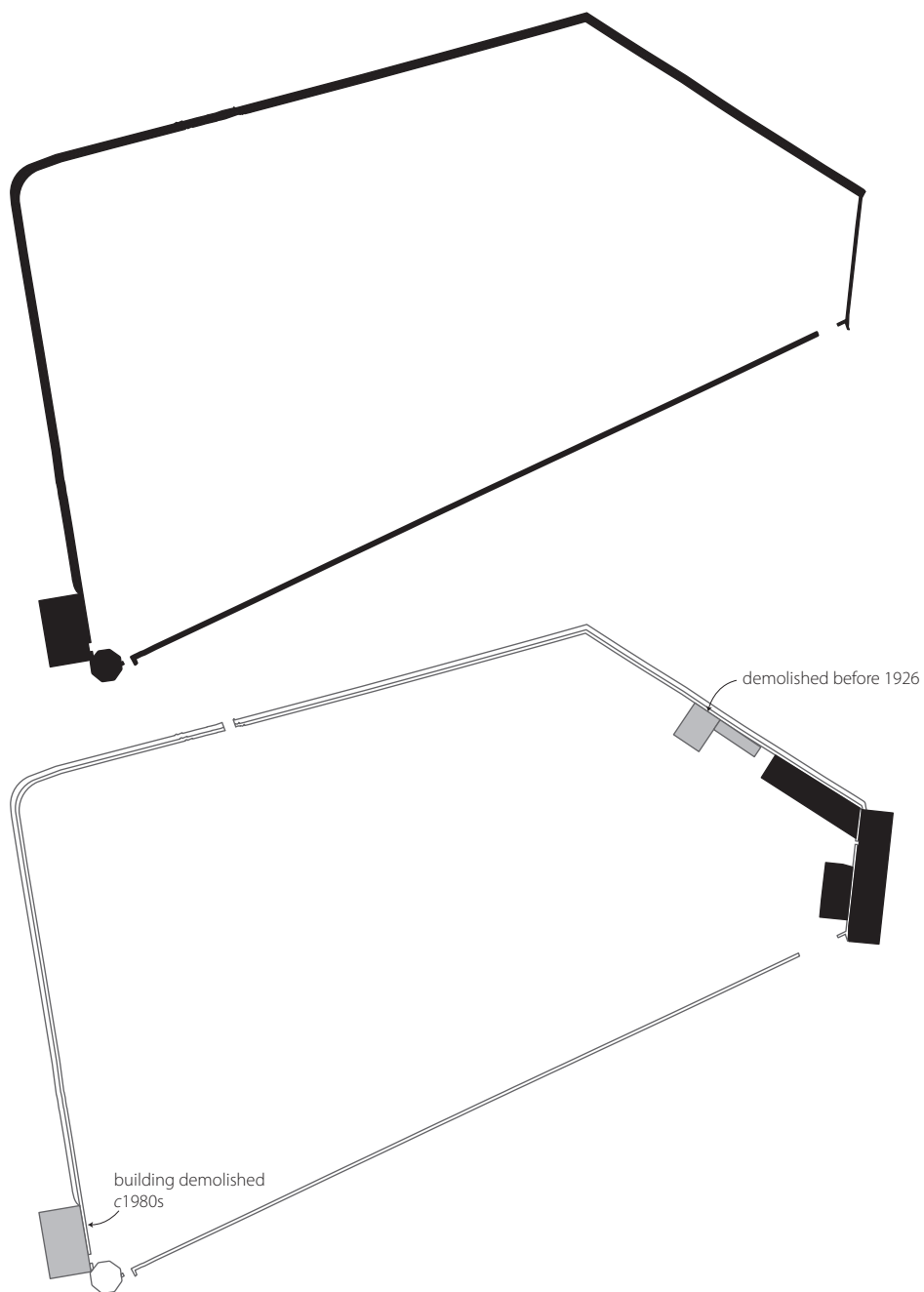
**Illus 19**

*South wall and garden from the west*



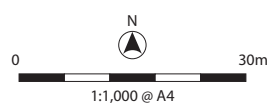
**Illus 20**

*North-east corner of the garden including the well from the south-west*

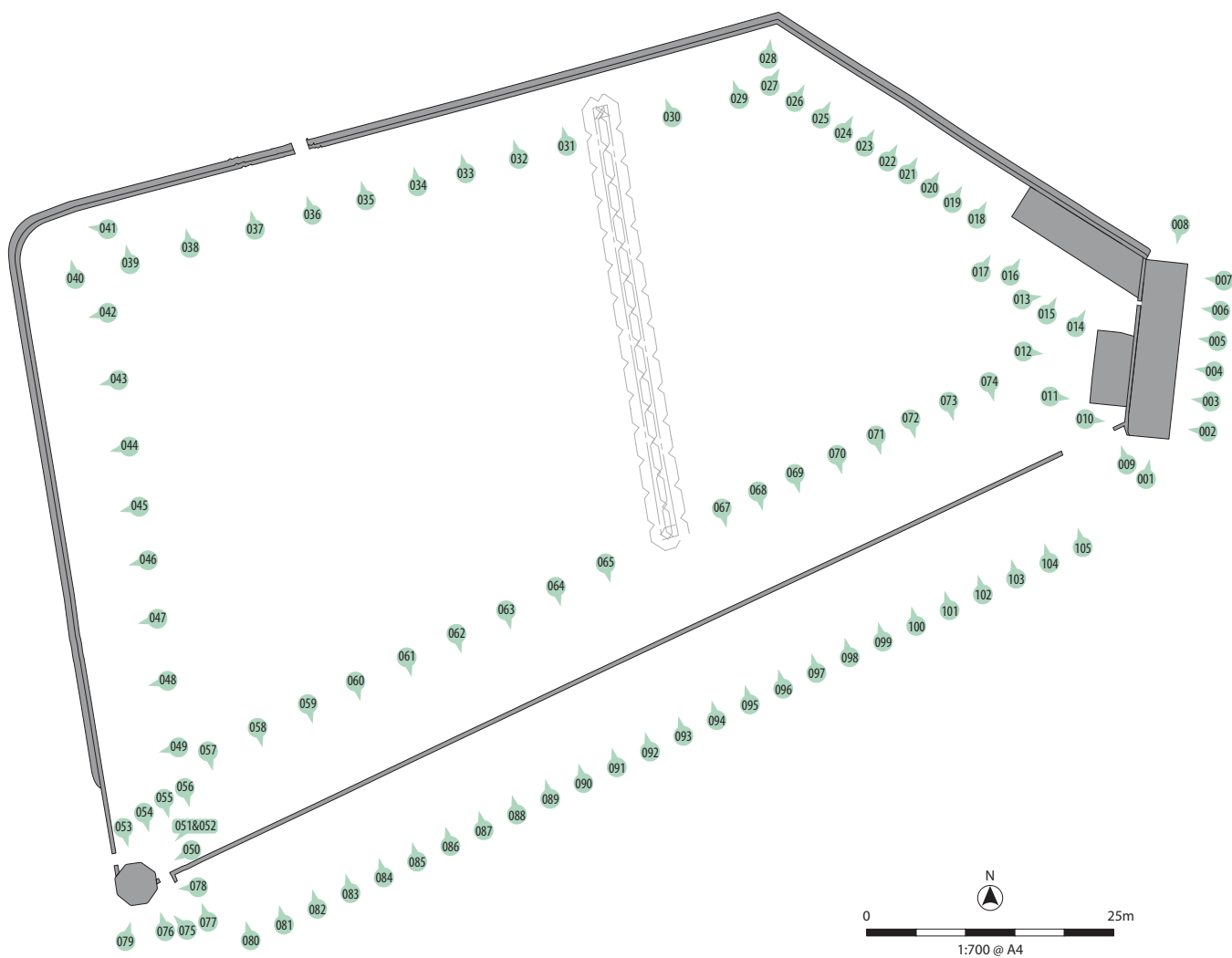


**Phase 1**  
18th century – 1869

**Phase 2**  
1869 – present

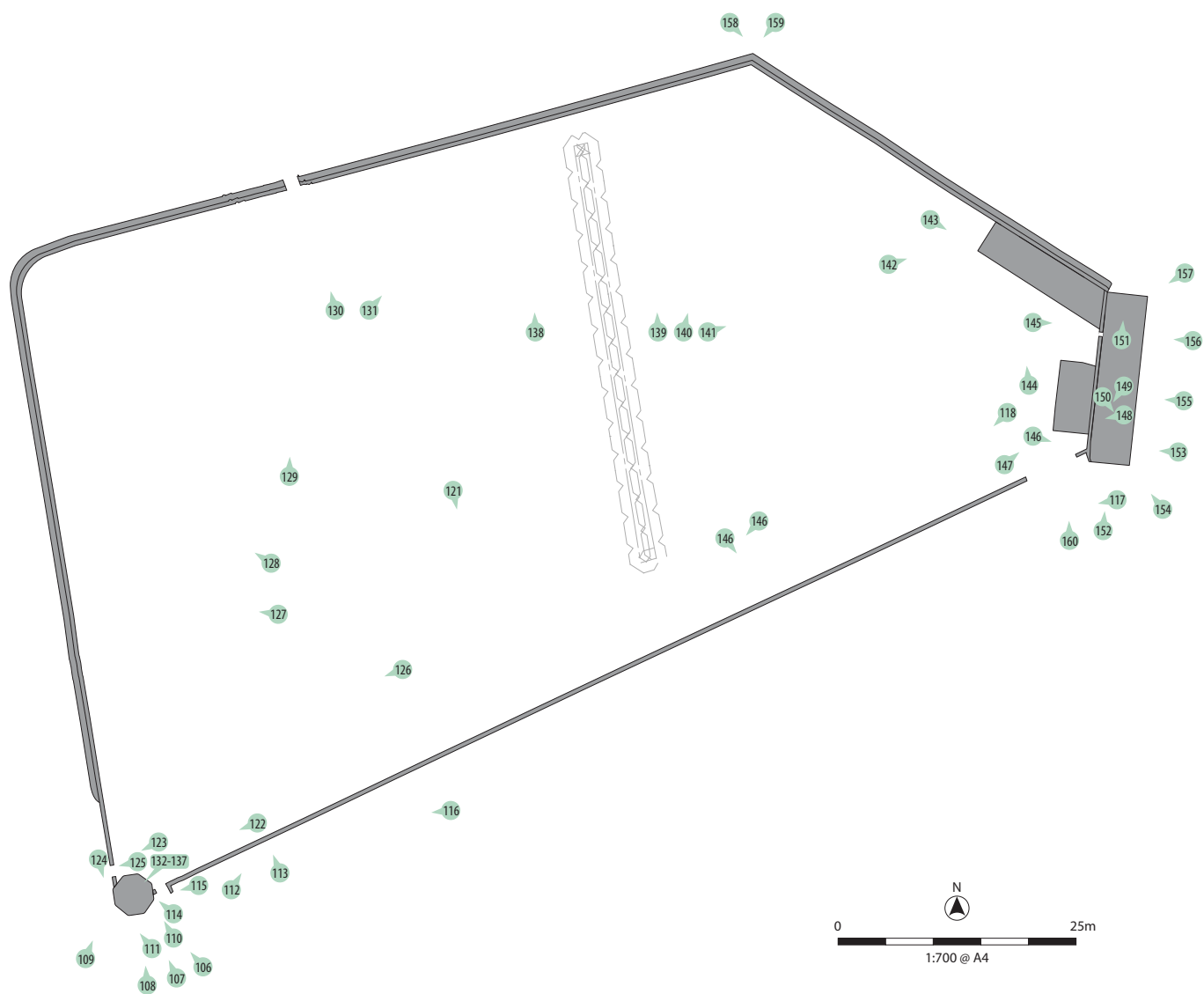


**Illus 21**  
*Phase plan of walled garden*



**Illus 22**

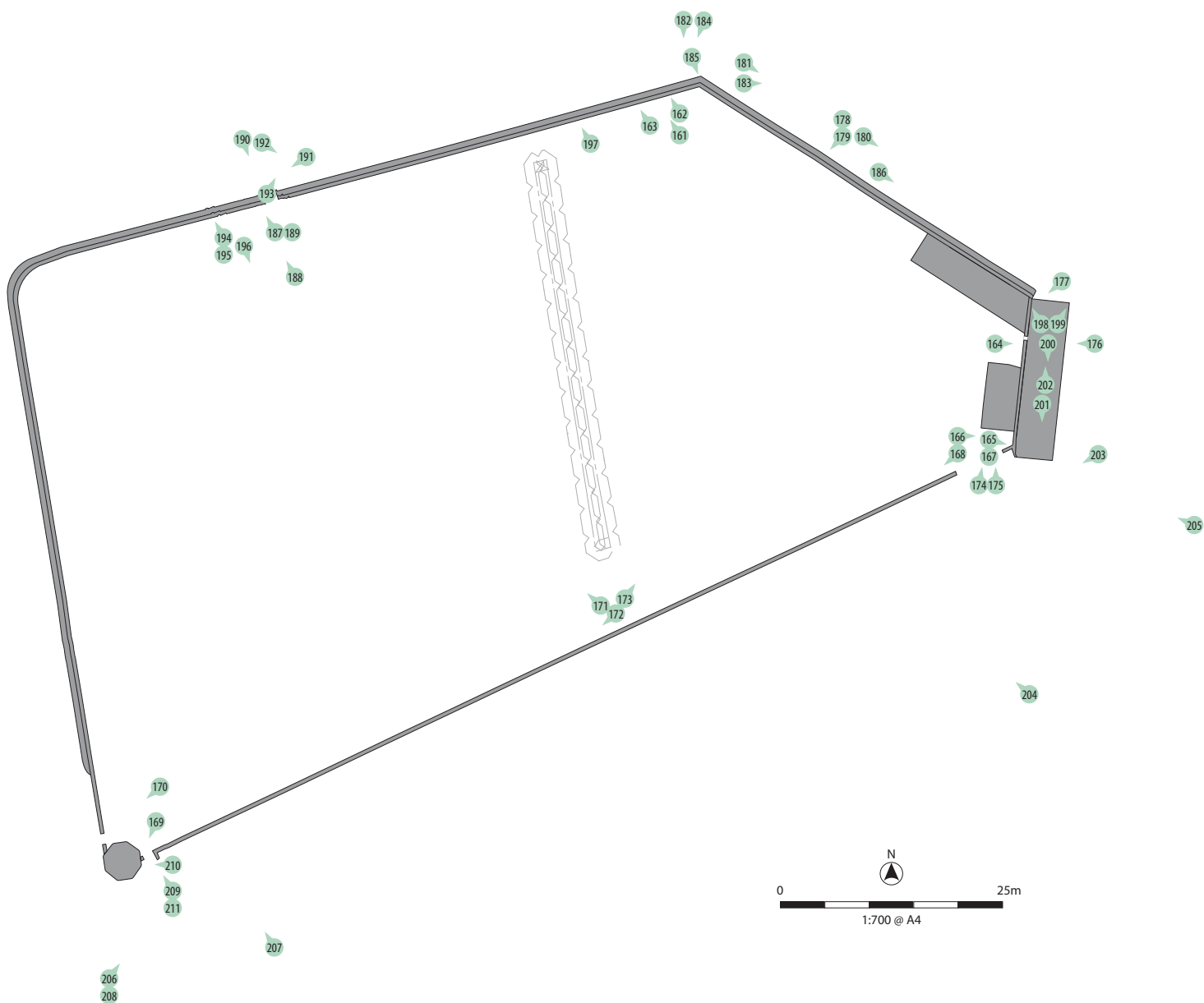
*Plan of the walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 001–105)*



**Illus 23**

*Plan of the walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 106–160)*





**Illus 24**

*Plan of the walled garden showing location of the archive photographs (photos 161–212)*