REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK PITFODELS, NEW INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, ABERDEEN





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INTRODUCTION

The site (NJ 9077 0373), lies on the west side of Aberdeen, on the north side of the River Dee valley. It is bounded to north by Airyhall Road, to east by Northcote Hill, to west by the grounds of the Marcliffe Hotel and to south by North Deeside Road. It is currently occupied by the buildings of the former Pitfodels School and Hostel, and by landscaped areas and a paddock. Pitfodels House is Listed (Category C (S)) and the site lies within Aberdeen Conservation Area 10.

Pitfodels House lies at the heart of the present complex and is to be retained in the new development. It was built in 1881, designed by John Bridgeford Pirie and Arthur Clyne. The house was built immediately to the west of a house known as Viewbank, which appears on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map. The new house was also initially called Viewbank, but its name had been changed to 'Pitfodels' by 1925.

Pitfodels House is situated on what was formerly part of the Estate of Pitfodels, owned from the 16th to the 19th century by the Menzies family. The last Laird of Pitfodels, John Menzies, died in 1805, after which his estate was feued off in lots. The Viewbank House that appears on the 1867 map probably dates from that period, so may have had an origin in the first half of the 19th century. Viewbank was subsequently purchased by James Collie, advocate in Aberdeen and partner in the firm of James and George Collie. It is most likely that Collie ordered the demolition of the older Viewbank and employed Pirie and Clyne to erect the new one in 1881 (Dictionary of Scottish Architects), which was later re-named Pitfodels House.

The ownership of Lots 11 and 12 (west two-thirds of the site) include: 1849 John Menzies sold the land to Isabella Collie or Laing 1914 – 1948 John Malcolm Fyfe 1948-2008 Aberdeen City Council

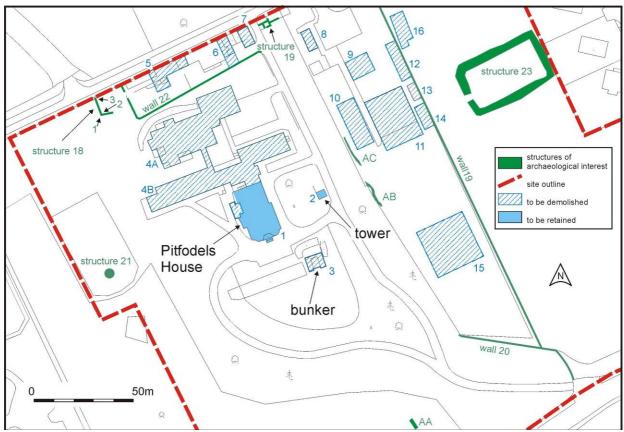
and the ownership of Lot 10 (east field) include: 1847 John Menzies sold the land to William Clark 1863-1920 James Collie 1920-1948 John M Fyfe 1948-2008 Aberdeen City Council

A substantial tower which still stands to east of Pitfodels house was part of the previous Viewbank, left intact when the remainder was demolished. A stone dated 1633 and 1692 is incorporated into the western face of the tower after Viewbank was demolished: the origin of the stone has not yet been determined.

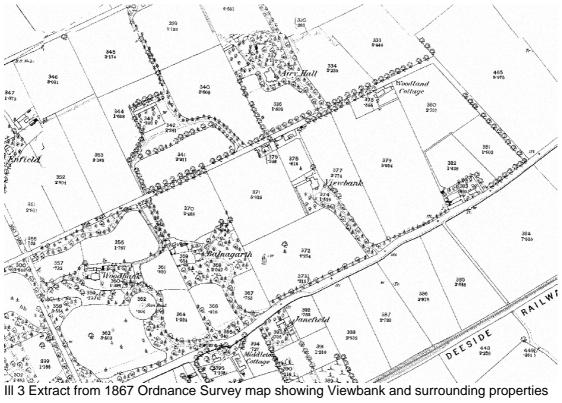
Set into the landscaped slope in front of Pitfodels House is a substantial bunker or shelter, constructed of concrete and granite, presumably during the Second World War.

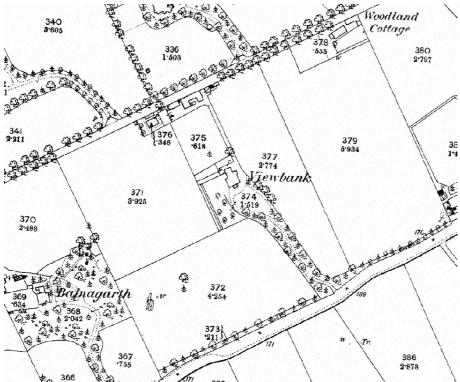
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III 1

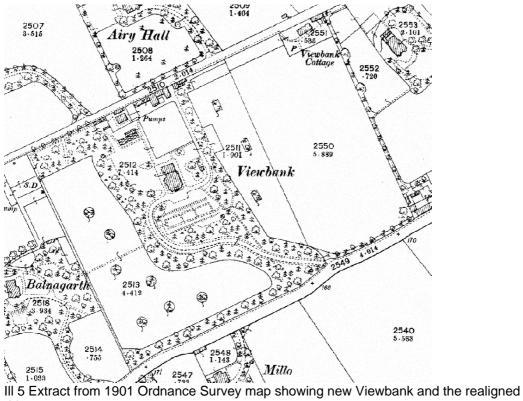


III 2 Plan of structures recorded during the walkover survey





III 4 Extract from 1867 Ordnance Survey map showing the original Viewbank



driveway

RESULTS

Walkover survey

A walkover survey of the area and buildings to be disturbed or demolished by the current development was carried out 17-18 April 2008. The numbering of the structures follows Halliday Fraser Munro drawing number A3927/L(-)05.

Buildings 1 and 2 The 19^{th} -century Pitfodels House (Building 1) and the tower with the 1633/1692 armorial panel (Building 2) are being retained as part of this development and were therefore not included in this survey.



III 6 Pitfodels House (Building 1; right), tower (Building 2; left) facing W



III 5 Base of tower (Building 2) with wall 2A right; facing SW

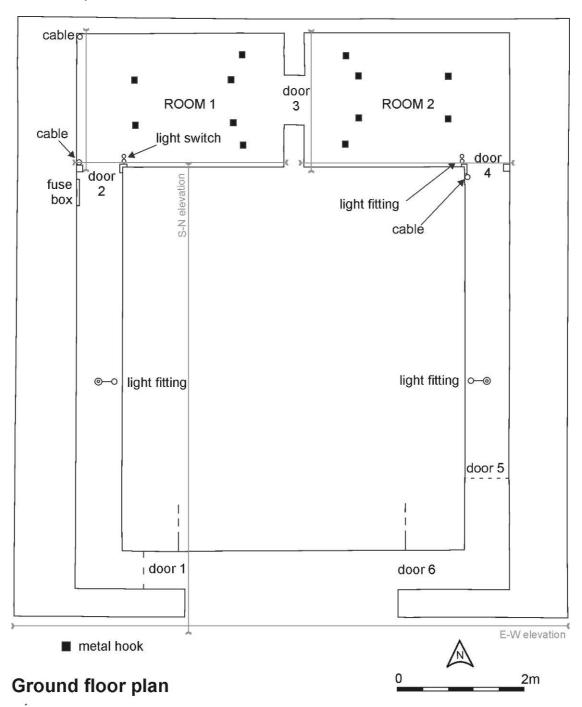
See Trench 7 (below) for details of Building 2 following removal of soil from around the base of the tower.

Building 3

This structure was recorded to Level 3 English heritage standard. This involves:

- photographs
- floor plan phasing

- main elevations
- descriptions of each room and exterior
- detailed description of development and history
- samples

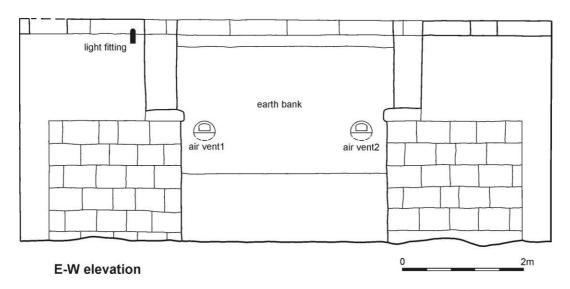


III 6 Ground floor plan

The bunker (III 6) is 8.82 m along the south-facing frontage and 9.34m along its N-S axis. The south wall is 0.42m thick and faced with granite blocks.



III 7 South facing frontage of bunker

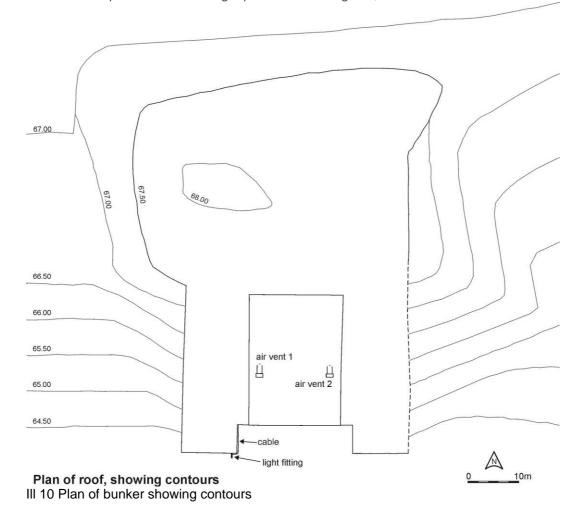


III 8 W-E South-facing elevation

The west and east walls, partly built into the earth bank, are 0.93m thick. A corridor runs along both the west and east sides of the building; they are 8.9m long and 0.70m wide. The corridors lead to two rooms (Room 1, 2) at the north of the structure; the rooms are divided by a partition wall with low door (Door 3; Ill 25, 26). The walls and frontage of the structure are made from blocks of granite.



III 9 View of top of bunker showing top of mound with grass, tree cover removed





Ill 11 Junction fuse box
Electricity was supplied to the building; the junction/fuse box is extant on the west wall of Corridor 1 and there are pendant light fittings on the roof of both corridors.



III 12 Light fitting on roof of corridor



III 13 Light switches, room 1

Bakelite light switches are positioned at the entrance to Rooms 1 and 2 and some electricity cabling survives.

Each room is 3.26m E-W and 2.14m N-S; their dividing wall is 0.32m thick. Wooden doors divide the corridors from the rooms. There were iron door handles on internal and external door faces.



III 14 Entrance on east side of bunker into Corridor 2



III 15 Corridor 1 facing south out of Room 1



III 16 Roof of Room 2 showing tar paper under plasterboard

Rooms 1 and 2 have been lined with tar paper or asphalt paper (see detail below) which has been attached to the walls and roof with metal staples. On top of this battens have been used to attach plasterboard, much of which has since been removed. Graffiti on the plasterboard roof includes the dates 1972 and 1985. This represents a secondary use of the building.



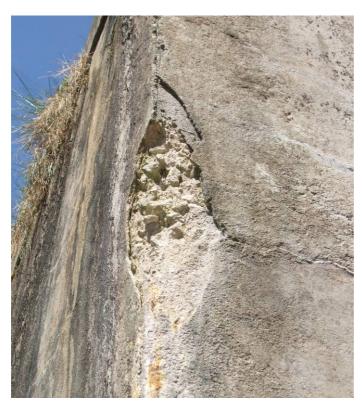
III 17 '1972' graffiti on ceiling of Room 2

On the roof of Rooms 1 and 2 are corroded iron hooks (below): these clearly post-date the plasterboard and are therefore of little antiquity.



III 18 Hook on roof of Room 2

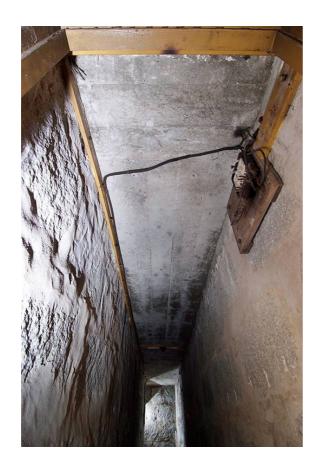
The top of the structure is constructed of concrete, in the form of blocks which have been used for the exterior of the building. The roof of the corridors is made from poured concrete: marks on the roof indicate where wooden boards have been used to create shuttering. All concrete used in this construction was reinforced with metal rods.



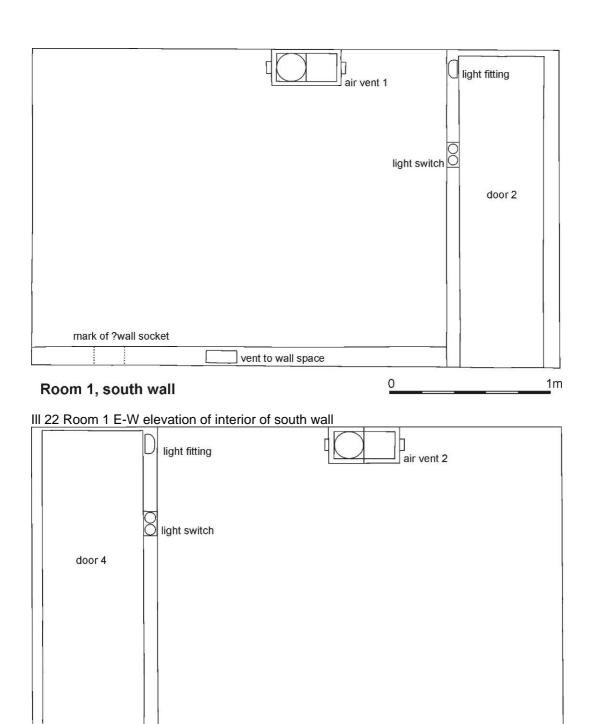
III 19 Detail of concrete exposed on south-west corner of bunker



III 20 During demolition it was confirmed that the concrete was reinforced with substantial metal rods.



III 21 Detail of shuttering marks on ceiling of Corridor 1

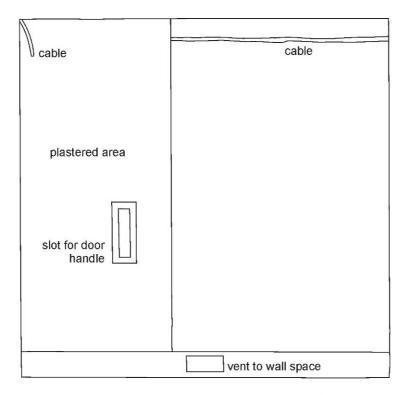


vent to wall space

1m

III 23 Room 2 E-W elevation of south wall

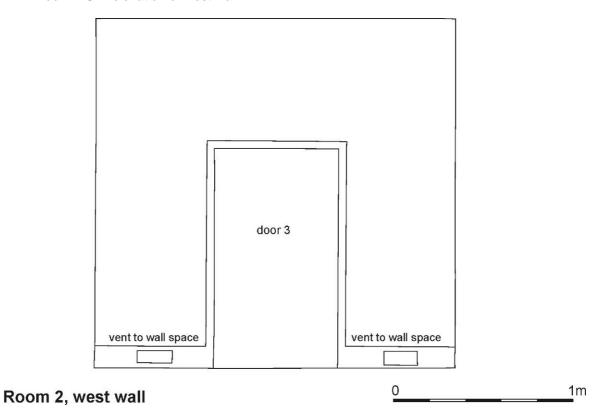
Room 2, south wall



Room 1, west wall

0 1m

III 24 Room 1 S-N elevation of west wall



III 25 Room 2 S-N elevation of west wall



III 26 Room 1 facing north-east showing wall and low door between Rooms 1 and 2



III 27 Mesh ventilation grill in skirting board Room 1

Metal mesh ventilation grills (above) are present in the skirting board of Rooms 1 and 2; it is probable that they are earlier than the plasterboard stud walls and may be contemporary with the World War II use.

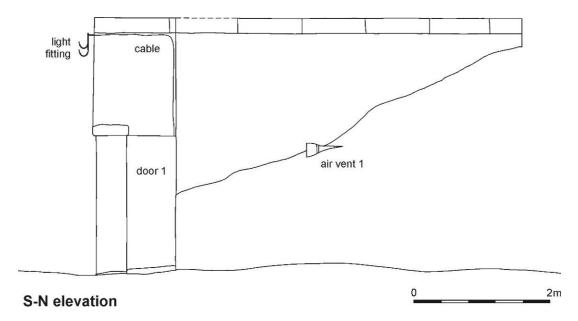


III 28 Ventilation shaft exterior



III 29 Ventilation shaft interior

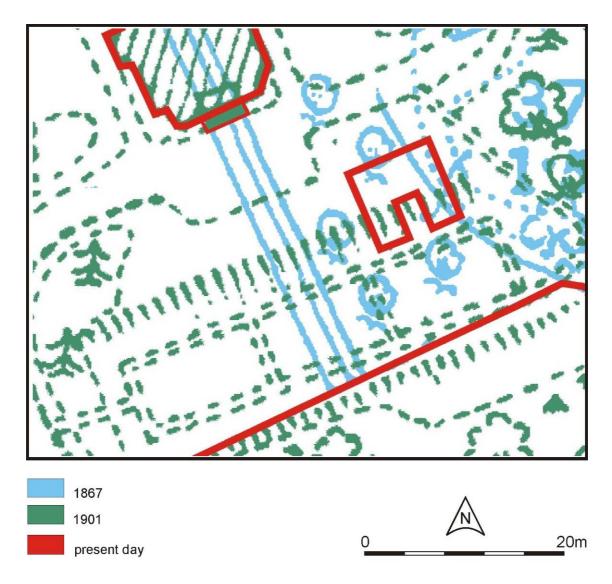
Fresh air diffused into the rooms by two vents (Vents 1 and 2;) consisting of 0.18m diameter concrete water or sewage pipe laid just below ceiling level in each room and exiting the structure in the earthen roof.



III 30 S-N elevation through bunker

A cast iron down pipe which took water from the roof may have been re-used from another building nearby. It appears rather ornate for this structure and is probably earlier than mid-20th century in date.

During the demolition of the building, it was determined that the roof was constructed of layers of reinforced concrete and layers of sand which would have been a very bomb-proof structure.



III 31 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps overlain on plan of house and bunker in June 2008, showing landscaping

Building 3 was built into an earthen bank which can be seen on the 1901 and 1925 Ordnance Survey maps; this building does not appear on either of these maps, however. Prior to that date the drive up to Viewbank House ran through the area now occupied by Building 3 suggesting that the area had been heavily landscaped between 1867 and 1901. The building does not appear on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map. It is possible that the granite structure is the first phase of the building and that the concrete superstructure was added later. It is more likely, however, that either there was a ready source of granite blocks in the area (possibly from the demolition of Viewbank or another building in the vicinity) or that the owners of Pitfodels at the time of building required a decorative granite frontage as the building was on the main drive up to the house and would therefore have been readily seen by all visitors. The concrete roof was then partly covered by earth and trees and was therefore mainly hidden from view. The rough-dressed granite used as a decorative element on the frontage of Building 3 is very similar in style to that of the quoins on the tower (Building 2; the remains of Viewbank) which might support the theory that this is re-used stone from the original Viewbank.

Pitfodels House was owned in the mid 20th century by John M Fyfe, son of John Fyfe the founder of a large local granite quarry works. The business started at Tyrebagger and took over Kemnay Quarries in 1858. His son, who owned Pitfodels House during World War II (check) would have had easy access to good quality granite and it is possible that the granite did not come from the original Viewbank but came from a Fyfe quarry (III 32).



III 32 Drill marks on the granite blocks used for the bunker walls

The construction techniques of this building and the fact that it was built into an earthen bank suggests that it was built as an air-raid shelter. Rooms 1 and 2 are wholly underground and would have been very well protected against bomb blasts.

Civil Defence Records indicate that the North Deeside Road area was the scene of enemy attacks during World War II. On Wednesday 28th August 1940 at 00.45 hours saw 4 heavy explosives and 1 unexploded heavy explosive at North Deeside Road near Braeside Farm, 630 m north-east of Pitfodels, I unexploded bomb at "The Ridge", Pitfodels and 2 heavy explosives at Woodbank House, Pitfodels, just 350m to the west of Pitfodels. On Sunday 3rd November 1940 at 18.55 saw Pitfodels House being hit by 2 heavy explosives.

One other Worls War II granite and concrete structure (a pillbox) survives 500m south-west of the Pitfodels structure (Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments number NJ90SW 0048), in the property west of Woodbank House.

Building 4
These buildings were being demolished at the time of the walkover survey.



III 7 Structure 4A facing SE

Building 5

This modern house retained in its boundary wall part of an earlier drystone dyke (Wall 22). This wall is on the 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps and appears to be a boundary within the original Viewbank estate.



III 8 Structure 5 showing wall 22 (foreground) facing ENE

Structure 6 This granite agricultural building, to be demolished during the current work, is presumably the building seen on the 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps (III 3).



III 9 Structure 6 (left) Structure 7 (right) and east end of Wall 22 (foreground); facing NW

Structure 7

This granite agricultural building is to be demolished during the current work. It is presumably the building seen on the 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps (III 3). It is in use as an electricity sub-station.



III 10 Structure 7 facing NW



III 11 Structure 7 facing NE

Structures 8-15 These structures, to be demolished during the current work, are all associated with The Fox Lane Garden Centre and are all late 20th century in date.



Ill 12 Glasshouse Structure 11 (background) with area cleared of trees east of Tower (Structure 2 (foreground) facing E.

Structures 16 and 23

This stable and bunded area, used as a horse-training area or menage, all to be demolished during the current work, are late 20th century in date.

Structure 17

This ruinous building, planned but not numbered on drawing A3927/L(-)05, is to be demolished during the current work. It appears on the 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps and appears to be an agricultural building. The main structure (west end) is granite and this has a brick extension to the east. The building had been in use as a leaf store and composter and so full access to these structures was not possible.



III 13 Structure 7 west end, facing NE



III 14 Structure 7 west end, door; facing N



III 15 Structure 7 brick extension to east end, facing NW

Structure 18 This L-shaped fragment of wall, constructed between 1867 and 1901 (according to the Ordnance Survey), appears to be the remains of a garden or enclosure wall.



III 16 Structure 18 facing W

Structure 19
This main N-S drystone wall originally dividing Viewbank from the neighbouring field. A gate (feature 24) near its north end allowed access through the wall.



III 17 Section through Wall 19, facing north



III 18 Section through Wall 19, facing S

Structure 20 This drystone wall formed the east wall of the driveway of Viewbank and Pitfodels House.



III 19 Drystone dyke 20 facing S.

Structure 21 A series of structures within a rectangular boundary is the remains of a play park. This includes circular stone Structure 21.



III 20 Stone base of circular Structure 21 facing W.

Structure 22 See Structure 5.

Structure 23

This bunded area within the field to the east of the current area under investigation was used as a horse-training area or ménage. It is to be demolished during the current work and is late 20th century in date.

Structure 24 This is a gate towards the north end of Wall 19.



III 21 Gate 24 facing NE

Several areas of ridges for tree planting were recorded. Within the area of trees at the extreme south of the site, ridges were recorded which were associated with the mature trees in the area. To the north of this area, where the new drive and car parking area was formed, narrower rigs were recorded which were associated with more recent tree planting in the late 20th century.

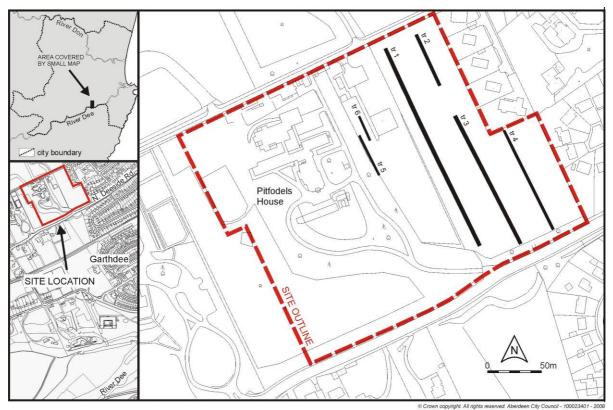


III 22 Ridge formed during planting of mature trees at extreme south of site, facing NW



III 23 Ridges formed by planting, in late 20th century, of recently felled trees, facing N.

Observation of topsoil stripping



Plan of trenches and site location III 24 Site location and plan showing trenches excavated

The topsoil strip along the line of the new road off North Deeside Road (DWG A3927/P(0)02) (III 24) revealed humic topsoil 10-30cm deep over a very stony light brown sandy natural subsoil including large boulders up to 50cm diameter.



III 25 Stripping topsoil for new road into site facing N



III 26 Stone-filled drain AA uncovered during topsoil stripping for new road and car parking, facing N



III 27 Area on extreme west of site prior to clearance for new road and car parking facing S.



III 28 Area cleared for coach waiting area facing W

THE EVALUATION

7 trenches were excavated as part of the 5% sample of the area being disturbed by the current development. All locations and descriptions are taken from drawing no A3927/P(0)02. Trenches 1-4 were placed in the field to the east of the site, the location for the new play area, all weather playground and paddock.

Trench 1
This was located along the full length of the west of the field. Topsoil varied from 20-40cm in depth. No archaeological features were recorded. A modern service trench, AD, was recorded.



III 29 Trench 1 facing N

Trench 2 This was located in the centre of the field, north of ménage Structure 23. Topsoil varied from 20-40cm in depth. No archaeological features were recorded.



III 30 Trench 2 facing N

Trench 3
This was located in the centre of the field south of ménage Structure 23. Topsoil varied from 20-40cm in depth. No archaeological features were recorded. A modern service trench, AD, was recorded.



III 31 Trench 3 facing NW

Trench 4
This was located in the east of the field. Topsoil varied from 20-40cm in depth. No archaeological features were recorded.



III 32 Trench 4 facing NW

Trenches 5 and 6

These were located in the area of the new swimming pool. Both had topsoil of 40-50cm depth. Trench 5 contained two drains, one a stone-filled cut in the natural subsoil, AB and one a small-bore ceramic drainpipe, AC, cut into a trench in the natural subsoil.



III 33 Trench 5 stone drain AB, facing S



III 33 Trench 5 cut for ceramic water pipe, AC, facing S



III 34 Trench 6 facing NW

TRENCH 7

The area around the tower (Building 2) was cleared to natural subsoil for the construction of a play park. Most of the original Viewbank House had been completely removed during demolition. Traces of evidence of the house were found in close proximity to the tower.

III 35 Plan of Tr 7

Phase 1

Tower BA is 3.96m N-S and 4.01m W-E; the walls are 60cm wide and constructed of granite field stones bonded with off-white mortar. Wall foundations BD (III 36; at least 0.6m wide) and BB (III 37; 2.28m wide) represent the east walls of old Viewbank to the north and south of the tower (respectively).



III 36 Garden wall BC with wall foundation of earlier house BD, below



III 37 South face of tower showing wall foundation of earlier house, BB, below and scar of wall 2.28m wide on wall.

Original features of the house include the plain quoins BT and BR (III 38, 39), window BN and door BO (III) with plain granite mouldings.



III 38 SW corner of tower showing original Phase 1 quoins (above) and Phase 2 quoins inserted (top)



III 39 Detail of inserted Phase 2 quoin (top)



III 40 Brick ?fireplace BI (right) and plaster (centre)

Brick structure BI (III 40) may be the remains of a Phase 1 fireplace; harling on this wall is obscuring most of the details of this wall; its removal will help with the interpretation of this feature.

III 41 N elevation III 42 S elevation III 43 W elevation III 44 E elevation

Phase 2

After the demolition of the original Viewbank House, this part of it was left as a stand-alone structure. At this time the quoins were replaced with rustic granite examples standing proud of the wall faces (III); the quoins have been inserted the full height of the tower on the SE and NE corners, but on the remaining two corners they were only inserted from the roof line to the point where a soil mound was created around the base of the tower as a garden feature. The walls which were being covered by the soil mound were also harled with a mid-grey stony harling (III), presumably as damp proofing. The same rustic granite stones used for the quoins were also used for the window surrounds (III).

After the house was demolished a window/door () was infilled on the west face of the tower and armorial panel (dated 1633/1692) was inserted in that blocking.



III 45 Armorial panel in W face of tower with dates 1633 (below in low relief) and 1692 (centre).

Phase 3

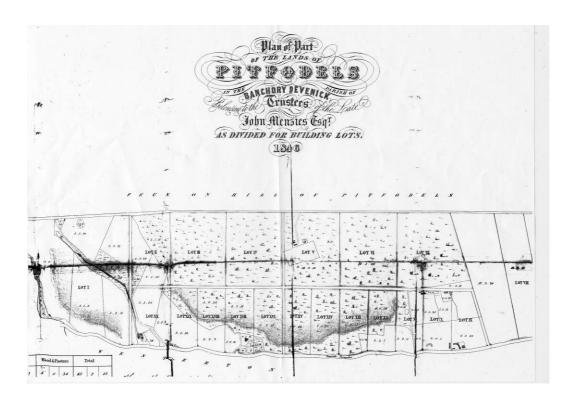
Drains and sumps were recorded over much of Trench 7. An urn with ashes and a paper record of the life of the deceased were uncovered. They were reburied by Stewart Milne staff. Details of the deceased can be found in the archive.

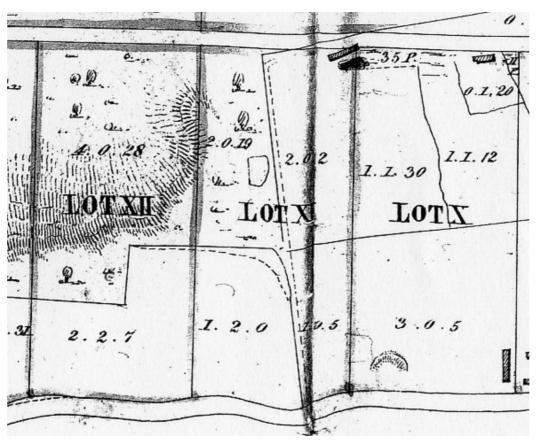
CONCLUSIONS

Although little of archaeological interest was found during the topsoil stripping and trenching at this site, the standing buildings have proved to be a valuable archaeological and historical resource.

Standing building recording of the buildings demolished during this project, including the World War II bunker, as well as the tower of old Viewbank House, have added to our knowledge of the history of this site.

The area of land under development was feued from John Menzies in 3 lots (III 46).





III 46a (above) Feuing plan of 1846 (courtesy of Robin Brodie, Ledingham and Chalmers) and b (below) Detail of above

Lots 11 and 12 (the western two thirds of the site) was disponed in 1849 from John Menzies to Isabella Collie or Laing, and in 1914 to John Malcolm Fyfe. Fyfe died in 1947-8 and the land was disponed to Aberdeen City Council in 1948 and transferred to Aberdeen International School in 2008 for the current development. Lot 10 (the field to the east of the site) was disponed in 1847 from John Menzies to William Clark, to James Collie in 1863 and in 1920 to John M Fyfe. It again was disponed to Aberdeen City Council in 1948 and transferred to Aberdeen International School in 2008 for the current development.

The land was therefore owned by John M Fyfe during World War II and it is probable that he had the air-raid shelter built for his family, and presumably his staff. His close connection with the granite industry would clearly explain the good-quality granite blocks used in the construction of this building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If there is any further ground disturbance within 15m of the tower Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit must be informed to allow me to observe the works

If the tower is to be picked and pointed I will come along and record after picking and before repointing as this will reveal further architectural details

If the balustrade is to be removed by cherry picker I would like to bring a photographer along to get a couple of shots of details of the upper portion of the tower from the cherry picker

If the interior is to be refitted, I would like to gain access to see if there are original architectural details inside.

ARCHIVE LOCATION

The archive has been lodges with Aberdeen City Council SMR and will be copied to RCAHMS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Stewart Milne staff Chris Dodd, John Campbell, Andrew Westwood. Anna McQuarry for her help with the bunker survey and research into its use and history. Stephen Barker, Halliday Fraser Munro, Robin Brodie, Ledingham Chalmers..

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover (top) tower south face showing wall scar of old Viewbank House; (bottom) air-raid shelter prior to demolition

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Demolition and Redevelopment at Pitfodels House, Aberdeen Specification for Archaeological Fieldwork

Appendix 2

Layers and Features recorded during the archaeological work

Appendix 3

REFERENCES

Dictionary of Scottish Architects; http://www.codexgeo.co.uk/dsa/architect full.php?id=M000045

APPENDIX 1

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL, NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES CENTRAL

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Demolition and Redevelopment at Pitfodels House, Aberdeen Specification for Archaeological Fieldwork

Summary

This specification gives an outline of the archaeological value of this site and indicates the works which will be required to avoid damage to any archaeological deposits which may survive on the site. This document does not take into account any archaeological recording of standing buildings which may be necessary, which will be specified in the context of the application for Listed Building Consent.

1.0 Site Location and Description

The site (NJ 9077 0373), lies on the west side of Aberdeen, on the north side of the River Dee valley. It is bounded to north by Airyhall Road, to east by Northcote Hill, to west by the grounds of the Marcliffe Hotal and to south by North Deeside Road. It is currently occupied by the buildings of the former Pitfodels School and Hostel, and by landscaped areas and a paddock. Pitfodels House is Listed (Category C (S)) and the site lies within Aberdeen Conservation Area 10.

2.0 Planning Background

The request for this walkover survey, field evaluation and watching brief is made in the context of National Planning Policy Guideline no 5, <u>Archaeology and Planning</u>, which states that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed. In paragraph 14, planning authorities are advised that they should ensure that archaeological factors are fully considered in both the development planning and development control processes. Paragraph 16 urges planning authorities to regard archaeological remains as a finite and often highly fragile resource vulnerable to needless or thoughtless damage or destruction. Paragraph 25 states that the implications of development proposals for ancient monuments and their settings should be considered at the outset of the development control process. It is appropriate for planning authorities to request, where appropriate, the prospective developer to arrange for archaeological field evaluation and ensure that relevant information on the cultural heritage is taken into account in any environmental assessment that may be necessary (paragraph 24).

National Planning Policy Guideline 18, <u>Planning and the Historic Environment</u>, paragraph 52 states that 'in cases of demolition or significant alteration of historic buildings, structures or streetscape, planning authorities are encouraged to make it a condition of consent that applicants arrange suitable programmes of recording features that would be destroyed in the course of the proposed works...'

3.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

Pitfodels House lies at the heart of the present complex and is to be retained in the new development. It was built in 1881, designed by John Bridgeford Pirie and Arthur Clyne. The house was built immediately to the west of a house known as Viewbank, which appears on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map. The new house was also initially called Viewbank, but its name had been changed to 'Pitfodels' by 1925.

Pitfodels House is situated on what was formerly part of the Estate of Pitfodels, owned from the 16th to the 19th century by the Menzies family. The last Laird of Pitfodels, John Menzies, died in 1805, after which his estate was feued off in lots. The Viewbank House that appears on the 1867 map probably dates from that period, so may have had an origin in the first half of the 19th century. Viewbank was subsequently purchased by James Collie, advocate in Aberdeen and partner in the firm of James and George Collie. It is most likely that Collie ordered the demolition of the older Viewbank and employed Pirie and Clyne to erect the new one, which was later re-named Pitfodels House. A

substantial tower which still stands to east of Pitfodels house appears to occupy part of the site of the previous Viewbank and may represent a portion of its eastern side, left intact when the remainder was demolished. There is said to be a stone dated 1692 incorporated into the tower: the origin of the stone has not yet been determined.

Set into the landscaped slope in front of Pitfodels House is a substantial bunker or shelter, constructed of concrete and granite, presumably during the Second World War.

General evidence indicates that the Dee Valley and the rising ground above the river have been populated since prehistoric times. Mesolithic flint scatters have been collected in the Peterculter area, a bronze age burial cairn survives on Cairn Road, Bieldside (NJ 8834 0281), while several other cairns were extant in the Cults area until the 19th century. A stone circle and a cairn also survive at Binghill (NJ 8552 0237).

4.0 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological work at this site.

5.0 Requirement for Work

This specification does not deal with archaeological recording of standing structures which may be required before alteration or demolition. Requirements in relation to standing structures will be dealt with in the context of the Listed Building Consent application.

5.1 Walkover Survey

Although there has been landscaping of the site in the 19th century and later, there may be portions of the grounds which have been disturbed little in recent times. Any areas of currently open ground which are to be disturbed by the development should be the subject of a walkover survey by an archaeological contractor acceptable to the Keeper of Archaeology. Any features likely to be disturbed by development must be recorded by the archaeological contractor.

5.2 Field Evaluation

Trial trenches must be excavated by the archaeological contractor in areas to be disturbed by the development. The exact strategy is to be agreed by the archaeological contractor and the Keeper of Archaeology, but it is estimated that 5% of the area to be disturbed by the development should be sampled, targeting in particular areas which have not been disturbed by existing structures.

5.3 Watching Brief

Any ground disturbance in the area of the tower, within 15 metres of it in any direction, must be observed by an archaeologist, who must record any features or finds which are revealed.

6.0 Timetable

A timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work so that provision can be made for monitoring by the Keeper of Archaeology.

8.0 Staff Structure

A list of key project staff with qualifications and experience will be submitted by the archaeological contractor. The use of unwaged staff will not normally be acceptable.

9.0 Health and Safety /PLI

Such concerns and responsibilities are primarily a matter for the archaeological contractor who must submit evidence of conformity to the Health and Safety at Work Act and possession of public liability insurance to Aberdeen City Council.

10.0 Evaluation and Watching Brief

Work should conform to the following guidelines.

- 10.1 An appropriate machine must be used to allow soil to be removed as cleanly as possible while
 - minimising damage to archaeological deposits.
- 10.2 Sufficient of any archaeological features and deposits identified must be excavated by hand by a
 - specified or agreed sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be
 - described.
- 10.3 All excavation, both by machine and by hand, must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 10.4 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left *in situ*. Their removal will be
 - matter of discussion with the Keeper, Archaeology (who must be notified within 12 hours of their
 - discovery) and will comply with the provisions of Scots Law.

11.0 Recording Systems

These must be specified and should include the structure for site record.

12.0 Monitoring Arrangements

It is necessary for the Planning Authority to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the fieldwork in order to ensure the proper execution of the specification and therefore conformity to the brief. Stages at which monitoring is appropriate will be agreed between the archaeological contractor and the Keeper, Archaeology. The possibility of random inspections should not be excluded.

13.0 Reporting Requirements for Evaluation and Watching Brief

Provision must be made for:

- 13.1 A written report on the archaeological fieldwork.
- 13.2 Specialist examination of animal and human bone and of any preserved or organic material.
- 13.3 Specialist conservation and examination of artefacts found during the fieldwork.
- 13.4 Preparation of plans, sections and finds drawings to publication standards.
- 13.5 The sorting and analysis of records and the production of a full report on the work.
- 13.6 Publication in a manner appropriate to the scale of the work.
- 13.7 The preparation of a catalogued archive and its deposition in the City Council's Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record of Scotland within six months of the end of the fieldwork.
- 13.8 Copies of the walkover survey, evaluation and watching brief reports should be sent to the Keeper of Archaeology, the applicant and the Planning Authority. A brief survey of results

should be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, along with the appropriate fee

14.0 Small finds

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia and reported by the archaeological contractor to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel (Dr Alan Saville, National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD) for disposal to an appropriate museum.

15.0 Timescale

The walkover survey, evaluation and watching brief reports must be produced within four weeks of the end of the field work.

16.0 Further Information

Additional information about the site, or this brief, can be obtained from the Keeper of Archaeology, Whitespace, 60 Frederick Street, Aberdeen AB24 5HY Tel (01224) 523658.

17.0 Conclusion

The archaeological fieldwork is to be carried out in compliance with this brief and in the context of NPPG 5 and NPPG 18. The selection of any contractor will be subject to approval of the Keeper, Archaeology. Work should be carried out in close liaison with the Keeper, Archaeology.

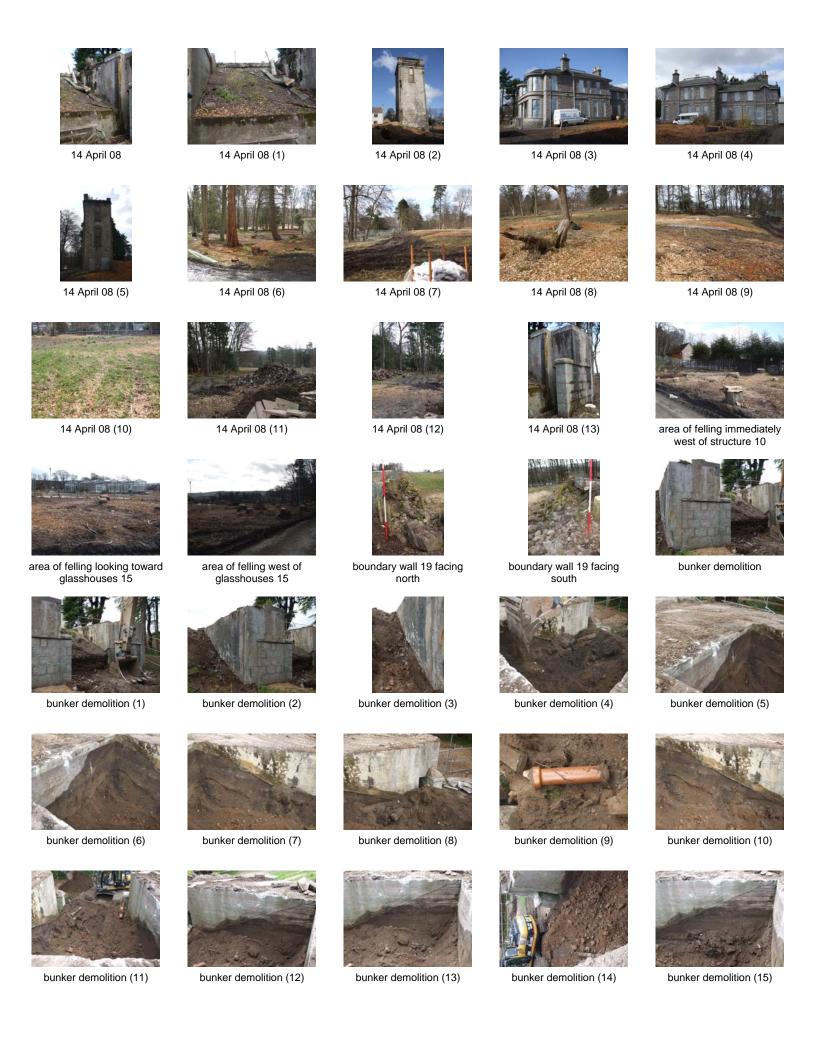
February 2008

APPENDIX 1

LAYERS AND FEATURES RECORDED DURING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

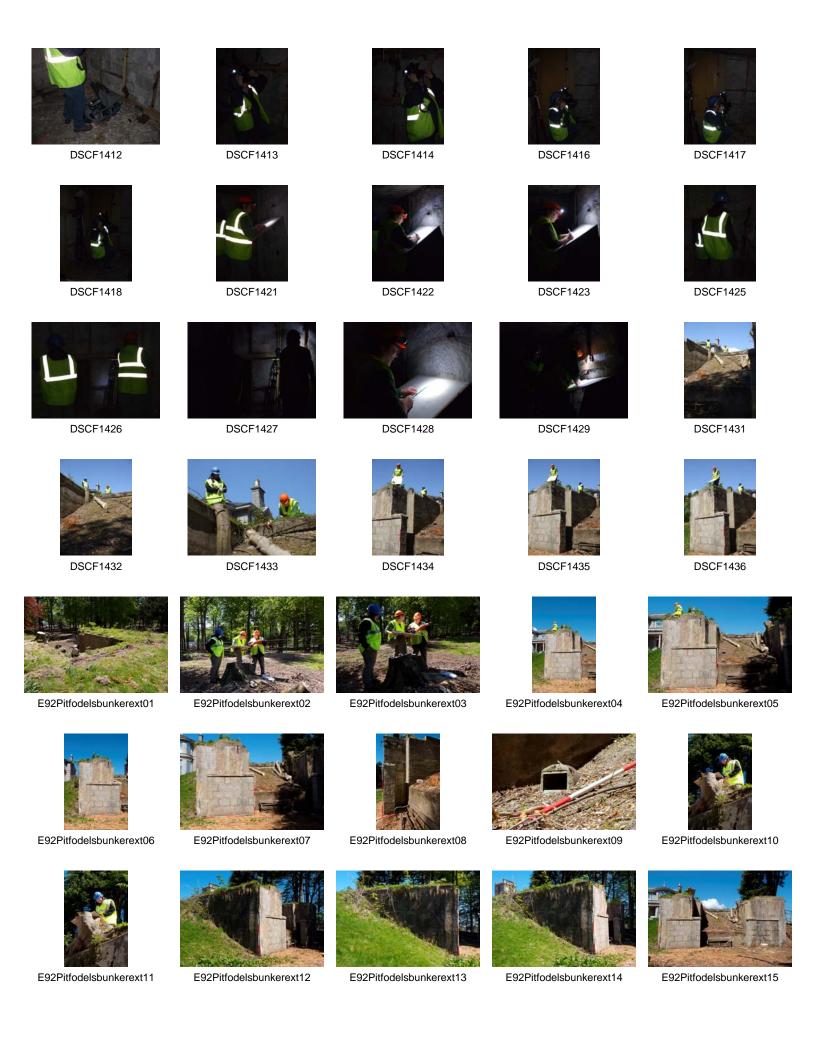
LAYER	FEATURE	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	PHASE
		New			
		access		40cm wide; 3m	
1	AA	road	Stone filled drain	exposed	?
	A D	_	Otana filla dalasia	35cm wide; 10m	
2	AB	5	Stone filled drain	exposed	?
3	AC	6	Coromia water nine in transh	20cm wide; 12m exposed	?
4	AC	1	Ceramic water pipe in trench Topsoil	40cm deep	r N/A
4		I	Горзон	20cm deep N end	IN//
				of trench; 30cm	
				deep S end of	
5		2	Topsoil	trench	N/A
				40cm deep	
				centre; 50cm	
6		3	Topsoil	deep S end of trench	N/A
7		4	Topsoil	30-40cm deep	N/A
,			Off-white mortar spread west of	OO TOOM GOOD	14// (
10			garden wall BD		?
			Off-white mortar and small		
			angular granite rubble spread		
11			west of SW corner of tower		?
			White mortar-bonded wall		
			foundation seen as scar in S		
			tower wall and traces of		
			foundation left under soil bank; - this is the remains of the east wall		
12	ВВ	7	of Viewbank, south of the tower.	2.28m wide	1
· -			White mortar-bonded walls of		
			tower; tower is 3.96m N-S and		
13	BA	7	4.01m E-W	60cm wide	1
			Medieum grey harling put on west		
			face of tower prior to soil bank		
14			being created.		2
15			Off-white plaster, over fireplace BI?		1-2?
10			Bricks bonded with grey mortar in		1 4:
			W wall of tower BA, possible	Bricks 20 x 12	
16	BI	7	fireplace	8cm in size	1?
			Soil bank; topsoil, brick, stone,		
			plaster - demolition material from		
17			house spread top create garden feature		2
17					
18	BS		Void in harling 14 filled with wood; may be others under harling 14	0.18 x 0.08m	2
.5	50		,	3.13 X 0.00m	_
			Granite blocks bonded with off-		
			white mortar forming Phase 1 quoin on SW corner of tower;		
19	ВТ		equivalent to BR on NW corner.		1
-			Brick and stone infill behind		
			Phase 1 quoin BT - contemporary	Brick 11cm wide	
20	BU		with BT?	and 9cm thick	1?

21	BC	7	Garden wall N of tower; this wall may have been constructed to allow the soil bank to be formed on the west of the tower whilst still allowing access to the tower's door.	4m long; 30cm wide	2
		_	N-S foundation consisting of stones and mortar - this is the remains of the east wall of	dation consisting of nd mortar - this is the of the east wall of At least 60cm	
22	BD	7	Viewbank, north of the tower. Stone-filled soakaway, loose	wide	1
23	BE	7	stones in trench; not excavated	3 x 3m approx	1-2?
24	BF	7	Bricks set upright adjacent to north wall of tower, BA. Not excavated.	Bricks 23cm long and 3.5cm wide; 2.6m long in total	2?
25	BG	7	Granite block foundation of tower on N, E and E end of S walls of tower, BA.	Blocks protrude 5cm from wall of tower; blocks of variable size.	1
26	ВН	7	Stones in off-white mortar protruding fromW edge of tower. Scar for wall? Associated with possible fireplace BI?	Protrudes 8cm from W wall of tower, BA	1
27	BJ	7	Foundation for SE corner of tower BA	20cm wider than tower wall	1
28	BK	7	Stones in off-white mortar at SW corner of tower BA. Wall? Foundation?	Stones protrude 25cm from SW corner of BA	1
29	BL	7	Granite quoins protruding 4cm from faces of walls BA. These quoins are present to ground level on the SE and NE corners of BA; on the SW and NW corners they extend only to the level of the soil mound; these were inserted in Phase 2 when Viewbank was demolished - they may bhave been added for strengthening as this building was not intended as a stand-alone structure.	20cm wide; various lengths	2
30	ВМ	7	Date stone (1633.1692) inserted into west wall of tower after demolition of Viewbank (in infilled door/window BS)		2
31	BN	7	Window in N face of BA, plain granite mouldings	1 56v 0 76m	
31	DIA	1	Door in N face of BA; plain	1.56x 0.76m	1
32	ВО	7	granite mouldings	2.26 x 1.06m	1
33	BP	7	Window in E face; decorative granite mouldings; inserted or changed in Phase 2?	2.44 x 0.62m	1-2?
34	BQ	7	Granite block inserted into base of window BP presumably in Phase 2	0.60 x 0.60m	2
35	BR		Corner stone at NW of tower; remains of Phase 1 quoin mostly hidden during construction of garden wall BC		1











E92Pitfodelsbunkerext16



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext17



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext18



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext19



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext20



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext21



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext22



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext23



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext24



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext25



E92Pitfodelsbunkerext26



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint01



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint02



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint03



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint04



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint05



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint06



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint07



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint08



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint09



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint10



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint11



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint12



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint13



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint14



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint15



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint16



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint17



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint18



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint19



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint20



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint21



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint22



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint23



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint24



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint25



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint26



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint27



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint28



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint29



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint30



E92Pitfodelsbunkerint31



exterior showing concrete block details



exterior showing concrete block details (1)



exterior showing concrete block details (2)



felled area facing s from structure 4



felled area south of greenhouses 15



felled area west of Pitfodles House structure 1



felled area west of Pitfodles House structure 1 (1)



gate 24 facing e



gate 24 in wall 19 facing ne



glacial boulder on lhs inside front gate



glacial boulder on rhs inside front gate



glacial boulders on both sides of gates



jan and anna fighting withy permatrace in wind



jan and anna fighting withy permatrace in wind (1)



jan and anna recording roof



jan inside bunker



north boundary wall facing nw



north gatepost facing n



north gatepost facing n with wall 20 (rear)



nw corner of site



raised area between two old trees 20m west of gate



room 1 ceiling details



room 1 ceiling details (1)



room 1 ceiling details (2)



room 1 ceiling details (3)



room 1 door 2



room 1 door 2 (1)



room 1 door 2 (2)





room 1 door 3 facing E



room 1 double light switch



room 1 metal electricity plate



room 1 roof



room 1 vent 1



room 1 vent 1 (1)



room 1 vents on skirting board



room 1 vents on skirting board (1)



room 2 ceiling



room 2 ceiling (1)



room 2 ceiling details 2



room 2 ceiling details 2 (1)



room 2 door 3 looking W



room 2 door 3 looking W (1)



room 2 door 4



room 2 douks for batons for plasterboard



room 2 douks for batons for plasterboard (1)



room 2 electricity switches



room 2 south wall



room 2 south wall 2



room 2 vent 2



room 2 vent 2 detail



room 2 vent 2 detail (1)



room 2 vent 2 detail (2)



sandra tinkering with head torch



small ridges in area marked rig on plan







soil stripping 24 April 08 (5)



soil stripping 24 April 08 (1)



soil stripping 24 April 08 (6)



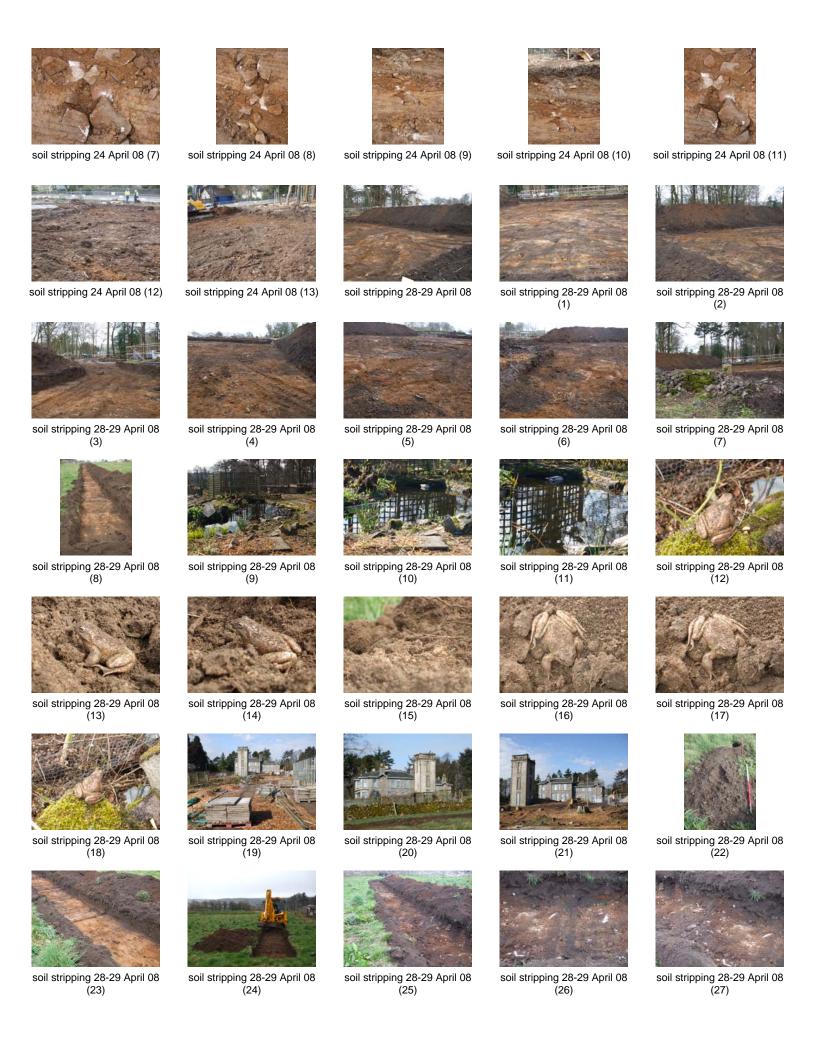
soil stripping 24 April 08 (2)



soil stripping 24 April 08 (3)

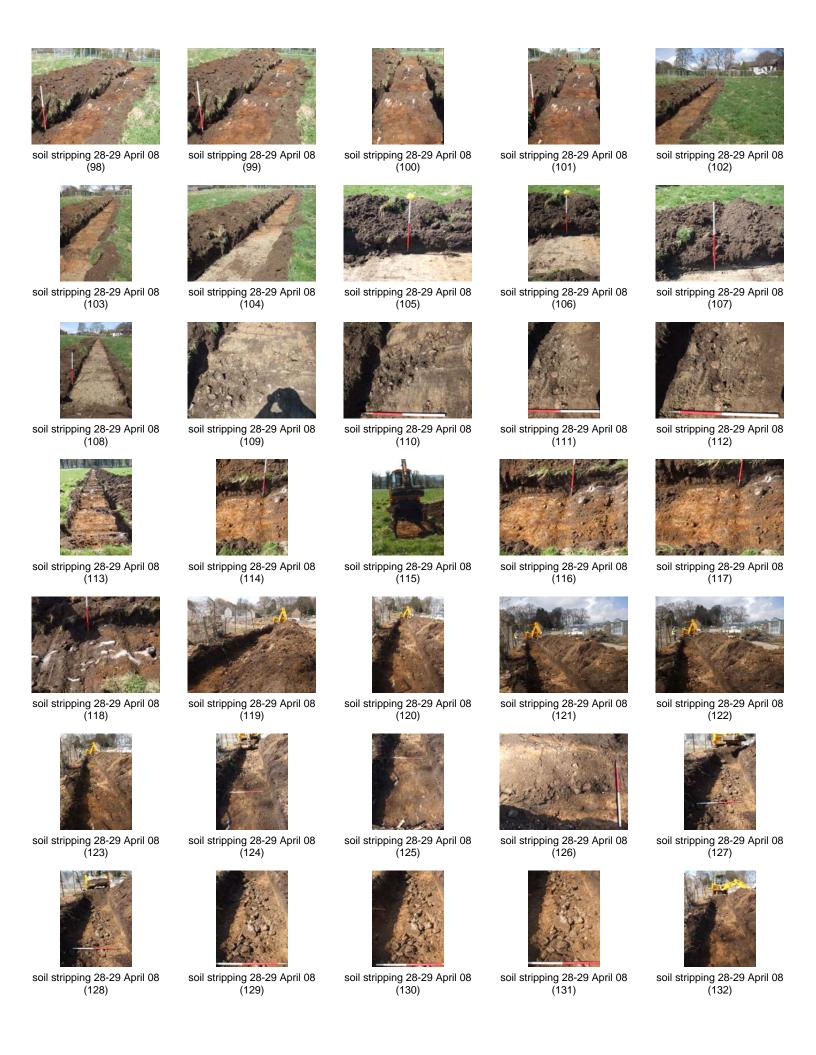


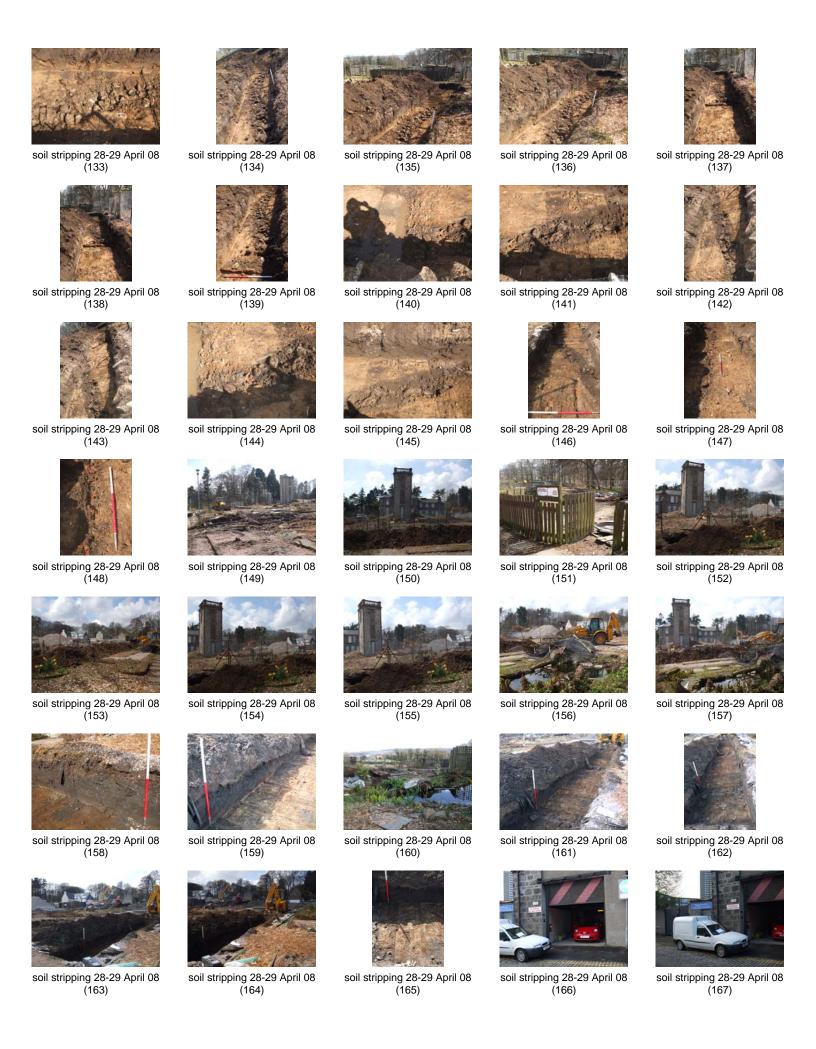
soil stripping 24 April 08 (4)

















soil stripping for new road 23 April 08



soil stripping for new road 23 April 08 (1)



soil stripping for new road 23 April 08 (2)



soil stripping for new road 23 April 08 (3)

south gate post facing se



south post facing wsw



structure 1 facing ne



structure 1 facing ne (1)



structure 1 facing nw



structure 1 facing w



structure 2 1692 stone



structure 2 1692 detail



structure 2 1692 detail (1)



structure 2 1692 detail (2)



structure 2 1692 detail (3)



structure 2 1692 detail (4)



structure 2 facing nw



structure 2 facing nw (1)



structure 2 (1)



structure 2 (2)



structure 2 (3)



structure 2 (left) and 1 (right) facing w



structure 2 and wall 2A facing ssw



structure 2 detail of ballustrade on south face



structure 2 detail of south



structure 2 facing east



structure 2 facing east (1)



structure 2 facing ne



structure 2 facing ne (1)



structure 2 facing ne (2)



structure 2 facing nw



structure 2 facing nw (1)



structure 2 facing se



structure 2 facing se (1)



structure 2 facing south



structure 2 facing south (1)



structure 2 facing south (2)



structure 2 facing south (3)



structure 2 facing south (4)



structure 2 facing sw



structure 2 facing west



structure 2 facing west (1)



structure 2 showing location of 1692 stone



structure 3 e corridor facing



structure 3 east corridor facing n



structure 3 east corridor showing granite and concr...



structure 3 east corridor various views (4)



structure 3 east corridor various views (5)



structure 3 east corridor various views (6)



structure 3 east corridor various views (7)



structure 3 east corridor various views (9)



structure 3 east corridor various views (10)



structure 3 east corridor various views (11)



structure 3 east end facing n



structure 3 electrical switches ne room



structure 3 entrance facing nne



structure 3 facing e



structure 3 facing e (1)



structure 3 facing n



structure 3 facing nw



structure 3 facing s



structure 3 facing se



structure 3 facing w



structure 3 facing w (1)



structure 3 ne room facing n



structure 3 ne room facing nw



structure 3 ne room facing w



structure 3 ne room various views



structure 3 ne room various views (1)



structure 3 ne room various views (2)



structure 3 ne room various views (3)



structure 3 ne room various views (4)



structure 3 ne room various views (5)



structure 3 ne room various views (6)



structure 3 ne room various views (7)



structure 3 ne room various views (8)



structure 3 ne room various views (9)



structure 3 ne room various views (10)



structure 3 ne room various views (11)



structure 3 roof



structure 3 sw entrance facing w



structure 3 west end facing nnw showing granite and c...



structure 4A facing est



structure 4A facing est (1)



structure 4B facing e



structure 4B facing e (1)



structure 4B facing e (2)



structure 4B facing se



structure 4B facing se (1)



structure 5 (1)



structure 5 (left) and 4 (right)



structure 5 facing e



structure 5 with wall 22 in foreground



structure 6 (left) and 7 (right) facing nnw



structure 6 facing nw



structure 6 facing w



structure 6 left 7 right facing nw



structure 6 left 7 right facing nw (1)



structure 6 left 7 right facing w



structure 7 facing ne



structure 7 facing ne (1)



structure 7 facing nw



structure 7 facing nw (1)



structure 17 complete facing ne



structure 17 facing north

structure 17 facing nw (1)

structure 18 facing w





facing n





















structure 17 door detail facing n (1)



structure 17 facing e (2)



structure 17 facing north west (1)



structure 17 interior facing nw



structure 23 bund for horse training



tower recording 1-2 July 08



(6)



structure 17 e wall of stone builiding facing e



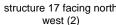
structure 17 facing e (3)



structure 17 facing ne

structure 17 e wall of stone







west (2)



structure 17 facing nw



structure 18 facing ne



structure 18 facing ne (1)



structure 23 bund for horse training (1)



structure 17 facing ne



tower recording 1-2 July 08



tower recording 1-2 July 08



tower recording 1-2 July 08 (7)



tower recording 1-2 July 08 (8)



SW corner showing concrete

tower recording 1-2 July 08 (4)







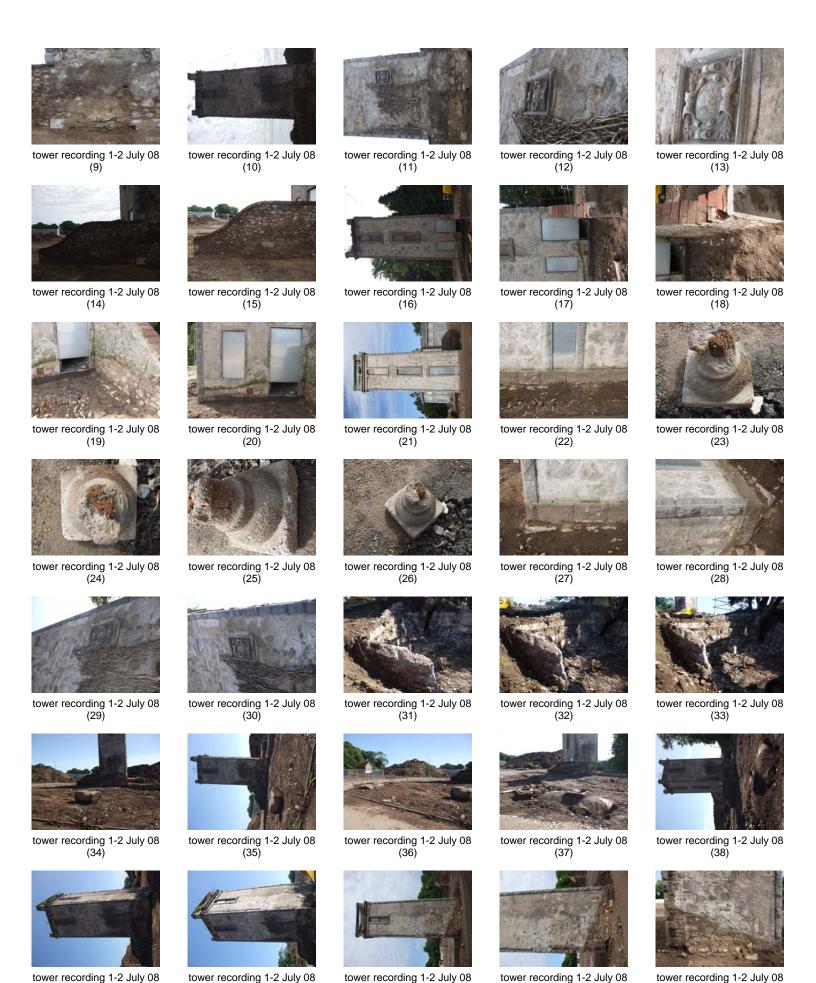








tower recording 1-2 July 08



(41)

(39)

(40)

tower recording 1-2 July 08 (43)

(42)





tower recording 30 June 08

(42)

tower recording 30 June 08

(47)

tower recording 30 June 08

(52)





tower recording 30 June 08

(33)





tower recording 30 June 08 (48)



tower recording 30 June 08 (53)



tower recording 30 June 08 (58)





tower recording 30 June 08 (34)



tower recording 30 June 08 (39)



tower recording 30 June 08 (44)



tower recording 30 June 08 (49)



tower recording 30 June 08 (54)



tower recording 30 June 08 (59)



tower recording 30 June 08 (64)



tower recording 30 June 08 (35)



tower recording 30 June 08 (40)





tower recording 30 June 08 (41)

tower recording 30 June 08

(36)



tower recording 30 June 08 (46)



(45)

tower recording 30 June 08 (50)



tower recording 30 June 08 (51)



tower recording 30 June 08 (56)



tower recording 30 June 08

(55)

tower recording 30 June 08 (60)

(65)



tower recording 30 June 08 (61)



tower recording 30 June 08 (66)



tower recording 30 June 08

tower recording 30 June 08 (62)

(63)



(77)

tower recording 30 June 08

(82)

tower recording 30 June 08

(87)





tower recording 30 June 08 (68)

tower recording 30 June 08















tower recording 30 June 08 (70)



tower recording 30 June 08 (71)



tower recording 30 June 08 (75)



tower recording 30 June 08 (76)



tower recording 30 June 08 (80)



tower recording 30 June 08 (81)



tower recording 30 June 08 (85)



tower recording 30 June 08 (86)



tower recording 30 June 08 (90)



tower recording 30 June 08 (91)



tower recording 30 June 08 (95)



tower recording 30 June 08 (96)



tower recording 30 June 08 (98)



tower recording 30 June 08

(94)

tower recording 30 June 08

(69)

tower recording 30 June 08

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tower recording 30 June 08

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tower recording 30 June 08

(84)

tower recording 30 June 08

(89)

(99)



tower recording 30 June 08 (100)



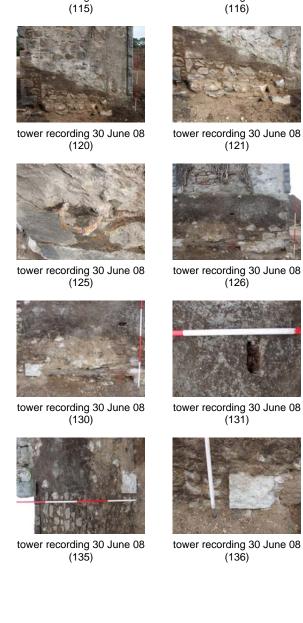
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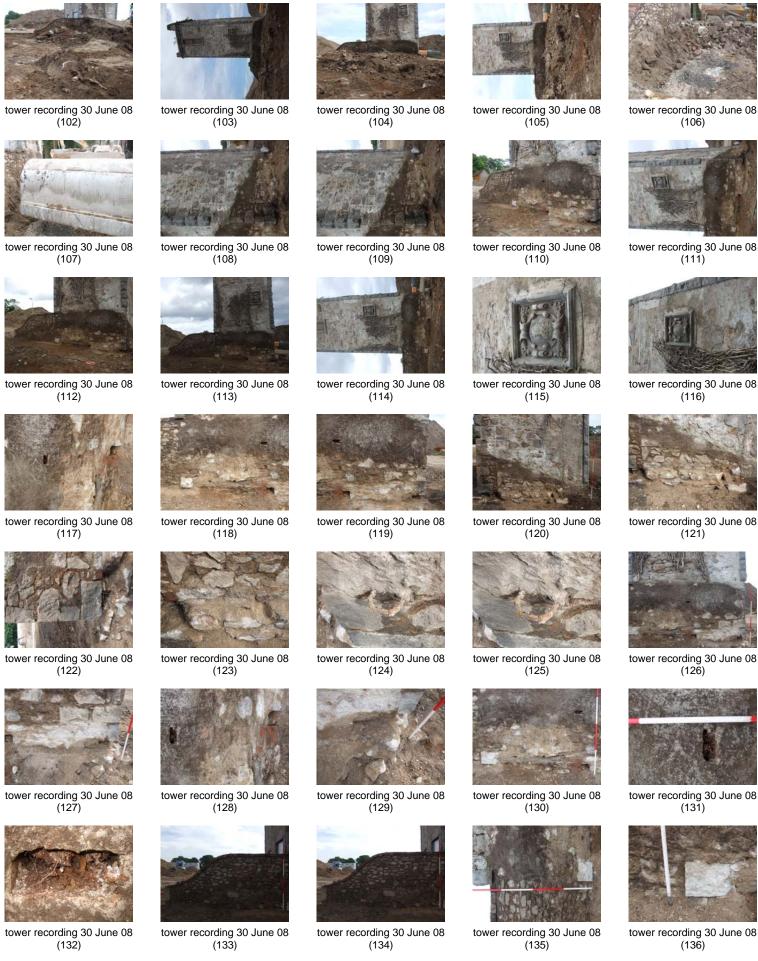


tower recording 30 June 08

tower recording 30 June 08 (97)









tower recording 30 June 08 (137)



tower recording 30 June 08 (138)



tower recording 30 June 08 (139)



tower recording 30 June 08 (140)



tower recording 30 June 08 (141)



tower recording 30 June 08 (142)



tower recording 30 June 08 (143)



tower recording 30 June 08 (144)



tower recording 30 June 08 (145)



tower recording 30 June 08 (146)



tower recording 30 June 08 (147)



tower recording 30 June 08 (148)



tower recording 30 June 08 (149)



tower recording 30 June 08 (150)



tower recording 30 June 08 (151)



tower recording 30 June 08 (152)



tower recording 30 June 08 (153)



tower recording 30 June 08 (154)



tower recording 30 June 08 (155)



tower recording 30 June 08 (156)



tower recording 30 June 08 (157)



treed area west of structure 1 facing se



trench dug 1m west of structure 2 to test depth of...



trench dug 1m west of structure 2 to test depth of...



trench dug 1m west of structure 2 to test depth of...



wall 2A north of structure 2 facing sw



wall 19 (right) and N wall (left) facing ne





wall 19 south of building 19 facing sw



facing sw (1)



wall 19 south of building 19 facing w



wall 20 facing east



wall 20 facing se



wall 20 facing sse