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Geophysical Survey

**157 Duddingston Road West,
City of Edinburgh**

**Archaeological Watching Brief
Report No. 3109**

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**157 Duddingston Road West,
City of Edinburgh**

**Archaeological Watching Brief
Report No. 3109**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between November and December 2013 on land at 157 Duddingston Road West, City of Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2882 7177) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Thomas & Adamson on behalf of City of Edinburgh Council.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was produced by CFA. The WSI was based upon the requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

1.2 Background

City of Edinburgh Council has been granted planning permission from the City of Edinburgh Council for an Autism Daycare and Respite Centre on land at 157 Duddingston Road West, City of Edinburgh. The terms of the planning consent required a watching brief on the grubbing up of foundations and other groundbreaking on the site.

Cartographic evidence (Figs 2a-f) indicated that the site was undeveloped until the Castle Brewery was constructed between 1895 and 1909. However, the mapping indicated that only the southernmost part of the Brewery buildings extended on to the northern edge of the site.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project were to conduct an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation (watching brief) during the groundbreaking works associated with the construction of the new Autism Daycare and Respite Centre and to provide a report on the results.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

2.2 Watching Brief

The terms of the WSI required an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation (watching brief) to monitor all ground breaking works within the watching brief area.

All discoveries were recorded using standard CFA recording forms and by photography and drawn record.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold and parentheses below refer to contexts (Appendix 1).

The site was covered in made ground and landscaping soils which lay over the structural remains found along the northern edge of the site. This made ground consisted of material from the demolition of the earlier buildings that occupied the site and modern rubbish material from the construction of late 20th century building on the centre of the site.

3.2 Structural Remains (Figs. 3 & 4)

The identified remains of the former brewery consisted of wall bases, concrete floor surfaces and a cobbled surface.

The main concrete surface (**001**) was bounded by brick wall foundations, (**002**, **004** and **003**). A smaller concrete surface (**012**) was offset from the southernmost wall (**002**). A cobbled road or surface (**005**) ran alongside the northernmost wall (**004**). During the demolition of the brewery all the walls had been removed down to the same level as the concrete floors.

The walls were made from frogged bricks which were mostly stamped 'Whitehill'. A sondage was placed against the west facing elevation of wall **003**. This exposed the foundations and showed that the walls survived to a height of 1.3m. The construction of the walls was of English Garden Bond (5:1) (Fig.5).

The concrete floors **001** and **012** were made from a 0.1m thick layer of cast in situ concrete sitting on levelling layers of black ash (**016**) and sandstone rubble (**015**) (Fig. 6). The casting marks were clearly visible in the concrete showing that the floor was been cast in a series of slabs rather than one continuous pour.

Along the northern side of the floor surface (**001**) a shallow drain (**019**) was cast in to the concrete and ran alongside wall (**004**). Another drain (**011**) (Fig. 7) was cast in to this surface and ran alongside the southern wall (**002**)

A number of other features were identified set onto the floor surface (**001**): A machine base (**020**) was located in the north eastern corner. The base was 0.05m high and the remains of two iron tie down bolts were present (Fig. 8). A possible machine base (**021**) was represented by two parallel concrete stubs both measuring 1m x 0.5m. The concrete had been chipped flush with the floor. A further possible machine base (Fig.10) was represented by two sets of iron rails (**007** & **008**) set in to the floor (**001**). Partially overlying these rails was a sub rectangular pad of concrete reinforced with lozenge shaped iron wire frame (Fig. 11). It is possible that the later reinforced concrete was a repair to the machine base or a modification to fit a different machine.

Two parallel rows of iron columns (Fig. 9), **006**, ran lengthwise down the middle of floor **001**. These columns were 0.16m in diameter. The surviving remains had been cut to 0.05m above the floor level with three of them having been dug out completely. These probably acted as internal supports for an upper floor or roof structure.

Intriguingly a dozen irregularly spaced concrete circular impressions (**010**) (Fig. 12) were identified set flush with the concrete floor and arranged near the southern wall **002**. These impressions were 0.3m in diameter and were found in one main group with one located further east and another located further west from the main grouping. It is possible that these are marks left behind when something was placed on the floor once it had been cast but not fully set, although what that might be is unknown

Concrete floor (**012**) was outshot from the southernmost main wall that was identified (**002**). It was flat and like surface **001** constructed from a series of cast in situ concrete slabs. The concrete base of an L-shaped brick wall (**014**) was present along its southern edge. A number of drains were present in this surface. A doorway (Fig. 13) in wall **002** indicated that when extant there would have been a formal access through this wall to connect the area defined by surface **012** and the area defined by surface **001**.

The full extent of the cobbled surface (**005**) (Fig 14) was not uncovered as it was truncated by modern disturbance to the north and east. However, it appears to have been a roadway that was external to the unit defined by walls **002**, **003**, **004** and surfaced with **001**.

3.3 Discussion

The map evidence indicated that the identified remains were part of the south-western most corner of the Castle Brewery buildings. The maps indicated that this part of the brewery was occupied by buildings rather than open areas so this would suggest that all of the identified structural remains were internal to the brewery buildings. This is not difficult to believe for the concrete floored areas as these were obviously internal surfaces. However, cobbled surfaces were normally reserved external surfaces such as roads or other high traffic areas. Therefore the cobbled area may have been an internal loading area of some description.

4. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during construction works for new Autism Daycare and Respite Centre. This work revealed evidence of buildings relating to the former Castle Brewery which date from the late 19th century to early 20th century.

The maps that were examined showed the identified buildings as first appearing on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909 (Fig. 2d). No depictions appear on the maps to assist in deriving what exact part of the Brewery process once took place within the surviving remains.

The remains of the buildings that survived had done so because they were not under the footprint of the recently demolished buildings and nor were they affected by adjacent developments. Any remains of the Brewery complex to the north of the site are now situated under a modern housing development. This modern development is approximately 1.5m lower than the level of the excavated remains of the Brewery (Fig. 14) implying that any further remains were removed during the excavations for that development.

Based on the results of this watching brief no further work is recommended, however, it is understood that the final decision lies with the Council as advised by CECAS.

A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. An *OASIS Scotland* entry will also be completed and these will be sufficient for the dissemination of this information.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context no.	Description
001	Concrete floor on northern part of site
002	Brick wall on the south of 001 and the north of 012
003	Brick wall on the west side of 001
004	Brick wall on the north side of 001 and south side of cobbles 005
005	Cobbled surface that extends out the north edge of the site
006	Two parallel lines of iron column bases that run down the centre of 001
007	Two parallel iron rails set into 001
008	A short set of two parallel iron rails set into 001
009	Lozenge shaped iron reinforcing set into floor 001 to the immediate north of 007
010	Twelve circular concrete filled holes set in 001
011	Moulded concrete drainage channel set in southern edge of 001
012	Concrete floor on south-eastern part of site
013	Square brick pillar base with a thin concrete facing
014	Brick wall with a concrete covering
015	Sandstone rubble layer used as levelling under 012
016	Black ash layer between 015 and 012
017	Black ash layer between 015 and natural
018	Natural
019	Drain alongside wall 004
020	Machine Base on surface 001
021	Machine Base on surface 001

APPENDIX 2: Photograph Register

Photo No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from	Conditions
1	Eastern end of the site showing floor 012	W	overcast
2	Western end of site showing floor 001	SE	overcast
3	Entire site	E	overcast
4	Eastern end of wall 002, pillar base 013 and floor 012 disappearing under eastern limit of site	W	overcast
5	Detail of pillar base 013	SE	overcast
6	Wall 002 and drain feature 011	E	overcast
7	Possible moulded door threshold on floor 001	S	overcast
8	Iron rails 007, 008 and metal frame 009	S	overcast
9	Detail of iron rails 007	S	overcast
10	Detail of iron frame 009 set into floor 001	N	overcast
11	Iron rails 008 and frame 009	S	overcast
12	Detail of one of the iron columns 006 in floor 001	S	overcast
13	Detail of rectangular concrete base set in floor 001	E	overcast
14	Concrete machine bases set in north eastern corner of floor 001	S	overcast
15	Concrete machine bases set in north eastern corner of floor 001	E	overcast
16	Wall 004 set between floor 001 and cobbles 005	W	overcast
17	Cobbled floor 005	W	overcast
18	West facing elevation of wall 003 with floor 011 to the rear	W	overcast
19	North-west corner of wall 003 abutting against 005	N	overcast
20	Western end and start of drain feature 011	W	overcast
21	Sondage of western facing elevation of wall 003 showing foundation footings	W	sunny

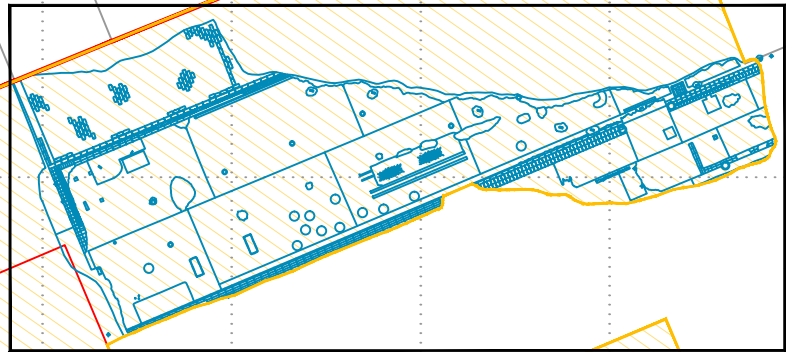
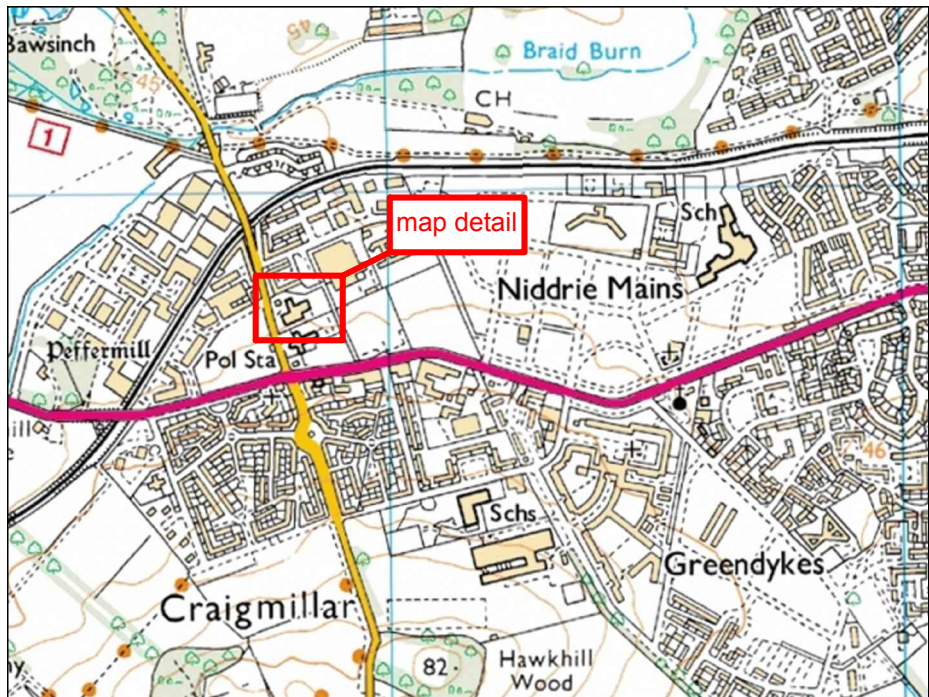
Photo No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from	Conditions
22	Sondage of western facing elevation of wall 003 showing foundation footings	W	sunny
23	Sondage showing the west facing elevation of the layers under floor 012	W	sunny
24	Detail of circular concrete feature in floor 012	W	sunny
25	Floor 001 showing circular features 010	SW	sunny
26	Western end of site	SE	sunny
27	Eastern end of site	SW	sunny
28	North-east of site showing how the site is truncated by modern housing	S	sunny
29	North-east of site showing how the site is truncated by modern housing	SE	sunny
30	View showing cobbles 005 and floor 001 truncated by modern disturbance	E	sunny

APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet	Summary description of subject	Section/Plan	Scale
1	1-3	Site Plan	P	1:50
2	2	West facing elevation of wall 003 showing foundation footing	S	1:10
3	2	Section through wall 003 showing foundation footing	S	1:10
4	2	Elevation showing levelling levels under floor 012	S	1:10

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	157 Duddingston Road West
PROJECT CODE:	DURO
PARISH:	EDINBURGH (EDINBURGH, CITY OF)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Bruce Glendinning
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	-
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NT 28820 71770
START DATE (this season)	
END DATE (this season)	
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during construction works for new Autism Daycare and Respite Centre. This work revealed evidence of buildings relating to the former Castle Brewery which date from the late 19 th century to early 20 th century. The identified remains consisted of concrete and cobbled floor surfaces.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	City of Edinburgh Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record of Scotland (archive) City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (report)



Key:

- Site boundary
- Area watched during Watching Brief
- Brewery remains

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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:
Site location, area of Watching Brief and location of brewery floor

Project:
157 Duddingston Road West, Archaeological Watching Brief

Client:
City of Edinburgh Council

Scale at A3:
1:400

Drawn by: GC Checked: KH Report No: 3109



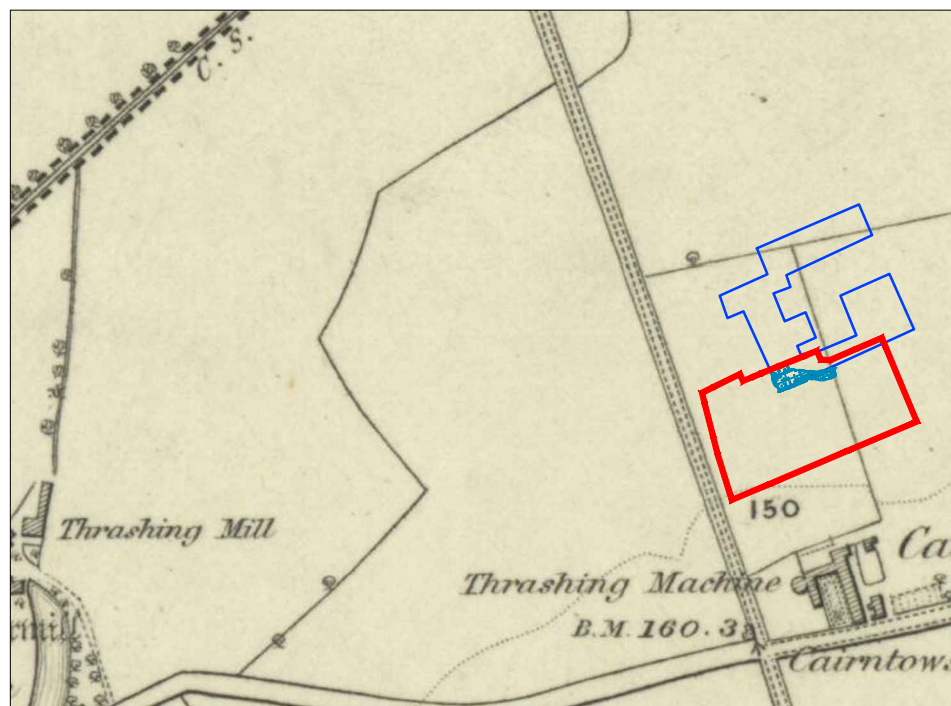


Fig.2a Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1852

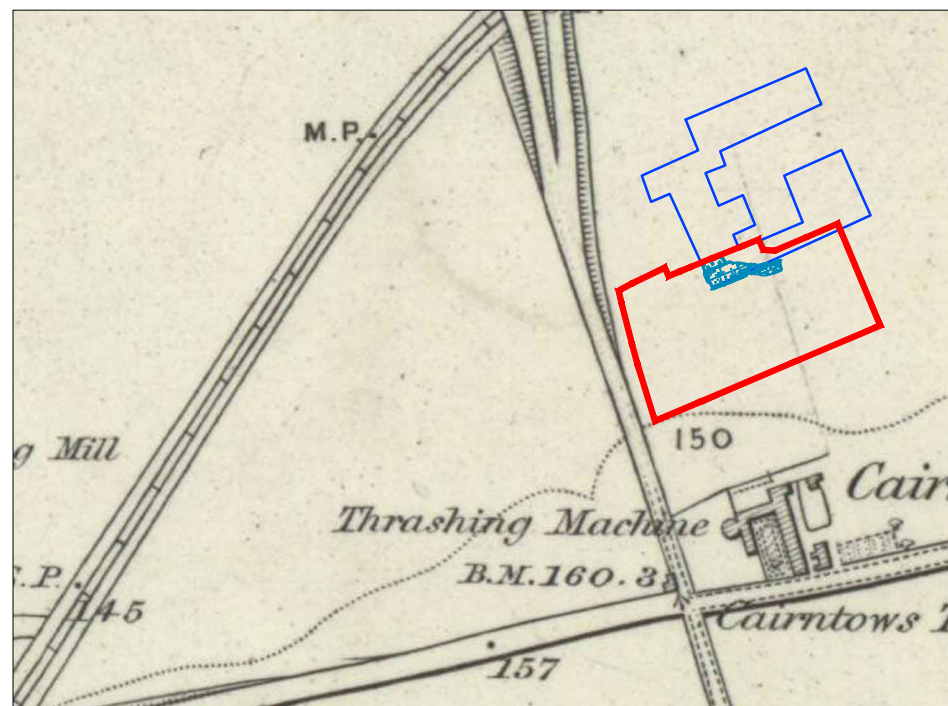


Fig.2b Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1877

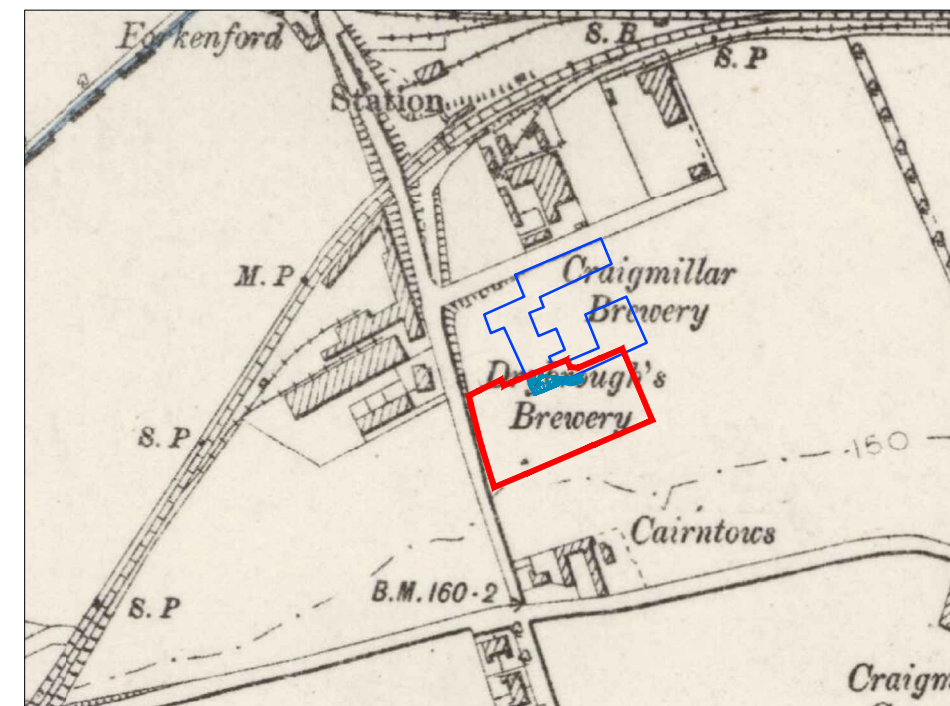


Fig.2c Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1895

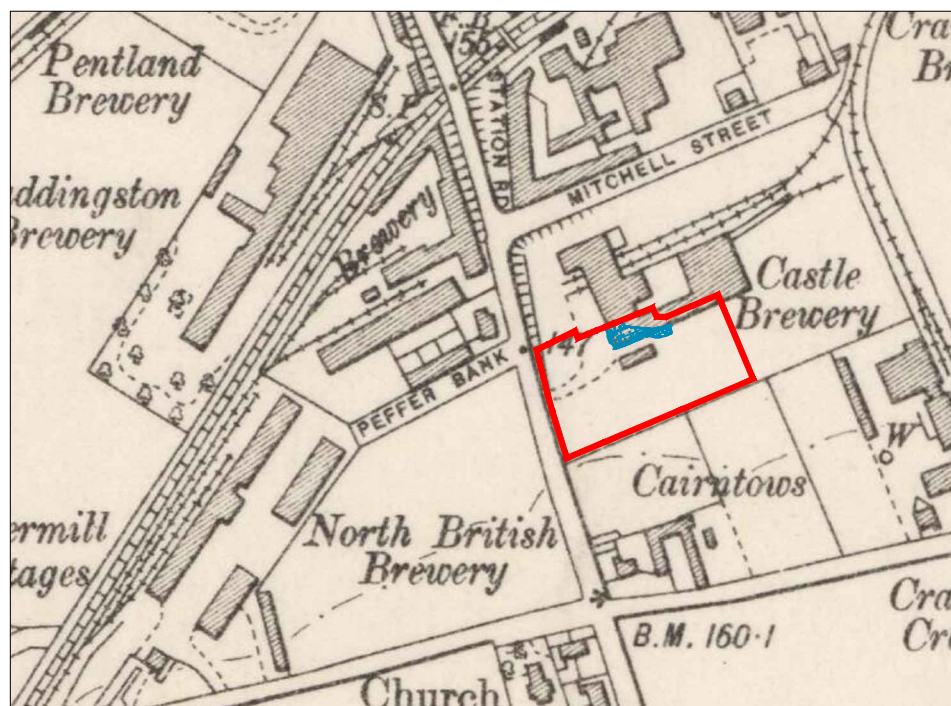


Fig.2d Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1909

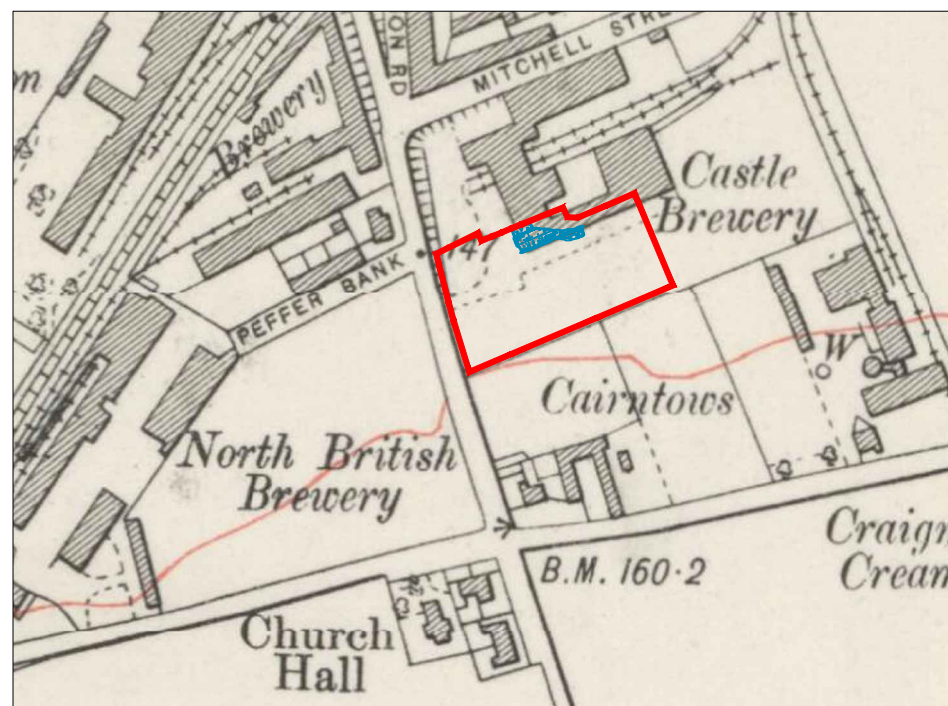


Fig.2e Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1919

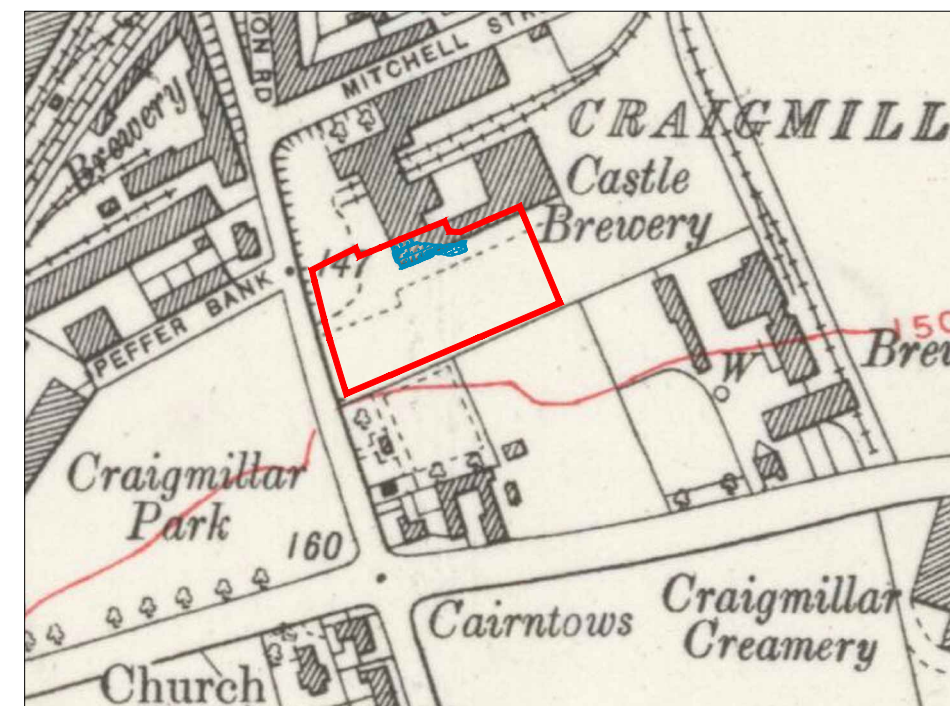


Fig.2f Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1932

Fig. No: 2a-f	Revision: A	Checked: KH	Report No: 3109	Drawn by: GC
Title: Historical maps showing site development		Project: 157 Duddingston Road West, Archaeological Watching Brief		Client: City of Edinburgh Council

Scale at A3:	Key:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site boundary Brewery Identified brewery features



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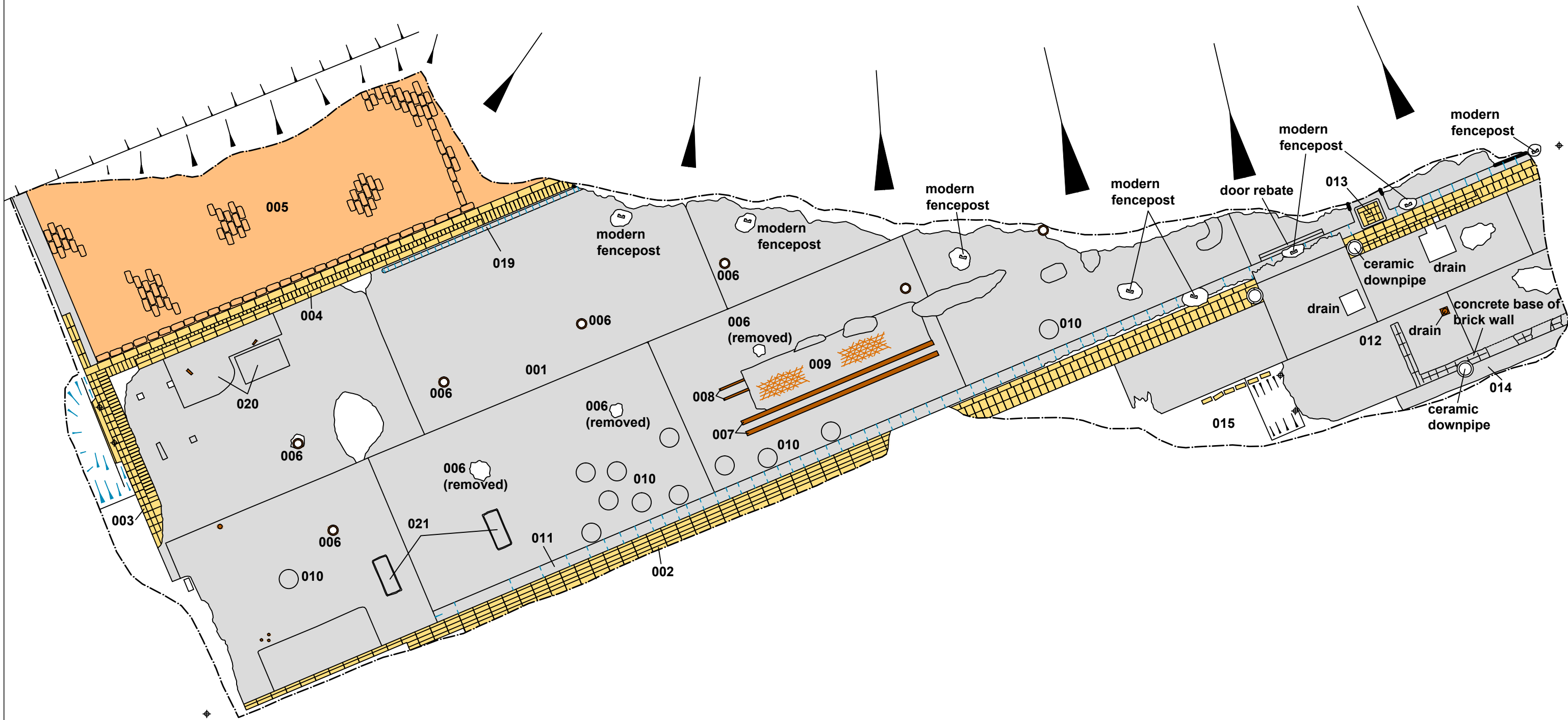


Fig. No: 3	Revision: A	Checked: KH	Report No: 3109	Drawn by: GC	Scale at A3: 1:100
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Title: Plan of remains of brewery	Project: 157 Duddingston Road West, Archaeological Watching Brief	Client: City of Edinburgh Council
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Key:

concrete	brick
cobbles	iron

0 5m



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Fig. 4 – General view of building remains



Fig. 5 – West-facing elevation of wall 003 showing foundation footing

Fig. No: 4-5		Revision: A	Project: 157 Duddingston Road West, City of Edinburgh			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, Eh21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 6 – Section through floor 012 showing levelling layers beneath



Fig. 7 – Drain feature 011 and wall 002

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Fig. 8 – Machine bases in the north west corner of floor 001 and cobbled surface 005 to the rear



Fig. 9 – Example of column base 006

Fig. No: 8-9		Revision: A	Project: 157 Duddingston Road West, City of Edinburgh		
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Fig. 10 – Iron rails 007, 008 and concrete area 009 with reinforcing mesh set into the concrete

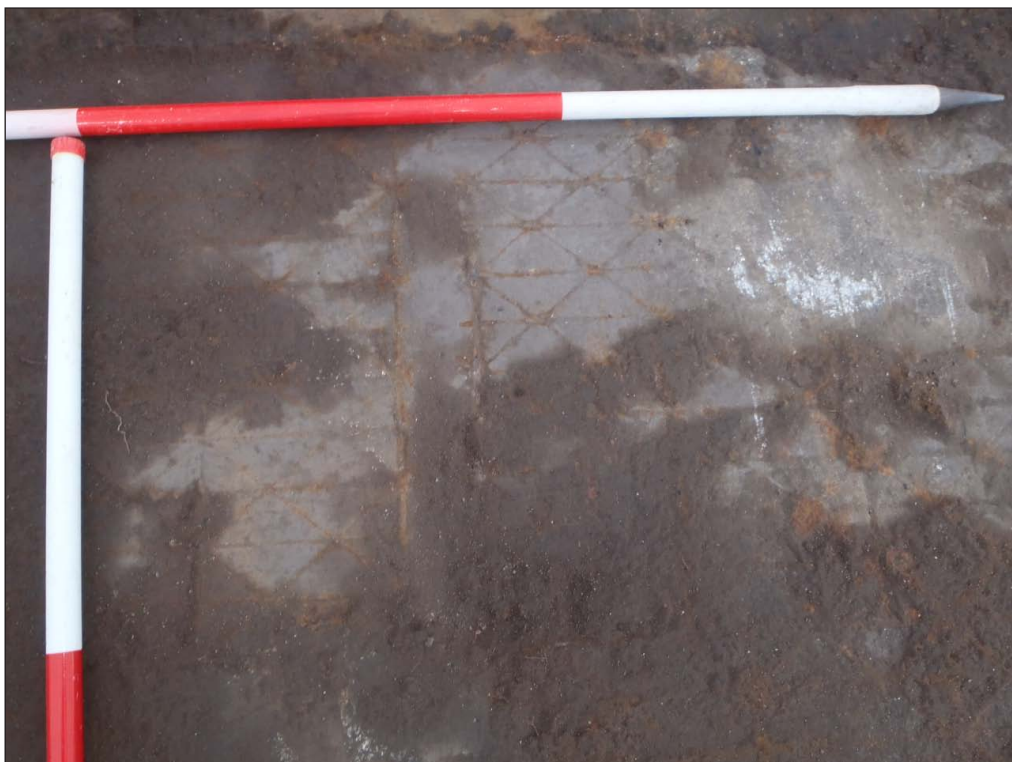




Fig. 11 – Detail of reinforcing mesh in concrete floor 009

Fig. No: 10-11		Revision: A	Project: 157 Duddingston Road West, City of Edinburgh		
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Fig. 12 – Circular features (010) on concrete surface





Fig. 13 – Detail of door rebate in floor 001

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Fig. 14 – View of western end of site showing the lower height of modern housing development

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