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Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**Land between Canongate,
Holyrood Road & St John Street,
City of Edinburgh**

**Southern Boundary Wall
Pre-demolition Recording Survey**

Report No. 3059

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standard operating procedures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a pre-demolition survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in May 2013 of the southern boundary wall of the new Edinburgh University development on Holyrood Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 26316 73566 centred on, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Balfour Beatty.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 25 March 2013 covering this aspect of work was produced by CFA. This WSI was designed to meet the requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

1.2 Background

Balfour Beatty has been granted planning permission from the City of Edinburgh Council for a student housing development on land between Canongate, Holyrood Road and St John Street, Edinburgh. The terms of the planning consent required a programme of phased archaeological works including a trial trenching evaluation (Suddaby 2013, Kirby 2013, Glendinning 2013) and a photographic survey of the southern boundary wall fronting Holyrood Road.

Ordnance Survey mapping indicated that the wall was probably part of the Holyrood Road frontage of the former Edinburgh and Leith Brewery that once occupied part of the development site..

1.3 Objectives

The aims and objectives were:

- To record the boundary wall in its entirety prior to its demolition
- To produce an illustrated building survey report describing the architectural fabric of the wall

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

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

2.2 Fabric survey

Photographic Survey

A comprehensive photographic survey was carried out using a Nikon D300 on the north-facing elevation in order to record the fabric used to construct the wall and to provide suitable overlapping photographs in which to drape over the digital wireframe

provided by REDM recording. Face on photography was not possible on the south-facing elevation owing to the position of a safety barrier. Selected photographs showing specific fabric and feature details have been used in this report (Plates 1-7). A full list of the photographs taken are listed in Appendix 1.

Wall fabric recording

CFA standard building recording sheets were completed taking notes on fabric type, breaks in construction, architectural features and general wall heights on both sides.

Metric recording

A photomontage has been made of the north-facing elevation (Fig 2) and tied into the survey carried out using an industry-standard, reflectorless Total Station, and annotated to illustrate phasing and architectural details. Access to the south-facing elevation was restricted by a pedestrian safety barrier which meant the wall had to be hand drawn in sections (Fig 3). The wall's full extent was recorded in plan and its position highlighted in relation to the proposed development site.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 General

Both the north and south-facing elevations of the wall are described in tabulated format. The north-facing elevation includes Features 1-17 (Table 1) and the south-facing elevation contains Features 18-22 (Table 2).

3.2 North-facing elevation (Fig 2, Plate 1-2)

Feature No/Type	Height (m)	Length/Width (m)	Summary description
1 (Wall)	1.1	19	Lower sandstone wall, randomly laid with ashlar and rubble, surmounted by sandstone ashlar coping stones. Evidence of re-pointing and whitewash.
2 (Wall)	1.4	5.5	Second (outer) brick skin with mortar bond. Initially this section was harled but this has fallen away.
3 (Wall)	2.3	5.5	Main brick wall at wall head. Partly rendered. Brick has same bond as below. The wall head is capped with concrete coping stones.
4 (Wall)	2.3	9	Brick wall between (3) and (5). Harled finish with concrete copings stones, hidden behind ivy.
5 (Buttress)	3.5	0.6	Ashlar-built buttress (0.76m x 0.6m x 0.59m) at the east end of the wall and keyed into adjoining wall (6). Possibly built with re-used stone, uniform in build but with random embellishments with horizontal droving and stugging.
6 (Wall)	3.5	25	Main section of wall with sandstone and occasional basalt blocks and bonded with lime mortar. Occasional patched of whitewash. Concrete repairs visible. The wall incorporates a variety of bonds which include mostly random

			sandstone blocks was are of random rubble. Incorporates Features (7), (8) and (9). The wall curves at its east end with evidence of heavy cement pointing. The wall below the top edge of feature (8) has more whitewash surviving.
7 (Window)	c.0.6	1	Six blocked (5 are visible one is masked by vegetation) windows framed by rough-dressed sandstone quoins blocked with random coursed blocks of sandstone and rubble.
8 (Vent openings)	0.6 (inner)	0.7 (inner)	A series five stone-built blocked vents (Plate 3) set into the main section of wall (6). The vents are framed by sandstone quoins sandstone lintel. The inner reveals of the vents are splay outwards with an outside opening measuring 1.25m long and 0.96m high.
9 (Corbel)	0.20	0.31	Four corbels protruding from the main elevation all equidistant between the vents (8). Some have been broached back flush with the wall. Two others survive.
10 (Wall)	2.85	18.5	Section of wall reduced in height and capped with concreted coping stones. Fabric includes mainly rough-hewn sandstone blocks and random rubble bonded with lime mortar.
11 (Break)	2.85	0.15	A dog-leg break in the wall formed by ashlar blocks and key work with a variety of stone used including stugged and dressed stone reflecting the use of much re-used stone at this junction.
12 (Wall)	38	2.2-1.2	Main build of wall running from (11) to the entrance at the west end. The fabric includes mostly mortar bonded ashlar with areas of random rubble. Contains features (13) and sparse patches of whitewash.
13 (Corbel)	0.37	0.29	Four corbels protruding from Wall (12). Each corbel (Plate 4) is actually two pieces of stone with the lower being a larger rounded under-stone capped with a rectangular block.
14 (Window)	1.08	0.6	Blocked window framed by rough-dressed quoins. The blocking work comprises blocks of rough-dressed sandstone and bonded using a concrete mix. A repair is visible on the lintel.
15 (Vent)	0.85	1.1	As feature (14) bit with mortar bonded blockwork.
16 (Window)	0.86	1.1	Blocked window or vent opening with large sandstone lintel.
17 (Door)	1.2	1.07	Sandstone blockwork with missing and replaced surrounds. Some whitewash remaining.

Table 1: Features identified on the north-facing elevation

3.3 South-facing elevation (Fig 3, Plate 5-6)

Feature No/Type	Height (m)	Length/Width (m)	Summary description
18 (Wall)	1.1	10.5	Sandstone wall, possibly a former garden wall later extended upwards by brick wall 2 (Plate 5). A mix of beige and red sandstone, some rough-dressed and quarry faced. Randomly laid with chamfered coping stones and quoins at the corners.
19 (Wall)	2.4	6	Brick wall built on top of wall (18) with chamfered inset panels. Formerly harled but much has fallen of the elevation.
20 (Wall)	2.4	4.7	Brick wall built onto wall (18) abutting wall (19). Red brick formerly whitewashed with concrete coping stones. Evidence of harling although hardly any remains.
21 (Wall)	3	9	Brick wall abutting wall (20) and formerly harled with concrete coping stones.
22 (Wall)	2.4	25	Main sandstone exterior perimeter wall. Random sandstone build with occasional re-used stone. Substantial blocks of re-used stone with droving present. A curve in the main wall forms a slight return in the wall at the east end. The Main wall contains windows (7) and blocked vents (8).
7 (Window remains)	0.5	1	Six blocked and truncated windows (Plate 6) surviving at the wall head (22). The windows are framed by large quoins and sills. The quoin and sills have chamfered edges. The blocking work is snecked sandstone.
8 (Blocked Vents)	0.6	0.7	Four blocked vents (Plate 7) at ground level blocked with brick. The vents are framed by large quoins and lintels that are stugged and have droved margins.

Table 2: Features identified on the south-facing elevation

4. CONCLUSION

There is a noticeable height difference in the ground level between Holyrood Road (south-facing elevation) and the back of the wall (north-facing elevation). The level of the footpath has also been recently raised to an extent as the blocked vents (8) that survive at the base of the wall are not fully exposed on the south facing elevation.

The blocked windows (7) situated on the north-facing elevation survive as a series of blocked openings. These are more visible on the south-facing elevation where the sandstone sills have a single quoin on either side. On the north-facing elevation the full extent of the vent openings (8) are visible, whereas on the opposite side of the wall, their full height is not exposed. The blocked vents get smaller from east to west as the level of the footpath rises.

North-facing elevation

The north-facing elevation incorporates several sections of re-build in the form of discrete sections of brickwork at the east end (Plate 2). Included are the five stone-built vents (8) which were designed to air one of the brewery buildings. The presence

of corbelling (13) strongly suggests they were used to support timber joists of a suspended floor. This would imply that the blocked vent openings (8) were associated with airing the ground floor of the demolished buildings and the corbelling was support for part of the first floor.

South-facing elevation

The wall clearly shows evidence of it being reduced in height and the truncation of window openings (7). The blocked vents at pavement level were designed to air the ground floor within the 19th century brewery building that fronted Holy Rood Road.

The standing building survey on both sides of the former brewery wall has recorded all the significant architectural elements along both sides of its full length. The boundary wall has been created by demolishing a 19th century brewery building to an optimum height and then capping it with coping stones. The brick-built walls at the east end of the wall appear to be later, most probably constructed during early 20th construction.

The survey of the wall is now complete and no further recording work is required prior to its demolition.

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.

5. REFERENCES

Glendinning, B, 2013 Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, City of Edinburgh Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3) CFA Unpublished Report No. 3058

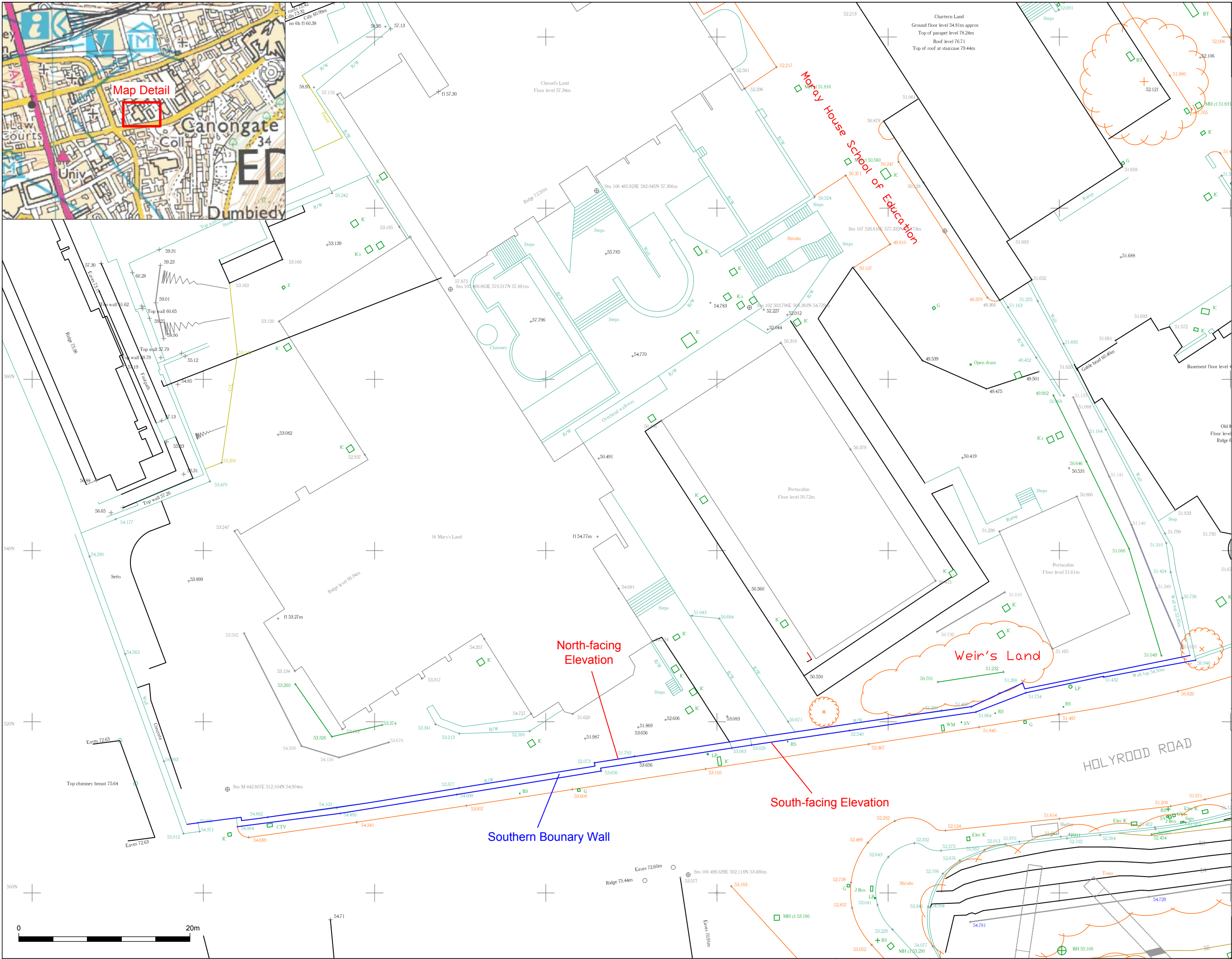
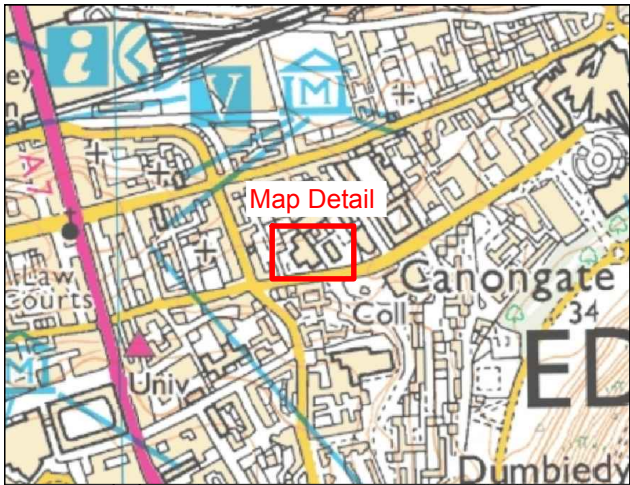
Kirby, M, 2013 Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, City of Edinburgh, Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) CFA Unpublished Report No. 3018


Suddaby, I, 2013 Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, City of Edinburgh Archaeological Evaluation CFA Unpublished Report No. 3010

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

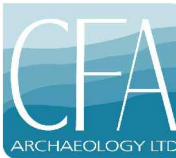
Shot No	Description	Elevation	Conditions
1-3	Working Shots (general)	North-facing	Sunny
4-17	General view	North-facing	Sunny
18-31	Consecutive shots (left to right)	North-facing	Sunny
32-33	Working shots	North-facing	Sunny
34-117	Consecutive shots (left to right)	North-facing	Sunny
118	Features (1-4) general shots	North-facing	Sunny
119	Feature (1) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
120	Features (1-3) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
121	Feature (3) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
122	Feature (4) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
123	Feature (5) general shot from the NE	North-facing	Sunny
124	Feature (6) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
125-129	Feature (8) general shots	North-facing	Sunny
130-133	Feature (9) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
134-136	Features (7-8) general shots	North-facing	Sunny
137-138	Gate between Features (6) and (10)	North-facing	Sunny
139	Feature (11) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
140	Feature (14) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
141	Feature (15) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
142	Feature (16) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
143	Feature (17) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
144	Feature (10) in section, general shot	North-facing	Sunny
145	Feature (18) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
146-148	Feature (13) general shot	North-facing	Sunny
149-150	Feature (9) Corbels	North-facing	Sunny
151	Working shot	North-facing	
152-155	General view of the S-facing elevation	South-facing	Sunny
156-157	General view of the S-facing elevation looking west	South-facing	Sunny
158	Step in wall height on W side of entrance	South-facing	Sunny
159-160	Snecked stone on main wall looking E	South-facing	Sunny
161-162	Blocked windows (7) showing sill at base	South-facing	Sunny
163-164	Snecked sandstone blocks at curve in the wall	South-facing	Sunny
165-166	Wall junction between stone and brick (6) and (18)	South-facing	Sunny
167-168	As above looking E	South-facing	Sunny
169-172	Low wall (21) below brick wall (19-20)	South-facing	Sunny
173-177	East end brick-built wall with panels (20)	South-facing	Sunny
178	Corner of brick wall (20) and return	South-facing	Sunny
179	Low wall (21) in detail	South-facing	Sunny
180	Base of low wall (21)	South-facing	Sunny
181-182	Panel detail in brick wall (20)	South-facing	Sunny
183	Brick wall (19) on W side of (20)	South-facing	Sunny
184	Brick wall (19) oblique view	South-facing	Sunny
185-186	Junction of brick wall (18) and main build (6)	South-facing	Sunny
187-197	Window sills and blocking work (windows 7)	South-facing	Sunny

198	A block of re-used stone in main build (6)	South-facing	Sunny
199-203	General shots of the blocked vents	South-facing	Sunny
204	Step in wall height in Wall (2) main build	South-facing	Sunny
205	Brick blocking work of vent (8)	South-facing	Sunny
206	Stugged block (re-used) at toe of wall	South-facing	Sunny
207	Kink in the main build	South-facing	Sunny
208-211	Re-used blocks of sandstone in main build (6)	South-facing	Sunny
212-213	Re-used blocks of sandstone with droving in the main build (6).	South-facing	Sunny



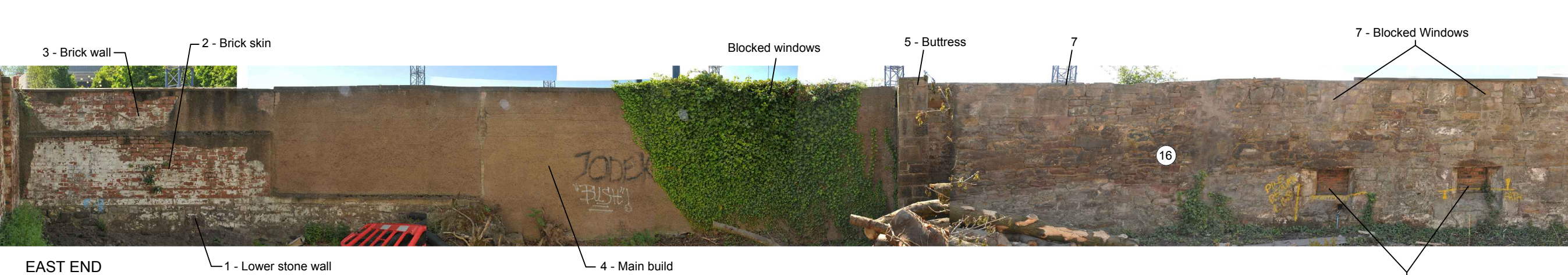


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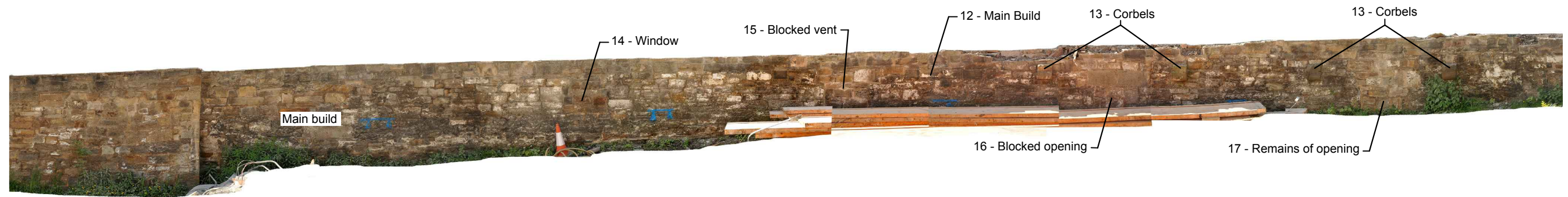
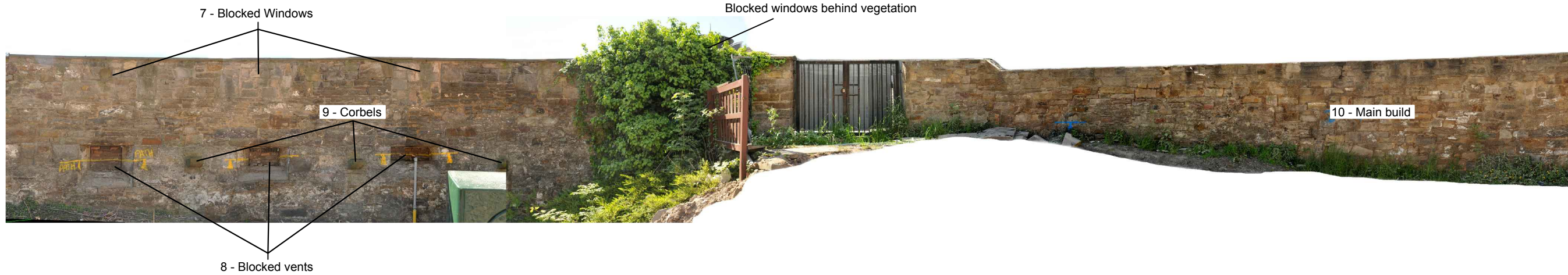


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Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
Title: Location map			
Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, Edinburgh			
Southern Boundary Wall Recording			
Client: Balfour Beatty			
Scale at A3: 1:400			
Drawn by:	TB	Checked:	MC
Report No:	3059		



EAST END



WEST END



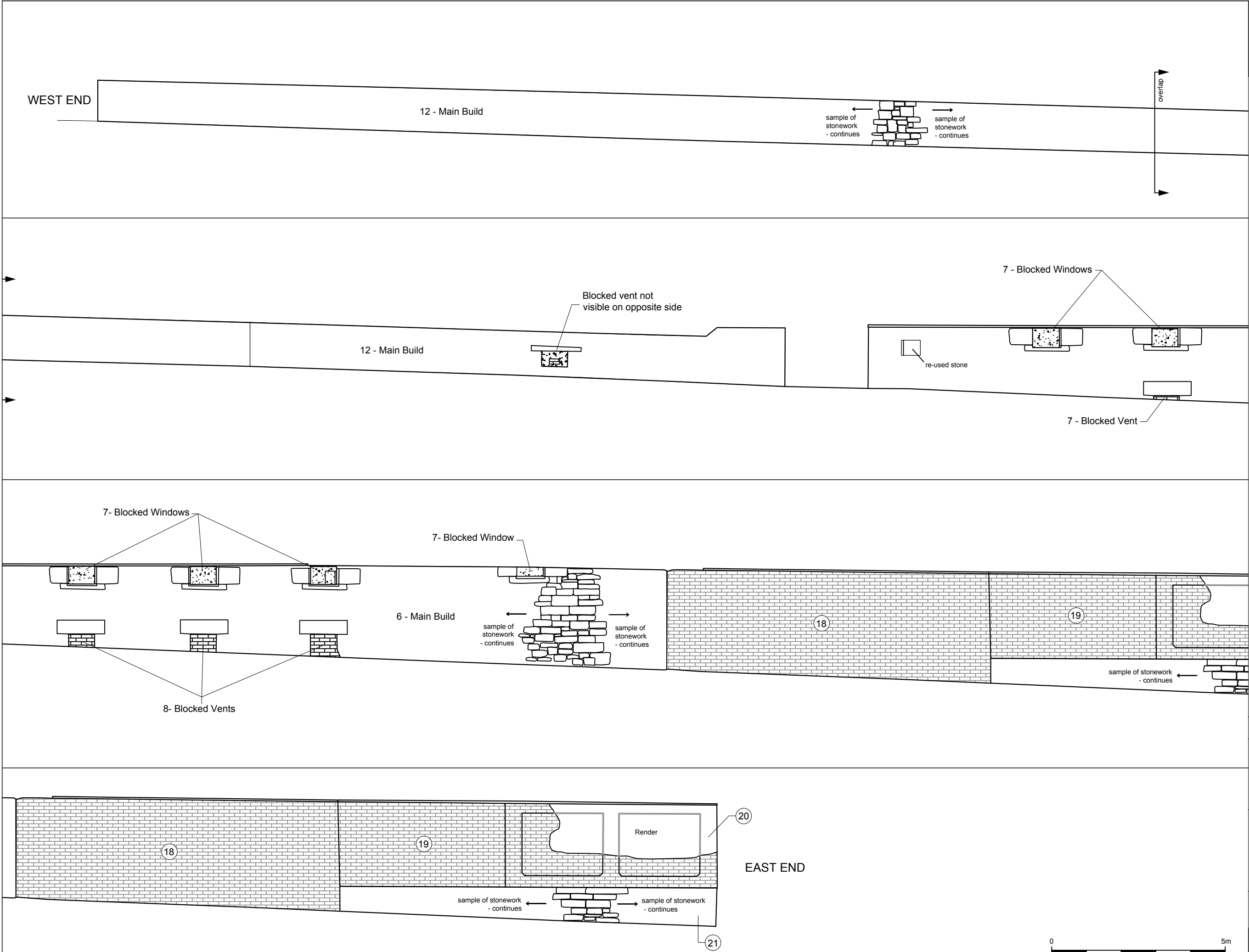
Key:

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Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A
Title: Photomontage of Wall, North-facing elevation			
Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, Edinburgh			
Southern Boundary Wall Recording			
Client: Balfour Beatty			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	
TB	MC	3059	



Key:

Brickwork and brick blocking

Stone Blocking





Fig. No:	3	Revision:	A
Title: Elevation of Wall, South-facing elevation			
Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, Edinburgh			
Southern Boundary Wall Recording			
Client: Balfour Beatty			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	
TB	MC	3059	



Plate 1 - General view of the north-facing elevation looking west.



Plate 2 - Brick-built walls (2-3) over rubble wall (1), eastern terminus of the north-facing elevation.

Fig. No: Plates 1-2		Revision: 0	Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, 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
Drawn by: KH	Checked: LW	Report No: 3059	Client: Balfour Beatty			



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Plate 3 - General view of the blocked vents (Feature 8) on the north-facing elevation with the level of the footpath on the opposite side marked in yellow paint.



Plate 4 - Close up of one of the corbel's (Feature 9) on the north-facing elevation.

Fig. No: Plates 3-4		Revision: 0	Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, 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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Plate 5 - General view of the south-facing elevation, eastern terminus and Walls (1-3).





Plate 6 - General view of the blocked windows (Feature 7) visible on the south-facing elevation.

Fig. No: Plates 5-6		Revision: 0	Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, 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
Drawn by: KH	Checked: LW	Report No: 3059	Client: Balfour Beatty			

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Plate 7 - General view of one of the blocked vents (Feature 8) at ground level on the south-facing elevation.

Fig. No: Plates 7		Revision: 0	Project: Land between Canongate, Holyrood Road & St John Street, 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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