

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Wall at 5 Old Church Lane. **Duddingston, Edinburgh Historic Building Survey**

Report No. 3554

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a Level 1 and 2 standing building survey on a wall at 5 Old Church Lane, Duddingston, Edinburgh (NGR NT 28528 72681 to NT 28482 72690) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd to address the terms of a condition secured on listed building consent required for the re-pointing of the wall and replacement of the copings in a like for like manner to the wall bounding the Old Church Lane to the north side of the property belonging to Duddingston Kirk. The wall is a Category B Listed structure and is group listed with the Manse.

The City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) requested that a historic building survey be carried out prior to the commencement of the works. The section of the wall to the east of the Manse Gates did not contain any architectural detail of interest, however, the section west from the Manse Gates to the Gatehouse contained architectural fabric possibly associated with medieval or post-medieval buildings that were removed when Old Church Lane was inserted in c.1760 and the village underwent remodeling by the Earl of Abercorn.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work are:

- (i) Carry out a standing building survey on the wall
- (ii) Provide an illustrated report on the results of the historical building survey.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

CFA follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey as appropriate. Architectural detail recording followed the recommendations outlined by Historic England (2016, Section 5).

3.2 Desk-based Survey

The National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) Statutory List was consulted to establish what architectural information they held in relation to the boundary wall and gate piers.

3.3 Wall recording

A general photographic survey of the east end of the wall up to the Manse Gates was carried out. This included both sides of the wall (the north and south-facing elevations) (Figs. 4 & 16).

The wall on the west side of the gates was subjected to a Level 2 standing building survey, as defined by Historic England (2016).

The measured elevations (Figs 3a & 3b) covered the entire length of the wall and have been split into a series of arbitrary sections on the north and south-facing elevations (Sections O-F, and sections O-H).

Standard pro-forma building recording sheets were completed as appropriate. Notes were taken on the key features and their dimensions recorded on each section of wall.

A photographic survey was carried out on the north and south-facing elevations using a Nikon D300. A digital photographic record is included in Appendix 1.

Photogrammetric recording

The section of wall fronting Old Church Lane to the west of the Manse Gates was subjected to photogrammetric recording using Agisoft Photoscan Professional V.1.3.1 software (Fig. 3c). This provided an accurate measured representation of the wall that has been annotated where historic fabric was recorded.

3.4 Recording Constraints

The south-facing elevation was heavily masked by mature trees and shrubs and photographs could only be taken where the wall was exposed. No overlapping photography for photogrammetric recording could be obtained on the south-facing elevation from the Manse Gate piers to the Meeting Room owing to density of masking vegetation.

4. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 Cartographic

The boundary wall is first shown in detail on the 1852 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2a). This map shows that the Manse Gate had yet to be built. The 1877 Second Edition map (Fig. 2b) shows that by this year the Manse Gate had been built.

4.2 Statutory List

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) lists the boundary wall as part of the Duddingston Manse record (Listed Building No. 29468). The building was listed in 1970. The boundary wall is not described.

5. WALL SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the building survey are now described. The individual wall sections are described in Table 1 and 2. Numbers in parenthesis relate to individual features identified within the wall

Table 1 North-facing Elevation, Summary Descriptions

Section	Summary Description	Length (m)
O-A	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones. No re-used architectural fragments were visible.	
A-B	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones. No re-used architectural fragments were visible.	
B-C	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones. An iron tethering ring (1) was located c.1m east of the telegraph pole near the start of Section B. The ring was mounted in a square block of sandstone approximately 0.6m above the curb. Approximately 15m further west was another block of sandstone marked with a cross (2).	24m
C-D	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a several courses of whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Approximately 10m from the masons mark in Section B-C was another mason's mark (3) with the letter W with an arrow immediately below it.	
D-E	This section includes the Manse Gate. The random rubble and whinstone construction described in the previous units ends abruptly approximately 14m east of the gate. From here up to the gate and just beyond it the wall was constructed of regular courses of sandstone with rubble coping stones.	24m
E-F	Approximately 14m west of the Manse Gate the wall rose to a height of c.3m. The wall head included larger blocks of coursed sandstone in comparison to the more sub-rounded random rubble at the base. Immediately below where the wall rose was a blocked doorway (4). The door was blocked with coursed rubble. The door measured 1.5m high and 1m wide and was surmounted by a large sandstone lintel. The door surrounds were roughly dressed sandstone.	24m
F-G	Random rubble with both round and irregular whinstone and sandstone at the base and larger blocks of dressed sandstone near the wall head. At c.25m west of the blocked doorway in Section E-F was another blocked opening (5) about c. 1.6m high and c.1m wide. The blocking work comprised random rubble framed by dressed sandstone surrounds. The wall head comprised coursed blocks of rough-dressed sandstone.	24m
G-H	Random rubble at the base with dressed blocks at the wall head. Approximately 4m west of the lamppost marking the position of the start of Section G was a blind segmented arch (6) approximately 2m wide and c.0.4m high. Above the arch and measuring c. 0.4m x 0.4m was a possible gun loop (7). Approximately 5m west of the segmented arch were four sandstone blocks (8) with two laid vertically and two horizontally.	19m

Table 2 South-facing Elevation Summary Descriptions

Section	Summary Description	Section
		(m)
O-A	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of	24m
	whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones. No re-used	
	architectural fragments were visible.	
A-B	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of	24.5m
	whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones. No re-used	
	architectural fragments were visible.	
B-C	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of	24m
	whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high. Rubble coping stones.	
C-D	Random rubble sandstone to a height of 1.5m and topped with a courses of	24m
	whinstone (basalt) to c.2.1m high.	

D-E	This section includes the Manse Gate. The random rubble with whinstone construction described in the previous units ends abruptly approximately 14m east of the gate.	24m
E-F	Approximately 14m west of the Manse Gate the wall rose to a height of c.3m. The wall head included larger blocks of coursed sandstone in comparison to the more sub-rounded random rubble at the base. Immediately below where the wall rose was a blocked doorway (Feature 4) partly masked behind a shrub. The door was blocked with coursed rubble and measured 1.5m high and 1m wide and was surmounted by a large sandstone lintel. The door surrounds were roughly dressed sandstone.	24m
F-G	Random rubble with both round and irregular whinstone and sandstone at the base and larger blocks of dressed sandstone near the wall head. No architectural features were present.	24m
G-H	This section of wall was hidden behind the elevation and roof of the Meeting Room. Approximately 2m from the end of the Meeting Room and within the south-facing elevation was the segmented arch (Feature 6) that was c.1m high with rubble voussoirs. The blocking work was a random rubble. The arched feature is higher on this elevation due to the difference in ground levels (between the Manse garden and street).	19m
	A small rectangular feature (9) measuring 0.8m x 0.4m was situated c. 2m east of the segmented arch. It contained three courses of red brick surmounted by four courses of randomly laid cement bonded rubble. This feature is not visible on the opposite side of the wall. The feature may have been a bee bole in which a bee hive was housed.	

6. DISCUSSION

The wall probably dates to the early 19th century and was the formal boundary to the 19th century Duddingston Manse gardens. The Manse Gate was inserted sometime between 1852 and 1877 according to the Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 2a-b). Before the insertion of the Manse Gates the earlier access route between the Manse garden and the village was probably via the blocked doorway towards the west end of the wall (Feature 4, Section E-F, Figs 3a, 3c & 8).

North-facing elevation

The wall measured approximately 188m in length and was 2.1m high for most of its length but it rose to a height of c.3m in Block E-F (Fig. 3a & 3c). The wall on the east side of the Manse Gate was very uniform and was constructed using random rubble sandstone topped by a band of contrasting whinstone. This fabric continued for most of its length up to the Manse Gate. Within this section of wall three features of historical interest were recorded, these included; an iron tethering ring (1) and two masons marks (2 and 3). On the west side of the Manse Gate, the wall features recorded included a blocked doorway (4), a smaller blocked opening (5), a blocked segmented arch (6) surmounted by a possible gun-loop feature (7) and further to the west was an a set of four blocks of sandstone (8) laid vertically and horizontally.

South-facing elevation

On the east side of the Manse Gate the wall was constructed from random rubble sandstone topped by randomly laid rubble whinstone for most of its length. On the west side of the Manse Gate the wall was constructed of mainly coursed sandstone. On this side of the wall the blocked door (4) and the segmented arch (6) was visible.

The reason for the position of the segmented arch is not clear. It does not appear to be a formal relieving arch typical of building interiors and may have been laid this way for purely ascetic reasons to embellish this part of the wall.

A feature not visible on the north side of the wall was a small blocked rectangular feature (9) situated to the right of the segmented arch (6). This feature may have been a bee bole where a small hive was kept.

7. CONCLUSION & RECCOMENDATIONS

The photographic survey to the east of the Manse Gates and Level 2 historic building recording to the west of the gates has now been completed. Nine individual features of historical interest were recorded within the wall fabric.

The wall has been recorded to sufficient detail and as such no further recording work is recommended although it is understood the final decision lies with the City of Edinburgh Council as advised by CECAS.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2017* (Appendix 2) and the completion of the online OASIS form will be sufficient to disseminate the preliminary results of this work.

A copy of the final report will be lodged with CECAS and the NRHE.

8. REFERENCES

Historic England 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording Practice. London.

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Shot No.	Description	Facing
001-002	North-facing elevation, Sections O-D, general view westwards	West
003	North-facing elevation, east end, Sections B-O	Southeast
004	North-facing elevation, tethering ring (1) in situ	South
005	North-facing elevation, looking onto Section B–D	Southeast
006	North-facing elevation, Section C-D, looking westwards	Southwest
007	North-facing elevation, masons mark (2), Section B-C in detail	South
008-011	North-facing elevation, masons mark (2), Section B-C general	South
012	North-facing elevation, Section E	West
013-014	North-facing elevation, Manse Gate	South
015-016	North-facing elevation, curved section of wall flanking the Manse	West
	gate	
017	North-facing elevation fabric detail west of blocked door (4)	South
018	North-facing elevation, blocked door (4) general view	South
019	North-facing elevation, doorway (4) and step in the wall	Southwest
020-021	North-facing elevation, fabric detail in Section F-G	South
022	North-facing elevation, fabric detail along Sections E-G	Southeast
023-024	North-facing elevation, blocked opening (5) detail	South
025	North-facing elevation, Sections F-H	Southwest
026	North-facing elevation, segmented arch (6) and gunloop (7)	South
027	North-facing elevation, general view of Section G-H	Southeast
028	North-facing elevation, arch (6) and gunloop (7)	South
029-032	North-facing elevation, irregular stonework (8)	South
033-034	North-facing elevation, fabric detail near street sign	South
035-036	North-facing elevation, oblique view of Sections F-H	Southeast
037-038	South-facing elevation, arch (6)	Northwest
039-040	South-facing elevation, arch (6)	Northeast
041-042	South-facing elevation. Blocked feature (9)	North
043	South-facing elevation, wall fabric in Section G-H	North
044	South-facing elevation, wall fabric at Section F	North
045-046	South-facing elevation, wall fabric at the end of Section E-F	North
047	South-facing elevation, blocked doorway (4) masked by shrubbery	Northwest
048	South-facing elevation, Manse Gate	North
049-050	South-facing elevation, Section C-D, fabric detail	North
051	South-facing elevation, fabric detail, Section D-E	North
052	South-facing elevation, FE pipe and fabric detail	North
053	South-facing elevation, fabric detail, Section C-D	North
054	South-facing elevation, fabric detail, Section A-B	North
055	South-facing elevation, wall terminus in Section O-A	North
056-057	South-facing elevation, wall terminus and brick bothy	Northeast

APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE	Wall at 5 Old Church Lane, Duddingston, Edinburgh, Historic
NAME:	Building Survey
PROJECT CODE:	DUCH
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd,
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording
NHRE NO(S):	NT27SE 3716
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Boundary Wall
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 28528 72681 to NT 28482 72690
START DATE (this season)	April 2017
END DATE (this season)	April 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES	None
ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The Category B Listed wall is group listed with the Duddingston Manse and fronts Old Church Lane. The wall was the subject of a planning decision by Edinburgh Council that required it to be surveyed prior to re-pointing work. The west end of the wall was known to contain a number of blocked architectural features that might otherwise be altered by the proposed works. A photographic survey augmented by photogrammetric recording of the west end of the wall was conducted to record the extant features. The wall measured c.180m long and was 1.5m high rising to a height of 3m at its west end. At the east end it was constructed mainly of random rubble with regular courses of sandstone and whinstone (basalt). On the west side of the Manse Gate the wall was more uniform with regular courses of roughdressed sandstone. Features of historical interest included an iron tethering ring, two mason's marks, two blocked doorways, a segmented arch with a possible gun-loop above it and four blocks
PROPOSED FUTURE	of irregularly laid stonework. A possible blocked bee bole was found on the south side of the wall near the aforementioned segmented arch None
WORK:	- 19
CAPTION(S) FOR	None
ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	GLWG Architects'
BODY:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21
CONTRIBUTOR:	7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
	9
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report Lodged with Edinburgh Council SMR. NHRE intended archive

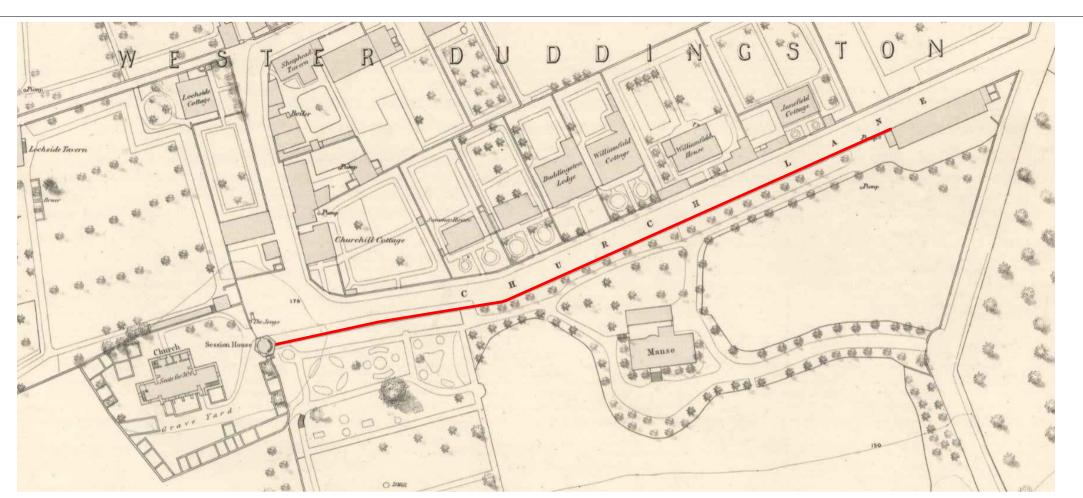


Fig. 2a - 1852 First Edition Ordnance survey map extract

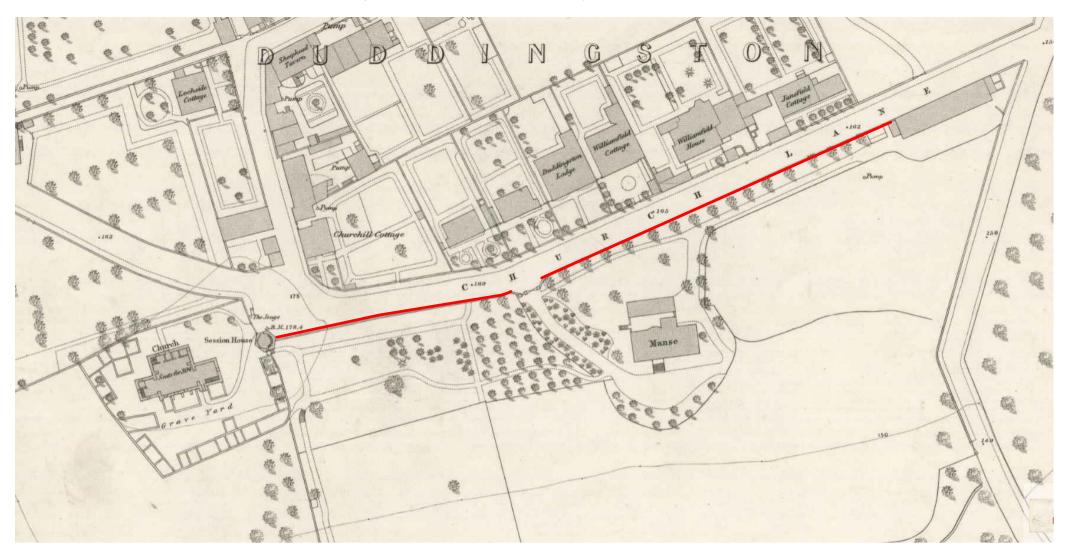


Fig. 2b - 1877 Second Edition Ordnance survey map extract

Key:

Wall Location

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Historical Maps

Project

Wall at 5 Old Church Lane.
Duddingston, Edinburgh Historic
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Client

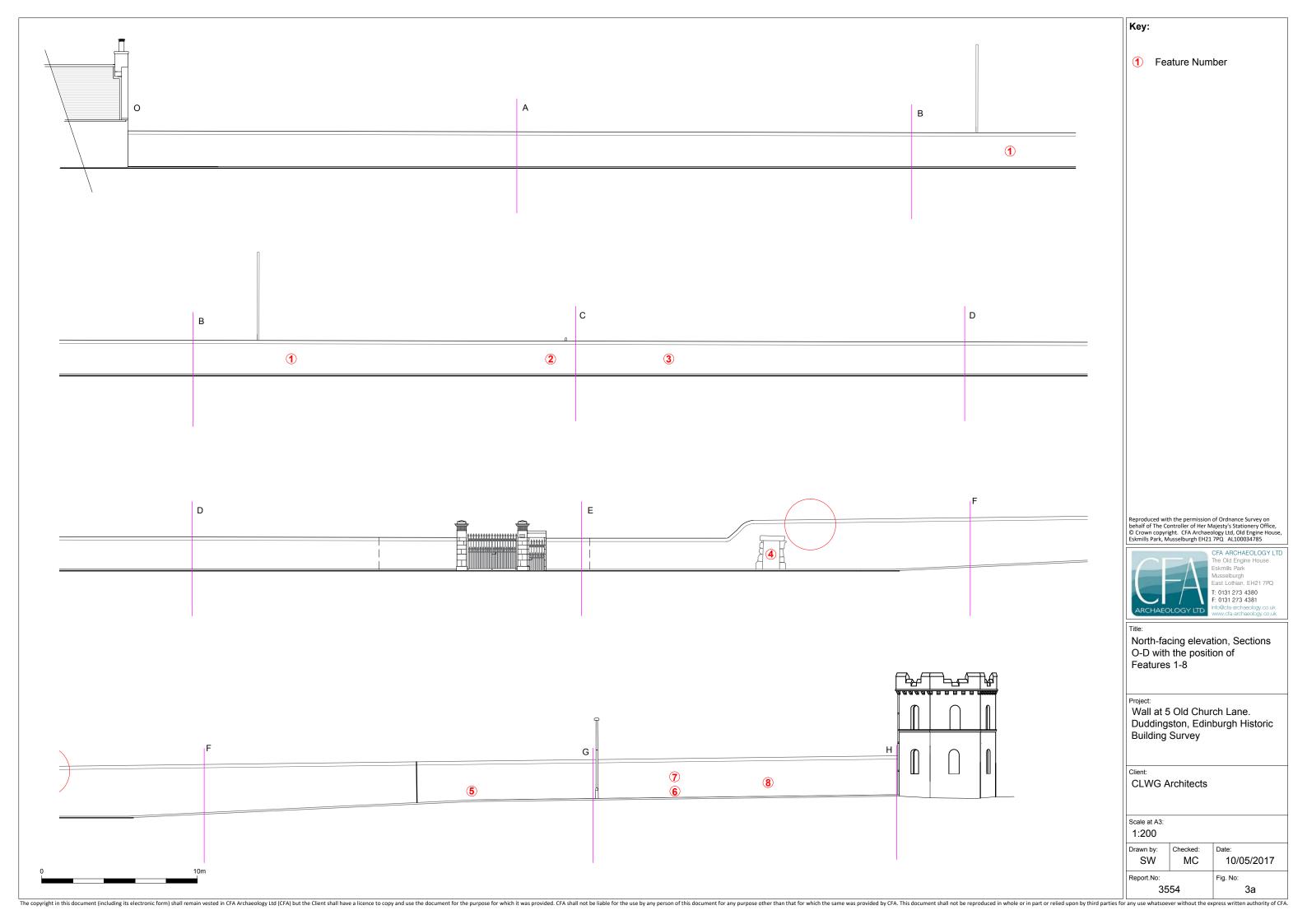
CLWG Architects

Scale at A3:

| Drawn by: | Checked: | Date: | SW | MC | 10/05/2017

2a - b

Report.No: Fig. N



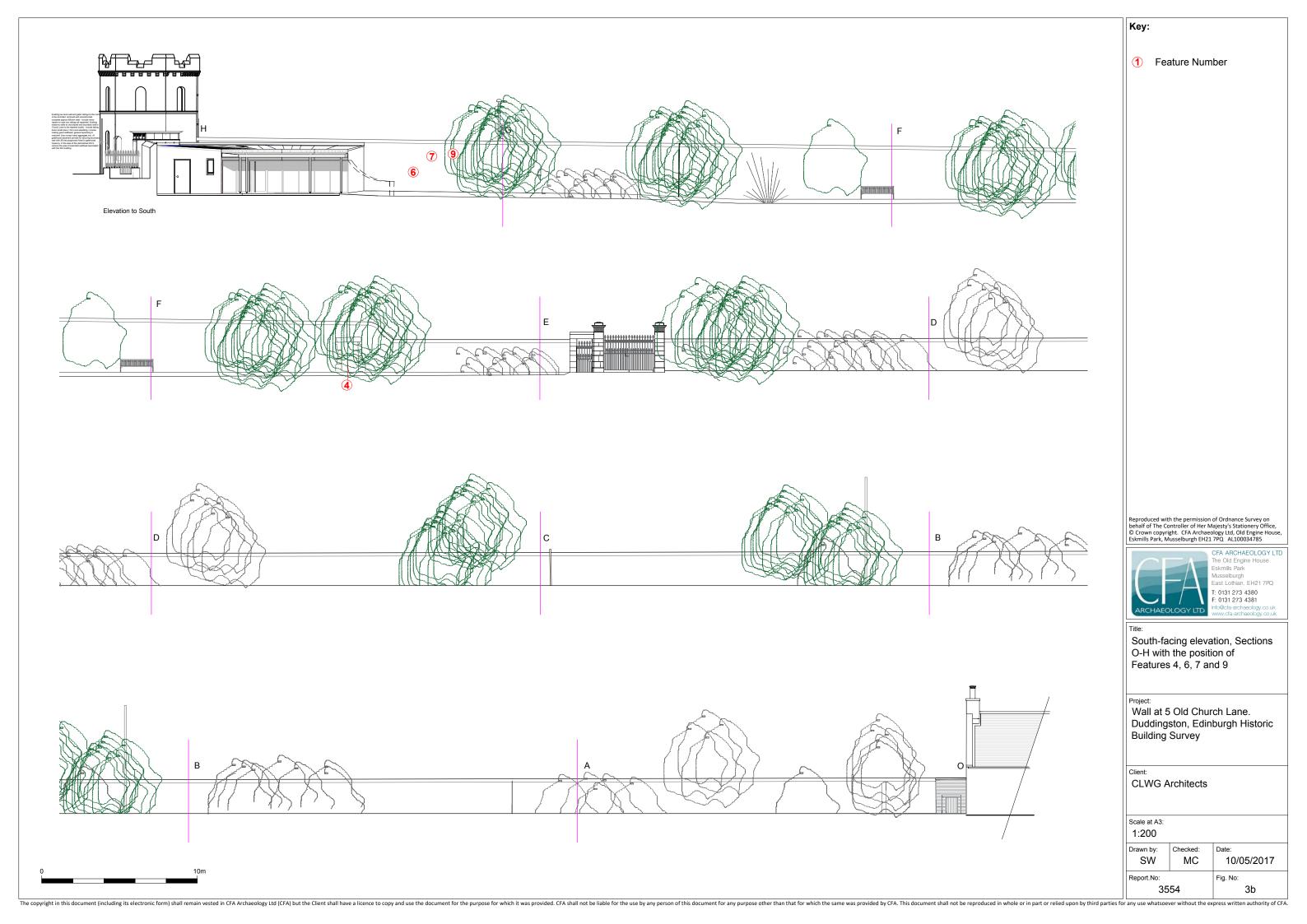






Fig. 4 - North-facing elevation, east end, general view.



Fig. 5 - North-facing elevation tethering ring (Feature 1).



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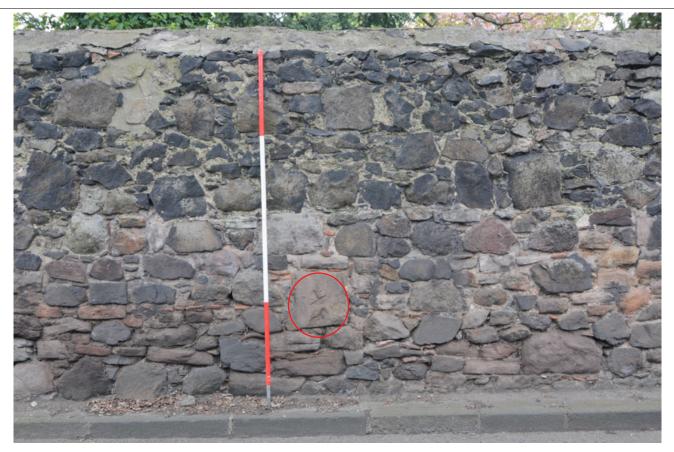


Fig. 6 - North-facing elevation, mason's mark (Feature 2).



Fig. 7 - North-facing elevation, mason's mark (Feature 3).



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Fig. 8 - North-facing elevation, blocked doorway (Feature 4).



Fig. 9 - North-facing elevation, blocked opening (Feature 5).



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Fig. 10 - North-facing elevation, blocked segmented arch (Feature 6) and gun loop? above (Feature 7).



Fig. 11 - North-facing elevation, irregular stonework (Feature 8).



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Fig. 12 - South-facing elevation, segmented arch (Feature 6).



Fig. 13 - South-facing elevation, blocked bee bole (Feature 9).



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Fig. 14 - South-facing elevation, blocked door Feature 4).



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Fig. 15 - South-facing, random rubble and whinstone at Section A-B.



Fig. 16 - South-facing elevation, general view of the wall terminus.



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