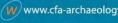


10-12 Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh

Historic Building Survey Report No. 1949





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10-12 Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a Level 1-2 standing building survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in August 2011 at 10–12 Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh on behalf of DTS Raeburn Ltd. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced following discussions with John Lawson, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The standing building survey includes a review of readily available desk-based sources, and Level 1 and 2 building recording surveys at specific locations of the site.

The WSI also includes for archaeological evaluation of the site following demolition and the results obtained from this work will form the subject of a separate report.

1.2 Historical Background

The proposed re-development site's footprint (Fig. 1) occupies the eastern half of the 17th century Gray's Mill and associated late 18th century Inglis Green Bleachfields. Gray's Mill is first recorded in 1631 and became historically important in the mid-18th century when the site was used by Charles Edward Stewart to negotiate the surrender of Edinburgh on 16 September 1745.

The 1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the mill as a corn and flour mill situated at the western end of a group of buildings, including a possible steading and the Inglis Green Bleachfields. The site also overlies a mill pond and lade that supplied water to the mill that was abstracted from the Water of Leith.

Since the mid-19th century the site has gone through a number of industrial changes. By the 1900s the site was known as the Inglis Green Dye and Tweed Mills. During the early 1930s the Everlasta Dye Works occupied the site alongside the Inglis Green Dye works. By the late 1950s and up until c.1965 the site was a plastics factory. The factory has been left vacant since 2001 and has been severely affected by vandalism, resulting in part-demolition of the site's electrical plant rooms and offices. There is graffiti over much of the interior.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this part of the programme of archaeological works were:

- 1. To carry out a desk-based assessment and place the factory buildings in their historical context.
- 2. To carry out a Level 1–2 standing building survey, to include a photographic and written record of the factory prior to its demolition.
- 3. To produce an illustrated Historic Building Survey report to include a colour-coded phase-development plan of the factory complex and to identify any areas within the complex worthy of further recording or monitoring during demolition works.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

CFA follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey as appropriate. Architectural detail recording followed the recommendations outlined by English Heritage (2009, Section 5).

2.2 Desk-based Survey

An assessment was made of the cartographic record for the site based on the client's historical maps and online maps held within the National Map Library of Scotland. A desk-based study has also been undertaken on the history of the site as part of the geoenvironmental survey of the proposed re-development site (Brown 2010).

2.3 Building recording

Level 1-2 standing building survey, as defined by English Heritage (2006), was carried out within the areas numbered Units 1-39 (Fig. 3). The elevations subjected to Level 2 metric survey are shown in red on the same plan.

A photographic survey was carried out using digital photography. A digital photographic record is included in Appendix 1 and the orientation of the photographs are shown on the photographic location plan (Fig. 7).

Standard CFA building recording sheets were completed for each unit within the factory complex. Length and breadth measurements were obtained using a Leica distometer. Notes were taken on the key features within each unit along with, where relevant, the brick type and bond and surviving fixtures and fittings.

An accurate survey of the selected elevations was carried out using an industry-standard, reflectorless Total Station (REDM). The infra-red beam from this instrument enabled points to be recorded in 3D to an accuracy of 1mm. For the external elevations, control points on eaves, windows, doors and architectural phasing were surveyed. The data was downloaded using PenMap software and imported to AutoCAD software.

2.4 Recording Constraints

The building recording work was confined to the ground floor of the factory as the first floor units were considered to be unsafe to enter. These were either fire damaged or contaminated with pigeon excrement resulting in foul air. Areas of the factory where sheet asbestos was present were also avoided.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 General

The desk-based results provide a summary of the readily available historical and cartographic sources that have been examined to provide a succinct account of the developmental history of the proposed development site.

3.2 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS holds one record for Gray's Mill (NT27SW 63) but no bibliographic details accompany the record.

A record for 12 Inglis Green Road (NT27SW 4257) has an accompanying site plan with additions and alterations but the site lies to the north of the proposed redevelopment boundary.

The Slateford Viaduct (NT27SW 100) is situated outside the southern re-development boundary. The viaduct carries the twin-track line of the former Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh (Princes Street Station) to Carstairs (via Cobbinshaw summit) over both the Water of Leith and Inglis Green Road. The record holds ten photographs, two of which were taken by the RAF during and after WW2. Both show that the factory site extended northwards under what is now the disused B&Q warehouse and the Bookers Cash and Carry warehouse, the latter of which lies outside the proposed redevelopment boundary. An aerial photograph taken in 1943 (Ref. No. SC764512) shows the factory complex had three boiler house chimneys (Plate 13). An oblique aerial view taken by RCAHMS in 2006 (DP01202) provides a useful record of the roof configuration of the plastics factory prior to the fire that destroyed the roofs covering Units 18–23 and 26–27 (see below).

3.4 Early map coverage

Armstrong's map of 1773 depicts Gray's Mill and the Inglis Green Bleachfield as place names within the boundary of the proposed development. John Laurie's map of 1786 depicts Gray's Mill as two rectangular buildings (Fig. 2a). Kirkwood's 1817 map (Fig. 2b) shows that the bleachfield was still in operation and Gray's Mill had expanded

The 1852 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2c) shows that by this year the study area was occupied by Gray's Mills (Corn & Flour) and the Inglis Green Bleachfields. Both sites were obtaining their water supply from the Water of Leith that runs along the east side of the site. The Caledonian railway viaduct and the Union Canal aqueduct are shown at the south-east end of the development area, and a large rectangular mill pond with sluice is depicted. A lade is shown running north-westwards alongside a rectilinear building which is one of several other buildings associated with the bleach works. Gray's Mill is depicted as a courtyard structure including a rectilinear building opposite a larger building occupying an irregular plan with a threshing machine on its south-west side.

The 1895 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2d) shows a mill lade and garden leading from the Water of Leith northwards to a much larger Inglisgreen Bleachfield complex. Gray's Mill is now called Graysmill Farm and has changed little since 1852.

The 1914 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the 'Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills'. The mill lade is still present with expansion south-eastwards towards the Caledonian Railway.

By 1932 the site has been almost completely developed by the Everlasta Dye Works (Fig. 2f) and the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills. The former occupied the survey site whilst the latter was partly under what is now the derelict B&Q building.

The Ordnance Survey map for 1965 (Fig. 2g) shows that within the proposed redevelopment boundary the plastics factory (survey site), Tweed mills, laundry and Graysmill Farm are still present. Ordnance Survey maps published between 1984 and 1992 show the study site and the B&Q store in block layout plan. Adjacent, to the north-west, the former dye works and laundry have been demolished and replaced with the present-day cash and carry and associated car park.

Bibliographic Sources

Gifford *et al* (1984) mention that Inglis Green Road takes its name from the bleachfield started by Mr Inglis in 1773, which is in accord with the historical maps. They also mention that in 1984 the laundry included an 18th-century house with elaborate scrolled skewputs. A review of planning application records by Brown (2010) confirms that a company called Duraplex owned the plastics factory. Applications by Duraplex for the erection of a penthouse were approved in 1963. In 1972 approval was granted for rebuilding a portion of the existing factory. The following year approval was granted to form an electrical control room with emergency power station. In 1977 an application to construct bulk silos was granted.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Interior Photographic Survey

The individual rooms within the factory are described as Units 1–39 in the general layout plan (Fig. 3). Height measurements were obtained from the floor to highest visible point within the roof space which was normally the ridge beam. Table 1 presents the Unit descriptions, dimensions and dates.

Unit	Dimensions (m)	Name/Description	Construction
No	$(L \times W \times H)$		Phase & notes
1-4	16.2 x 5.4 x 3.3	Laboratory: The factory layout plan shows four individual units within the laboratory but these have been removed to form a single rectangular unit. The unit is lit on the SW-facing elevation by five windows, each with 18 panes within a cast-iron frame. The cream-painted walls are brick-built and buttressed. The ceiling is concrete. A large rectangular bay opening has been inserted into the NE-facing elevation. A fire exit occupies the south-facing elevation.	Post 1914 to 1932
5	27.7 x 16.2 x 9.1	No. 5 Workshop: This is a large rectangular single-storey workshop aligned E–W with brick-built walls with buttresses. Six queen-post roof trusses (Plate 1) are carried on the north and south-facing elevations. The east and west gables are pitched and have an oculus near their apex. The west gable has an electric ventilation fan still in situ. On the north-facing elevation there is a large steel door leading into Unit 6 (see below), and a large bay opening leads into Unit 7. A fire exit is present on the south-facing elevation at the west end. The floor is concrete.	Post 1914 to 1932
6	3.6 x 3.3 x 2.8	Flammable Liquid/Gas store : This is a small featureless room with brick-built walls with breather vents. The room is accessed from Unit 5 by a large double-leaved iron fire-proof door.	Post-1932
7	49 x 32 x 8	Calender Hall: This is a large steel-framed shed with a mezzanine gantry in the SW corner (Plates 2–3). The steel-framed roof and walls are clad with steel sheeting on the exterior and lined with fire-proof board on the interior walls. The main door is situated in the NW corner. A series of I-beams form the central spine of the building and these are situated 5.3m apart. The floor of the building is covered with red terracotta tiles. The west side of the building contains a series of channels with internal heating pipes; the steel inspection plates that once covered these channels have been robbed. A set of weighing scales is situated at the north end of the building. A small brickbuilt lobby is situated next to the main entrance. Close to the west wall is a large motor plinth, associated with several large ventilation pipes. The aforementioned gantry is protected by a safety rail. The machinery housed on the gantry could not be seen. On the north-facing elevation there is a doorway leading into the former electronics room. On the opposite wall a fire-door leads into Unit 5. In the SE corner of the building there is a rectangular brickbuilt shed (Unit 8) and adjoining store (Unit 15). Units 9–12 have been removed but their steel-framed foundations are visible on the ground.	Built in 1963 and probably modernised in the 1970s or 1980s. The Calender Hall was the main area within the complex where sheet plastic was manufactured through a process of extrusion and roller system.
8	15x 6.2 x 2.8	A rectangular brick-built room with featureless walls	1963 onwards

Unit	Dimensions (m)	Name/Description	Construction
No			Phase & notes
		accessed by a bay opening on the east-facing elevation. An	
		electrical transformer occupies most of the southern half of	
		the room. The steel-clad roof is supported by angle-iron	
		roof cantilever trusses. A doorway on the north-facing	
		elevation provides access into a chemical store (Unit 15).	
9–12	-	Steel-framed buildings, no longer present	1963 onwards
13	-	Part of the mezzanine gantry in Unit 7 with yellow-painted	1963 onwards
		steel girders forming the main structural steelwork	
14	-	No Access	-
15	6 x 4 x 2.8	Chemical Store : This unit is brick-built with a fire-proof	1963 onwards
		clad ceiling accessed via a doorway in Unit 8. A second	
		door exits into Unit 7, the Calender Hall.	
16	14.9 x 7.5 x 3m	Locker Room, Canteen & Kitchen: The unit is	Post-1914
		trapezoidal in shape and all interior partitions have been	
		removed. These were lit on the west-facing elevation by	
		three cast-iron windows measuring 1.5m x 1.5m. The	
		corrugated asbestos roof is supported by A-frame angle	
		iron trusses resting on the wall heads. The walls are brick-	
		built and featureless.	
17	14m x 9.8 x 3m	Engineers Shop : This unit is rectangular and adjoins a	Post 1914
		narrow alleyway on its east side. The workshop is accessed	
		by a doorway on the south wall. There are no windows. On	
		the west wall there is a doorway leading into Unit 20, a	
		small workshop.	
18	-	No access	-
19	2.5 x 2	Toilet block : A brick-built fire-damaged toilet block with	Late 20th
		three cubicles.	century
20	3m x 3m	Engineers workshop: A small workshop situated off, and	Post 1932
		accessed from, the main Engineers shop (Unit 17). The	
		walls are featureless and the roof is missing following a	
		fire. The brick walls are whitewashed and featureless.	
21	3.7 x 2.1	Shower Room : This small shower room is roofless with	Mid 20th
		white ceramic tiled walls. Two shower cubicles are	century
		present. The hand basin has been removed.	
22	17m x 6.8	Stores block : The stores block is now roofless and only its	Post 1932
		outside walls survive. A brick-built staircase with an iron	
		handrail survives at the south end of the unit allowing	
		access to the first floor above Unit 28, the factory offices.	
		A door is present on the west-facing elevation leading to	
		Unit 19, the toilet block. The northern half of the stores	
		had a pitched roof which has now gone, although the stubs	
		of the demolished trusses are still present within the wall	
		heads. At the south end of the stores is a passage with	
		doors leading to the offices (Unit 28) and the Slitting Shop	
		(Unit 25). A lift shaft is present at the NW corner of the	
		unit. This provided access to the mezzanine gantry in Unit	
	10.5 15	7, Calender Hall.	3,514,50,7
23	18.2 x 12	Electronics block: This unit formerly housed the factory	Mid 20th
		switch gear and isolation units that were supplied by	century
		underground cables. A series of inspection channels	
		housing the cables are present along the full length of the	
		building. The building has been severely damaged by fire	
		and the roof is missing. This was supported by a large I-	
		beam that spans the building and is carried on brick	
		columns. The interior dividing walls are constructed of	
		concrete mono blocks and appear to be later than the	
		surrounding brick walls.	

Unit	Dimensions (m)	Name/Description	Construction
No	(L x W x H)		Phase & notes
24	8.4 x 7.2	Engineers Stores: The engineers stores is roughly square in plan with featureless walls supporting A-framed steel roof trusses clad with corrugated iron roof. A door in the west wall leads into the Slitting Room (Unit 25).	Mid 20th century
25	20 x 8.2 x 2.8	Slitting Shop: This unit is rectangular in plan with access into Unit 33 (No. 2 Shop) and the stores passage and second passage between Units 16 and 17. A door in the north wall leads into the shower room (Unit 21), and another leads into Unit 17, the Engineers workshop. There is also a blocked doorway about 1.5m wide. The roof consists of steel A-frame trusses covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting. The walls have been re-enforced with I-beams which were inserted at a later stage to carry large iron pipes across the wall head. The walls are covered in graffiti. The floor is concrete.	Mid 20th century
26	3m x 2.5m	An L-shaped fire-damaged brick-built unit with featureless walls. No roof survives.	Mid 20th century
27	3, x 2.5m	A rectangular fire-damaged brick-built unit with featureless walls. No roof survives.	Mid 20th century
28	2.2 x 2 x 3	Offices : comprising seven individual units (A–G) accessed via a passage leading from the Stores to the west front of the factory. The offices are constructed of brick laid in English garden wall bond (5:1) and stretcher bond on the buttressed walls.	Post 1932
	4 x 5.9 x 3.3	Unit A: Office with featureless walls accessed from the main passage. A blue-painted four panelled door and a small square window are situated on the east wall.	
	2m x 1m	Unit B: Office, square-shaped floor with cream-painted walls and concrete ceiling in a steel frame. A single paned door leads into the main passage. The room is lit by a single-paned window on the east wall.	
	3.3 x 2.2 x 3.3 6.3 x 5.6 x 3.3	Unit C: Possible storeroom with featureless walls. Unit D. A small office accessed by a door off Unit C. The walls are brick-built and featureless. The ceiling is concrete in a steel frame.	
	4.9 x 3	Unit E: This is an L-shaped room with white-washed buttressed walls and a single door leading into Unit F the front office. A partition wall has been removed to form the L-shaped plan. The ceiling is concrete in a steel frame.	
	4.9 x 3 x 2.8	Unit F: This was the main factory office with its main door on the west front of the factory. The walls are lined with plasterboard and papered with embossed wall paper. A staircase leads up to the fire-damaged first floor. The present ceiling has been lowered; the concrete and steel support of an earlier ceiling is visible behind the timber stud work. On the south-facing elevation there is a small cupboard measuring 2m by 1m.	
	6.2 x 3.8	Unit G : Vestibule area for the main passage leading from the west front of the factory. On the east wall there is a large double-leaved doorway leading into the main passage.	
29	15 x 7.2	Boiler House: The factory boiler house is accessed by a door in the No. 2 Shop (Unit 33). The roof comprises welded steel A-frame trusses. The roof is missing following a fire. There are two large cylindrical oil-fired boilers still in situ with the maker's plate Beverley Turbofin but no installation date. A series of oil feed pipes lead to a feeding tank situated at the west end of the unit.	1973 within an existing block

Unit	Dimensions (m)	Name/Description	Construction
No 30	(L x W x H) 11.3 x 5.8	Roll Store: This unit has steel-framed trusses clad with	Phase & notes Post 1932
30	11.5 X 3.6	metal sheeting. A mezzanine floor is accessed by a metal	FOST 1932
		ladder at the west end. The walls are lined with heating	
		pipes. The main door to this feature is via the No. 2 Shop	
		(Unit 33).	
31	15m x 6.6	Oil Storage for Boilers: This unit has a steel-framed roof	Post 1932 using
		clad with asbestos sheets resting on featureless brick-built	Frodingham
		walls. Within the northern half of the unit a second	Steel.
		building measuring 8m x 5m has been constructed to store	Frodingham
		fuel oil for the boilers in Unit 29. This unit is accessed by a	Iron Co was
		ladder at the west end.	formed after
			1912 and was in
			operation well into the mid
			1960s before
			being taken over
			by United Steel
			Co.
32		Electrical HT & LT Switch Gear Rooms: Unit 32 has	Mid 20th
		three compartments.	century
	5 x 4.3	Unit A is a small room is brick-built within a steel	
		framework. An inspection pit is present in the concrete	
		floor. Two large bay openings are present on the east-	
	(1 20	facing wall and these have been blocked with brick.	
	6.1 x 3.9	Unit B has a series of metal switch-gear boxes fixed to the	
		wall and several more resting on large cast-iron legs in the centre of the room. The walls are brick-built within an iron	
		framework and are featureless. A door leads into Unit C.	
	5.4 x 4.3	Unit C is a probably an electrical store room which has	
		been built using stud-partition walls lined with asbestos	
		sheeting. On the exterior east-facing wall a timber	
		staircase leads to the floor above.	
33	30 x 30 x 3.5	No. 2 Shop: This unit comprises a square open-plan	Post 1932
		workshop with M-shaped pitched roofs supported by both	
		king and queen post trusses (Plate 4). The walls are brick-	
		built with buttresses. Access doors lead into Units 25, 29–	
		31, 38 and 39. The concrete floor is scarred in places by	
		machine beds. The shop was formerly lit by roof lights which have been boarded over.	
34	17.8 x 5.5	Storeroom?: A featureless trapezoid room built at the east	Post 1932
	17.0 X 3.3	end of the No. 2 workshop (Unit 33). Access to the unit is	1 050 1752
		by a large double-leaved door on its east-facing elevation.	
		The building appears to be later than the No. 2 workshop	
		as the brick walls have enveloped the wooden roof trusses	
		that continue into the aforementioned workshop.	
35	9.8 x 7.9	Master Batch Room: This unit has brick-built walls with	Post 1932
		steel-framed trusses. An L-shaped brick dais occupies	
		roughly half of the floor. This is about 1m high and	
		accessed by wooden steps. On the west-facing elevation	
		there is a panel of electrical switches and a pressure gauge. On the north-facing elevation there is a compressed gas	
		bottle storage cage. Access to this unit is via a large sliding	
		red-painted fire-door.	
36	35 x 19	Packing & Dispatch: This unit comprises a brick-built	Post 1932
		(English garden wall bond 5:1) building with an L-shaped	
		plan. The roof is a four-bay M-shaped arrangement with	The composite
		composite angle-iron double cantilever trusses. The trusses	angle-iron roof
		are supported on rolled steel I-beam columns (Plate 5). On	is contemporary

Unit	Dimensions (m)	Name/Description	Construction
No	(L x W x H)		Phase & notes
		each gable there is a blocked oculus. In the SW corner of	with the above
		the unit there are two cast-iron water valves (stamped	date.
		'Platt and Mather') that supplied high water pressure to the	
		factory sprinkler system. The building is accessed by a	
		driveway with the main access provided by a large sliding door on the rear east-facing elevation (Plate 6). There are	
		two small barred windows on the south-facing elevation.	
		The rest of the walls are architecturally featureless and	
		covered in graffiti.	
37	25 x 11.3 x 6.7	Covered Loading Area: The covered loading area	Mid 20th
		comprises a steel-framed shed with steel-cladded sheet	century
		roof. The sides of the shed are open. The roof is supported	
		by a series of I-beams columns. The floor is concrete.	
38	15 x 9.9 x 6.8	Workshop: This unit comprises a rectangular workshop	Mid 20th
		which is entered by a sliding fire door in Unit 36 and a	century
		smaller doorway in Unit 33. A third doorway is present in	
		the east wall, allowing access into Unit 39. The workshop	
	11.5.10.50	has featureless buttressed walls and concrete floor.	201001
39	11.5 x 10 x 6.8	Workshop: This unit has two wide bay openings that	Mid 20th
		allowed goods to be taken out from Unit 33 (No.2	century
		workshop) through to Unit 37 the covered loading area. A	
		sliding door on the north-facing elevation has been blocked in recent times. In the SW corner of Unit 39 there	
		is a small brick-built shed with a window facing eastwards.	
		The shed measures 3m x 2m. The interior of the shed is	
		featureless.	
	1	T. 1.1. 1. II. i.	

Table 1: Unit descriptions

Figure 4 shows the positions from which photographs were taken, and all photographs are appended to the report as thumbnail images.

4.2 Exterior elevation and roof truss recording

This section describes the results of exterior elevation and internal roof truss recording. Elevation recording was confined to the west-facing exterior of the factory (Fig. 5, Sections A–D) and the rear of Unit 36 (Fig. 5, Section E–F). Roof truss recording was carried out in Unit 33 (Fig. 6, Section G–H).

4.2.1 Exterior west-facing elevation (incorporating units 5, 7 23, 27–31 & 36)

The total length of the west-facing elevation measures 138m long and incorporates Units 5, 7-23, 27–31 and 36. The relevant features on each unit elevation are shown on Fig. 5 and described in Table 2.

Unit No	Summary Description	
5	No. 5 Workshop: A pitched roof with central brick-built oculus at its apex (Plate 7). Brick-	
	built with the remains of two roof raggles present at mid section. A large bay opening and	
	two adjoining rectangular openings are blocked with common brick. A doorway on the	
	south corner of the elevation is also blocked with brick.	
7	Calender Hall : Flat-roofed on two levels. The elevation is clad with steel sheeting on a c.	
	2m brick-built curtain wall (Plate 8). A large sliding doorway and pedestrian door is	
	present at the north end. A second door is present at the south end. Square ventilation	
	panels are also present.	
23	Electronics: The electronics building has been reduced to first floor level following a fire.	

	There are three street-level openings and three windows all of which are blocked with	
	brickwork.	
28	Offices: Two-storey remains of the fire-damaged office block comprising brick-built	
	elevation, with a blocked main doorway leading into the office passage. A second blocked	
	door is flanked by a single square window which is blocked. The first floor brick-built	
	window openings survive but the frames are missing.	
29	Boilerhouse: The boilerhouse elevation is brick-built and comprises a large blocked bay	
	opening flanked at just above ground level by square louvre vents.	
30 & 31	Roll Store & Oil Storage for Boilers: This elevation is brick-built within a bolted steel	
	frame. The steelwork is stamped Frodingham Iron Co. England. Within the brick panels at	
	street level there are two blocked doors flanked by small rectangular windows.	
32	Electrical Rooms: The electrical room is steel-framed and has two large blocked	
	rectangular doorways. This unit has been created from compartmentalising part of Unit 36,	
	the packing and dispatch shed.	
36	Packing and dispatch: This elevation has a double-M-shaped roof configuration with four	
	gables each with a brick-built oculus (Plate 9). A blocked doorway is present at the south	
	end of the elevation.	

Table 2: Features recorded on the exterior west-facing elevation.

4.2.2 Exterior east-facing elevation of Unit 36, Packing and Dispatch

The east-facing elevation of the packing and dispatch building (Unit 36, Fig. 5) comprises an M-shaped roof with occuli at the apex of the brick-built gables. The southernmost gable oculus is off-centre. The second oculus has its ventilation housing still in situ. A thin roof raggle (roofing felt line) is present above it and relates to the position of a building that projected off this side of the elevation. A large sliding bay door occupies the southern side of the elevation. This has now been removed and replaced by steel sheeting.

4.2.3 Interior roof configuration of Unit 33, No. 2 Shop

Figure 6 shows the roof of Unit 33 in section, which has a combined width of 28m. The features present within the roof are shown in the accompanying key. After the Calender Hall (Unit 7) the No. 2 Shop is the second widest building. In order to cope with the width of the outer supporting walls, the roof has had to be constructed using both king and queen post trusses. The queen post roof has the widest span (11.6m) whilst the flanking king post trusses span 8m. Both are supported on I-beams and the supporting outer brick walls. All three have butt-jointed tie beams. The common rafters support the sarking boards within which are blocked rectangular roof lights. The roof lights run the full length of the roof showing that this particular area of the factory was fairly well lit.

4.3 Graffiti recording

Photographs have been taken of the graffiti present both outside and within the factory complex including the packing and dispatch building (Plate 10) and east-facing elevation of the disused B&Q warehouse (Plate 11). The most interesting, in the author's opinion, was that recorded in Unit 36 (Plate 12). Virtually no elevation within the factory was untouched by graffiti with the exceptions being the poorly lit areas.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 General

Desk-based and cartographic sources, in particular the historic map extracts (Fig. 2a-g), show the historical development and block layout of the factory within the proposed development area. The desk-based assessment has confirmed that the factory was laid out on its present footprint between the years 1914 and 1932. The largest change occurred when the Calender Hall was built during the late 1970s, which resulted in the demolition of a large proportion of the northern end of the factory. Other more recent changes include the re-built boiler house in 1973 which saw the instillation of the oil fired boilers. Later, in 1977, bulk silos where erected. These features were built against the west elevation of the No. 5 Shop (Unit 5) but there is no trace of the features on the ground. The M-shaped roof raggle shown on the Unit 5 elevation probably relates to this feature.

5.2 Phase development

There is no upstanding evidence within the factory complex of any surviving 18th-century remains associated with the Inglis Green bleaching works.

The broad phase development is shown in Table 1 above. It is suggested that the majority of the interior units were created between the years 1914 and 1932. Without more in-depth research into company records it is not possible to ascertain the exact year in which each unit was created. As is typical of factories that have changed ownership and production, the industrial process will have made use of existing buildings and enlarged, reduced or indeed demolished according to their specific manufacturing requirements. Units 5 and 36, situated at opposite ends of the complex, share the same architectural style and it is likely that at least three sheds of similar width were demolished to make way for the Calender Hall (Unit 7).

5.3 20th-century graffiti

The factory appears to have been the focus of repeated visits by graffiti artists. The most interesting work was on the exterior of the B&Q factory and within the interior of Unit 36.

6. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The desk-based survey has shown that prior to the construction of the plastics factory, the site was occupied from the late 18th century by the Inglis Green Bleachfields and Gray's corn and flour mill. The factory occupying its present footprint was largely developed between 1914 and 1932 according to the cartographic record. Aerial photographs show that the factory was part of a much larger complex that was much reduced after the 1940s.

In line with the WSI, the building recording work has recorded the most significant elements of the former Duplex plastics factory; this has included both detailed photographic survey and measured survey to Level 2 specification on selected elevations. A section showing the configuration of roof trusses in Unit 32 No. 2 workshop has also been produced.

A large collection of graffiti art has been captured during the photographic survey. This was found to be widespread throughout the factory and within the exterior east-facing bays of the derelict B&O building.

6.1 Recommendations

A detailed record of the former plastics factory has now been attained and no further building recording is required.

In line with the Written Scheme of Investigation, a programme of archaeological evaluation work is proposed, the results of which will be reported under separate cover.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2011* (Appendix 2) will be a sufficient outlet to disseminate the results of this work.

A copy of the report will be lodged with CECAS SMR and RCAHMS following the finalisation of the archaeological evaluation.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic

Brown, J 2010 Geo-environmental Desk Study Report for a Site on Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh. DTS Raeburn Ltd. Unpublished.

English Heritage 2006 Recording Historic Buildings. A Descriptive Specification, 3rd edition. London.

English Heritage 2009 'Section 5 Standard Specification for Measured Building Survey', in Bryan, P, Blake, B and Bedford, J, *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage*. English Heritage 2009.

Gifford, J, McWilliam, C and Walker, D 1984 *The Buildings of Scotland: Edinburgh*. National Trust for Scotland. P 512.

9.2 Historical maps

Kirkwood 1817 A map of the Environs of Edinburgh

Laurie, J 1786 A Plan of Edinburgh and the County Adjacent

Ordnance Survey maps

Date	Title	Scale
1855	Ordnance Survey First Edition. Edinburghsire. Sheet 6	1:10560
1895	Ordnance Survey Second Edition. Edinburghshire Sheet 6	1:2, 500
1908	Ordnance Survey Third Edition. Edinburghshire Sheet 6	1:10,560
1914	Ordnance Survey Sheet III.14	1:10,560
1932	Ordnance Survey Sheet III.14	1: 2,500
1949	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT2170 NE	1:2,500
1952	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT2171 SE	1:2,500
1961	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT 2271 SW	1:2,500
1965	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT2270 NW	1:2,500
1970	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT27 NE	1:2,500
1990	Ordnance Survey Sheet NT27 NE	1:2,500

Photograph

RCAHMS Ref. No. SC 764512 Scanned image of Slateford viaduct and surrounding environment. Date 22/10/1943 Plate 18790

APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit (s)	Taken from
1-149	Consecutive overlapping shots of the west-facing exterior	5, 7, 23, 26-	West
	elevation	31, 32 & 36	
150-161	Consecutive overlapping shots of the east-facing elevation of Unit 36 Packing and dispatch building	36	East
162	South-facing elevation, general shot	39 & 35	South
163	West facing elevation of dilapidated buildings, general shot	n/a	West
164	General shot of the covered loading area	37	West
165	General shot of the covered loading area	37	East
166-167	General interior shot of the laboratory	1-4	North
168	Oblique view on window detail	1-4	North-west
169	Oblique view of the main doorway	1-4	North-east
170	Oblique view of the main doorway	1-4	South-east
171-173	General view of the interior of the flammable liquid store	6	South
174	South facing elevation, general shot	5	South
175	South facing elevation, west end, general shot	5	South
176	East-facing interior gable and roof truss detail	5	East
177	West-facing interior gable, and roof truss detail	5	West
178-179	Queen post roof trusses in the No 2 Shop	5	East
180-181	Graffiti on the south-facing elevation of the No 2 Shop	5	South
182-184	South-facing elevation of the electronics building	23	South
185	West-facing elevation of the electronics building	23	West
186-187	North-facing elevation with entrance bay, electronics building	23	North
188	Small rectangular compartment within the electronics building	23	East
189	East-facing elevation of the Stores building	22	East
190-191	South-facing elevation of the Stores building	23	South
192193	South-facing elevation of the Stores building, east end	23	South
194-195	West-facing elevation of the Stores building	23	West
196	North-facing elevation of the Stores building and passage	23	North
197-198	East-facing elevation and stairs to fire-damaged first floor offices	23	East
199-200	Looking up the staircase to the first floor offices	23	North
201	South facing gable and lift tower on the Calender Hall	7	South
202	First floor fire-damaged offices, east facing elevation	26/27	East
203-204	South-facing elevation of the first floor fire-damaged offices	26/27	South
205	West-facing elevation of the first floor fire-damaged offices	26/27	West
206-207	North-facing elevation of the first floor fire-damaged offices	26/27	North
208-209	Toilet block on the east side of the Stores	19	West
210	East-facing interior gable of the Cutting Shop	25	East
211	West-facing interior gable of the Cutting Shop	25	South
212-213	South-facing interior elevation of the Cutting shop	25	South-west
214	West-facing elevation of the Cutting Shop	25	East
215-216	North-facing elevation of the Cutting Shop	25	South
217	Interior shot of the shower block adjoining the Cutting Shop	21	South-west
218	South-facing interior of workshop	16	South
219-220	West-facing fenestration on the workshop	16	South-west
221	North-facing elevation of the workshop	16	North
222-223	East-facing elevation of the workshop	16	East
224	East-facing elevation of the workshop	16	North-east

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit (s)	Taken from
225	Doorway leading into the passage adjoin the Engineers	16	East
	shop		
226	East-facing elevation, Engineers Stores	24	East
227	West-facing elevation, Engineers Stores	24	West
228	North-facing elevation of the Engineers Stores	24	North
229-230	East-facing elevation of the Engineers Stores	24	East
231	Looking north down the passage alongside the Engineers Shop	n/a	South
232	South-facing elevation of the Engineers Shop	17	South
233-234	West-facing elevation of the Engineers Shop	17	West
235	Oblique view of the north-facing elevation, Engineers Shop	17	North-east
236-238	Angle-iron roof trusses in the Engineers workshop	17	West
239	South-facing elevation of the Engineers workshop (annex)	21	South
240	West-facing elevation of the Engineers workshop (annex)	21	West
241	North-facing elevation of the Engineers workshop (annex)	21	North
242	East-facing elevation of the Engineers workshop (annex)	21	East
243-244	Passage to office complex	28	East
245-247	South-facing elevation of the Calender Hall	7	South
248	West-facing elevation of the Calender Hall	7	West
249	South-east corner of the Calender Hall	7	North-east
250	North-facing gable of the brick-built shed in Unit 7	8	North
251	West-facing elevation of the brick-built shed in Unit 7	8	West
252	North-facing elevation of the Calender Hall	8	North
253-254	East-facing elevation of the steel mezzanine framework	8	East
255	East-facing elevation of the Calender Hall	8	East
256-257	North-facing elevation of the mezzanine building	8	North
258-259	Brick built lobby in the Calender Hall	8	East
260	General view of the interior of the Calender Hall	8	North
261	Electric transformer in Unit 8	8	North
262	South-facing elevation of Unit 8	8	South
263	General shot of the Calender Hall ceiling	7	East
264	North-facing elevation and ceiling, Calender Hall	7	North
265	Looking north in the Calender Hall	7	South
266-268	Looking south in the Calender Hall	7	North
269	Looking northwards in Unit 8	8	South
270	Looking north-westwards in the Calender Hall	8	South-east
271	Avery weighing scales in the Calender Hall	8	South
272	Pipe conduit channels in the floor of the Calender Hall	8	North
273	South-facing elevation in the Packing and Dispatch building	36	South
274	Fire-door on the west-facing elevation of Unit 38	36	West
275-276	South-facing elevation of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	South
277-278	East-facing elevation with graffiti in the Packing and Dispatch building (see also Plate 12 above)	36	West
279-280	West-facing elevation and roof trusses	36	West
281-282	South-west corner of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	North-east
283	Sprinkler risers in the south-west corner of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	East
284	East-facing elevation of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	East
285	East-facing elevation of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	South-east
	South-facing internal elevation of the Packing and	36	South
286	Dispatch building		
286 287	Dispatch building North-east corner of the Packing and Dispatch building	36	South-west

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit (s)	Taken from
289	West end of the south-facing elevation in Unit 38	38	South
290	West-facing elevation and doorway in Unit 38	38	West
291	North-facing elevation in Unit 38	38	North
292	East-facing elevation and firedoor	38	East
293	Roof truss configuration in Unit 38	38	East
294	South-facing elevation, west end, No. 2 Workshop	33	South
295	South-facing elevation, west end, No. 2 Workshop	33	South
296	South-facing elevation, east end, No. 2 Workshop	33	South
297	West-facing interior gable of No. 2 Workshop	33	West
298	North-facing gable wall of Unit 34	33	North
299-300	West-facing elevation of Unit 34	33	West
301-304	North-facing interior elevation of the No. 2 Workshop	33	North
305	East-facing elevation of the No. 2 Workshop	33	East
306	Roof configuration and supporting pillar	33	East
307	Looking south across the interior of No. 2 Workshop	33	North
308	Looking south-east across the interior of No. 2 Workshop	33	North
309-320	Overlapping shots of the King and Queen post trusses in	33	West
309 320	No. 2 Workshop		VV C St
321	South-facing interior elevation of Unit 34	34	South
322	North-east corner interior elevation of Unit 34	34	South-west
323	North-facing interior elevation of Unit 34	34	North
324	North-west corner interior of Unit 34	34	South-east
325-326	East-facing elevation of Unit 34	34	East
327	Roof truss configuration in Unit 34	34	South
328-329	Roof truss configuration in Unit 34	34	West
330-331	Boilers in Unit 29	29	East
332-333	Boilers in Unit 29	29	West
334	Boilers in Unit 29	29	West
335-336	East-facing elevation in Unit 30, Roll Store	30	East
337	East-facing end of the Oil Store	31	East
338	West-facing end of the Oil Store	31	West
339	South-west-facing entrance to a brick building in the Oil	31	South-west
339	Store	31	South-west
340	East-facing elevation in Unit 39	39	East
341	South-facing elevation in Unit 39	39	South
342	West-facing elevation and doorway to Unit 35	39	West
343	North-facing elevation and roller door	39	North
344	Brick-built shed in Unit 39	39	North-east
345	Interior shot of the brick-built shed in Unit 39	39	West
346	Interior shot of the brick-built shed in Unit 39	39	East
347	South-facing dais in the Master Batch Room	35	South
		35	
348 349	West-facing elevation in the Master Batch Room Switch gear on the west-facing elevation of the Master	35	West North
349	Batch Room	33	Norui
350	Switch gear on the west-facing elevation of the Master	35	West
330	Batch Room	33	west
351		35	Nouth
352	Gas bottle storage cage in the Master Batch Room	35	North
332	East-facing elevation and doorway into the Master Batch	33	East
353	Room Fast facing elevation in Office R	28	Foot
	East-facing elevation in Office B	28	East West
354	West-facing elevation of Officer B		
355	North-facing elevation of Office B	28	North
356	West-facing elevation of Office A	28	West
357	Looking into Office C	28	West
358	Looking into Office C from Office B	28	East
359	Looking down the office passage	28	East
360	North-facing elevation of Office E	28	North

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit (s)	Taken from
361	West-facing elevation of Office E	28	West
362	South-facing interior door to Office E	28	South
363	Main office, F, general interior view	28	East
364	Cupboard in Office F	28	West
365	Corridor doorway in Office	28	West
366	Blocked interior doorway, east-facing elevation	28	East
367-369	East-facing exterior gable of Unit 33	33	East
370	East-facing exterior gable of Unit 33, distance shot	33	East
371-372	General shots of the south-facing exterior elevation of Unit 33	33	South-east
373-374	Driveway alongside the south-facing elevation of Unit 33	33	West
375-377	General oblique view of the west-facing exterior elevation of Unit 33	33	South-west
378-379	General oblique view of the west-facing exterior elevation of Unit 33	33	North-west
380	General view of the exterior west-facing elevation of Unit 29-31	29-31	South-west
381	General view of the exterior west-facing elevation of Unit 29-31	29-31	North-west
382	General view of the exterior west-facing elevation Units 27-28	27-28	South-west
383	General view of the exterior west-facing elevation Units 23 & 27	23 & 27	North-west
384-385	South-west exterior elevation of the Calender Hall	7	South-west
386	West-facing exterior elevation of the Calender Hall	7	North
387-390	South-facing elevation of the No 5 Workshop	5	South
391	West-facing exterior elevation of the No 5 Workshop	5	South-west
392	West-facing exterior elevation of the No 5 Workshop	5	North-west
393-405	Overlapping shots of the west-facing gable of No 5 Workshop	5	West
406-417	East-facing bays of the derelict B&Q warehouse showing graffiti art within each.	N/a	East
418	General shot of the east-facing elevation of the B&Q warehouse with graffiti on each bay	N/a	South-east
419	North elevation of Unit 32 B LT Electric Room	32	North
420	Interior switch gear within Unit 32	32	South
421	East-facing interior elevation of Unit 32A HT Electric Room	32	North-east
422	East-facing interior elevation of Unit 32A HT Electric Room	32	South-east
423	East-facing interior elevation of Unit 32A HT Electric Room, gable	32	East
424	West-facing interior entrance into Unit 32	32	South-west
425	West-facing interior doorway into Unity 32	32	West
426	Stairway to the first-floor above Unit 32	33	East

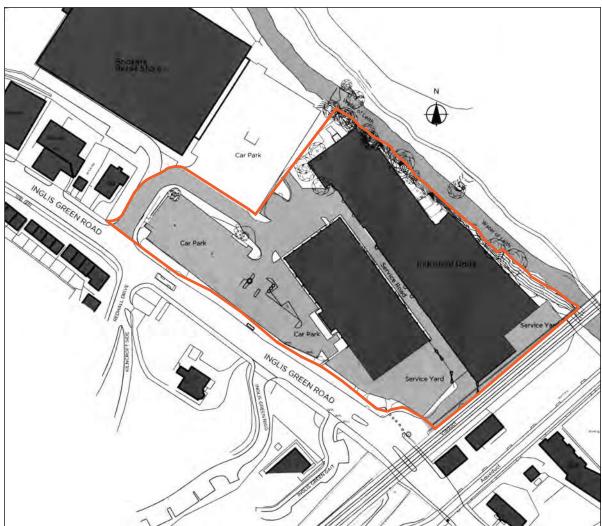
APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh City Council		
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	10-12 Inglis Green Road, Historic Building Survey		
PROJECT CODE:	JUNG		
PARISH:	Edinburgh		
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr M Cressey		
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd,		
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording		
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SW 65		
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Former plastics factory		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A		
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 21932 70821		
START DATE (this season)	August 2011		
END DATE (this season)	August 2011		
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None		
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A Level 1-2 standing building survey was carried out at the former Duplex plastics factory, now derelict, on Inglis Green Road. The site has a protracted history of manufacturing. The present factory is built on the site of the 1908 Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills. These were demolished to make way for a larger factory complex in the late 1930s under the name of Everlasta Dye Works. Part of the site was modified to accommodate a large steel-framed Calender Hall where plastic sheeting was manufactured. The survey recorded 39 individual units within the factory and carried out measured surveys on selected external and internal elevations. A photographic survey was completed and included the large quantity of modern graffiti now present on the walls.		
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Archaeological evaluation		
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None		
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	DTS Raeburn Ltd		
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ		
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk		
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report Lodged with Edinburgh Council SMR NMRS intended archive		







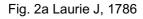


Key:	Fig. No: 1 Revision: A Client: DTS-Raeburn	CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. The Old Engine House
site boundary	Title: General location map	Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
Scale at A4:	Project: 40 40 L L' Q P	t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cta-archaeology.co.uk
ccalc at A4.	10-12 Inglis Green Road Standing Building Survey	Drawn by: GC Checked: LW Report No: 1949





Fig. 2b Kirkwood 1817



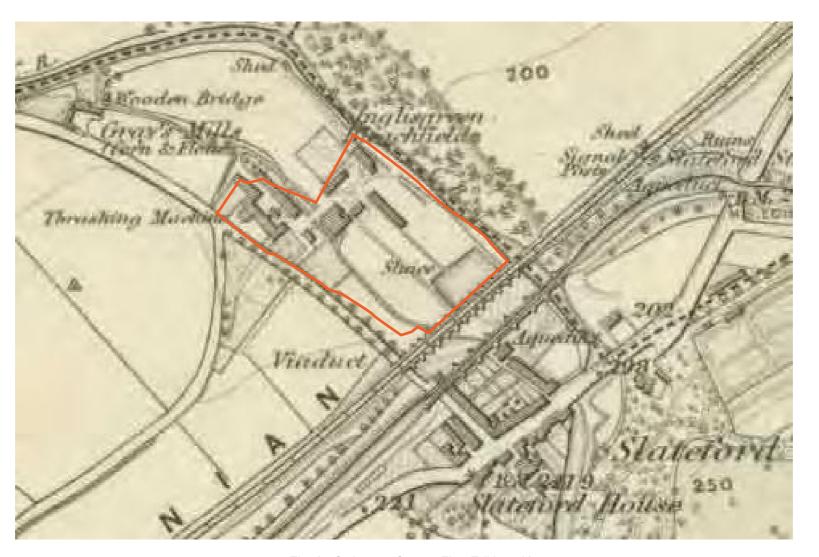


Fig. 2c Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1855





site boundary



2a-c

Historic map regression

10-12 Inglis Green Road Standing Building Survey

Scale at A3:



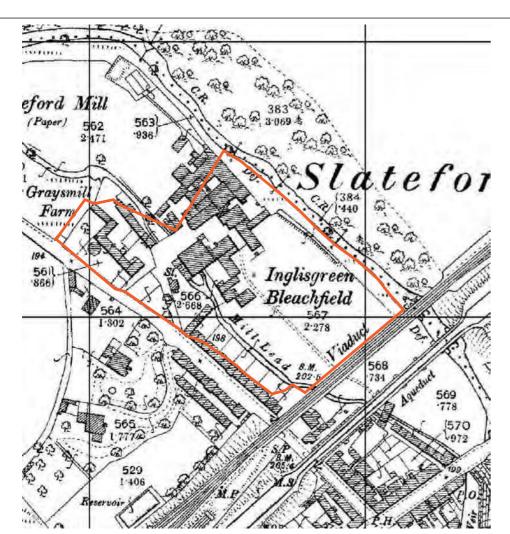
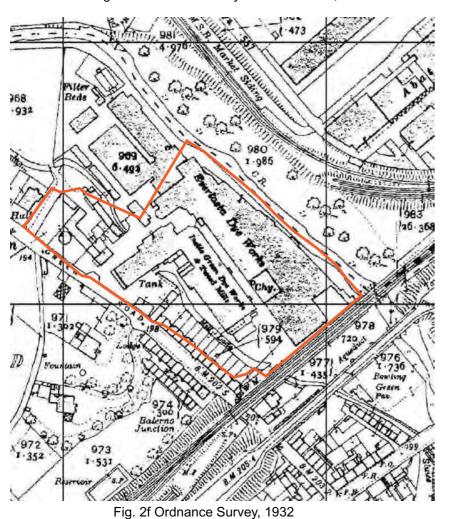


Fig. 2d Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1895



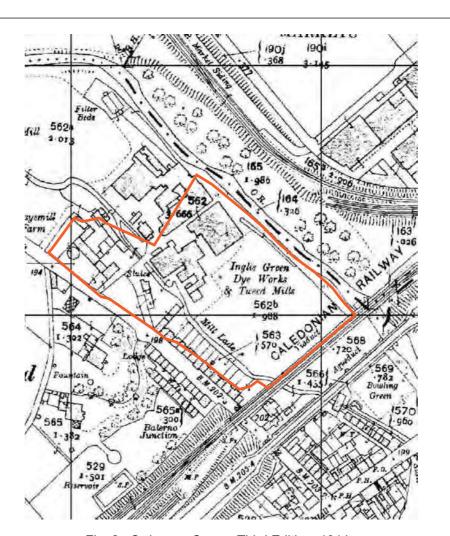


Fig. 2e Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1914

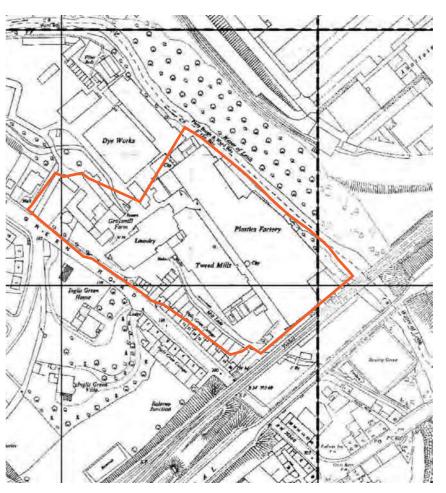


Fig. 2g Ordnance Survey, 1965



site boundary



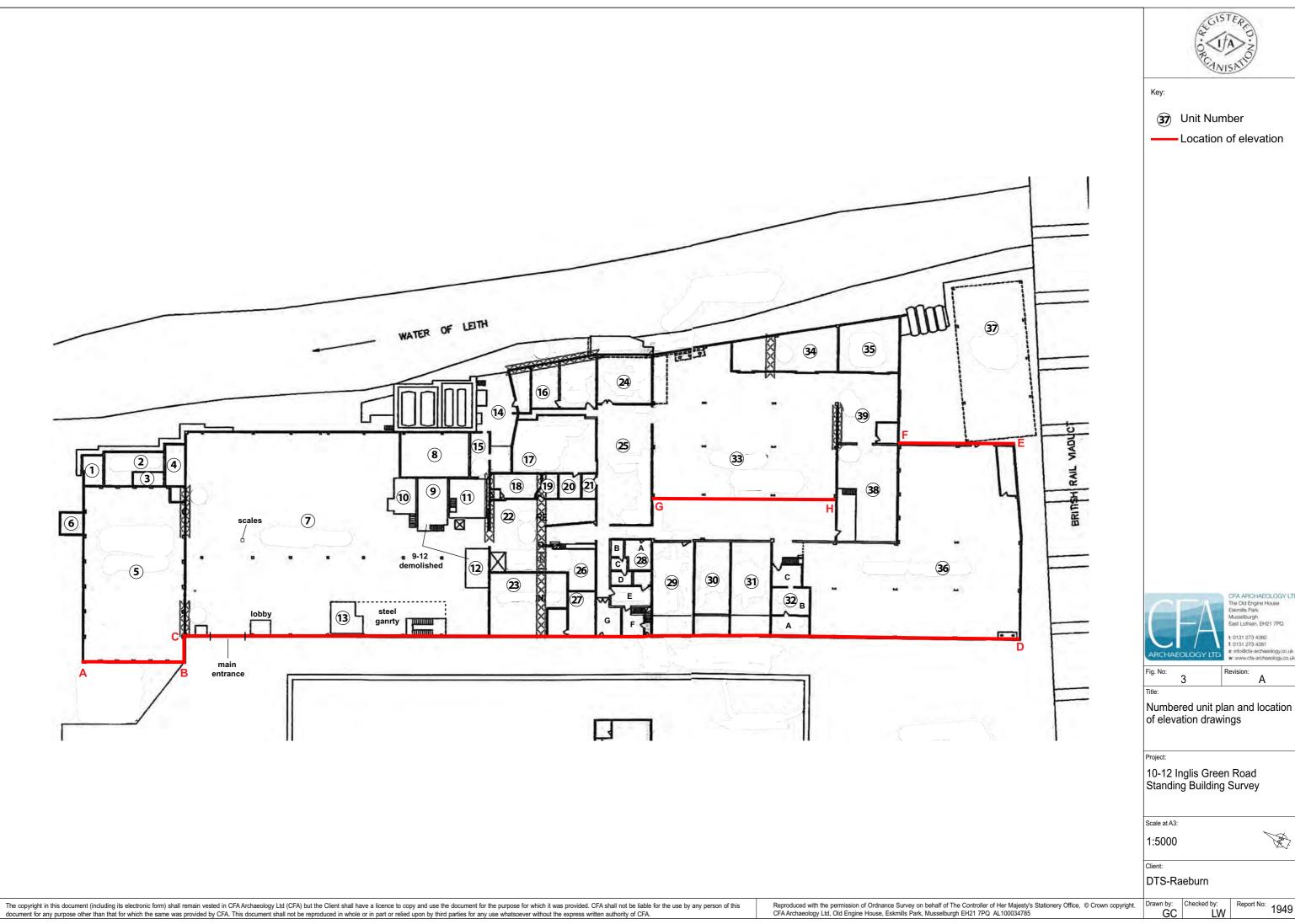
10-12 Inglis Green Road Standing Building Survey

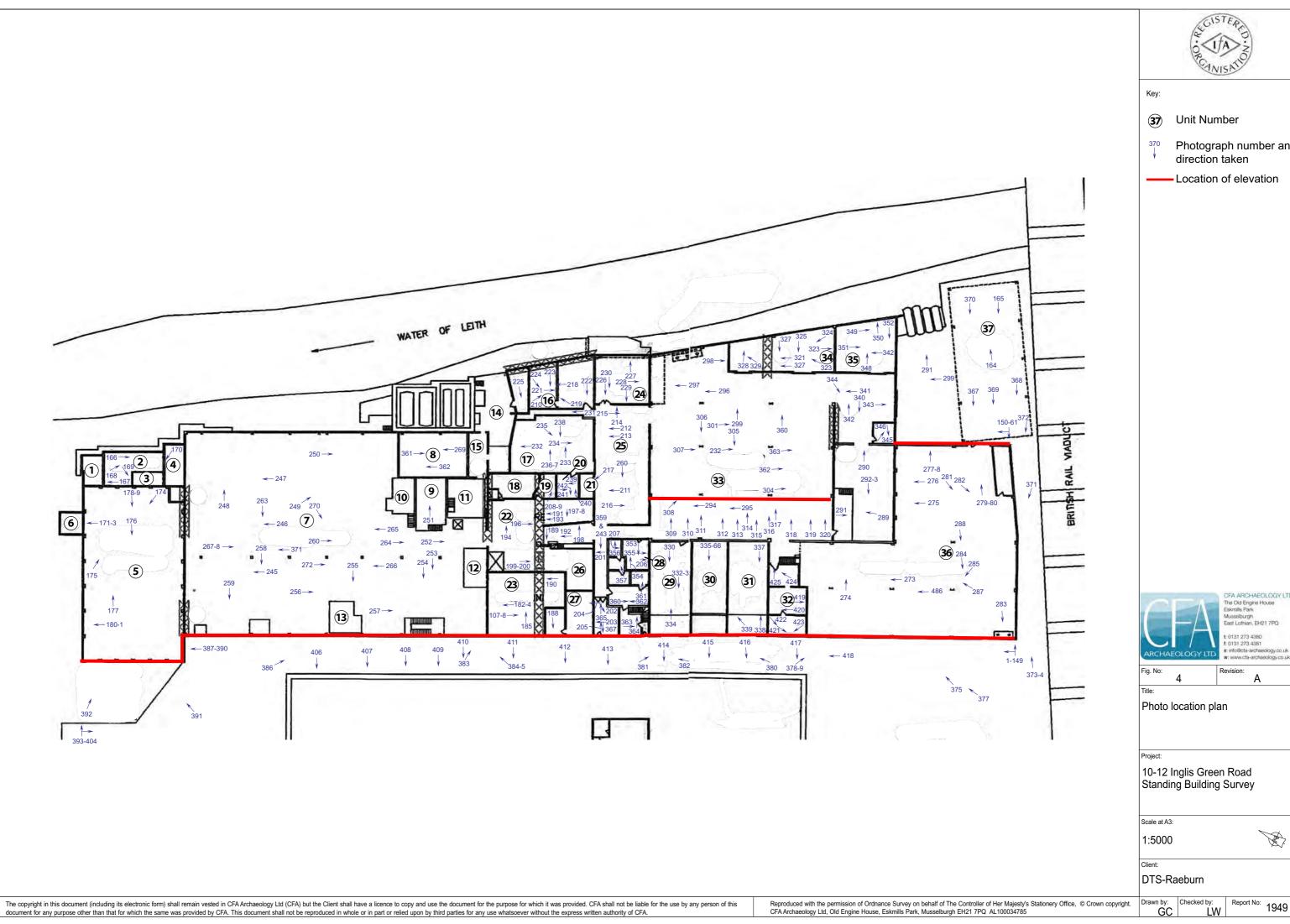
Historic map regression

Scale at A3:

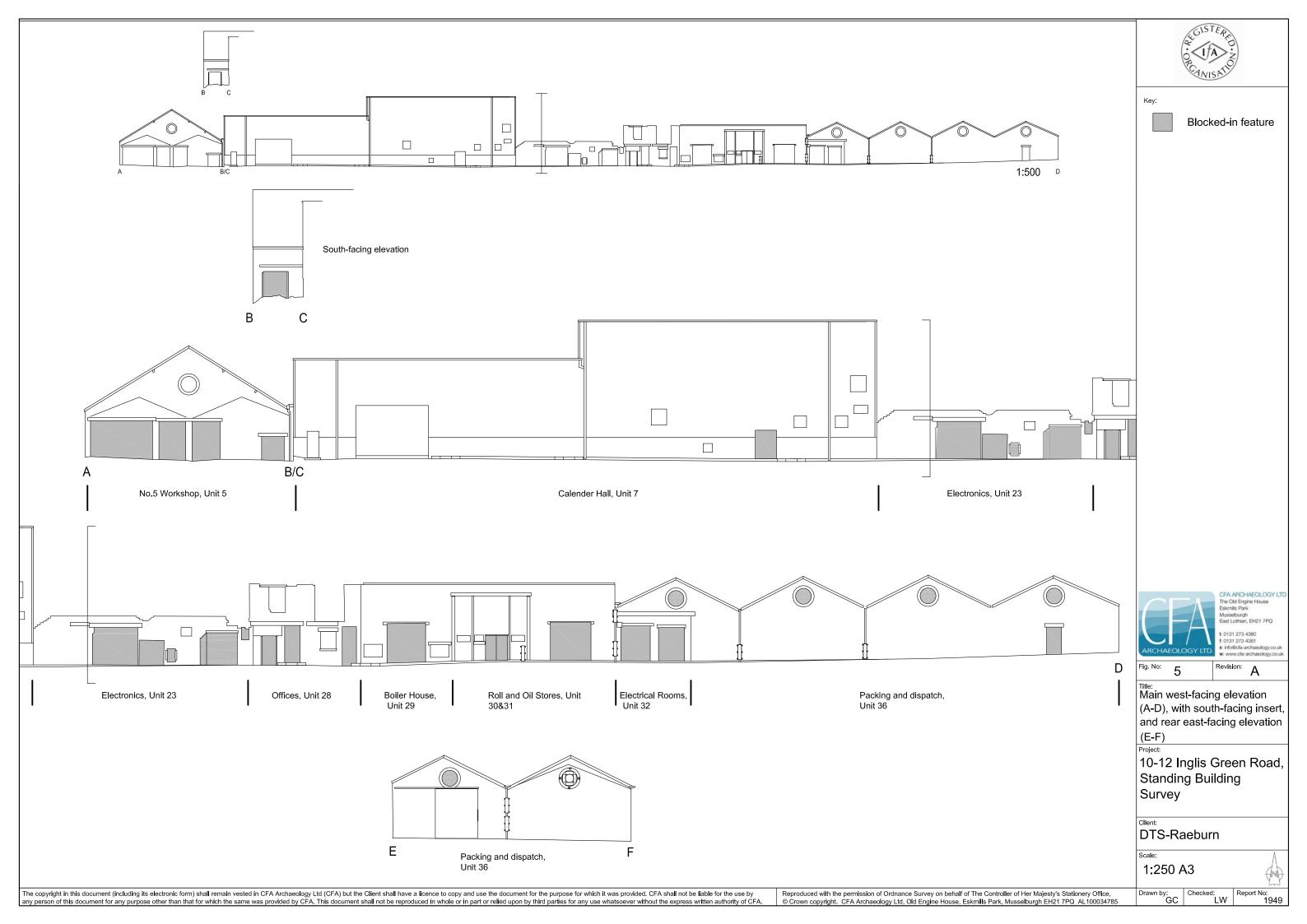


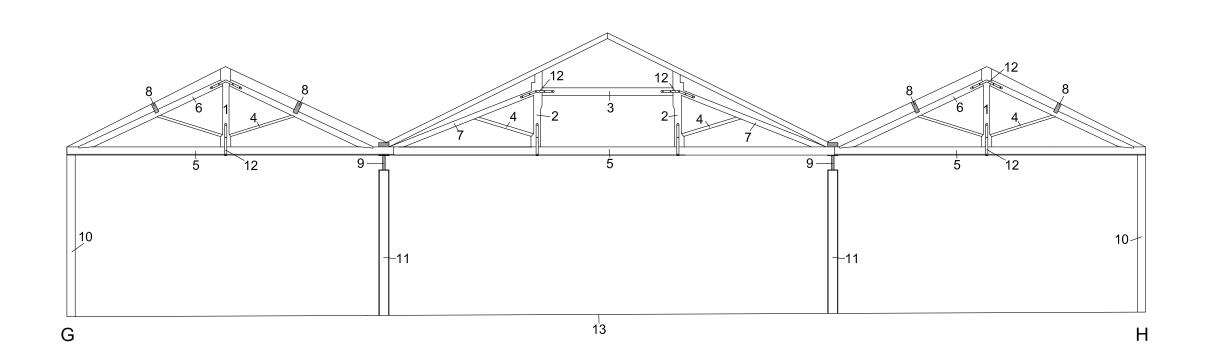
DTS-Raeburn





Photograph number and







- 1. King Post
- 2. Queen Post
- 3. Straining beam
- 4. Strut
- 5. Tie beam
- 6. Common rafter
- 7. Brace 8. Purlin
- 9. I-beam
- 10. Supporting wall (brick)
 11. I-beam pillar
- 12. Tie plates
- 13. Concrete floor



Fig. No:

Internal West-facing elevation in No.2 Workshop Unit 33 showing King and Queen

10-12 Inglis Green Road, Standing Building Survey

DTS-Raeburn

post-trusses

Scale at A3:

1:100







Plate 1 No.5 Shop, interior view. Central bay with queen post roof



Plate 2 Unit 7, Calender Hall, interior view looking south



Plate 3 Unit 7, Calender Hall, Interior view looking north



Plate 4 Unit 33 No.2 Shop, interior view. Central bay with queen post roof



Plate 5 Unit 36, Packing and dispatch, general interior view



Plate 6 Unit 36, Packing and dispatch, east-facing external elevation



Plates

10-12 Inglis Green Road Standing Building Survey

Scale at A3:

DTS-Raeburn



Plate 7 Unit 5, No.5 Shop, west-facing exterior elevation



Plate 8 Unit 7, Calender Hall, south and west-facing elevations



Plate 9 Unit 36, Packing and dispatch, general view of the west-facing exterior elevation





Plate 10 Unit 36, Packing and dispatch, south-facing external elevation



Plate 11 Graffiti on the east-facing elevation of the former **B&Q** warehouse



Plate 12 Graffiti on the west-facing interior gable of Unit 36

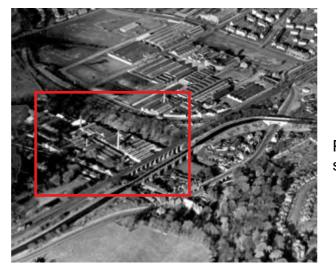


Plate 13 Enlarged extract from a 1943 aerial photograph showing the factory complex



Plates

10-12 Inglis Green Road Standing Building Survey

Scale at A3:

DTS-Raeburn





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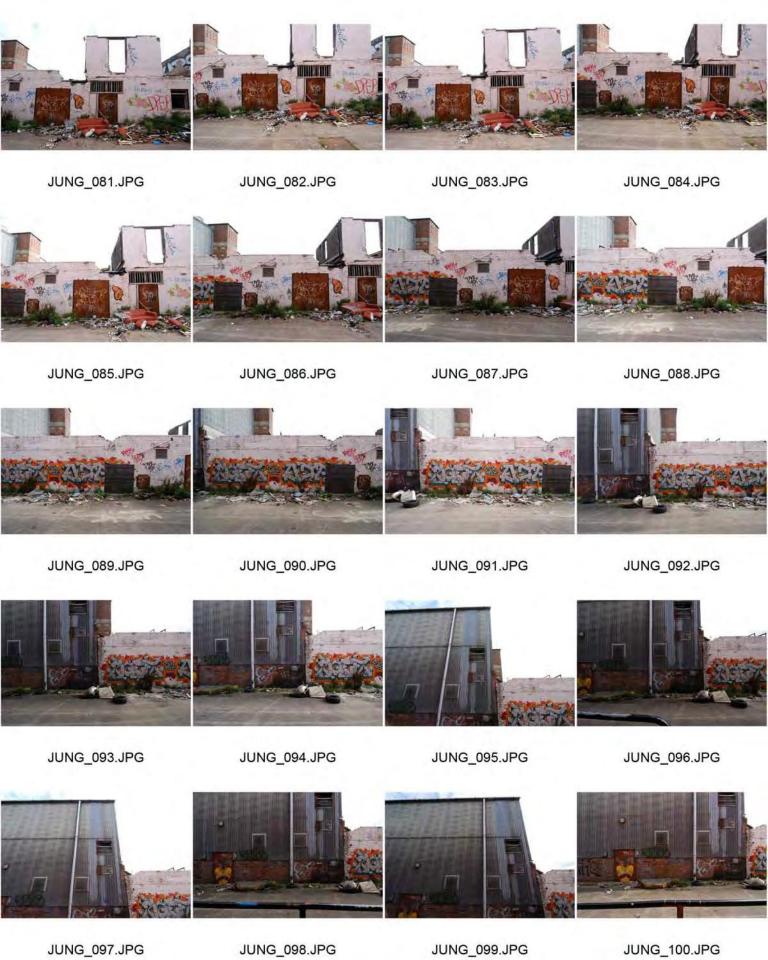


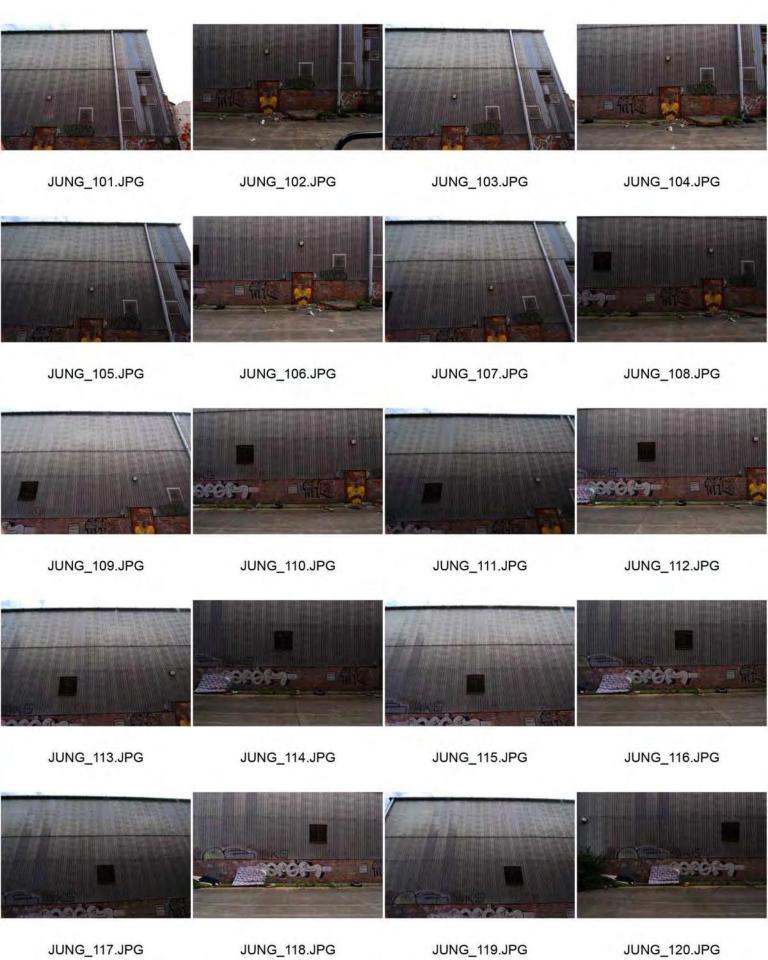




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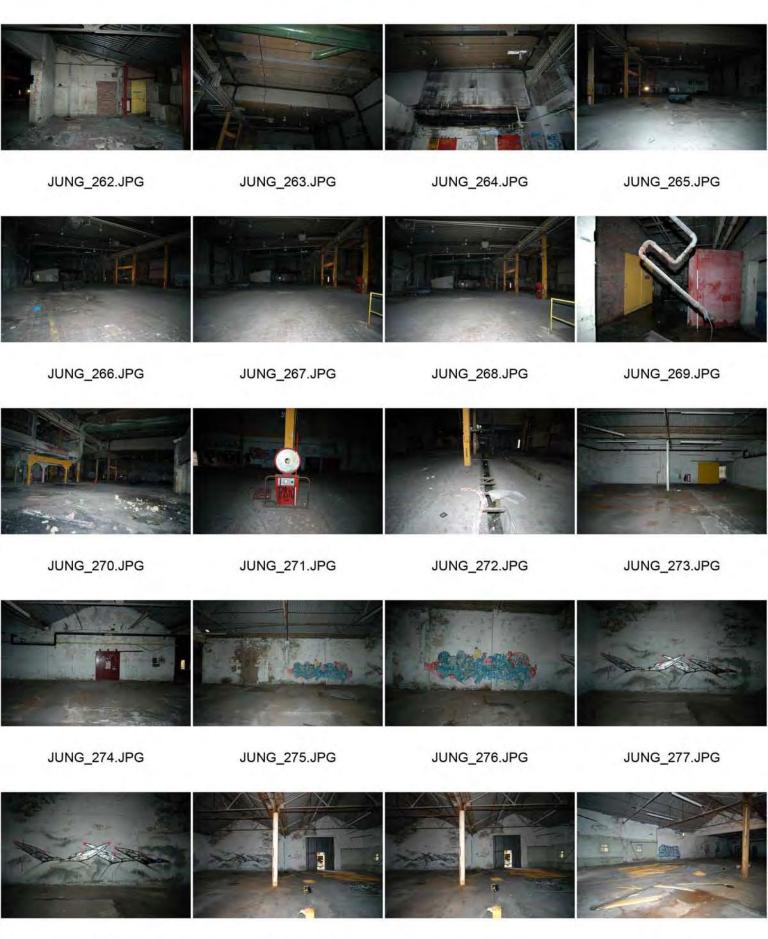




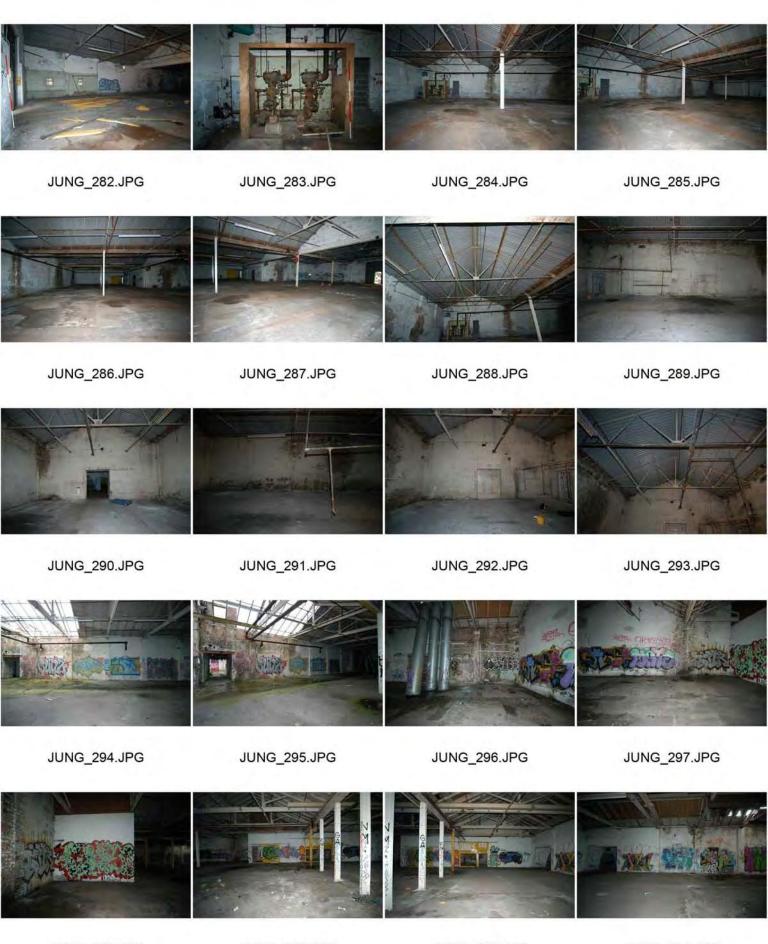








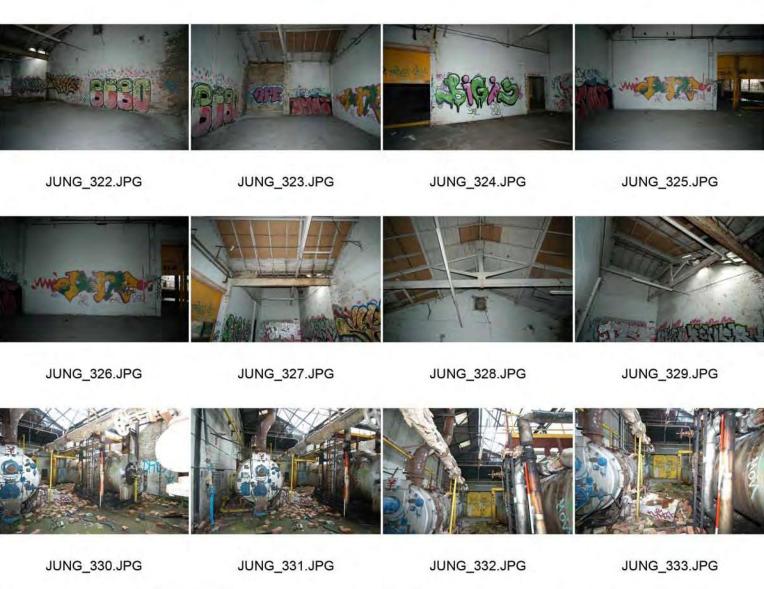
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JUNG_318.JPG JUNG_319.JPG JUNG_320.JPG JUNG_321.JPG





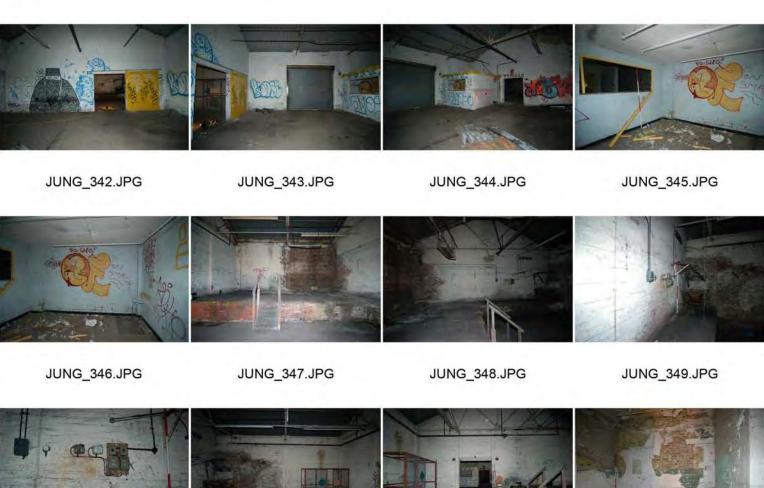


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