

38 Gardner's Crescent

City of Edinburgh

Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief

for

Madlin + Maddison

February 2014



Photograph by Tanja Romankiewicz



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by Kenneth Macfadyen , Andrew Morrison and Tanja Romankiewicz

Executive summary

Between February 2013 and February 2014 Addyman undertook archaeological works associated with the demolition of 38 Gardner's Crescent, City of Edinburgh. An initial archaeological building assessment, including desk-based work and inspection and record of the building in its as-existing state, was followed by additional building recording and monitoring during demolition of the structure, and an archaeological watching-brief over ground-breaking works following its removal.

Cartographic evidence indicated the structure had been erected upon a green-field site between 1836 and 1851. By the latter date it was established as an L-plan building that had evidently been designed as warehousing. The structure as existing in early 2013, heavily overlain with modern finishes and linings, was found to incorporate the entirety of the earlier L-plan building. This earlier structure was itself found to be of two periods, phase 1 constituting a north/south aligned range fronting onto the west side of Gardner's Crescent, this of three bays, four stories and a loft. The structure was of simple utilitarian character, of rubble masonry sandstone with well-tooled unornamented dressings. Phase 2 represented a northwards extension including a westwards-running jamb. The similarity in construction suggests phase 2 followed on very rapidly from the original build.

In the early 20th century the structure was further extended (phase 3). This involved the infilling of the court to the SW, within the re-entrant of the L-plan, to form a larger structure that was approximately square in plan and unified beneath a single new timber roof structure that was in part supported by steel framing. The structure seems still to have been employed for warehouse use. Phase 4 saw conversion in c.1980 for office use.

A general photographic record was maintained of the building in its as-existing state, following an internal strip-out and during demolition. As-existing plans were marked up with analytical and phasing information, and individual record drawings made of individual features. Reporting involved a narrative account of the principal features and evolution of the structure. No archaeologically significant features were revealed during the archaeological watching brief over ground-breaking works, the natural clayey sub-soil being revealed in all areas.

1. Introduction

i. General

In early 2013 Addyman Archaeology were commissioned Madlin + Maddison (contact, Toby Bonner) to carry out a building assessment in advance of demolition of the existing structure at 38 Gardner's Crescent, EH3 8DQ, City of Edinburgh. This was required as a condition imposed upon the proposed works by the Planning Department of City of Edinburgh Council (John Lawson, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service - CECAS).

The condition for the original building assessment was as follows:

"An archaeological building assessment would be required as part of any planning application to determine the age and significance of the building."

and requirements from CDA

"We therefore require a desktop study, supplemented by a visual inspection to look at the fabric of the building to determine what is old (if anything)."

Following production of the building assessment report¹ a further requirement was imposed for an archaeological watching brief during the demolition of the building, including a programme of additional recording work, this again specified by and agreed with John Lawson (CECAS).

A record of the building recording has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland. (OASIS ID - addymana1-173446)

ii. Methodology

The earlier assessment report had been prepared to inform the planning application for the proposed development about the possible survival of earlier structures and significant archaeological remains. The assessment involved the consultation of historic maps as held online by the National Library of Scotland (Map Library), historical photographs in the National Collection as held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), and the registry of Listed Buildings held by Historic Scotland. The City Archives and the City of Edinburgh plan store were assessed for surviving drawings relating to the site (Dean of Guild / Building Warrants). These archives were also assessed for information on adjacent structures or the wider site / area.

A site inspection of the building as extant was carried out on February 13, 2013. While the main 20th century structure remained generally intact, small investigation holes had been opened up through wall and ceiling lining as part of an asbestos survey and revealed snapshots of earlier surviving fabric.

Following assessment CECAS required that due to the repetition of the few original features, some sample areas of the visible early structure were recorded with hand drawn elevations and plans at 1:20 rather than a full drawn record of all elevations. These were primarily window details as well as a sample elevation through the structure at ground floor these were undertaken by T. Romankiewicz prior to demolition works starting and K. Macfadyen on the 5/11/13. The latter recording

¹ 38 Gardner's Crescent, City of Edinburgh : Desk-Based and Archaeological Building Assessment, Addyman Archaeology, February 2013

Of a window had been delayed until the structure was scaffolded for access and some of the obscuring cement harl removed to expose the windows details. This was undertaken at the beginning of the demolition phase undertaken by Dalton's demolition (site foreman Stuart Macgregor).

During the demolition periodic visits to the site were made to make a record of anything exposed by the demolitions these visits were undertaken by K. Macfadyen between 4/11/13 and 3/12/13

Following the demolition by Daltons Demolition down to basement level, leaving the concrete floor in situ the site was handed over to J F Finegan LTD (site foreman Warren Jones) and a further watching brief was undertaken during the grubbing up of the concrete floor and foundations, this was undertaken by R.Cameron and A.Morrison between the 4/2/14 and the 12/2/14

iii. Acknowledgements

This report contains historic maps, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see <http://www.nls.uk/>. Unless otherwise stated, all content is the copyright of Simpson & Brown Architects with Addyman Archaeology.

We are grateful to Toby Bonner of Madlin + Maddison to supply location plans and drawings of the proposed development. These drawings are reproduced here with the permission of Madlin + Maddison.

iv. The site – location, and topography

The former building on site was a 20th century structure, built over an approximately square plan covering the entire site. The site is orientated NNW / SSE; the following description – as a matter of ease – identifies the façade facing Gardner's Crescent to be the east elevation. To the south a driveway slopes down to allow rear access at lower level to the Telephone Exchange building at 116 Fountainbridge. The building to the north, 43 Gardner's Crescent, is built directly adjacent to 38 Gardner's Crescent, At the rear to the west the building fronts onto an open / landscaped courtyard area. The ground seemingly drops to the west as indicated by the sloping driveway.



Figure 1 – East elevation of 38 Gardner's Crescent.



Figure 2 – Detail of northern gate pier

The building is a four storey plus attic, five-bay structure. While its east façade continues the line of the building to its south, the structure to the north is set back from the street line. The building has been used as office accommodation and is known as “Atlantic House”; it was prior to demolition unoccupied.

The driveway to the south of the building is enclosed by a modern iron gate, held by two sandstone piers. The northern pier was built into the east wall of 38 Gardner's Crescent.



Figure 3 : Site location plan

2. Historical overview

i. *Map regression*

The earliest map showing the area around Gardner's Crescent in greater detail was published by Alexander Kincaid in 1784. The N-S road to the west of the land marked as "Richmond's" is the present "Semple Street". The site at Gardner's Crescent was still undeveloped, shown as fields and possibly orchards. Only a small building lines the north side of the "Fountain Bridge" "Road to Glasgow" at that time.



Figure 4 - "A plan of the city and suburbs of Edinburgh" – Alexander Kincaid 1784. NMLS.

By the 1800s a more or less continuous line of terraced houses has been built along the north side of Fountain Bridge. The site at 38 Gardner's Crescent is now used as back gardens for the buildings fronting Fountain Bridge. To the north a square building called "Gardners Hall" has been built on the land of J Walker Esq. The street line of Gardner's Crescent will be created along the boundary line marked within the western part of J Walker's land.



Figure 5 - "Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks" – John Ainslie 1804. NMLS.



Figure 6 - "Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks" – John Ainslie 1804, NMLS.

The site at 38 Gardner's Crescent remains used as gardens until the 1840s. The first building on the actual site appears on the First Edition OS map, surveyed 1851.

Robert Kirkwood's plan of the City of Edinburgh 1817 shows the buildings fronting Fountain Bridge in greater detail. The large N-S orientated building block at the rear of these can be traced in subsequent maps. It sits just to the S of the site at 38 Gardner's Crescent which is depicted as used as an enclosed garden, the property of Mr Scott, with possibly some bedding arrangements; the garden arrangement remains as such from Kirkwood's 1817 map until Kay's map of 1836.



Figure 7 - "This plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs." - Left side – Robert Kirkwood, Kirkwood's new plan of the City of Edinburgh 1817, NMLS.



Figure 8 - "This plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs." - Left side – Robert Kirkwood, Kirkwood's new plan of the City of Edinburgh 1817, NMLS.



Figure 9 - "Kirkwood's new plan of the City of Edinburgh" – James Kirkwood 1821, NMLS.



Figure 10 - "Plan of the City of Edinburgh, including all the latest and intended improvements" – John Wood 1823, NMLS.

The more sketchy map for the "Great Reform Act Plans and Reports" published by the House of Commons in 1832 seemingly confirms that no built structure was extant on the site at that time.



Figure 11 - "Edinburgh and Leith. Great Reform Act Plans and Reports" London: House of Commons, 1832, NMLS.



Figure 12 - "Kay's plan of Edinburgh" – James Kay 1836, NMLS.



Figure 13 - "Kay's plan of Edinburgh" – James Kay 1836, NMLS.

Stevenson's plan of 1837 is not detailed enough to ascertain that the site has now been built over, as he simply depicts built-up areas. However, if his plan is correct, this could be the earliest indication of a building appearing on the site.



Figure 14 - "The City of Edinburgh" – Robert Stevenson & Son 1837, NMLS.

It is not until the First Ordnance Survey of 1851 (published 1853) that we can confirm a building for the site. The structure is L-shaped with a rectangular courtyard formed in the re-entrant angle.



Figure 15 - "First Edition Ordnance Survey Map" 1851 - Sheet 38. NMLS.



Figure 16 - "First Edition Ordnance Survey Map" 1851 - Sheet 38. NMLS.



Figure 17 - "First Edition Ordnance Survey Map" 1851 - Sheet 38. NMLS.



Figure 18 - "Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map" Edinburgh 1894 - III.7.23 and III.11.3, NMLS.

The building remains unchanged until the Second Ordnance Survey published in 1894. An overlay of the footprint of the 20th century structure upon the earlier maps shows its relation of the mid-19th century building.



*Figure 19 - Map overlay of current location plan upon J Kay's Map of 1836.
NMLS and Madlin + Maddison.*



*Figure 20 - Map overlay of current location plan upon First Edition OS map, surveyed 1851.
NMLS and Madlin + Maddison.*

ii. *Initial archival assessment*

Very limited historical information seems to exist regarding the 19th century building at 38 Gardener's Crescent. Historic photographs as held at RCAHMS focus on the street frontage of Fountain Bridge, with little information recorded for the properties at rear or along the side streets. No historical photograph depicting the building has been identified. However, a well was discovered during groundbreaking works at the site of the Telephone Exchange in 1975, this immediately to the south of 38 Gardener's Crescent (RCAHMS, ED 9928).

The Dean of Guild records, held at Edinburgh City Archive, have been assessed from 1825 to 1855. But because the property seemingly lay out-with the then city boundary any development was not subject to Dean of Guild permissions, and therefore seemingly no record of the original construction of the mid 19th century building survive.

Later alterations and the construction of the presently extant building should be logged within the Building Warrant record held by the City of Edinburgh plan store. A list of Building Warrants for Gardener's Crescent might include information with regards to demolition or alteration of the earlier structures as part of later development of the site. The dates of these Warrants for the site range from 3 June 1880 until 27 October 1989, and would require more detailed assessment in order to identify plans relating to the 19th century structure.

iii. *Initial assessment on site*

The site visit on February 13, 2013, allowed for limited inspection of the fabric of the building, restricted to opening-ups undertaken as part of an asbestos survey. No plans of the existing buildings were available at the time of the site visit.

An internal wall, ca. 9m westwards from and parallel to the eastern external wall, was of notably greater thickness (above 0.6m) than the remaining walls, including all external walls to E, S, and W (cf. sketch plan for site visit, opening-up C). This wall thickness was recognised over all floors. Investigations showed this wall to incorporate earlier masonry consisting of rubble sandstone walls, with dressed ashlar masonry surrounding original openings. These original openings showed details of window or door margins surviving. Interestingly, the splay and position of the margin suggest that the wall was the western external wall of a building with the rooms lying within the eastern part of the present building.



Figure 21 - Ashlar masonry at margins for opening, view from NW (left) and NE (right)

Earlier brick masonry seemingly survives within the rear wall of the present building, observed in the NW part of the rear wall and within the cellar. A similar possibly early brick masonry survives in an

E-W partition wall in the NW part of the building (opening-up A) – possibly on alignment with the S wall of the perpendicular jamb of the 19th century building.



Figure 22 - Surviving early brick masonry : within opening-up location A (left) and rear wall of basement (right).



Figure 23 - Sketch plan of surviving earlier fabric as noted within asbestos test investigations.

The driveway to the south of the building is enclosed to the street by a modern iron gate, held by two sandstone piers (compare *figure 2* above). The northern pier is seemingly built into the east wall of 38 Gardner's Crescent. The assessment on site suggested that the north wall of 38 Gardner's Crescent is shared with the property to the north 43 Gardner's Crescent.

3. *Historic Building recording*

i. *General*

As part of the building assessment, the basic phasing of the structure had largely been deduced. The stripping out of the interiors especially once the modern linings were removed and the whole structure was laid bare to rubble masonry largely confirmed the phasing, the monitoring of the demolitions revealed no new major phasing information.

ii. *Phasing*

a. *Phase 1*

In the initial assessment of the structure it was felt that the earliest extant part of the building was the southeast jamb. This original structure was a rectangle of 15.6m by 11m aligned N-S (approximately 17 x 12 yards) with walls 0.60m thick constructed from lime bonded rubblestone. This was of at least 4 stories. No evidence for a roof structure survived later truncation.

The frontage of the phase 1 building was of 3 bays. Within the frontage in the central bay at basement level the rubble quoining survived of a wide door opening this represents the original entrance to the structure, and was latterly part in filled with rubble to form a window. None of the exterior quoining could be seen as most of this was beneath the current exterior ground level which has been raised considerably, but these are likely to have been of similar character to the plain window quoining seen elsewhere on this structure.

The rear exterior elevation was of 4 stories with 3 bays of windows offset to the south and offset to the north at ground first and second floor were entrances for loading goods into the structure. Beneath these loading doors at basement level there was a window. Also at ground level an entrance sat between the 3 bays of windows to the south and the loading doors to the north, a functional arrangement allowing access at ground level without passing beneath the loading doors above.

The south and north gables were blank on the exterior as far as could be seen. The eastern part of this north gable on all floors has been disturbed by the insertion of a later 20th century stairwell and no evidence survived for any features.

The structure was otherwise plain with no evidence for fireplaces etc. and had certainly been erected to perform a warehouse function. With the evidence from the map regression this could be dated to between 1836 and 1851 though more likely earlier on in this range as a secondary extension to the north and west was already present at the time of the 1851 OS map.

b. *Phase 2*

The 1851 map shows an extension to the original build for a further 2 bays to the north and 5 to the west, an extension of approximately 11m by 25m (about 12 x 27 yards). This slightly wrapped around the north gable of the phase 1 build. During demolition no obvious break between the phase 1 and 2 works could be made out on the frontage.

The detailing of the work of this phase was very similar to that of phase 1, with plain tooled squared sandstone quoining to the windows exterior and splayed to the interior.

Within both the phase 1 and phase 2 builds most of the windows were linteled over with iron lintels detailed with tapered ends, *figure 24*. These iron lintels were seen above the windows on the west and east elevations in phase 1, and on the north and south elevations in phase 2. The joists of the flooring ran east/west in phase 1 and north/south in phase 2 and so these lintels were of iron rather than timber to carry the weight of the floor and stored goods above.

Upon the east elevation of the phase 2 extension, where the elevation wall supported no floor joists, the windows were arched over in stone rather than the iron lintels as elsewhere, presumably a cheaper alternative. A similar arched stone head was utilised in the phase 2 slapping of an access door into phase 1 at all levels.



Figure 24 cast iron lintel with tapered ends

The westernmost bay on the north elevation at basement level appeared to have originally been a wide entrance access into the structure.

This secondary phase on the street frontage matched the height of phase 1 structure but on the western projecting wing this was 1 story shorter. At the junction of the west wing and the main range to make the different roof heights to work it seems possible that there was a masonry partition across on the line of the western wall of phase 1.

Although no evidence was seen of this in the grubbing up of the foundations, within the masonry of the north west corner of the phase 1 build there are patching's in phase 3 brick which may indicate the patching up of tie sockets of the masonry cross wall removed in the phase 3 reworking of the site. If there was no masonry (or timber) partition on this line then it is unclear how this roof junction was handled.



Figure 25 NW corner of phase 1 build, note brick patching on corner, possibly making good ties for a demolished cross wall

Upon the west end of the north gable of the phase 1 build a series of large loading openings survived on each floor level. On the exterior of the phase 1 build large iron pintles remained on either side of the openings indicating substantial double doors. The openings were arched over in stone originally; some of the arches had been removed during modern alterations but the springing for the arches survived, *figure 26*.



Figure 26 first floor phase 2 opening allowing goods access from phase 1 into phase 2

These openings had in the original assessment been considered to be original to phase 1 and related to loading, but further investigation suggested that they were secondary insertions and part of the phase 2 reworking that allowed access between phase 1 and phase 2 structures. The location of these, offset to the west on the gable, could be explained by the phase 1 loading doors to the immediate west of these that allowed easy access for loading goods into the phase 1 structure and the phase 2 build from the same loading bay.

c. Phase 3

Latterly, around the turn of the 20th century / early 20th century, the structure was reworked to form a large square building by simply walling round the south western courtyard area and raising the western jamb to form a square structure of 4 stories and attic, approximately 25.6m by 25m in plan. The masonry of the phase 1 and 2 structures was left intact but any internal features, floors and roof appear to have been replaced or perhaps strengthened.

The walls were constructed from plain un-frogged and unstamped extruded clay bricks bonded with a lime mortar. Some new brick partitions were also constructed within the floor plan of the phase 1 structure at this stage. It was considered possible as the partitions only sit within the phase 1 structure that they relate to an earlier phase, perhaps between 1 and 2, but the brick appeared to be similar to the brick of the phase 3 extensions and was thus grouped with this phase.

The roof was replaced with a new structure encompassing the whole building as newly extended, pre-existing roofs having been removed. This was part hipped with a large flat area in the centre, roof lights lighted the attic.



Figure 27 phase 3 Roof structure exposed in the attic

The interior of the new structure was floored with substantial joists sawn square supported by an iron frame. This frame was composed from 12 vertical I-beams evenly spaced through the structure, with horizontal I-beams bolted on, *figures 27 and 28*. The beams were marked with a manufacturer's mark; this was primarily "GLENGARNOCK STEEL" but there were at least two others of the same size marked "DORMAN LONG AND CO L, MIDDLESBURGH, ENGLAND", noted within the phase 3 extension to the SW, *figure 29*.



Figure 28 phase 3 Detail of beam jointing with joists sitting on top of beams



Figure 29 Details of the manufacturers' markings on the steel framework

The joists were of a slightly different in size in the new-build within the extension over the courtyard - of 22cm by 7cm compared to an average of 25cm by 6 cm within the phase 1 and 2 structures. This was perhaps thought to reflect the existing flooring within the early structures being reused in the newly refurbished building and new timbers in the extension. Alternatively the iron frame and flooring could represent two phases - an original build within the phase 1 and 2 structure and a secondary build within the phase 3 structure when it was erected. However in most respects these were of identical construction and if they were of two phases it is likely they were constructed within a relatively short period of time of each other.

The steel frame was founded on large stone pads set into the underlying natural clays and continued up through the structure up to and supporting the roof. The flooring within the SW extension was to the north sitting upon a beam supported on inserted stone corbels upon the former exterior wall of the phase 2 west wing, *figure 30*. A number of the former windows on the elevations now encompassed within the phase 3 build were slapped down and widened to form entrances into the new phase 3 build for access.



Figure 30 Inserted stone corbels to the former exterior of phase 2 building to support the phase 3 floor

A further feature noted within the floor structure was an in-filled large square opening in the NE corner of the phase 3 extension in, the re-entrant angle between phase 1 and 2 builds. This measured 2.5m by 3m aligned north/south with the south extent defined by a substantial trimmer beam carrying the six joists to the south. This appears to have been a loading access, continuing the use of this corner of the building as the access to the floors above. The former phase 2 windows to the immediate north were widened to the full width of this loading hatch from the ground floor up to second floor obviously to allow full access to the openings.

The former phase 1 loading doors at ground, first and second floor and window at basement level, to the immediate east of these openings were bricked up. Apparently a reorientation of the loading access, originally in phase 1 this passed through the bricked up loading doors; in phase 2 this continued; however by phase 3 the loading was reoriented into the phase 2 structure, by slapping through the windows there to form the openings



Figure 31 In-filled loading access, looking up to second floor and first floors

d. Phase 4

Modern interventions have largely been confined to refitting the interiors for offices, mostly involving forming internal partitions and the lining out of walls. Some large windows were slapped through the south and west elevations as part of one of these re-fittings in the later 20th century. The stairwells to west and east appeared to be of 20th century construction being largely built of reinforced concrete.

One effect of the 20th century refitting was the raising of the head height in some of the internal areas, the original iron beams sat below the floor joists and as such projected down into the room for 30cm (and no doubt banged a few heads). In order to lift and even out the ceiling for office use these horizontal beams were cut away and new beams fitted within the floor space. The floor joists then sat within the I-beam rather than on top. These new beams sat up from the original piers on thin crude lengths of box metal.



Figure 32 Original phase 3 horizontal beams and beams cut away, with new phase 4 beams set within the floor space

iii. Conclusion

The structures exposed during the strip-out and demolition works related to four main phases of construction. From map evidence the first (*phase 1*) dated from the early to mid-19th century, a 4 story warehouse, simply appointed. This appeared to have been extended (*phase 2*) to the north and west to provide more warehousing space; this work was of identical character to the phase 1 build and likely raised within a few years of the phase 1 structure, and definitely by 1851 when both phases appear on historic maps.

About the turn of the 20th century the warehouse was extended again (*phase 3*) and reordered completely to form a square structure 4 stories tall, plus attic. The interior flooring and roof was supported on a new and substantial iron framework. This reordering of the interiors involved breaking through former windows to form entrances and widening some to allow better access through the structure.

During the 20th century the structure was converted into offices. This involved insertion of concrete staircases and raising of ceilings as well as extensive slapping of window openings through the west and south elevations. But apart from these interventions the structure was largely left intact.

Within the 20th C the exterior road has been raised considerably, burying the original ground floor (now basement floor) and thus requiring the slapping of 2 large door openings at the current ground floor level.

4. *Archaeological watching brief during demolition works*

i. *General*

The ground breaking works associated with the development started with the excavation of 8 trial-pits on the 11th of February 2014. Works were completed using a single 21ton tracked excavator fitted with a 1.0m wide toothed bucket. All ground-breaking related to the trial-pit excavations were monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The purpose of the watching brief was to assess the level of survival of archaeological deposits on-site, and to record and recover any features or finds that may be present beneath the concrete pad blanketing the site. The trial-pits were placed in locations predetermined by the contractor according to their own requirements.

ii. *Trial-pitting*

Trial-pit 1 (TP1) was located at the northern extent of the development area, at around the midway point of the North boundary wall. Excavation revealed a mid-brown/ orange clay underlying a dark brown clay natural directly below the concrete slab. TP1 was the furthest West of the 8 trial pits, and revealed the possibility that the entire site had been terraced into the natural clays, a possibility that would be further investigated through the remaining trial pits and the site-wide removal of the concrete slab.

Trial-pit 2 was located in the NE corner of the site and was orientated roughly ENE/ WNW. Excavation in this area revealed the same subsoil make-up as TP1, dark brown clay overlying a more orangey clay directly below the concrete slab.

Trial-pit 3 was located immediately South of TP2, and again contained the same subsoil as TP's 1 and 2. The South facing section of TP3 contained a cache of modern 1970's insulation bricks sealed below the concrete pad, indicating that this area of the site had been disturbed fairly recently.

Trial-pit 4 was located to the SE of TP1 and the SW of TP's 2 and 3. This larger square test-pit measuring 2.0m x 2.3m revealed a reddish orange clay natural soil lying directly below the concrete pad.



Figure 33 NW facing view of TP's 1-4

Trial-pit 5 was located in the SE corner of the site, and was orientated N/ S, parallel to the street. Measuring 1.5m in width x 3.0m in length, TP5 revealed a light brown clay natural soil directly below concrete in the West facing section, and larger masonry blocks in the East facing section, which were likely part of the demolished structure's foundations, offset from the street by approximately 1.5m.

Trial-pit 6 was located at the North extent of TP5, and was orientated E/ W. Measuring 1.0m in width and 2.0m in length, TP6 contained a light brown clay natural immediately underlying the concrete pad.

Trial-pit 7 was located immediately North of, and ran parallel to, TP6 to a total length of 5.0m. The East end of the test pit revealed similar stone foundations as to what was seen in TP5, with the remainder of the trial-pit showing a grey-brown clay natural.

Trial-pit 8 was located directly to the West of TP's 6 and 7, and measured 2.5m in width x 2.0m in length. The western extent of TP8 contained the same light-brown clay natural seen throughout the other trial-pits, while the eastern extent contained a deposit of industrial waste material such as slag, coke, and clinker. This deposit was likely laid during the construction of the now demolished structure on site.

iii. Concrete pad removal

Following the excavation of the 8 trial-pits, the concrete slab that covers the extent of the site was removed in turn, on the 12th of February 2014. The works were completed using the same 21ton tracked excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide bladed bucket. The concrete pad removal was, again monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Removal of the concrete pad site-wide was necessary in order to evaluate the underlying soils and to determine if any isolated features may have been extant within the natural clays but not seen during trial pitting.

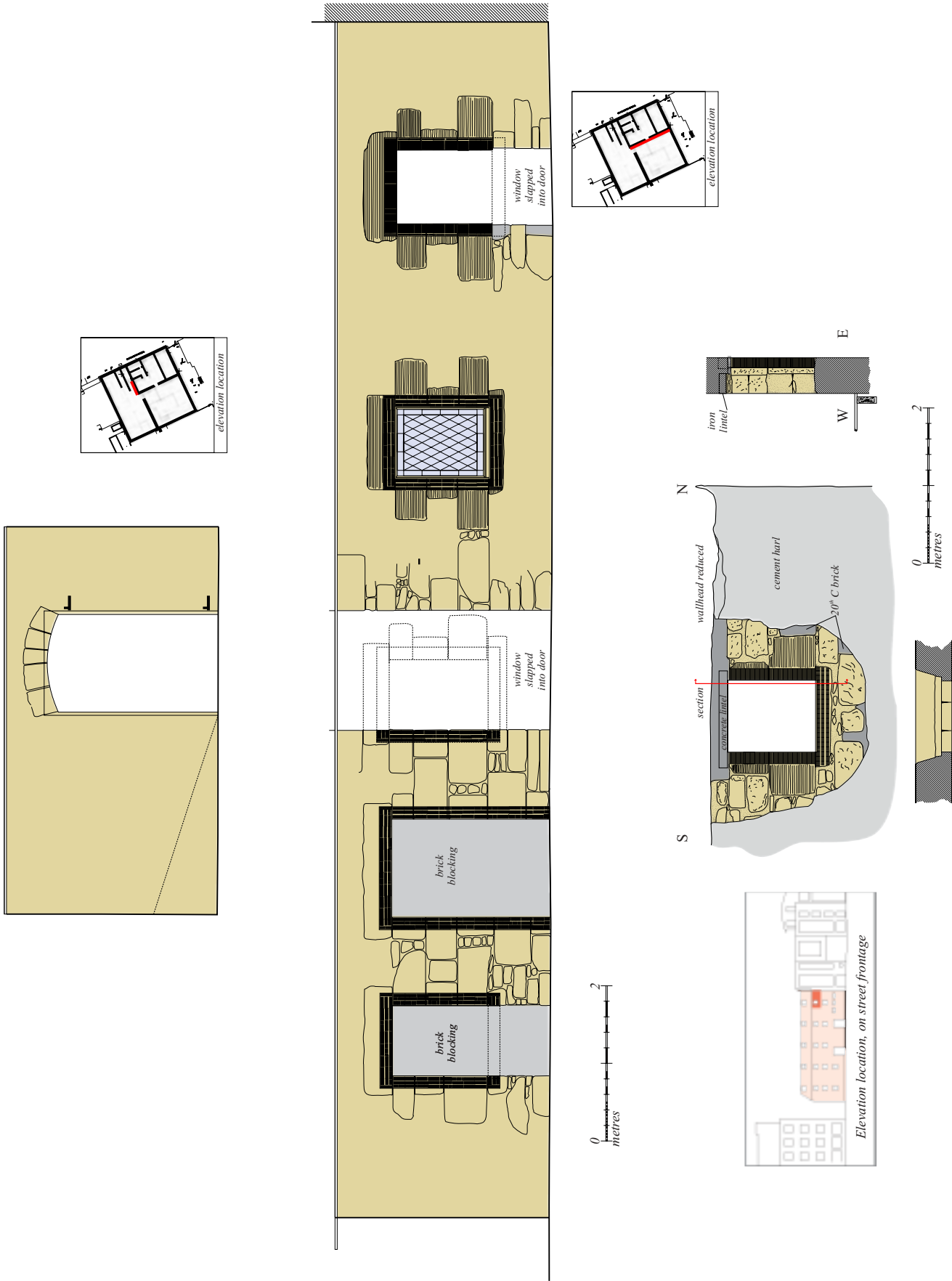
The concrete pad was relatively thin and broke apart easily, to its underside adhered a layer of either stone rubble or brick that directly overlay the natural clay soils. The wall foundations for the earlier L-shaped structure could be seen running from West to East, with large stone pads for the vertical iron beams situated at regular intervals just North of the wall foundations. The wall foundations and stone pads both directly overlay an orange/ brown natural clay soil.



iv. Conclusion

The results of the trial-pitting and concrete pad removal showed that the natural clays had been terraced into, reducing the ground level in preparation for the construction of the 19th century L-shaped structure. No features relating to the area's earlier use as garden plots were uncovered and no finds of archaeological significance were made. Nothing was noted on-site indicating usage prior to the 19th century.

Figure 34 East facing view of stone pads overlying clay



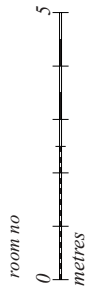
- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2: Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3: late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/modern

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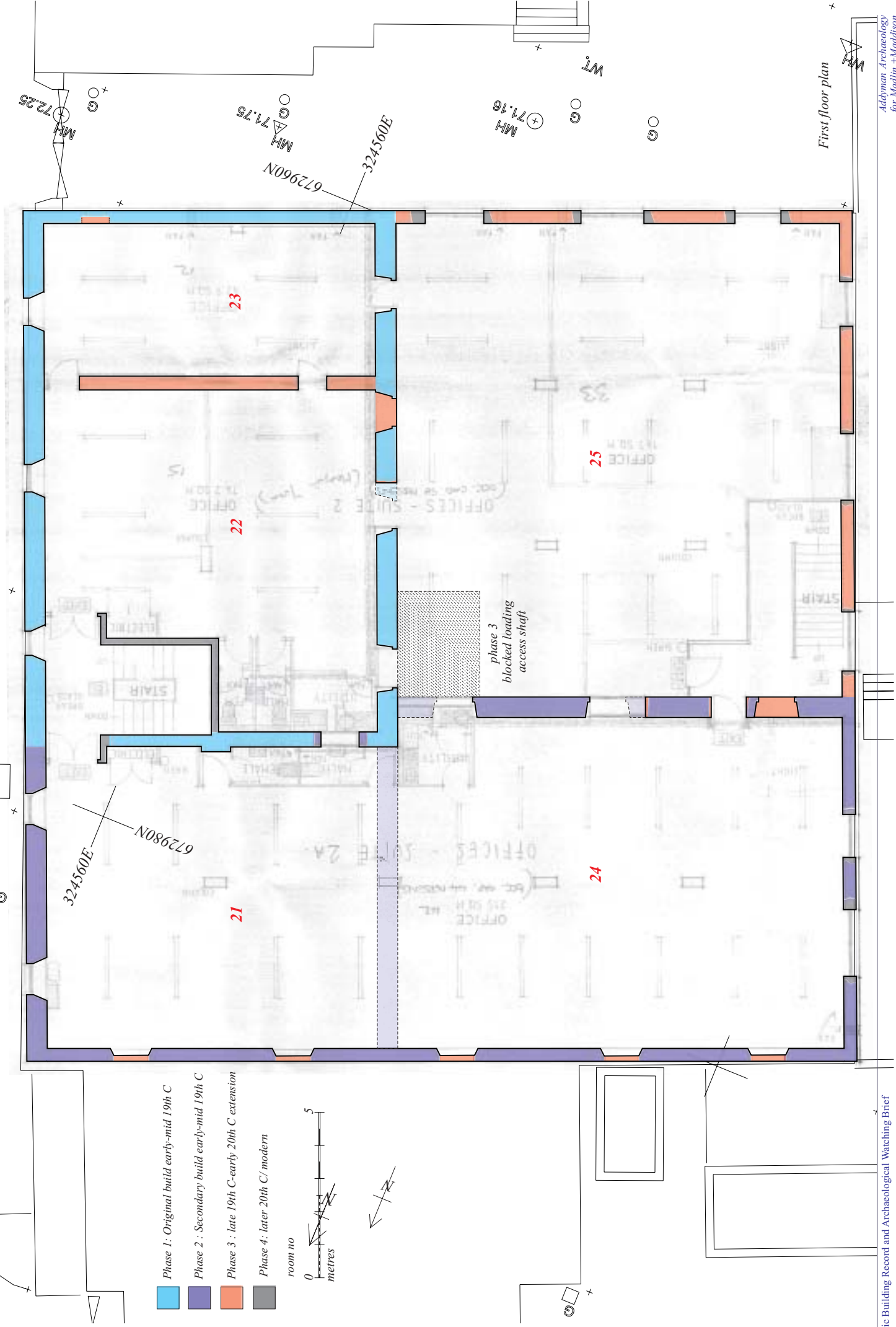
Basement floor plan

- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2: Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3: late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/modern



Ground floor plan

- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2: Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3: late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/modern



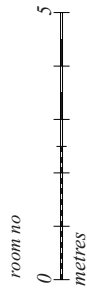
First floor plan

Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C

Phase 2 : Secondary build early-mid 19th C

Phase 3 : late 19th C-early 20th C extension

Phase 4: later 20th C/modern



324560E
672980N

27

26

MH
71.75

672960N

324560E

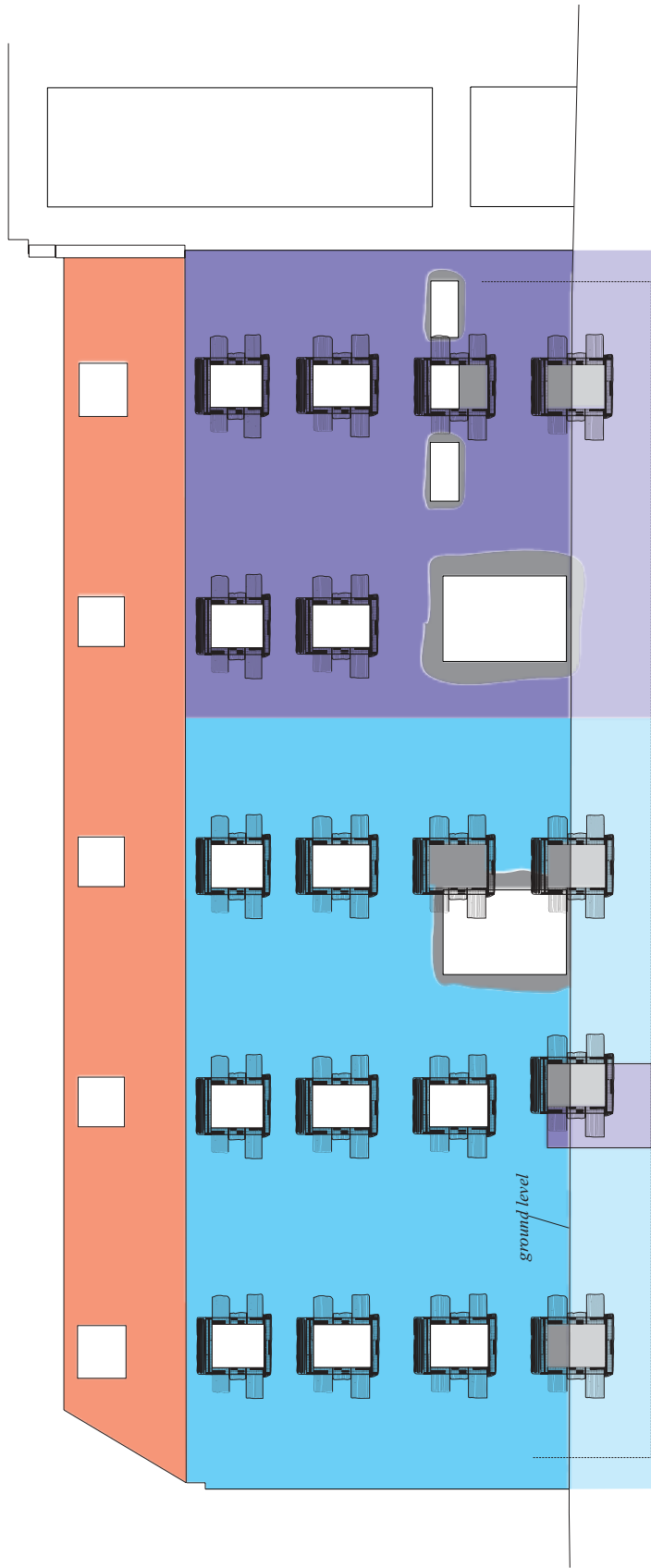
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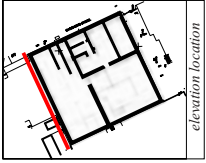
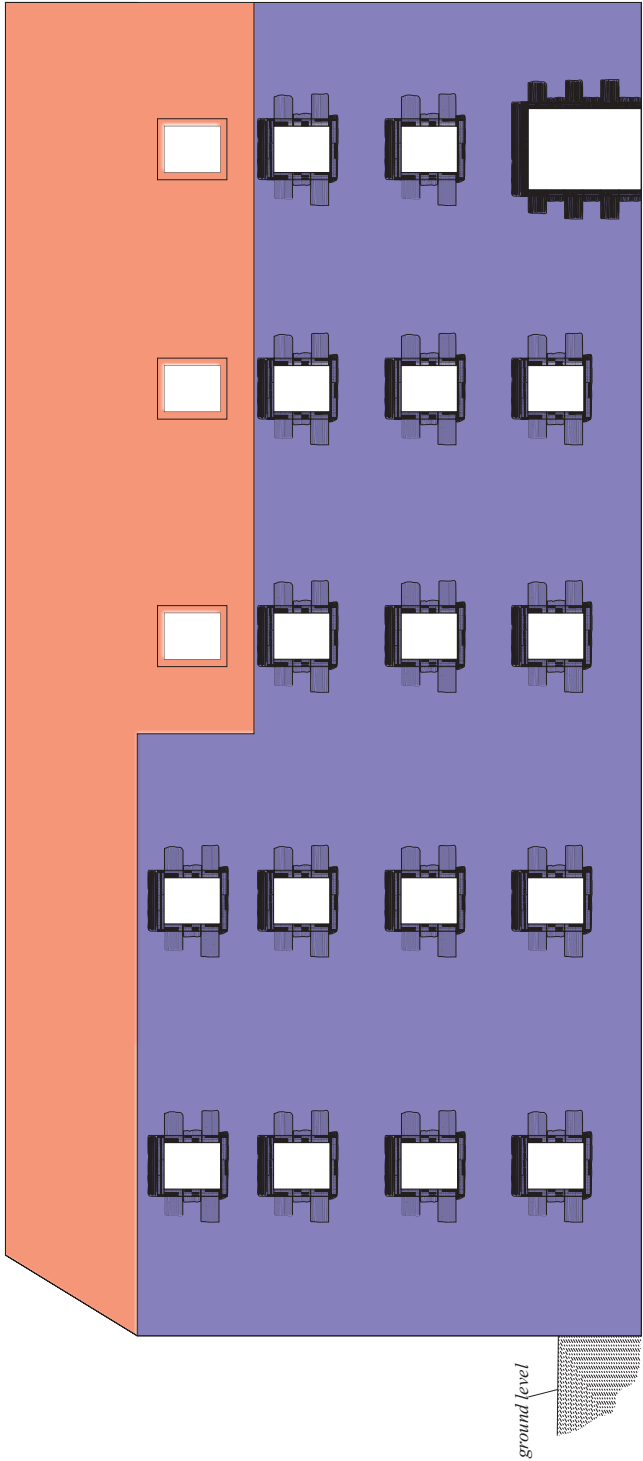
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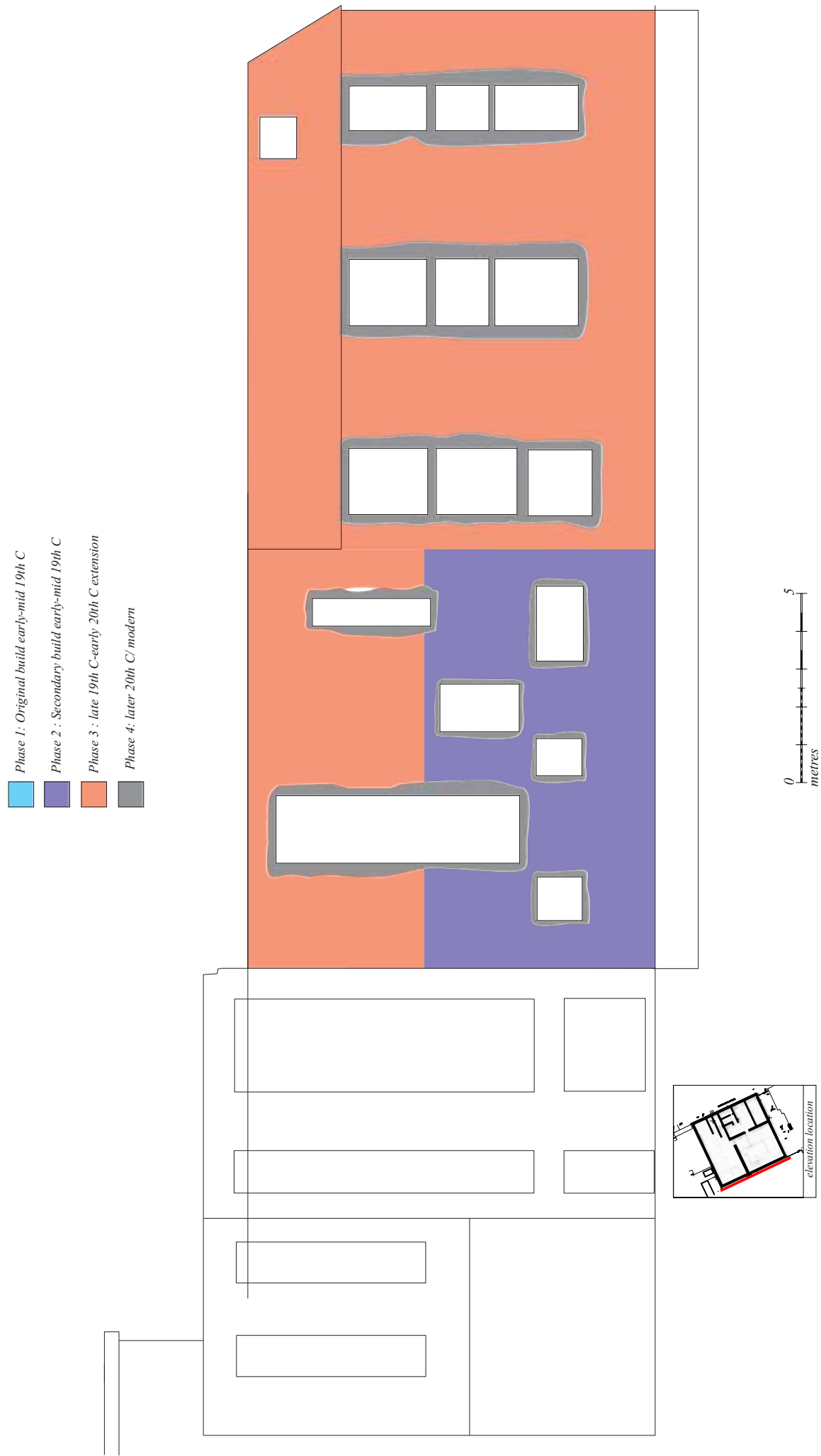
Second floor plan

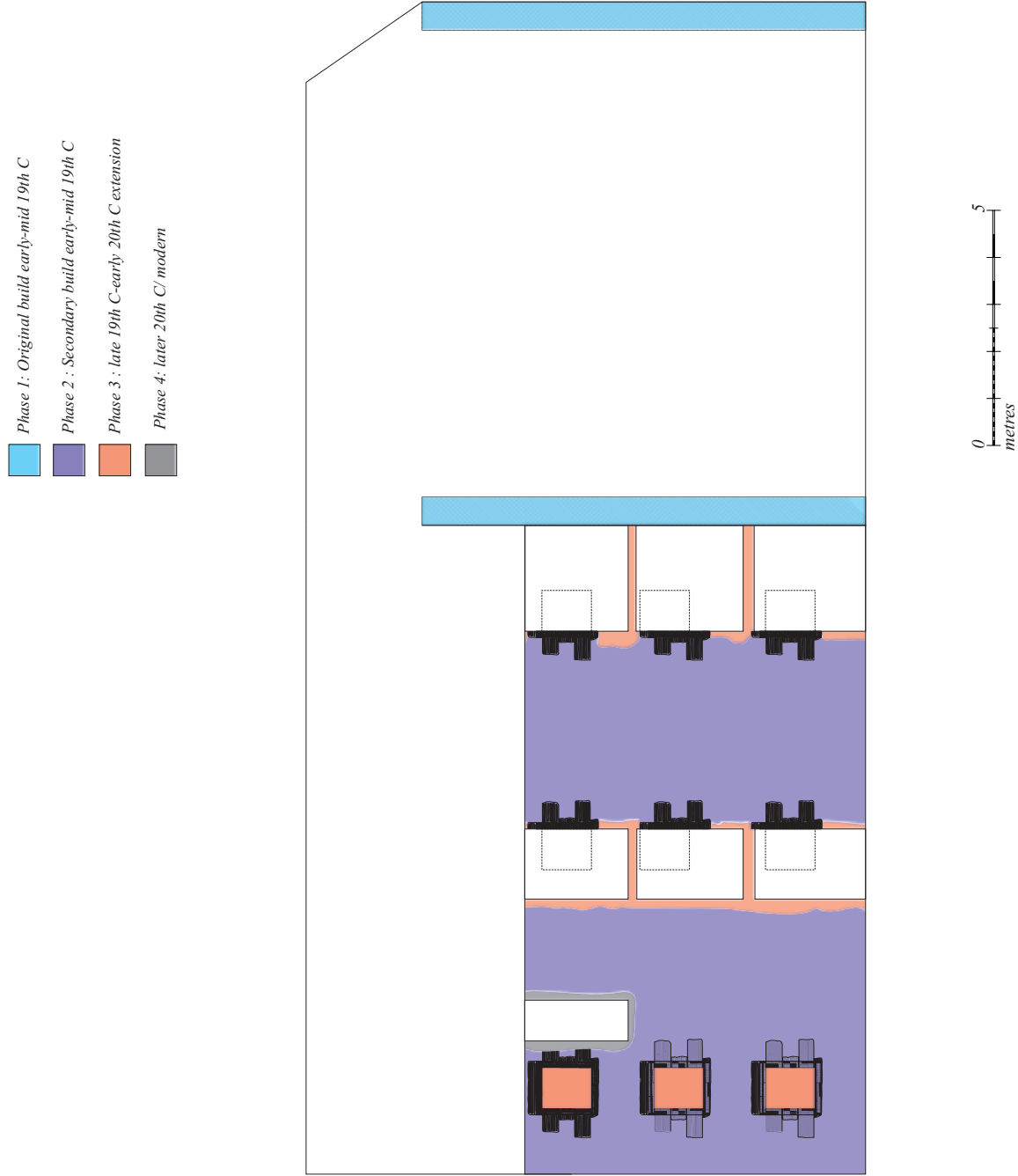
- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2: Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3: late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/modern



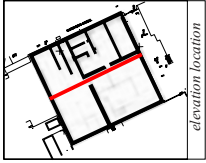
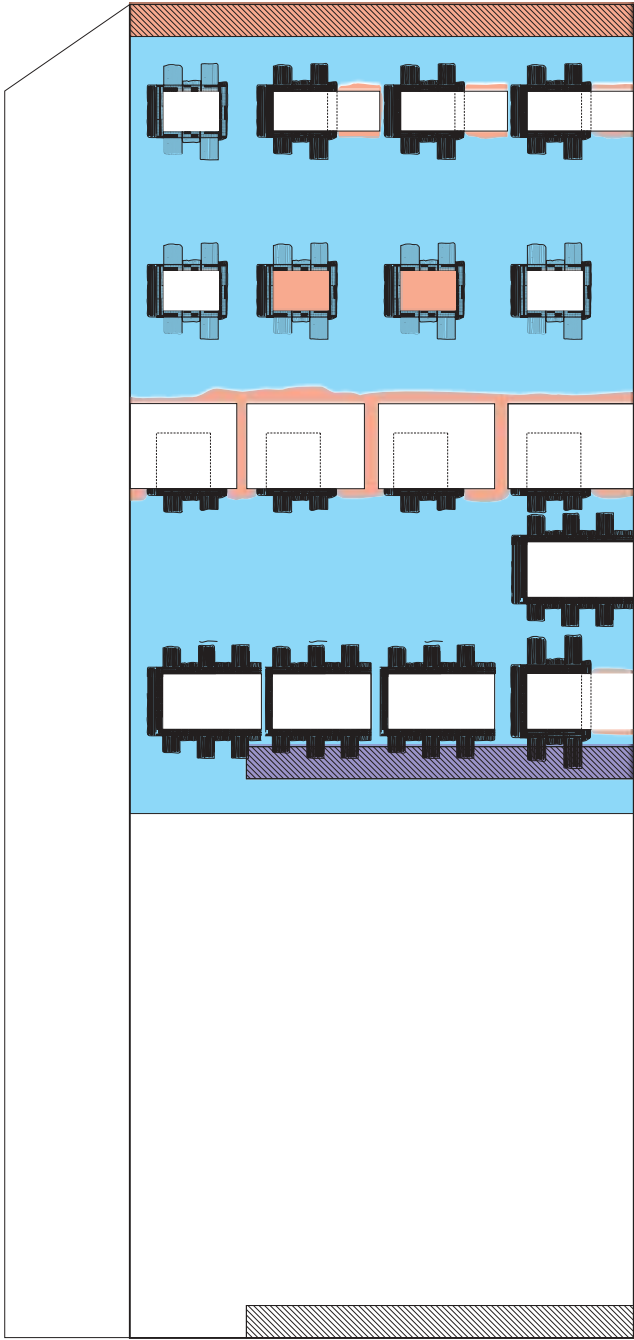
- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2 : Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3 : late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/ modern



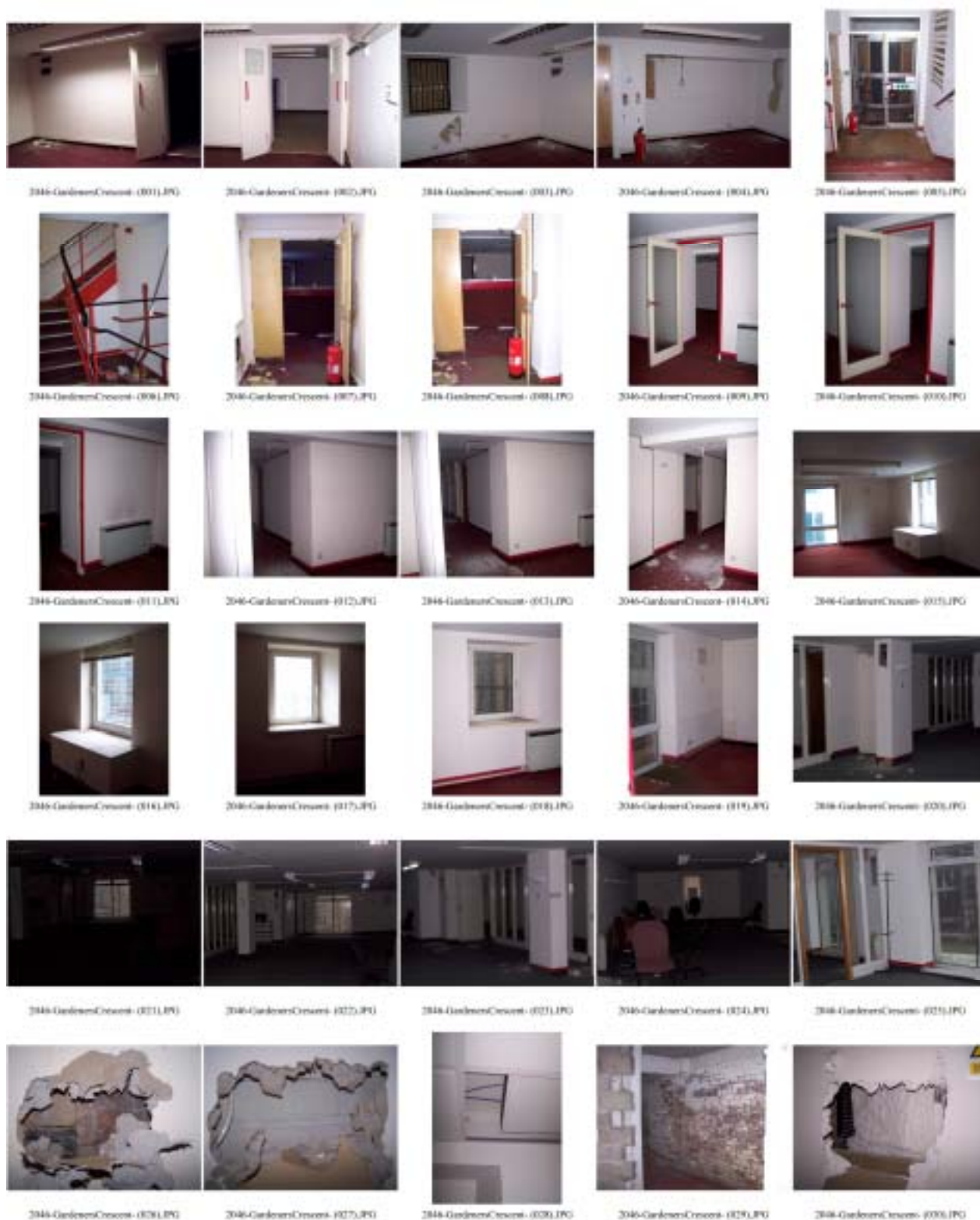


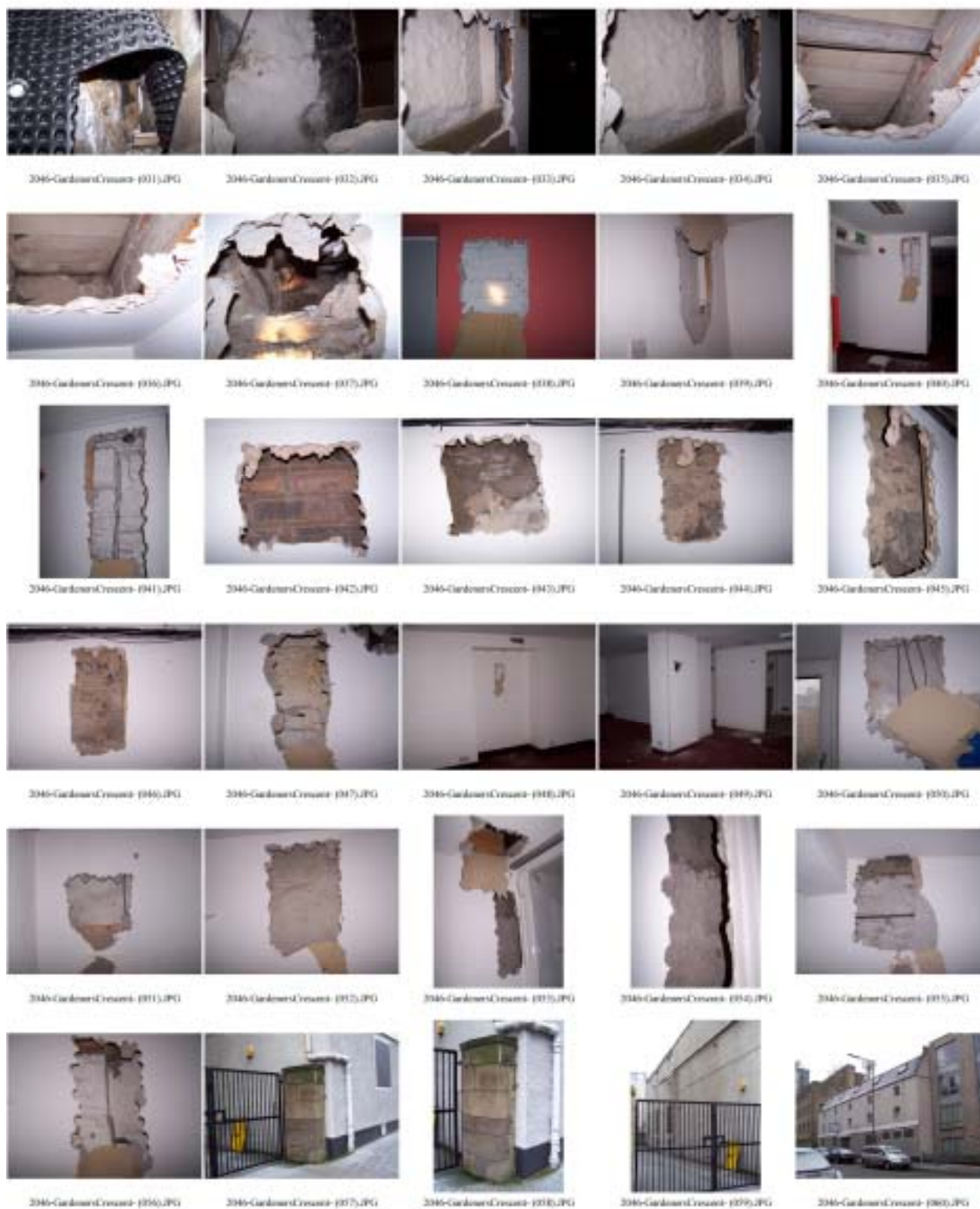


- Phase 1: Original build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 2 : Secondary build early-mid 19th C
- Phase 3 : late 19th C-early 20th C extension
- Phase 4: later 20th C/ modern



Appendix B Photographic contact sheets







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2848-GardnersCrescent- (062).JPG



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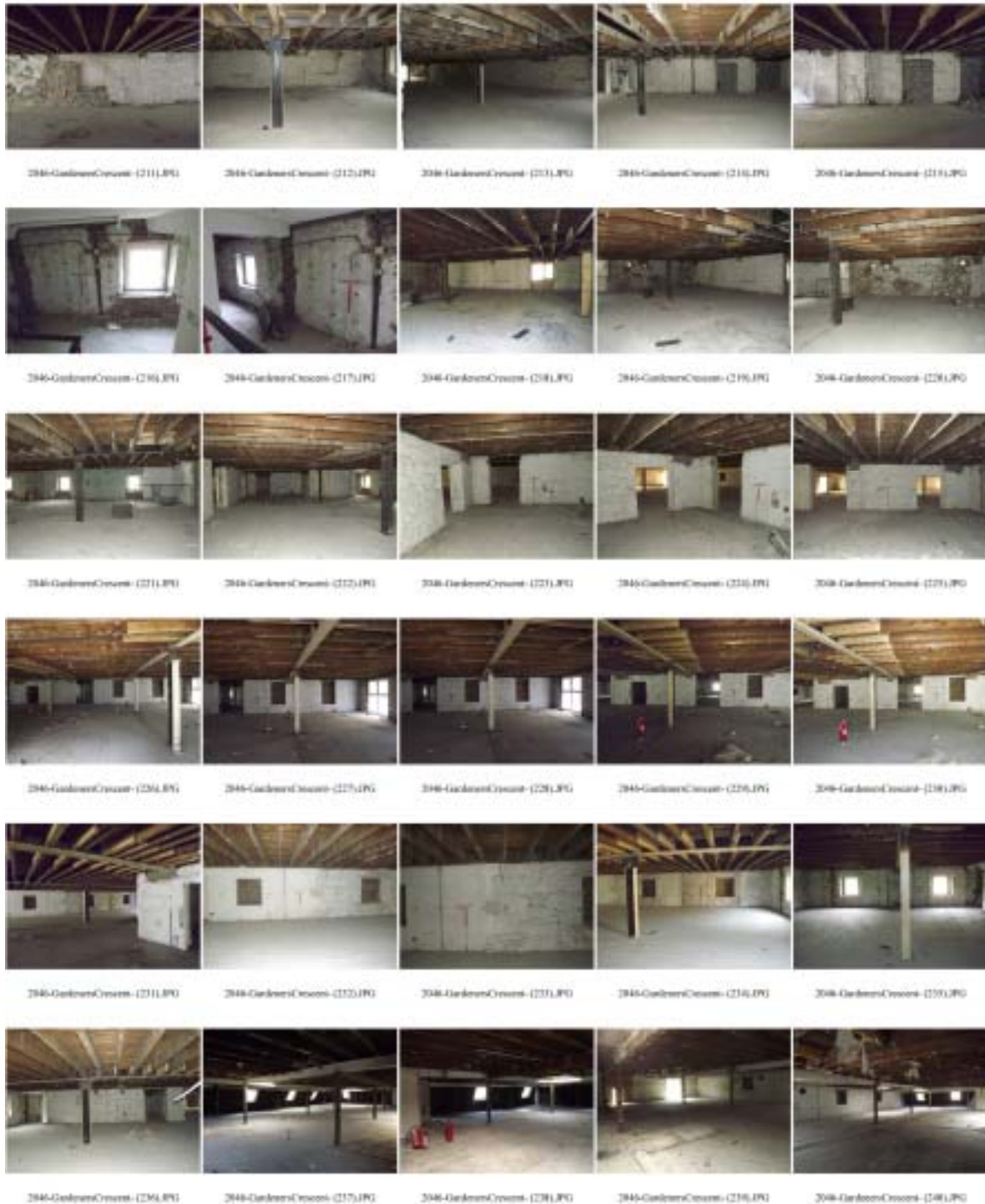
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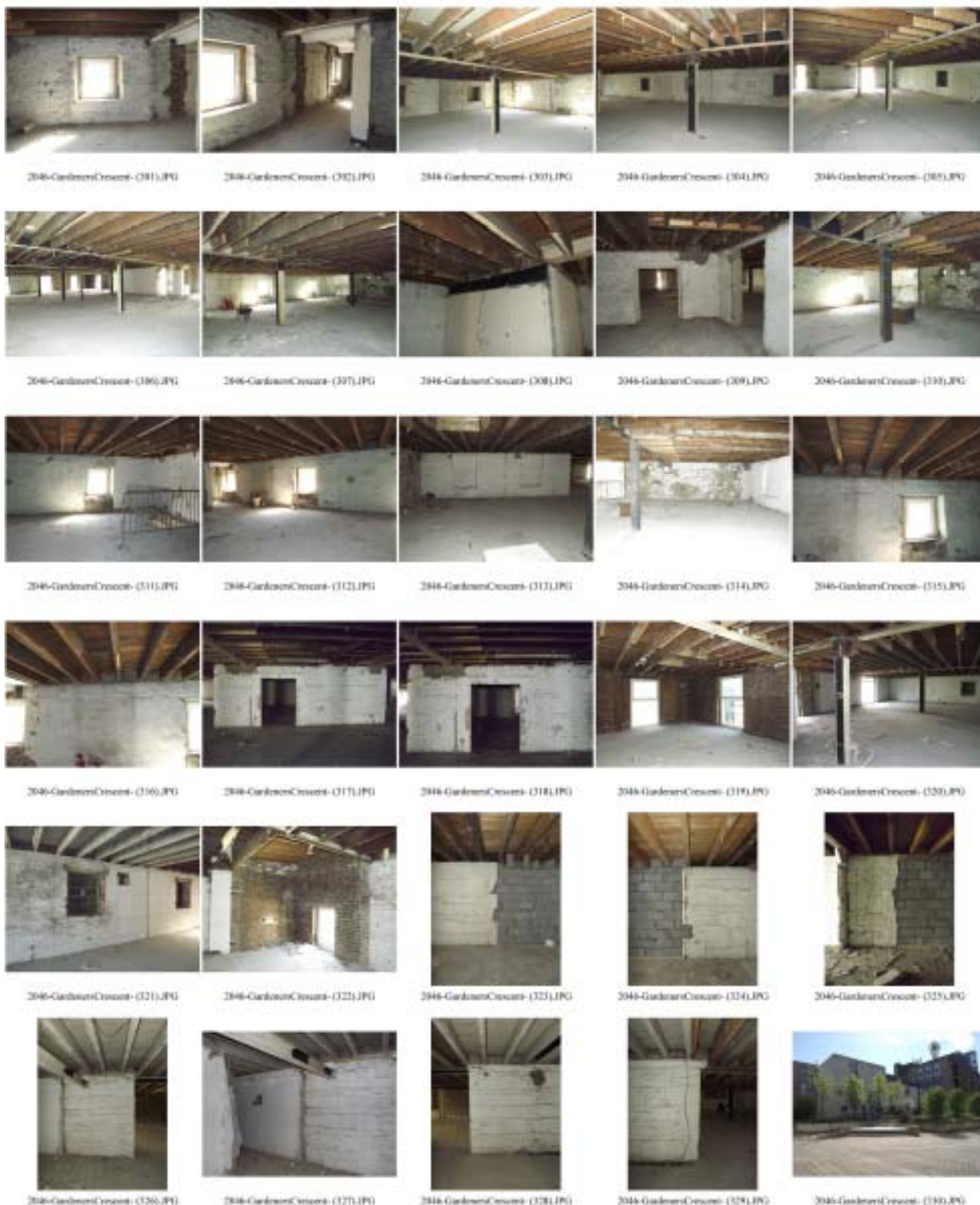


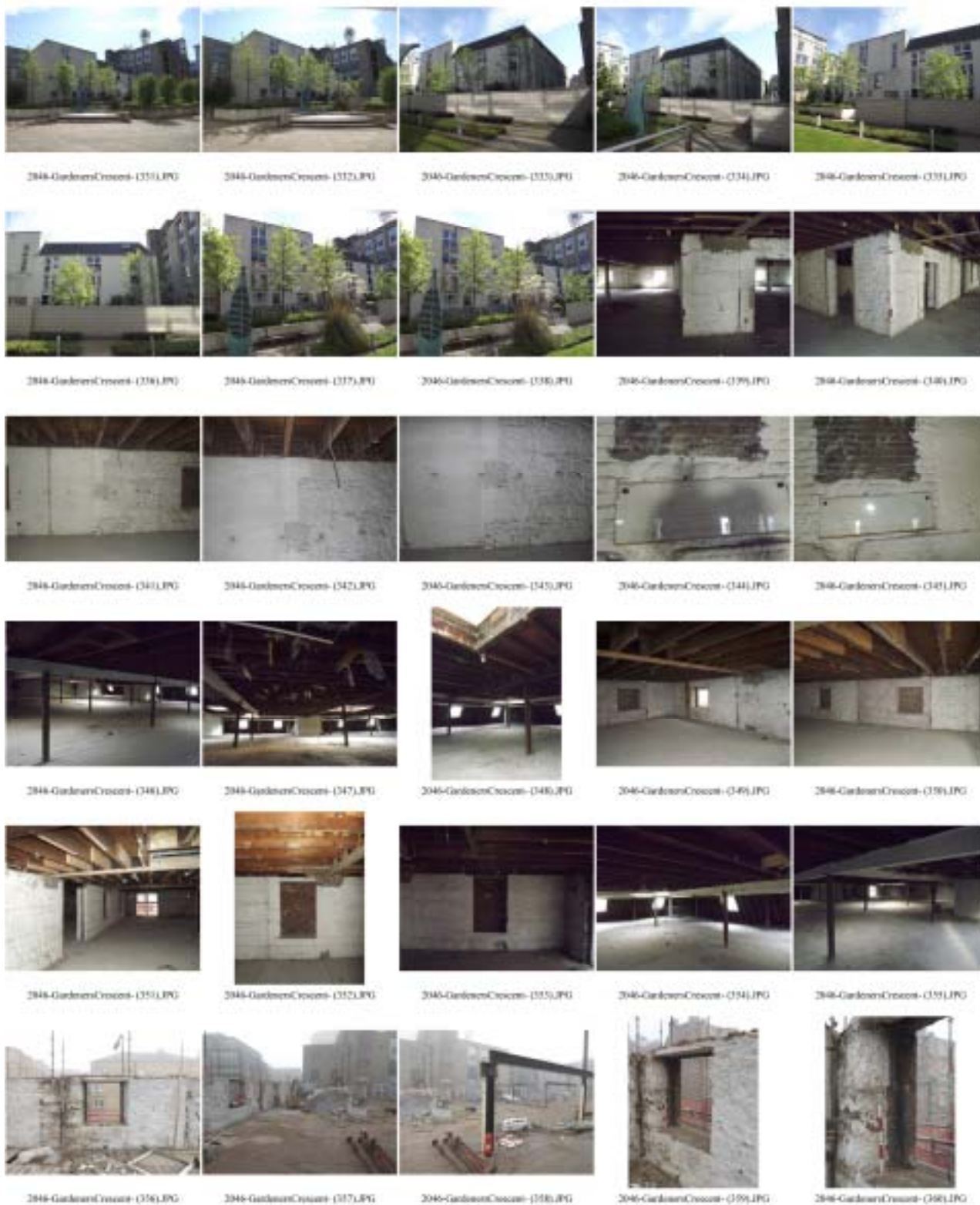
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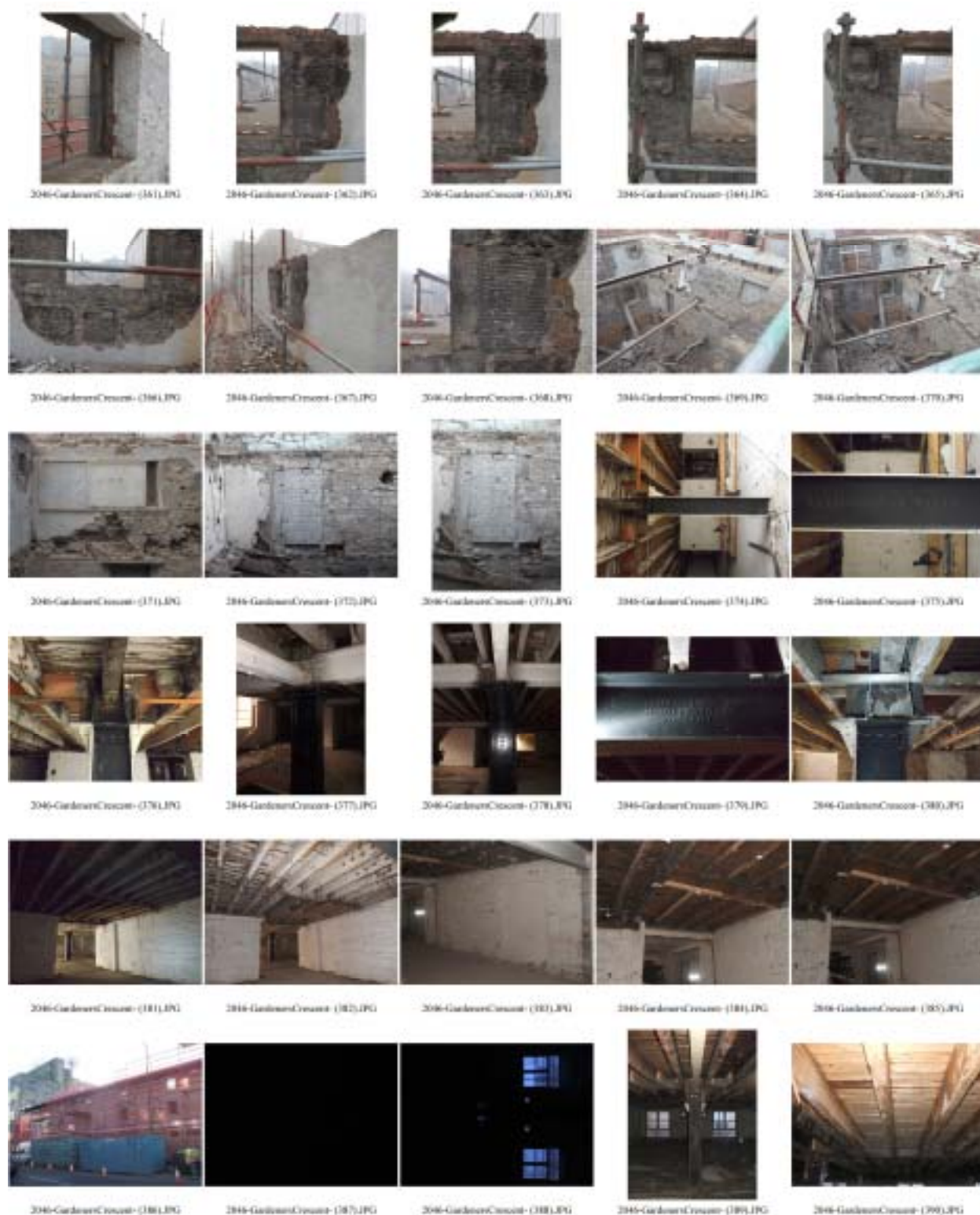


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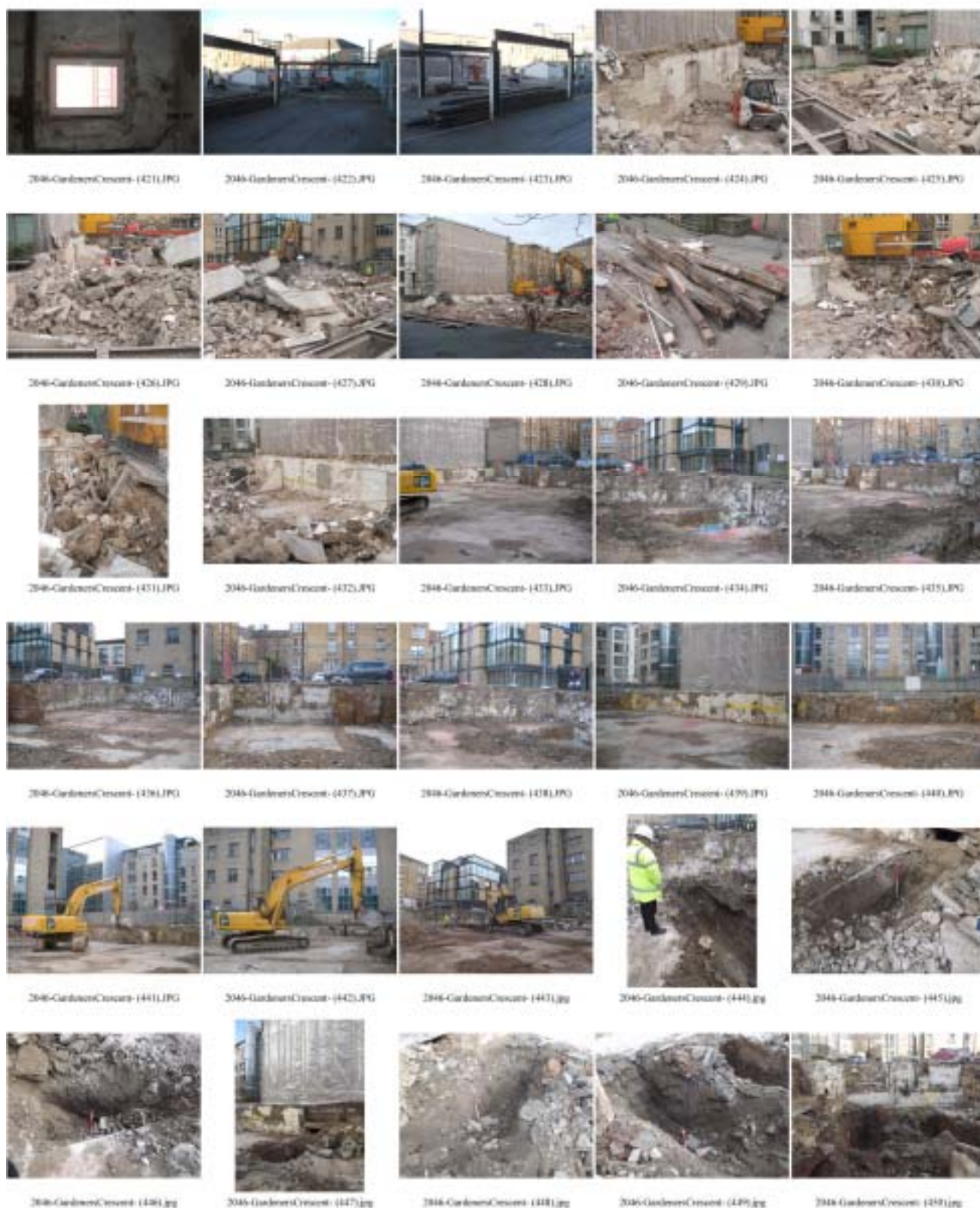
















Appendix C Entry for Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (2014-15)

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	2046 38 Gardner's Crescent
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2046
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Recording/ Archaeological watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NA
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Warehouse
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 24551 72973
START DATE (this season)	13/01/2013
END DATE (this season)	12/02/2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Between February 2013 and February 2014 Addyman Archaeology undertook archaeological works associated with the demolition of 38 Gardner's Crescent, City of Edinburgh. An initial archaeological building assessment, including desk-based work and inspection and record of the building in its as-existing state, was followed by additional building recording and monitoring during demolition of the structure, and an archaeological watching-brief over ground-breaking works following its removal.</p> <p>Cartographic evidence indicated the structure had been erected upon a green-field site between 1836 and 1851. By the latter date it was established as an L-plan building that had evidently been designed as warehousing. The structure as existing in early 2013, heavily overlain with modern finishes and linings, was found to incorporate the entirety of the earlier L-plan building. This earlier structure was itself found to be of two periods, phase 1 constituting a north/south aligned range fronting onto the west side of Gardner's Crescent, this of three bays, four stories and a loft. The structure was of simple utilitarian character, of rubble masonry sandstone with well-tooled unornamented dressings. Phase 2 represented a northwards extension including a westwards-running jamb. The similarity in construction suggests phase 2 followed on very rapidly from the original build.</p> <p>In the early 20th century the structure was further extended (phase 3). This involved the infilling of the court to the SW, within the re-entrant of the L-plan, to form a larger structure that was approximately square in plan and unified beneath a single new timber roof structure that was in part supported by steel framing. The structure seems still to have been employed for warehouse use. Phase 4 saw conversion in c.1980 for office use.</p> <p>A general photographic record was maintained of the building in its as-existing state, following an internal strip-out and during demolition. As-existing plans</p>

	<p>were marked up with analytical and phasing information, and individual record drawings made of individual features. Reporting involved a narrative account of the principal features and evolution of the structure. No archaeologically significant features were revealed during the archaeological watching brief over ground-breaking works, the natural clayey sub-soil being revealed in all areas. Between February 2013 and February 2014 Addyman Archaeology undertook archaeological works associated with the demolition of 38 Gardner's Crescent, City of Edinburgh. An initial archaeological building assessment, including desk-based work and inspection and record of the building in its as-existing state, was followed by additional building recording and monitoring during demolition of the structure, and an archaeological watching-brief over ground-breaking works following its removal.</p> <p>Cartographic evidence indicated the structure had been erected upon a green-field site between 1836 and 1851. By the latter date it was established as an L-plan building that had evidently been designed as warehousing. The structure as existing in early 2013, heavily overlain with modern finishes and linings, was found to incorporate the entirety of the earlier L-plan building. This earlier structure was itself found to be of two periods, phase 1 constituting a north/south aligned range fronting onto the west side of Gardner's Crescent, this of three bays, four stories and a loft. The structure was of simple utilitarian character, of rubble masonry sandstone with well-tooled unornamented dressings. Phase 2 represented a northwards extension including a westwards-running jamb. The similarity in construction suggests phase 2 followed on very rapidly from the original build.</p> <p>In the early 20th century the structure was further extended (phase 3). This involved the infilling of the court to the SW, within the re-entrant of the L-plan, to form a larger structure that was approximately square in plan and unified beneath a single new timber roof structure that was in part supported by steel framing. The structure seems still to have been employed for warehouse use. Phase 4 saw conversion in c.1980 for office use.</p> <p>A general photographic record was maintained of the building in its as-existing state, following an internal strip-out and during demolition. As-existing plans were marked up with analytical and phasing information, and individual record drawings made of individual features. Reporting involved a narrative account of the principal features and evolution of the structure. No archaeologically significant features were revealed during the archaeological watching brief over ground-breaking works, the natural clayey sub-soil being revealed in all areas.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Madlin and Madison
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kennymacfadyen@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	2046 38 Gardner's Crescent
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2046
PARISH:	Edinburgh