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Historic Building Recording


Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**4, 6, 8 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh
Historic Building Survey**

Report No. 3429

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**4, 6, 8 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh
Historic Building Survey**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report represents the results of an archaeological building survey carried out in April 2016 and May 2017 at No's 4, 6 & 8 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh (Fig. 1) on behalf of NG Archaeological Services. The proposed redevelopment site includes a pair of derelict single storey cottages which form the focus of this report. Mr John Lawson at the City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service (CECAS) in a planning memorandum dated 28 August 2015 (15/03566/FUL & 15/03574/LBC), requested that a Level 2-3 Historic Building Survey be carried out prior to their demolition. Prior to the work the cottages were to be cleared of all internal debris so the internal photographic survey could commence. However following a catastrophic fire both roofs had to be removed and the buildings made safe which included the partial take-down of one of the gable walls and interior partitions.

1.2 Background

The site of No. 4, 6 and 8 Gilmerton Road lay within the medieval hamlet of Nether Liberton, that was later associated with Liberton Mill on the Braid Burn. In the 19th century the cottages were part of a sawmill, blacksmith and joiner's shop occupied by a family named Good and the site became locally known as 'Goods Corner'.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological recording works were:

- Carry out a desk-based assessment to place the cottages in their historical context
- Carry out a Level 2-3 historical building survey prior to their demolition
- Produce an illustrated survey report on the results of the survey.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as appropriate. The survey was carried according to recording levels outlined in English Heritage (2006).

Photographic recording

The architects drawings were considered suitable as a template for the survey and these are produced as Figures 3a-b and 4a-d. Miscellaneous features recorded elsewhere on the site are shown on Figure 3c.

A Nikon D300 camera was used to take high-resolution digital photographs of the internal and external elevations. All photographs taken were recorded onto photographic record sheets which are appended at the back of this report (Appendix

1). Selective representative images have been included in the report (Figs. 6-21) and all photographs are presented at the end in contact sheet format. Figures 3a-c show the orientation at which each photograph was taken.

Metric Survey

The architect's ground plans and elevations were checked for accuracy and have been amended where required using industry standard survey equipment to plot salient missing features. Table 1 lists the specific areas of recording.

Specific area or feature	Drawings	Photographic Survey
Exterior elevations and gables of the cottages	Architects' elevations with fabric detail annotated as appropriate	General to complement and aid the written descriptions.
Ground plans of the cottages	Architects' floor plans annotated as appropriate	General to complement and aid the written descriptions
Internal elevations	N/a	Internal photographs taken when the building was made safe

Table 1 - List of specific recording requirements for the Goods Corner cottages.

A written descriptive record of the cottages were made on pro-forma building recording forms to record all significant building fabric and blocking work and any other features of historical and architectural significance.

Recording Constraints

During the initial survey the building was not safe to enter as the attic floor has partially collapsed. Some photographs were taken looking through the window openings. A later phase of photographic survey undertaken after the roofs and floors were removed resolved this.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Cartographic & Aerial Photography

Laurie's 1766 plan (not shown) depicts a building occupying what may later have become Good's Corner but the map is not to scale and is difficult to interpret.

The 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2a) shows two sets of buildings on the south side of the junction of what is now Gilmerton and Liberton Road. The northernmost building is t-shaped with an attached property boundary. On its south-west side is a much larger set of buildings occupying an L-shaped footprint and labelled as a *Smithy*. The two cottages occupy the south-west side of the L-shaped arrangement (highlighted in blue).

The 1896 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2b) shows that the earlier L-shaped arrangement incorporating the footprint of the cottages has now been enlarged into a formal U-shaped courtyard arrangement of buildings. The two cottages are now depicted with two discrete units. A range with three units is still attached to the northeast-facing gable of the cottages.

The 1959 Ordnance Survey map (not shown) shows the same courtyard arrangement survived in this year.

An aerial photograph dated to 1950 (not shown) shows the same detail as the 1959 Ordnance Survey map and all the courtyard buildings appear to be roofed.

3.2 Historic Environment Scotland (HES)

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) holds record NT27SE 5885 for 4 Gilmerton Road. The record cites the entry included in the Scottish Buildings at Risk Register (BARR). The record also holds 11 digital images of the cottages along with four photographs taken by the compilers of the BARR. The entry also includes a description of the cottages which is taken from the Statutory List.

3.3 Statutory List

HES's Statutory List (Building Ref: LB49359) records the cottages as Category C Listed. The full citation is shown below:

Mid 19th century, incorporating earlier fabric, and with later alterations. A pair of single storey cottages. 2 cart arches to left of NE elevation (now infilled with stone and containing windows); 2 slated piend-roofed dormers to centre; 2 later porches to rear. Random rubble with dressed stone quoins, skews and window margins; graded slates; brick chimneys with tall cylindrical cans. Timber sash and case windows with small-pane glazing.

BOUNDARY WALL: rubble boundary wall with some brick infill.

3.4 Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)

The BARR includes entry no. 2494 for 4 Gilmerton Road. The entry mentions the cottages were deemed as being at moderate risk since they were first examined in 2003. The entry also documents the planning history associated with the site and includes three photographs of the cottages as they stood when they were first entered onto the database.

3.5 Bibliographic sources

Census Returns

The Census Return entries for 1851-1901 record the Good family as occupying the address of Nether Liberton. Two generations of the same family of joiners span 60 years with both heads of the household named as Alexander Good (Table 2).

Year	Name	Occupation	Number in Household
1851	Alexander Good	Master Joiner (snr)	9
1861	Alexander Good	Joiner (snr)	6
1881	Alexander Good	Joiner (jnr)	6
1891	Alexander Good	Joiner (jnr)	5
1901	Alexander Good	Joiner (jnr)	4

Table 2 - Census returns between 1851 and 1901.

The South Edinburgh Community Network website (www.southedinburgh.net) contains a historical photograph of Goods Corner and mentions that Alexander Good owned a joiner's and wright's workshop in 1841.

In a book entitled *Craigmillar and Environs* (Speedy 1892) the Good's Corner cottages are shown behind a large stack of timber between two buildings (Fig 5). At the rear of the complex is a taller hipped roofed building with a pitched roof building attached to it.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the historical building survey are now described. During the initial survey the building interior was not safe to enter. The aforementioned fire led to the loss of the roof and floor joists rendering the cottages to a roofless shell.

4.1 Ground and First Floor Layout (Figs 3a-b)

The architectural floor plans are shown on Figs 3a-b. The function of each unit is summarised in Table 2. There are ten individual units on the ground floor and four on the first floor.

Unit No	Function	Dimensions*
1	Living Room	5.3m x 3.2m
2	Kitchen	4m x 4m
3	Porch	2m x 1.6m
4	Porch	2m x 1.6m
5	Hall	3m x 1.1m
6	Press	1m x 1m
7	Press	1.6m x 1.6m
8	Kitchen	3.5m x 3m
9	Living Room	5.3m x 3m
10	Porch	2m x 1.6m
11	Bedroom	4.1m x 3.1m
12	Bedroom	4.1m x 2.8m
13	Bedroom	4.1m x 2.8m
14	Bedroom	4.1m x 3.1m

Table 2 - Unit number, function and dimensions (*extrapolated from scaled drawings)

4.2 External Elevations (Figs 4a-d)

The results of the external building survey results are now described starting with the northwest-facing elevation. The principal architectural features recorded on each elevation are afforded a unique identifying number and are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 - List of architectural features and summary description.

Feature No.	Element	Description
		<i>NW-Facing Elevation (Fig 3a)</i>
1	Main build	Sandstone blocks laid randomly and bonded with lime mortar
2	Ridge coping stones	Sandstone ridge coping stones
3	Quoin stones	Five droved ashlar quoins
4	Segmented	Segmented arch with nine voussoirs with internal blocking work (6)

	arch	
5	Segmented arch	Segmented arch with nine vousoirs with internal blocking work (8)
6	Blocking work	Blocking work within the carriage shed openings within arch (4)
7	Boarded window	Metal boarded window within right-hand side of the blocking work (8)
8	Blocking work	Window opening within the blocking work infilling arch (8)
9	Window	Rectangular window contemporary with the surrounding blocking work
10	Blocked feature	Possible blocked feature marked by risband joints
11	Porch	Brick-built porch with cement harling and corrugated asbestos roof
12	Quoins	Droved ashlar quoins surrounding the original doorway
13	Relieving arch	Segmented relieving arch for the doorway (12) partly hidden
14	Blocked opening	A blocked opening blocked with 21 courses of stretcher bonded brickwork
15	Risband joint	Risband joints forming the outline of a blocked opening
16	Quoins	Eight droved ashlar quoins at the corner of the building
17	Ridge copings	Sandstone ashlar ridge coping stones
18	Chimney stack	Brick-built stack and chimney pots. The brickwork has been laid in polychrome style with alternating cream and red brick
19	Chimney stack	Brick-built stack and chimney pots. The brickwork has been laid in polychrome style with alternating cream and red brick
20	Chimney stack	Brick-built stack and chimney pots. The brickwork has been laid in polychrome style with alternating cream and red brick
		<i>SW-Facing Gable (Fig 3b)</i>
21	Main build	Random rubble bonded with lime mortar
22	Boarded window	Boarded-up window with droved ashlar surrounds
23	Window surrounds	Droved ashlar window surrounds and sill with random rubble blocking (24)
24	Blocking	Coursed blocks of sandstone and irregular stones blocking window (23)
25	Window	Rectangular first floor window surrounds with droving painted white
26	Quoins	Ashlar sandstone quoins with droving
27	Porch	Brick-built and cement harled porch, now roofless and set back from the SW gable wall.
		<i>SE-Facing Elevation (Fig 3c)</i>
28	Main build	Main build of random rubble bonded with lime mortar
29	Window	Window surrounds consisting of droved sandstone raised margins that have been painted white.
30	Porch Window	Boarded narrow window on the left-hand side of the porch (facing)
31	Porch Window	Window frame partly boarded up on the right hand side of the porch (facing).
32	Door surround	Droved sandstone ashlar quoins for an earlier doorway.
33	Inserted window	Rectangular window inserted into earlier window (32)
34	Relieving arch	Segmented stone relieving arch above the earlier doorway (32)
35	Window	Boarded up window with white-painted droved ashlar margins
36	Porch	Brick-built porch
37	Window	Boarded up narrow window on the left-hand side of the porch

		(facing)
38	Window	Boarded up wide window on the right-hand side of the porch (facing)
39	Window	Rectangular window opening with raised ashlar margins with droving
40	Quoins	Four droved ashlar quoins on the corner of the NE facing gable. Skew hidden behind vegetation.
41	Ridge copings	Sandstone ashlar ridge coping stones
42	Partition	Main spine wall dividing the two cottages
43	Ridge copings	Gable ridge with missing copings and a single ashlar skewput.
		<i>NE-Facing Gable (Fig 4d)</i>
44	Doorway	Porch doorway, plain panel door in a timber doorframe
45	Main build	Random rubble sandstone bonded with lime mortar. Pointed above the earlier roofline (49).
46	Blocked opening	A large brick-blocked opening with a timber lintel. Occasional blocks of sandstone frame the outline. The middle section of the brickwork is hidden by graffiti.
47	Relieving arch	A small segmented relieving arch situated above the timber lintel
48	Window	A small rectangular window situated at attic level within the gable. White –painted ashlar margins
49	Roof raggle	The remains of a pitched-roof raggle line.
50	Door	Porch doorway set back from the line of the NE-facing gable

Northwest-Facing elevation, Fig 4a & Fig 6

The main build was randomly laid sandstone (1) bonded with lime mortar. Droved ashlar quoins framed each end of the elevation (3 & 16). Situated at the north end of the elevation was a pair of former carriage-shed openings (4-5). Each arch had nine droved ashlar vousoirs and each had a chamfered arris. Both arches were blocked with blocks of coursed sandstone (6&8) and contained two rectangular window openings (7&9). On the right-hand side of the carriage-shed openings was a small rectangular feature with blocking work (10). The feature may have been an earlier hatch or a possible window opening.

A brick-built porch (11) with cement harled exterior and flat corrugated asbestos roof was attached to the elevation. The porch masked a series of droved ashlar quoins and lintel (12) that surrounds an original doorway. Above the door lintel was a segmented relieving arch (13). On the right-hand side of the porch (facing) was a window (14) blocked with 21 courses of brick (15) that were laid in stretcher bond. The ridge coping stones were ashlar sandstone (2 & 17). Three chimney stacks (18-20) incorporated polychrome brickwork combining cream and red brick laid in alternate bands at the corners of each stack.

Southwest-Facing gable, Fig.4b & Fig 7

The main build was random rubble bonded with lime mortar (21). A boarded rectangular window (22) was situated on the left-hand side of the gable (facing). It had white-painted droved ashlar surrounds. To the immediate right of the window was an earlier blocked window (23) its position marked by a pair of vertically aligned droved ashlar quoins and a stone window sill. The interior of the window had been blocked with coursed sandstone (24).

At the attic level was a rectangular window with white-painted surrounds (25). Framing the right-hand corner of the gable was a series of droved ashlar quoins (26). The ridge coping stones on the right-hand side of the gable had been removed where as those on the left-hand side were present (17). The gable was surmounted by one of the aforementioned brick-built chimney stacks (18). Set back from the line of the gable was a brick-built porch (27).

Southeast-Facing elevation, Fig 4c & Fig 8

The southeast-facing elevation was constructed of random rubble bonded with lime mortar (28). At the southeast end of the elevation was a rectangular window (29) with white-painted droved sandstone surrounds. Built against the elevation was a porch (27) that was brick-built and roofless. Set within the porch were a boarded and part boarded window (30&31). On the right-hand side of the porch, on the main elevation, was the outline of an earlier doorway (32) that was represented by a series of droved quoins and large stone lintel. Set within the former doorway was a second window (33) with raised margins. Above the stone lintel was a segmented relieving arch (34). On the right-hand side of the window was another boarded window (35) with white-painted raised margins. Projecting of the main elevation was a brick-built porch (36) with a flat roof. Set within its southeast-facing wet-dash rendered wall were two boarded windows (37&38). On the right-hand side of the porch on the main elevation was another window opening with white-painted raised margins (39).

The elevation was framed by a series of droved ashlar quoins (40). The pitched ridge copings stones were ashlar sandstone (41). The middle copings stones that sat on the main spine wall (42) dividing the two cottages had been removed. The copings that surmounted the southwest-facing gable had also been removed except for the skewput. A series of collared A-frame principal rafters and timber ridge piece (not numbered) could be seen in a gap between two tarpaulin sheets that had been laid on the rafters after the slates had been removed.

Northeast-Facing gable, Fig 4d & Fig 9

The northeast-facing gable was constructed of random rubble (45). Set back from the line of the gable was the entrance doors (44 & 50) to the two porches (36 & 11). On the northeast-facing elevation rising from the ground floor was a large brick-blocked opening (46) with a wooden lintel. The elongated nature of the blocking work suggests that it may have once been a doorway that allowed access into a now demolished adjoining building. Above the lintel was a segmented relieving arch (47). At attic level was a small rectangular window opening (48) containing a small two-paned sash-and-case window. Half way up the left-hand side of the gable was the remains of a roof raggle (49) of a building with a pitched roof. Its apex was roughly to the left of the attic window (48) and may even have clipped its bottom left-hand corner. Differences in the quality and condition of the cement pointing also indicates the position of the former pitched roofline.

Miscellaneous features (Figs 11-14).

In the easternmost corner of the proposed development boundary stands a c. 4m high stone-built boundary wall that had a drive shaft with belt wheels attached to it (Fig

11). The shaft was suspended on a series of cast-iron brackets. These were part of the belt-operated machinery that operated on the site when Good's Corner was a wheelwright and joiners workshop. Another 'industrial' item recorded includes a belt-driven grinding wheel found during site clearance (Fig 12). Other building remains represented by part of a wall with blocked openings and a gable wall with a fireplace were situated at the western end of the site at the junction of Gilmerton and Liberton Road (Figs 13-14). These remains were also part of the Good's Corner building complex.

4.3 Internal Elevations

For descriptive purposes the interior of the cottages were assigned Units A and B to differentiate between the two.

Unit A, Northwest-facing elevation (Fig 3a & Fig 15)

The interior northwest-facing elevation contained the door to Unit 10 (Fig 3a), the external porch was flanked by two splayed window openings. The elevation was constructed of random rubble and had lost most of its yellow-coloured plaster. A line of floor sockets could be seen running across the elevation above the windows. The left-hand window (facing) contained original tongue-and-grooved boards below its window sill.

Unit A, Northeast-facing partition wall (Fig 3a & Fig 16)

The northeast facing elevation formed the main partition wall with a chimney and two fireplaces. At ground floor level, an off-centre stone fireplace with a later cast-iron range was present. The earlier fireplace had large sandstone surrounds and lintel. The range appeared to date to the c.1950s (Fig 17). On the left-hand side of the fire-place was a press with shelving scars. On the right-hand side was an earlier door that had been blocked-up with common brick.

At first-floor level there was another fireplace of which only the stone surrounds survived, the fireplace itself having been robbed earlier. The wall surrounding the fireplace contained its original plaster. At roof level there was the cement raggle from the slate roof. The chimney stack contained alternating red and white brick in polychrome style. Four plain chimney pots were present.

Unit A, Southeast-facing elevation (Fig 3a & Fig 18)

The southeast-facing elevation contained the interior blocking work of the arched openings (Figs 4a and 18). Each arch had had a window inserted into them when they were blocked up. Both had splayed reveals and were lined with lath and plaster. Remnants of the lath and plaster had survived the fire. The arch vousoirs contained floor joist sockets for the first floor. Above these, the wall head was constructed of coursed rubble. Two brick-built partition wall scars were also visible one was associated with a cupboard (Unit 7) and the wall that supported the box staircase (Fig 3a).

Unit A, Southwest-facing elevation (Fig 3a & Fig 19)

At ground floor level, the elevation contained a small white ceramic tiled fireplace flanked by a small press with shelving scars. The walls were plastered and lined with brown painted wallpaper.

At first floor level a central fireplace with green ceramic tiles was flanked by a lath-and-plaster covered wall that contained a boarded window. The sandstone ridge copings were present. The chimney stack was the same aforementioned polychrome style of brickwork.

Unit B, Northwest-facing elevation (Fig 3a & Fig 20)

The northeast-facing elevation contained the door to the external porch (Unit 3 in Fig 3a). The door was flanked by two windows with splayed reveals. The fire had destroyed almost all of the original lath-and-plaster revealing the random rubble construction of the walls behind. A line of sockets that supported the first floor was visible and the wall head above comprised random rubble.

Unit B, Northeast-facing gable wall (Fig 3a and Fig 21)

The northeast-facing gable wall had been reduced to about half its size due to its instability. At ground floor level the wall contained a small ceramic tiled fireplace dating to the 1950s. It had a brick-built hearth. The walls surrounding the fireplace were covered with lath-and-plaster but this was missing from around a small boarded window with splayed reveals situated on the right-hand side of the fireplace.

At first floor level were the remains of a centrally positioned stone-built fireplace of 19th century date with missing lintel. The rubble-built walls surrounding the remains of the fireplace had been lined with plaster but this had fallen off during the recent demolition work.

Unit B, Southeast-facing elevation (Fig 3a & Fig 22)

The southeast-facing elevation had a doorway on its north side. Two brick-built wall stubs survived from a porch (Unit 5, Fig 3a) and a small press (Unit 6, Fig 3a). On the south side of the elevation was a doorway blocked with brick. Wall plaster survived on the majority of the elevation. Above the existing doorway was another blocked opening. The line of first floor sockets was visible running across the wall above the existing doorway.

Unit B, Southwest facing partition wall (Fig 3a & Fig 23)

The southwest-facing elevation comprised the central partition wall between the two cottages. At ground floor level, an off-centre cast-iron range was present. The range had been inserted below a stone fire-surround. The range once had a firebox with back-boiler, an oven and plate warmer above and dated to the 1950s. The wall surrounding the fireplace was lined with lath-and-plaster. On the right-hand side (facing) was a press with shelf scars. On the left-hand side was a brick-blocked doorway.

At first-floor level was a centrally placed fireplace opening with a missing wooden surround, the scars of which were visible. The walls flanking the fireplace were lined with lath-and-plaster. Below the position of the fireplace was the scar from the skirting board that was removed when the floor was taken down. At the apex of the elevation, this had been heightened with brickwork to accommodate the polychrome chimney stack which was incised with a raggle for the lead roof flashing. Four plain chimney pots survived on top of the stack.

5. DISCUSSION

Census returns confirm that the Good family occupied the building complex known locally as Good's Corner a family of joiners for over 60 years.

The 1855 First Edition Ordnance survey map shows that the two cottages were in that year part of a larger L-shaped range. By 1896, the L-shaped plan had expanded into a formal U-shaped courtyard arrangement of workshops.

Plan form

The symmetry in the layout of the cottages with a two-roomed plan on either side of a boxed-in staircase is a very common arrangement during the 19th century (Dunbar 1966). On the ground floor, a living room was present at each end (Units 1 & 9). The middle two units (Units 2 & 8) were kitchens. On the first floor, Units 11-14 were bedrooms. Dormer windows originally lit Units 12 & 13, whilst Units 11 and 14 were lit by gable windows. The internal survey confirmed that the attics of both cottages each had a fireplace within their respective gables confirming that each of the four bedrooms was heated.

Phase development

The core-block of the building dates to the early 19th century and has typical wide droving on its quoins and it was originally built as a carriage shed. During the mid to late 19th century the building was converted into to a pair of cottages with alterations to its fenestration suitable for a new two-roomed floor plan with attic bedrooms. Evidence for this major conversion is shown by the insertion of the two windows (7 & 9) within the two segmented arches (4 & 5). The blocked-up window (23) on the southwest-facing gable and the blocked-up doorway on the southeast-facing elevation (32) were also made redundant, the latter also received a new window. The creation of the two cottages resulted in an earlier doorway on the south-west partition wall (between Units A-B) to be blocked and possibly converted into a press.

Also added during this phase were the box staircases and the internal partitions. At attic level the bedrooms were created with the addition of two new dormer windows (as seen on the BARR database) and new brick-built polychrome chimney stacks were also added. The roof raggle (49) recorded on the northeast-facing gable is in accord with the cartographic evidence for an attached building at right-angles to the gable. The doorway (46) allowing access between the carriage-shed and the attached building was later bricked up when the attached building was demolished sometime during the 20th century. The porches (11, 27 and 36) are also later 20th century additions.

6. CONCLUSION

The two cottages represent the only upstanding remains of what were known locally as Good's Corner. Although they stood in a state of severe dereliction during the initial and follow-up survey, the cottages contained sufficient architectural information on their plan form and development to show that they were first erected sometime in the early 19th century as a carriage-shed with adjoining domestic or industrial building. During the mid-to-late 19th century the building was converted into a pair of cottages that occupied a two-roomed symmetrical plan.

During the final demolition of the cottages, CFA understands that most of the re-useable ashlar surrounding the cart-shed openings and elsewhere within the structures are to be salvaged for incorporation into new buildings that will eventually occupy the site, thus providing a formal architectural link between the new build and the cottages.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the HES and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monument Record.

A summary statement on the archaeological recording of the cottages will be submitted by the client for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

7. REFERENCES

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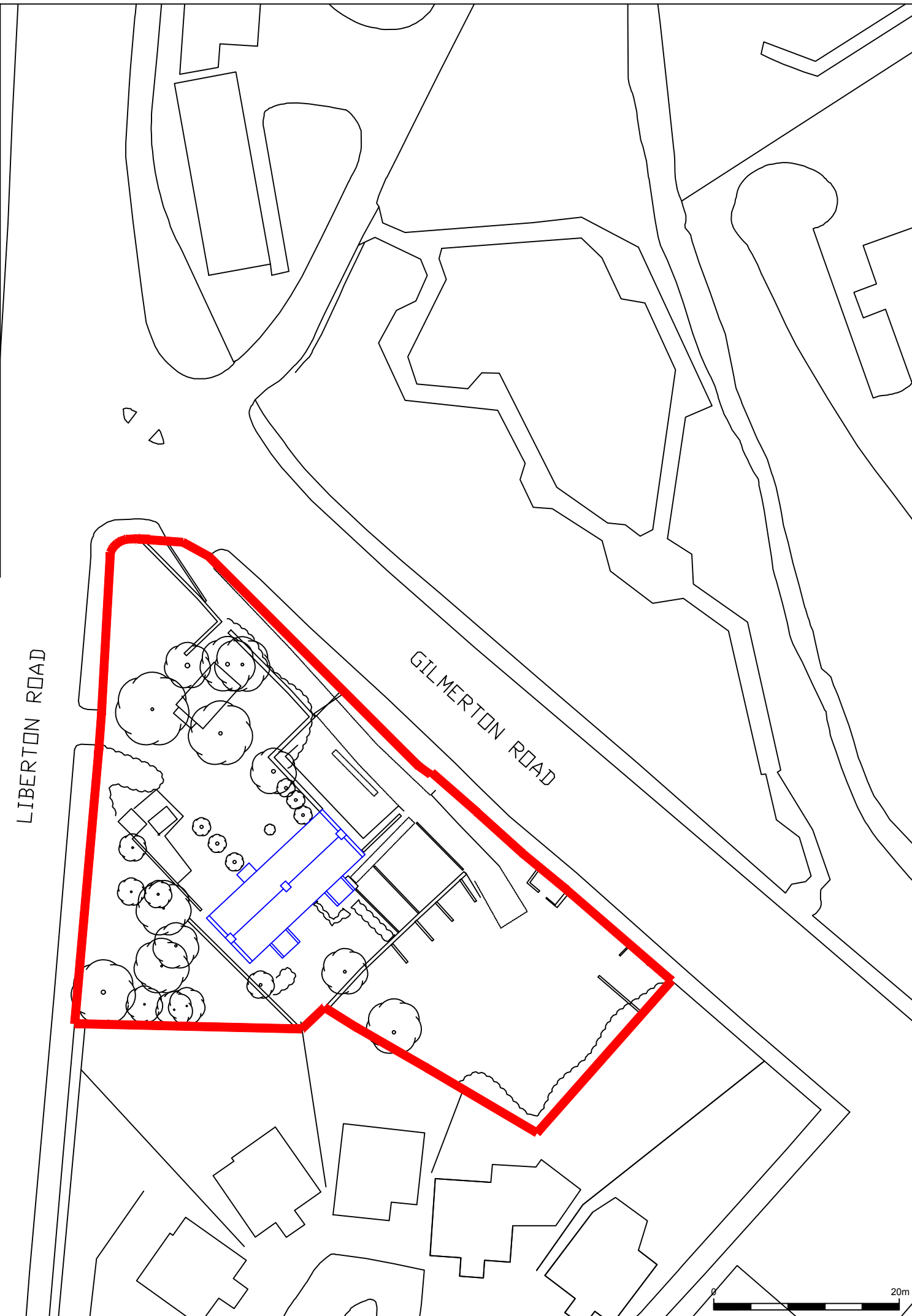
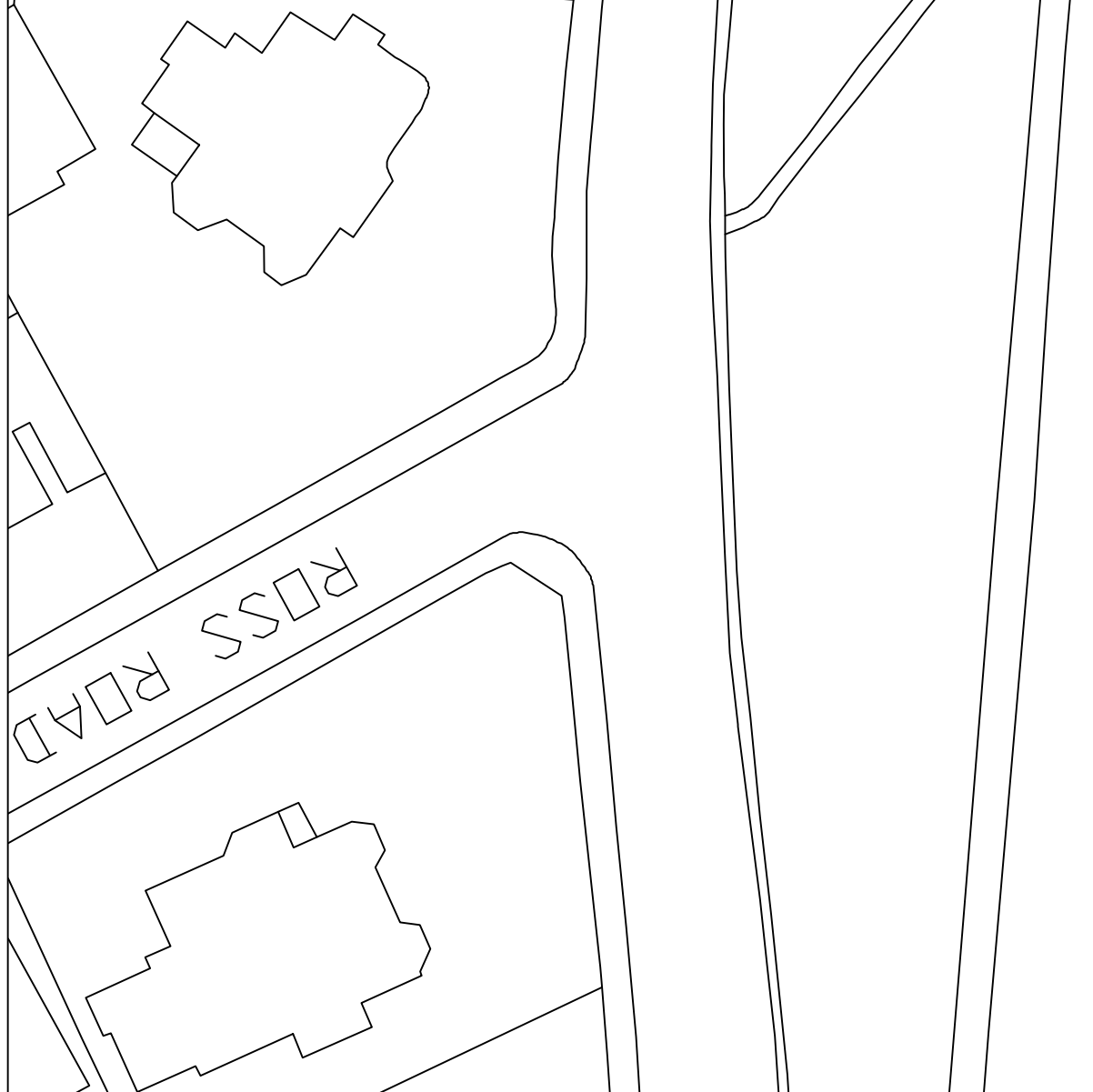
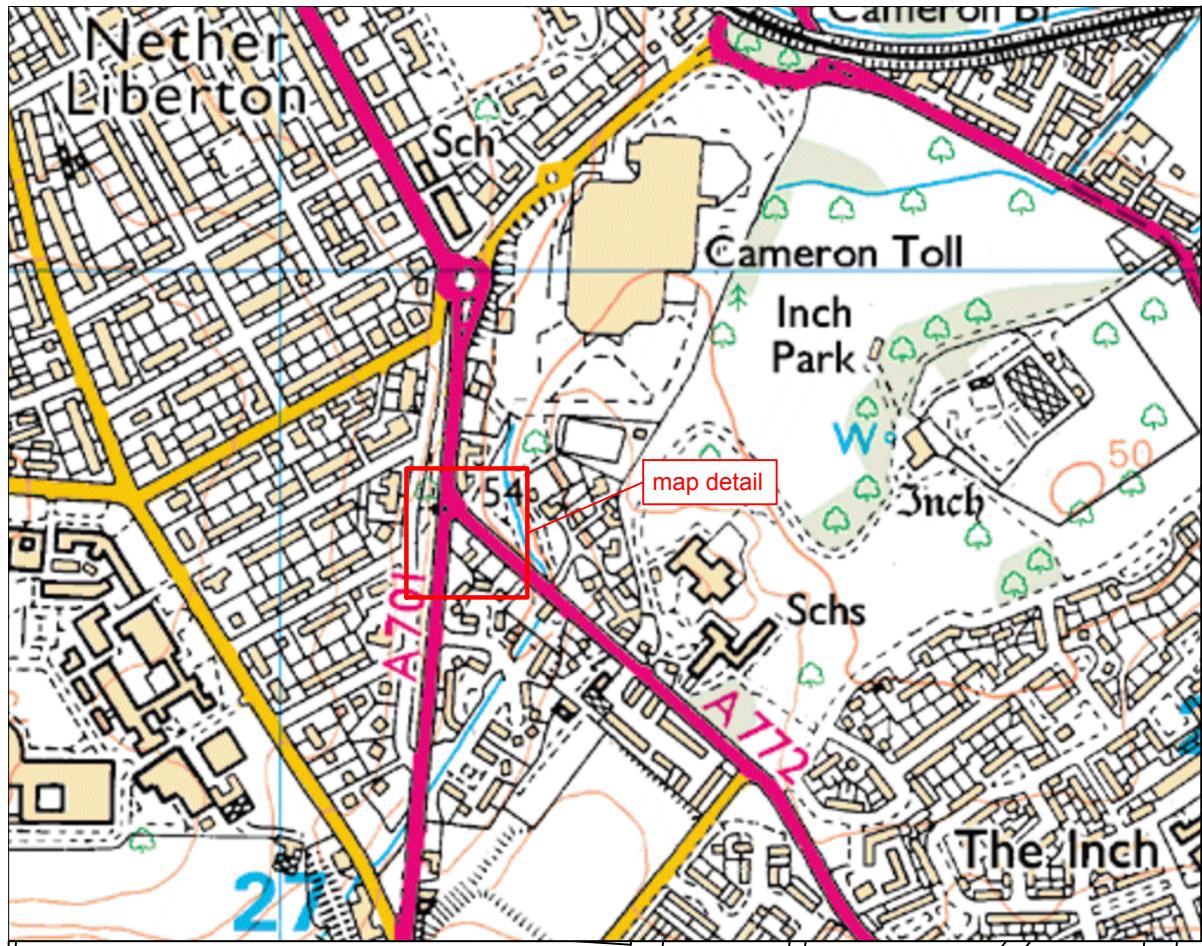
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APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo Number	Description	Facing
001	NE-facing gable and rubble-built retaining wall	SW
002	NE-facing gable and rubble-built retaining wall	SW
003	NW corner of the cottages showing gable and carriage shed elevation	S
004	Apex of the NE-facing gable showing the remains of an earlier roofline	SW
005	Lower section of the NE-facing gable showing brick-blocked opening	SW
006	SE-facing gable, N end window opening and quoins	NW
007	NW-facing porch doorway	SW
008	SE-facing porch boarded porch windows	SW
009	SW-facing porch wall	NE
010	SE-facing wall and window openings between the two porches	NW
011	SE-facing window detail within an earlier doorway with large droved quoins	NW
012	NE-facing doorway into the roofless porch	SW
013	SE-facing part-boarded and boarded window on the roofless porch	NW
014	Reduced wall of the roofless porch	NE
015	SE-facing window opening and gable quoins, S end	NW
016	SE-facing wall head and gable chimney stack	Oblique
017	SE-facing elevation, general shot	N
018	SW-facing gable with attic window	NE
019	SW-facing GF boarded window	Oblique
020	SW-facing 2-paned attic window and surrounds	NE
021	SW-facing blocked window with droved surrounds	Oblique
022	SW-facing blocked window surrounds (upper)	NW
023	SW-facing gable ridge and wall fabric	NE
024	SW-facing gable, base of brick-built chimney stack	Oblique
025	SW-facing gable, droved quoins at ground level	Oblique
026	SW-facing gable ridge copings and skewput stone	SE
027	NW-facing elevation, general shot	SE
028	NW-facing elevation, general shot	SE
029	NW-facing elevation, S end, brick blocking work	SE
030	SW-facing wall of the brick-built porch	NE
031	NW-facing porch roof with relieving arch at the rear	SE
032	NW-facing elevation, quoins behind the porch doorframe	SE
033	NW-facing elevation, possible blocked opening	SE
034	NW-facing elevation blocked carriage-shed openings	SE
035	NW-facing middle chimney stack and slate roofline	Oblique
036	NW-facing gable and middle chimney stacks	Oblique
037	NE gable and NW-facing elevation	S
038	NE-facing porch roof	SW
039	NW-facing carriage-shed arch infill showing abutting coursed rubble	SE
040	NW-facing ashlar pillar between the two segmented arches	SE
041	General shot of the cottages seen from Gilmerton Road	SSW
042	General shot of the cottages seen from Gilmerton Road	SSW
043	Garden wall on the SE side of the cottages	S
044	Corner of the building remains at the NW corner of the development boundary	NW
045	Blocked windows on the boundary wall, NW corner of the development site	SW
046	Blocked windows, former building remains in the boundary wall	
047	Fireplace within a former gable wall, building remains, NW corner of development	SE
048	Interior of the former building, blocked windows	NE
049	Interior of the former building, blocked windows	NE
050	NW-facing elevation of the cottages from a distance	SE
051	Suspended belt-drive and wheels on the site boundary wall	NE

052	Suspended belt-drive and wheels on the site boundary wall	NNE
053	Suspended belt-drive and wheels on the site boundary wall	NE
054	Belt-driven grinding wheel part of metal work found during site clearance	Vertical
055	Belt-driven grinding wheel part of metal work found during site clearance	Vertical
056	Collapsed first floor at N end of the cottages	Oblique
057	Collapsed first floor and exposed trusses at N end of the cottages	Oblique
058	1950s period tiled fireplace in ground floor living room S end	SSW
059	Interior of the living room at S end of the cottages	NW
60	SE-facing elevation, general shot	NW
61	SE-facing elevation, general shot	NW
62	SE-facing elevation, general shot	NW
	<i>Interior shots</i>	
63-64	Unit A Interior NW-facing elevation showing fenestration	SE
65-66	Unit A Interior NE-facing elevation, showing main partition (spine) wall	SW
67	Unit A Interior NE-facing elevation, detail on the fireplace and press	SW
68-69	Unit A Interior SE-facing elevation, with blocked cart-shed openings	NW
70-71	Unit A Interior SW-facing elevation, showing interior of the NE gable	NE
72-73	Unit B Interior NW-facing elevation showing fabric and the line of floor sockets	SE
74-75	Unit B Interior of the NE-facing reduced gable wall with fireplace and boarded window	SW
76-77	Unit B Interior of the SE-facing elevation showing existing and blocked doorways	NW
78-79	Unit B, Interior SW-facing partition (spine) wall showing ground and first floor fireplace and chimney stack	NE
80	Unit B Interior SW facing elevation, ground floor cast-iron fireplace	NE
81-82	Exterior view of the roofless cottage	NW
83-84	Exterior view of the roofless cottage	SE
85-86	Exterior view of the roofless cottage and demolished SW gable	E
87	Exterior view of the demolished SW facing gable	NE
88	Exterior view of the blocked cart shed openings with numbered-up ashlar	SE
89	Exterior NW-facing elevation with demolished porch (Feature 4 in Fig 3a)	SE
90	Exterior NW-facing elevation showing partial demolition of an earlier brick-blocked doorway	SE
91	Exterior view of the two remaining chimney stacks following demolition of the roof.	Oblique



Key:

- Building surveyed
- Site boundary



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Title:
General location map

Project:
**4, 6, 8 Gilmerton Road Edinburgh,
Historic Building Survey**

Client:
NG Archaeological Services

Scale at A3:
1:500

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 16/05/2017
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Report.No: 3429 V2	Fig. No: 1
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Fig. 2a Extract from 1st Edition map by Ordnance Survey, 1852

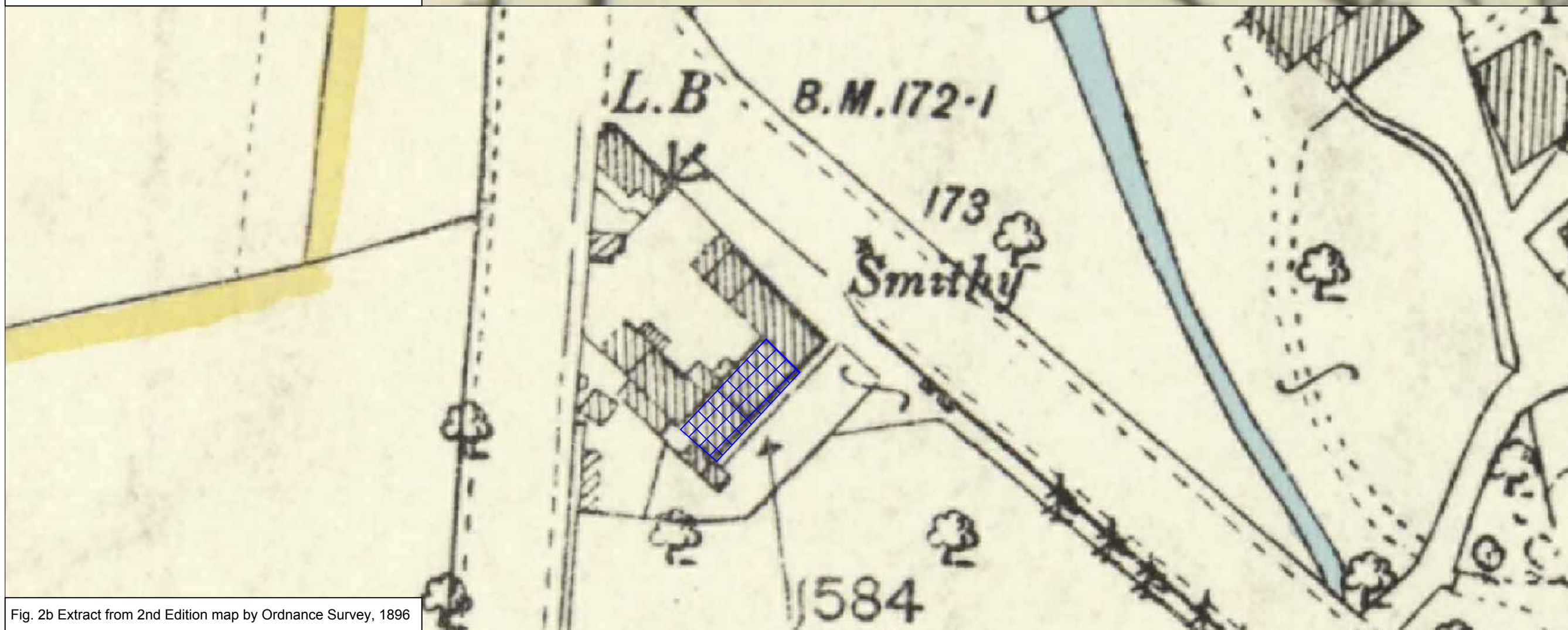


Fig. 2b Extract from 2nd Edition map by Ordnance Survey, 1896

Key:

 Building surveyed



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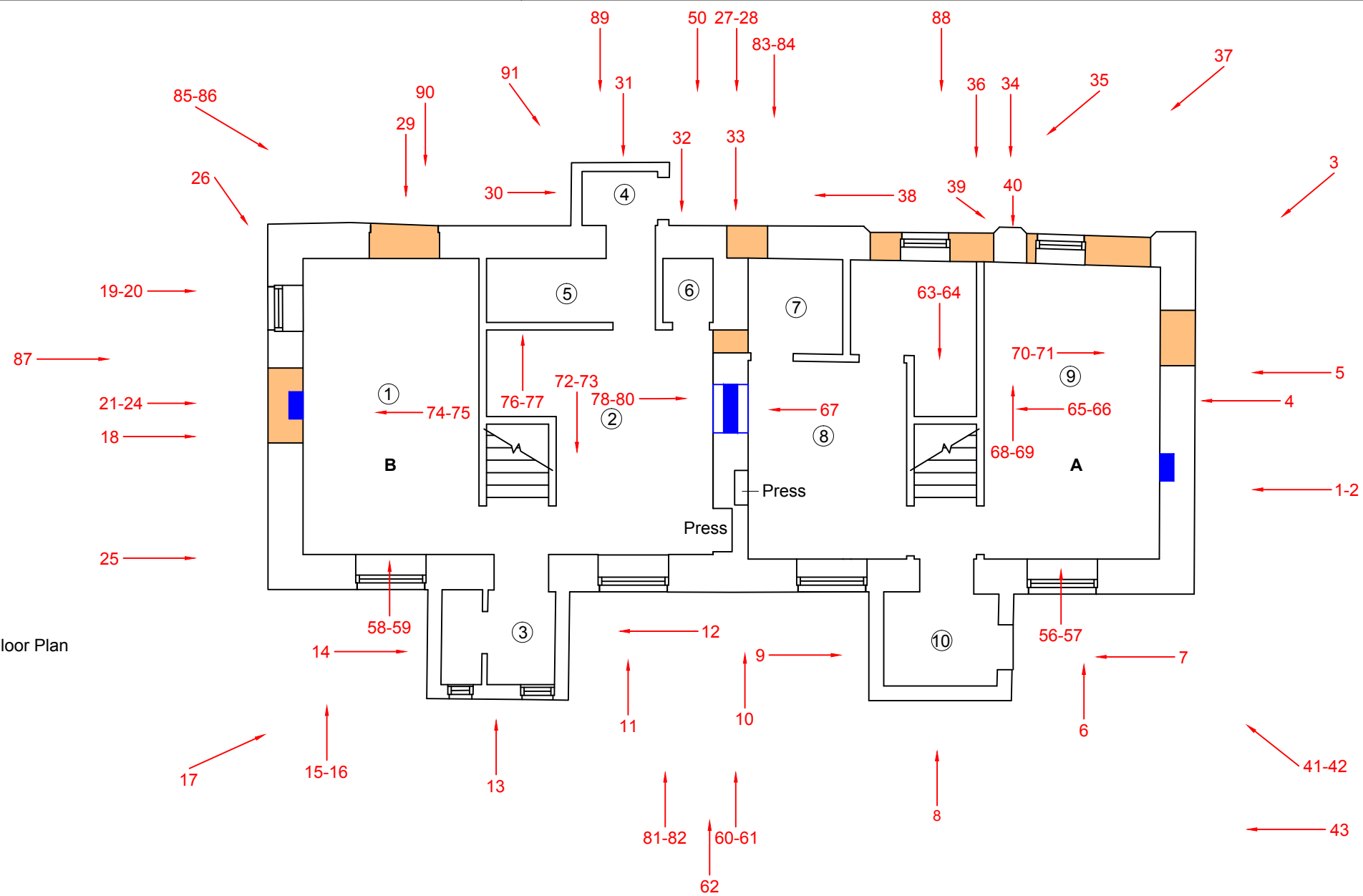


Fig. 3a Ground Floor Plan

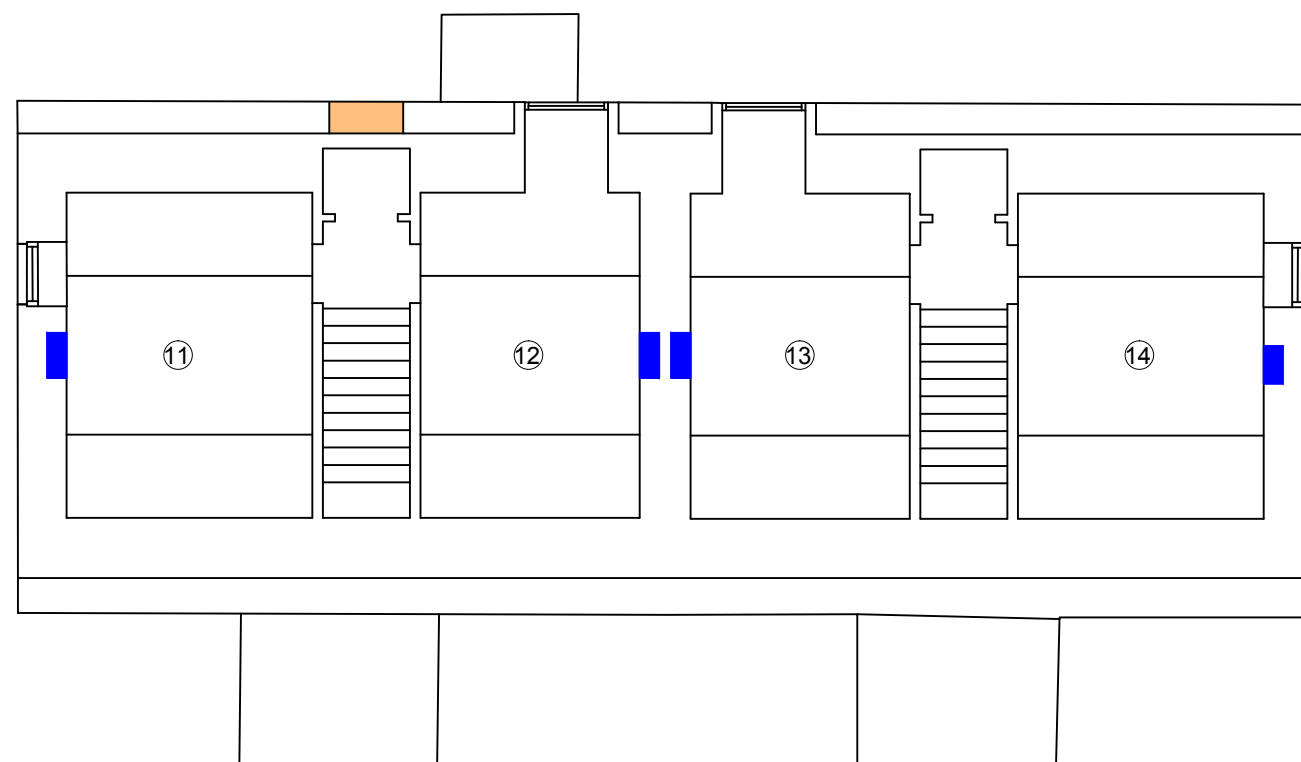


Fig. 3b First Floor Plan

Key:

- ③ Unit number
- 27 → Photo location and direction
- Blocking
- Fireplace



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Title:
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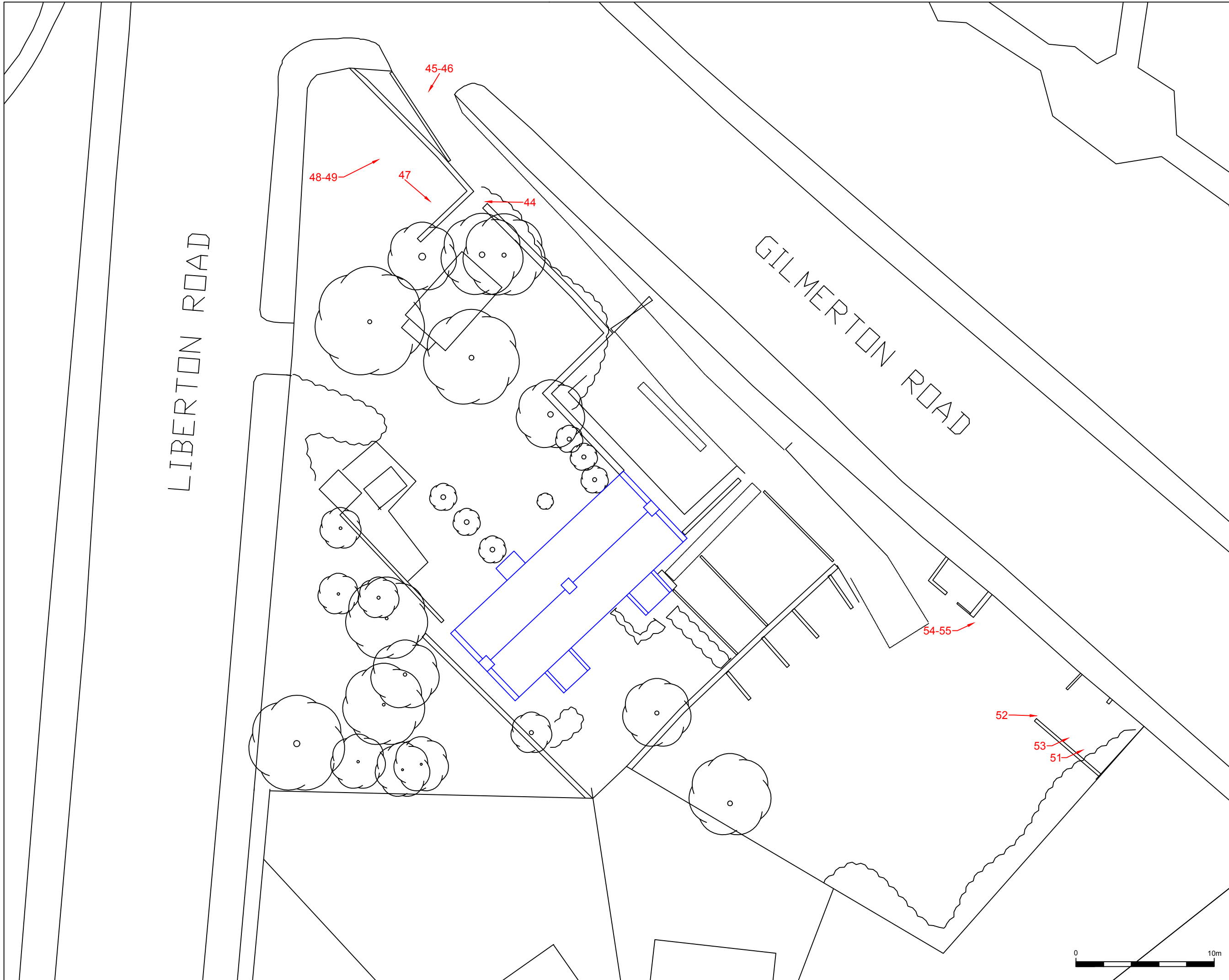
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Key:



27 → Photo location and direction

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Plan of grounds with photo locations

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Report No: 3429 V2	Fig. No: 3c
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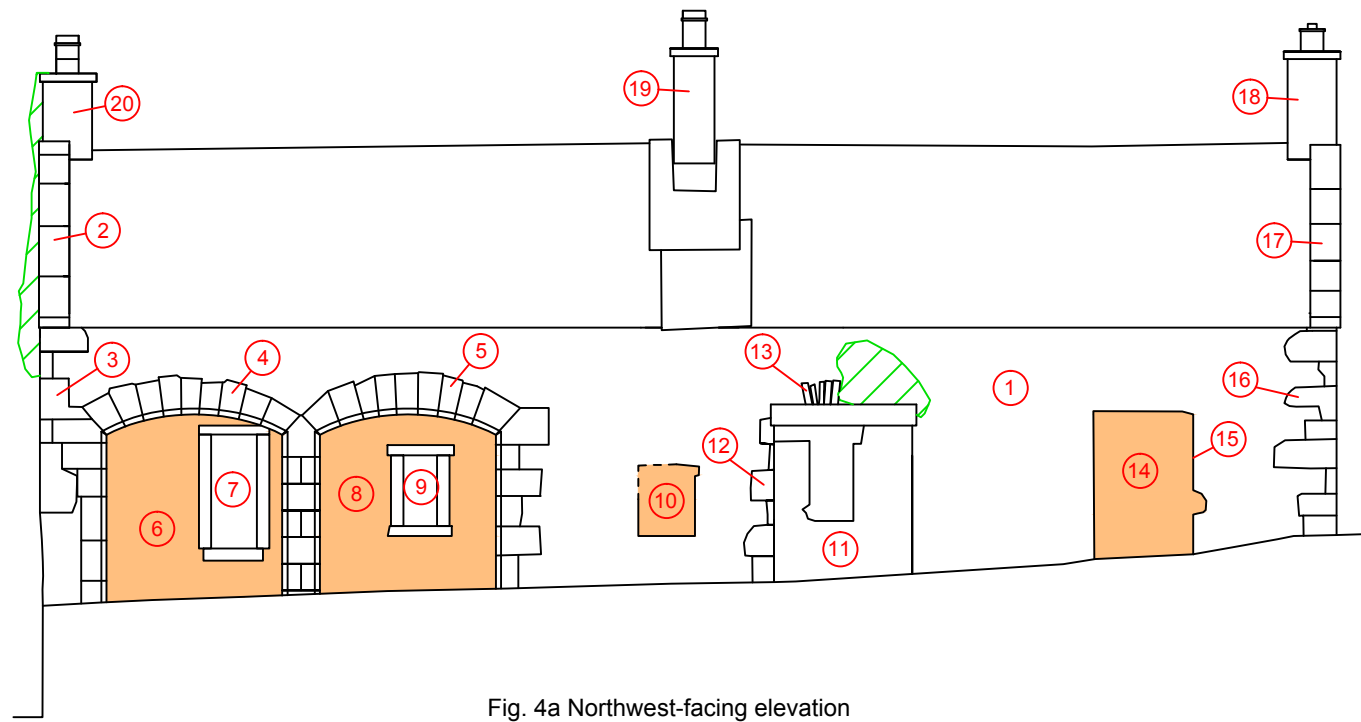


Fig. 4a Northwest-facing elevation

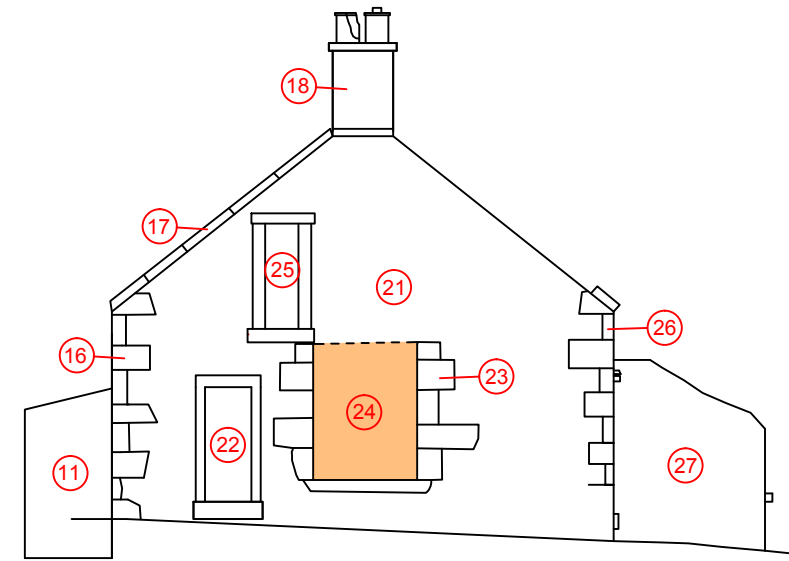


Fig. 4b Southwest-facing elevation

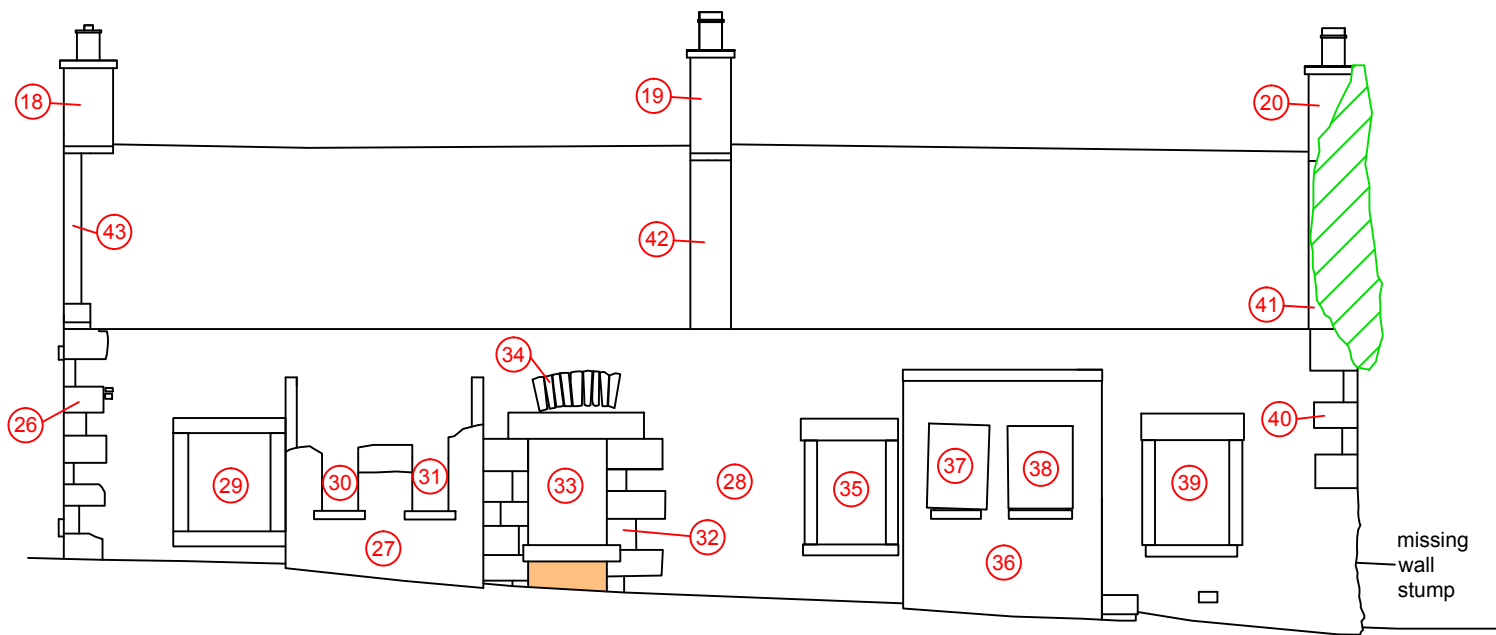


Fig. 4c Southeast-facing elevation

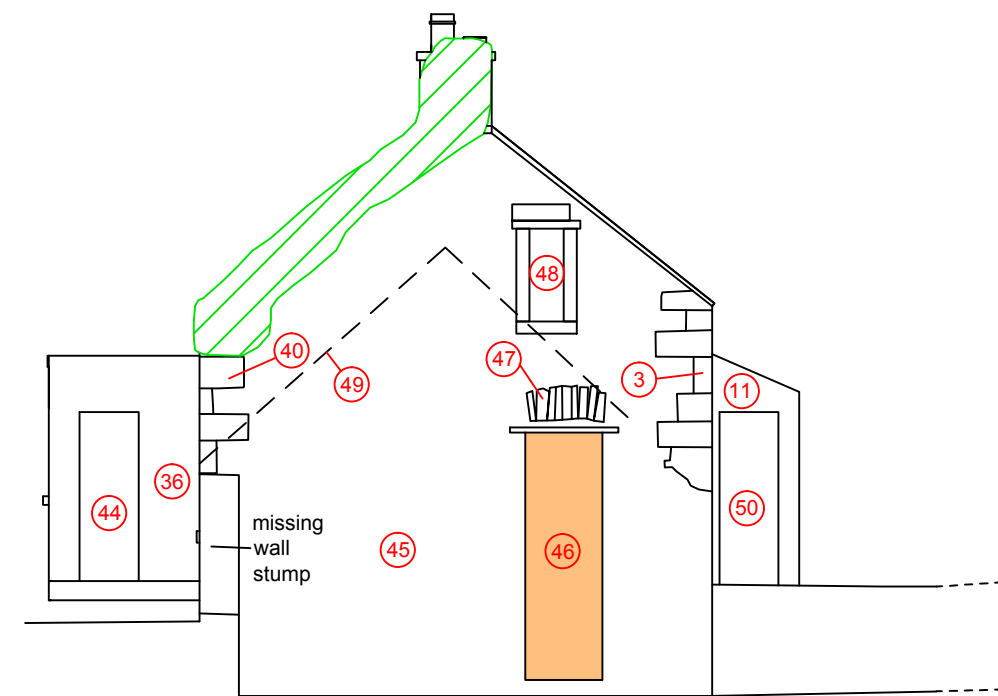
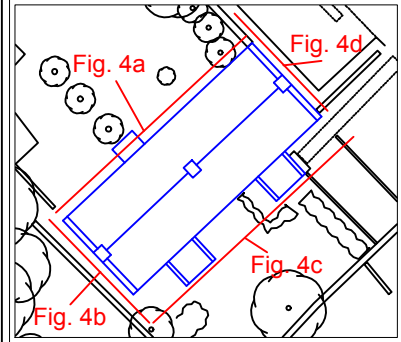


Fig. 4d Northwest-facing elevation

Key:



- Blocking
- Vegetation
- Architectural context number

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4a-d Elevation drawings

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Report No: 3429 V2	Fig. No: 4a-d
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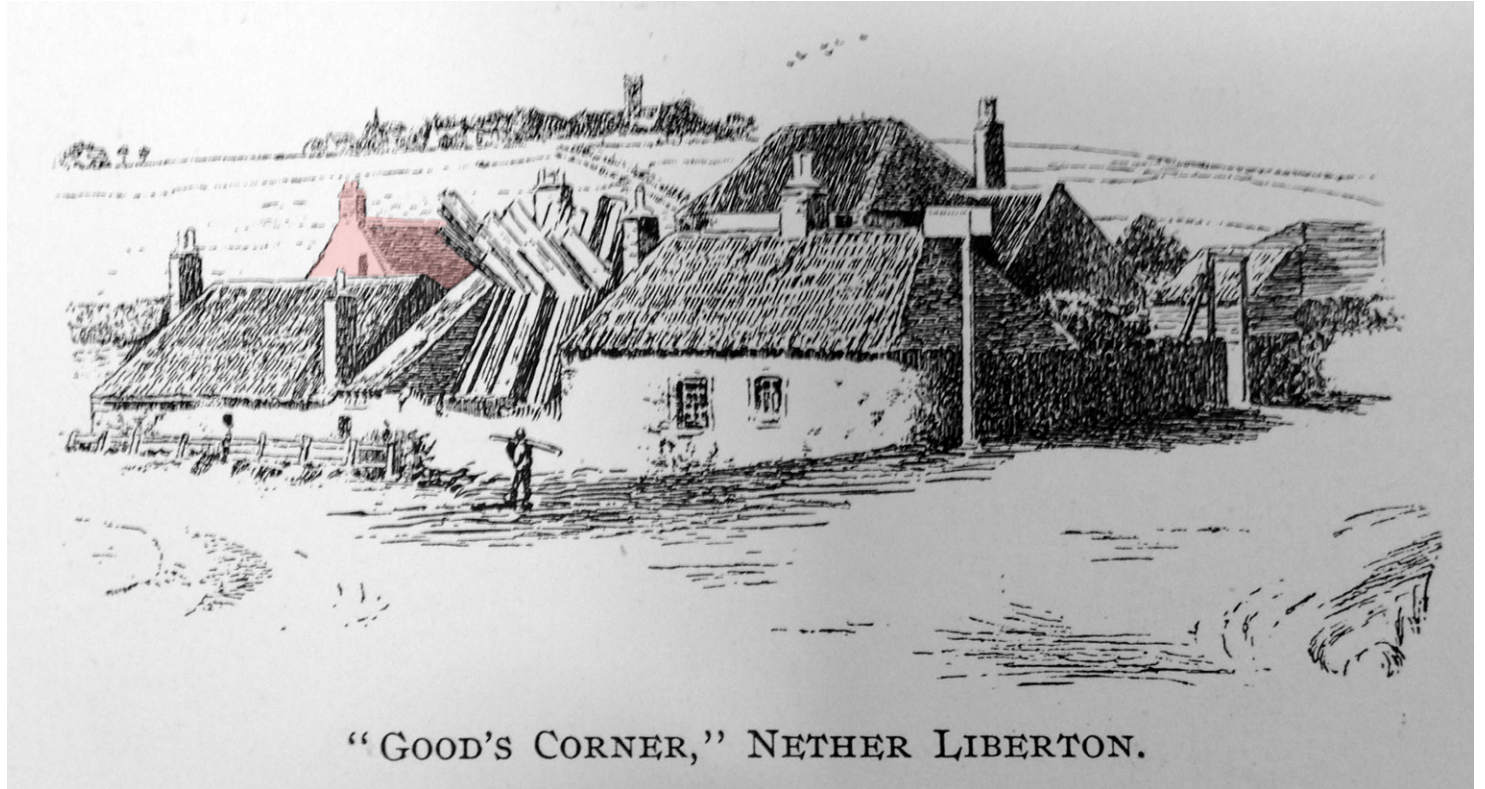


Fig. 5 Historical drawing of Goods Corner, 1892

Surveyed Building

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Fig. 6 Northwest-facing elevation, general view



Fig. 7 Southwest-facing gable, general view

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Fig. 8 Southeast-facing elevation, general view



Fig. 9 Northeast-facing gable, general view

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Fig. 10 Collapsed first floor and fireplace



Fig. 11 Lineshaft and flywheels fixed to boundary wall

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Fig. 12 A belt-driven grinding stone found during site clearance



Fig. 13 Upstanding building remains at the north end of the site

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Fig. 14 A fireplace within the shell of the ruined building



Fig. 15 Unit A, Northwest-facing elevation, post roof removal

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Fig. 16 Unit A, Northeast-facing partition wall showing fireplaces



Fig. 17 Unit A, Northeast-facing partition wall showing the cast-iron range

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Fig. 18 Unit A, Southeast-facing elevation showing the interior of the blocked cart-shed openings



Fig. 19 Unit A, Southwest-facing elevation, gable wall with fireplaces

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Fig. 20 Unit B, Northwest-facing elevation, with ground floor openings



Fig. 21 Unit B, Northeast-facing elevation showing the reduced gable wall and fireplace

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Fig. 22 Unit B, Southeast-facing elevation showing an earlier doorway and the existing doorway



Fig. 23 Unit B, Southwest-facing elevation showing the partition wall with ground and first floor fireplaces

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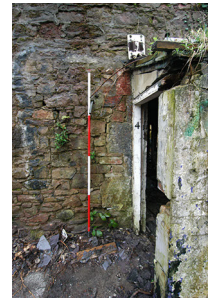
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