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*PINTS, POLITICS AND PIETY:
the architecture and industries of Canongate*

NORTH CANONGATE AREA OF TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER
Section 8.3



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8.3 NORTH CANONGATE AREA OF TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER

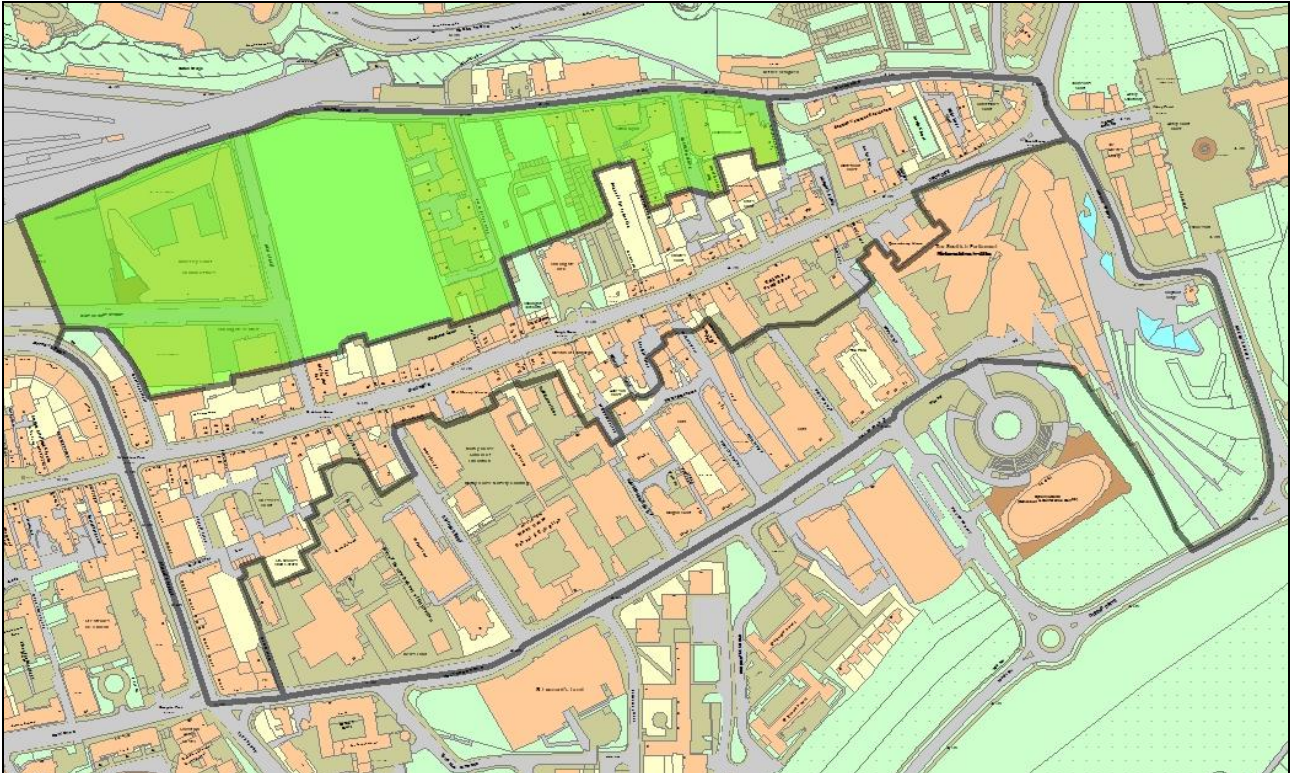


Figure 214: Map showing boundary of North Canongate Area of Townscape Character
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For the purposes of this survey the North Canongate Area of Townscape Character lies to the north side of the Canongate backlands and is bounded by Cranston Street to the west, Calton Road and part of the railway track to the north and Campbell's Close to the east.

8.3.1 Lost Sites on the Boundary with North Canongate Area

The north side of Canongate was historically a focus for institutions to support its poorer and less fortunate residents. A number of charitable hospitals, poorhouses and correctional institutions were located in, or adjacent to, this part of Canongate burgh. Just outwith the north-western corner of this sector, where the railway line now marks the boundary of the survey area, were the earliest of these charitable institutions: Trinity Kirk and Hospital; and St Paul's Work (shortened over time to Paul's Work). These institutions stood on either side of Leith Wynd, a customs port on the edge of Edinburgh town, though not leading directly into the town itself.

Trinity Kirk, latterly known as Trinity College Church, was established by Mary of Guelders (1434-63) in 1460 in memory of her husband King James II (1430-60).¹ The Kirk had an associated hospital which was available for the poorer residents in the area. It continued to be run as a religious hospital and almshouse until the 1530s, and in 1560 it became property of the Town Council. The buildings which made up the Trinity site were demolished in 1848 to make way for the construction of Waverley Station. The Kirk itself was carefully dismantled, with the stones being numbered for rebuilding on another site. The Town Council received £16,000 from the North British Railway Company to carry out this reconstruction work, but the money was never used for the purposes it was meant for. Eventually, one transept and the choir of the Kirk

¹ RCAHMS, 1951, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland. An inventory of the ancient and historical monuments of the city of Edinburgh with the thirteenth report of the Commission*, Edinburgh, p 36

were rebuilt in 1872 on Jeffrey Street, though the majority of these remains were subsequently demolished in 1964. Only a small portion of the original fabric survives on Chalmers Close, where it served as the Brass Rubbing Centre until 2010.² Owned by City of Edinburgh Council's Museums & Galleries, it is now a small multi-purpose venue for events and activities.³



Figure 215: Engraving showing [Trinity College Church](#) and [Paul's Work](#) (right), drawn by R W Billings and engraved by J H Le Keux, published by William Blackwood & Sons, 1847 (copied 2004) (SC932484 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 216: Extract from James Gordon of Rothiemay's 'Bird's Eye View of Edinburgh', 1647. Places labelled are given in the legend as: **p** – The College Kirk; **t** – Trinity Hospital; **i** – Leith Wynd Port; **u** – S. Paul's Work;

² <http://www.scotsman.com/heritage/people-places/lost-edinburgh-trinity-college-church-1-3052395> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³ [http://www.edinburghmuseums.org.uk/Venues/Brass-Rubbings-Centre-\(1\)/About](http://www.edinburghmuseums.org.uk/Venues/Brass-Rubbings-Centre-(1)/About) [Accessed 01/02/2016]

24 – The Correction House; 58 – Leith Wynd (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

St Paul's Work (or simply Paul's Work) is widely believed to have been founded in 1479 by Thomas Spens, Bishop of Aberdeen, (c.1415-80; Bishop 1457-80) to provide refuge for twelve poor men. The building consisted of a small chapel and a hospital facility. The magistrates of the Town Council acquired the buildings in 1560 and converted them into a workhouse. In 1619-20, it seems to have been in use by a Dutch firm of cloth manufacturers and weavers from Delft. Shortly after this, it was rebuilt and put to use as a 'house of correction'. Continuing in this use until c.1750,⁴ part of the grounds and some buildings were bought by a Canongate merchant, James MacDowall, who subsequently developed MacDowall Street as a road of dwelling houses.⁵ In 1805, the remaining buildings of St Paul's Work were occupied by James Ballantyne (1772-1833) who established his Edinburgh printing press here.⁶ Ballantyne was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), and many of the novelist's works were printed from here. After his death in 1833, Ballantyne's firm continued to be listed under 'Paul's Work in Post Office Directories until 1871-2, when 'Ballantyne & Co, printers' are listed under 'Paul's Work, Newington'.⁷

St Paul's Work ceased to operate as a house of correction when the Edinburgh Bridewell was erected on Calton Hill in 1791. Designed in a semi-circular plan by Robert Adam (1728-92),⁸ this five-storeyed building hosted both male and female inmates convicted of petty crimes, including the homeless, vagrants and prostitutes, who were expected to work for their board. Adjacent to this was the Felons' Jail (to the west) and the Debtors' Jail (to the east), both 1815-17 by Archibald Elliot (1760-1823). The Bridewell was demolished c.1884 when a new jail layout was built. This later building subsequently began to be demolished in 1930 to make way for St Andrew's House, completed to designs by Thomas Smith Tait (1882-1954) in 1939.⁹



Figure 217: Engraving showing [Bridewell](#) and Jail Governor's House, drawn by Thomas H Shepherd, 1829

⁴ Coghill, H, 2012, *Lost Edinburgh, Edinburgh*, pp 42-3

⁵ Mackay, John, 1900, *History of the Burgh of Canongate (2nd ed)*, Edinburgh, pp 157-9 [Online] Available from: <https://archive.org/details/historyburghcan00mackgoog> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁶ <http://www.walterscott.lib.ed.ac.uk/biography/ballant.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁷ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1871-2*, Edinburgh, p 12

⁸ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=420732 [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calton_Hill [Accessed 01/02/2016]

8.3.2 Charitable Institutions within North Canongate Area

The concentration of charitable institutions for the poorer, and subsequently less healthy, sections of society in this part of Canongate may perhaps be a result of locational advantage. Being close to the burying grounds of both Calton Hill and Canongate made it easier for often diseased bodies to be disposed of and interred relatively quickly.

Canongate Kirk (1688-90), in the Historic Core area of Canongate, was built as the parish church for residents of Canongate burgh because King James VII of Scotland and II of England had established the original parish church attached to the Palace of Holyroodhouse as the Chapel for the Order of the Thistle.¹⁰ The associated Kirkyard stretches from the rear of the Kirk down to Calton Road. The first burials took place in this location in 1672,¹¹ with a designated burying ground laid out when the Kirk was built. In 1761, a poorhouse was established to the west of the Kirkyard, onto Old Tolbooth Wynd.¹² This can be seen on William Edgar's map of 1765 just west of the Kirkyard (see Figure 218 below).

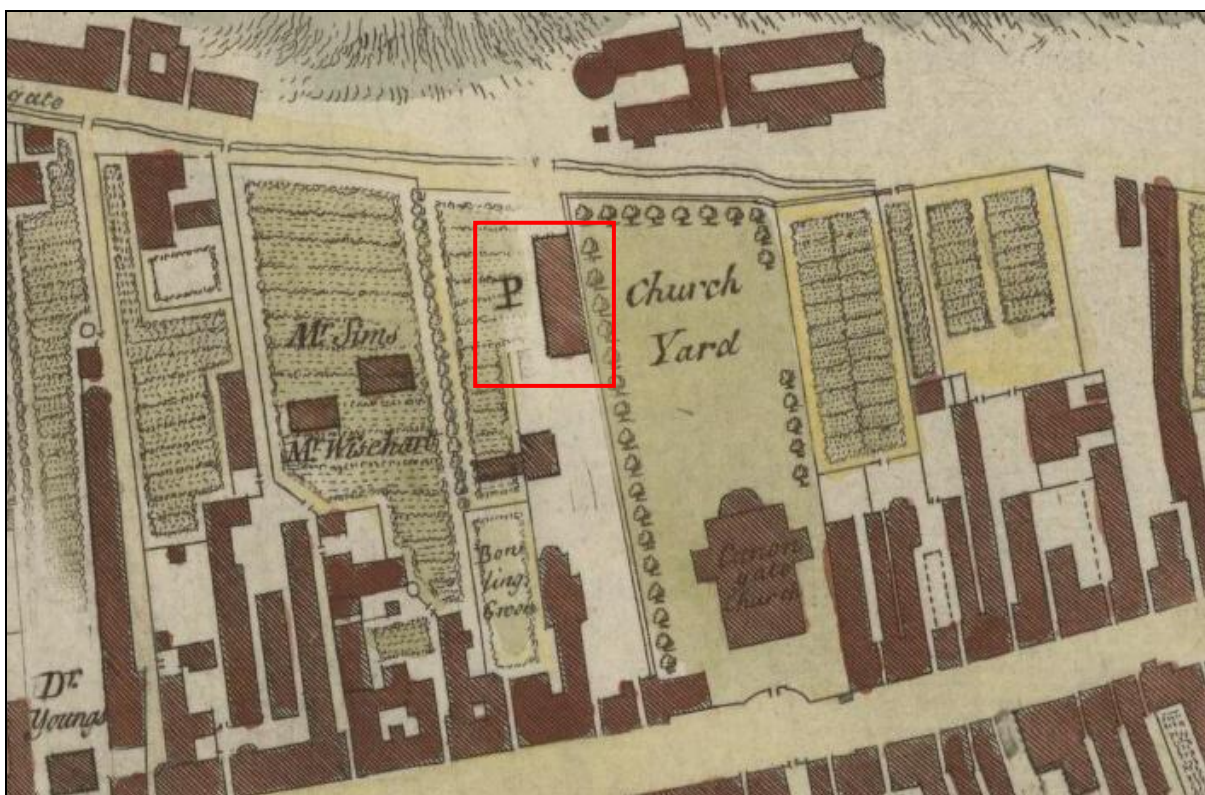


Figure 218: Extract from William Edgar's 'Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh', 1765, showing 'Canongate Church', 'Churchyard' and 'Canongate Charity Work House' (P) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The poorhouse was funded by door collections from the church, along with voluntary donations, and was managed by an annual selection of members from public bodies such as the Trades Incorporations in the Canongate area. The poorhouse was renamed 'Canongate Charity Workhouse' in 1773, still offering assistance to those most in need until being put to use as an epidemic hospital in 1871.¹³ Following the implementation of the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1867, the Royal Infirmary was refusing to accept

¹⁰ <http://www.canongatekirk.org.uk/> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹¹ McKee, Kirsten, 2011, *Edinburgh Graveyards Project: Documentary Survey for Canongate Churchyard*, World Monuments Fund in Britain, p 4 [Online] Available from: <http://www.ewht.org.uk/uploads/graveyards/Greyfriars%20documentary%20survey.pdf> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹² <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Edinburgh/> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹³ http://www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk/exhibits/hosp_hist/city.htm [Accessed 01/02/2016]

cases of infectious diseases such as smallpox and cholera, so the local authority was required by law to provide suitable accommodation for such patients.¹⁴



Figure 219: Extract from Alfred Lancefield's 'Johnston's plan of Edinburgh & Leith', 1851, showing Canongate Charity Workhouse (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

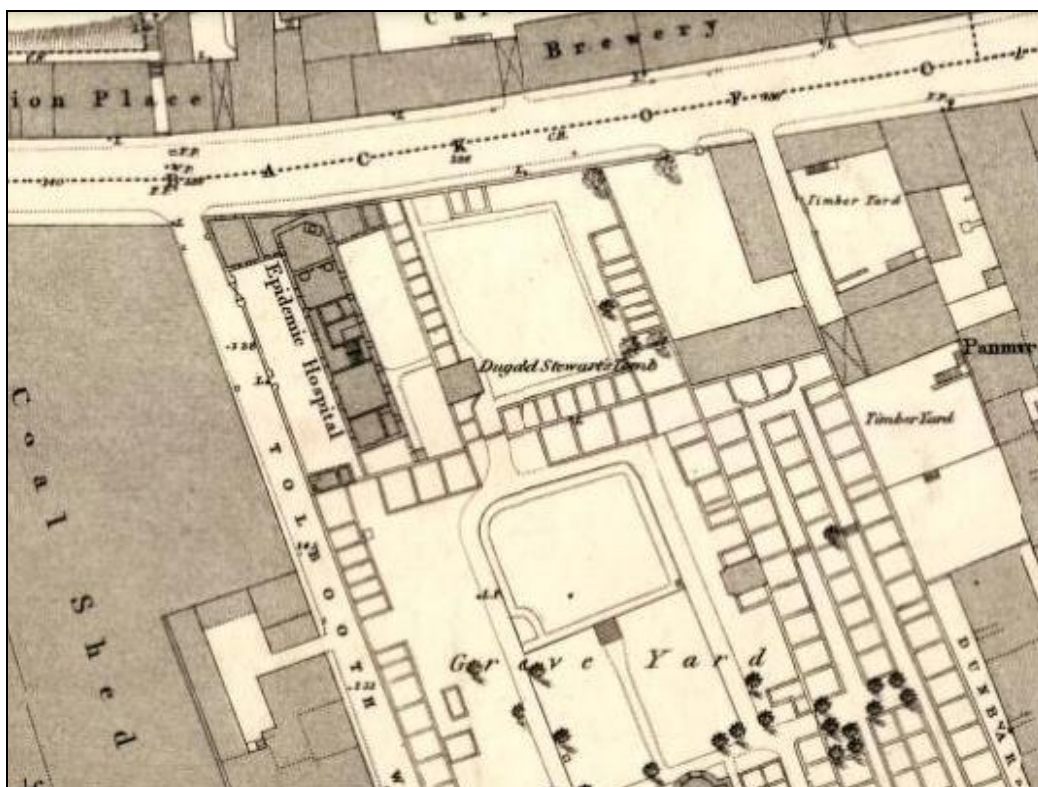
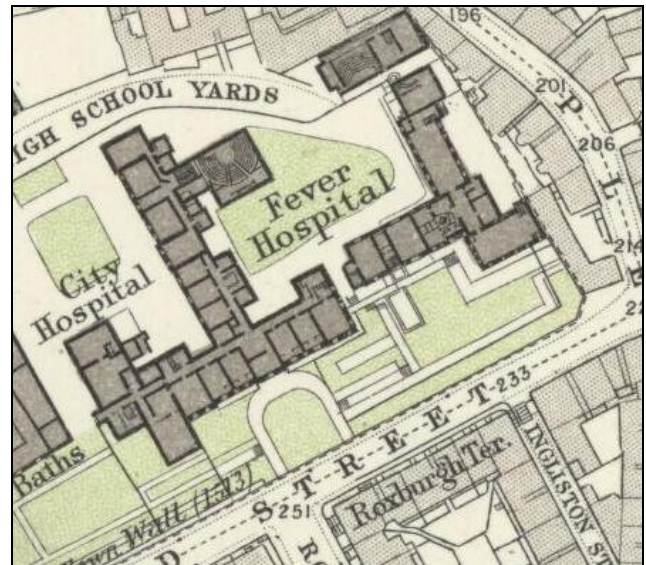
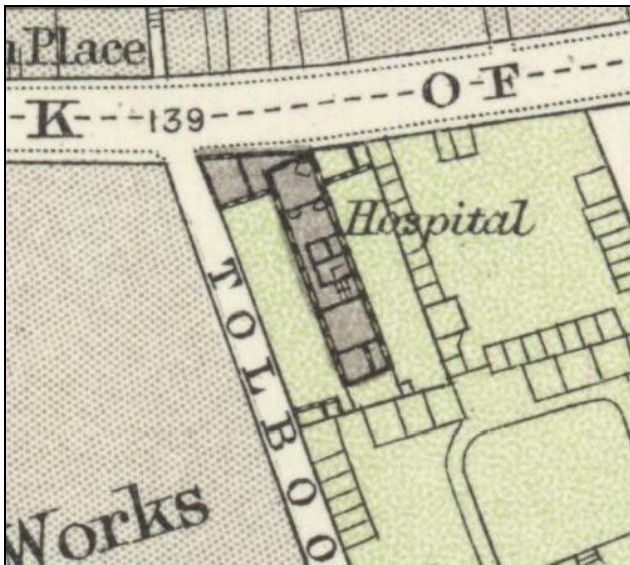


Figure 220: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing 'Epidemic Hospital' at north-west of Kirkyard (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Canongate Charity Workhouse was one of several buildings across Edinburgh which were converted to this purpose. The building continued to operate as an epidemic or fever hospital until the Royal Infirmary in High School Yards off Infirmary Street became the City Fever Hospital in the 1880s.¹⁵

¹⁴ http://www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk/collections/LHB23/lhb23_tifa.htm [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹⁵ http://www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk/exhibits/hosp_hist/city.htm [Accessed 01/02/2016]



Figures 221 and 222: Extracts from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1891-2, showing former workhouse as 'Hospital' and 'Fever Hospital' in High School Yards, next to the 'City Hospital' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

In the early 20th century, the former poorhouse was taken over by the 'Distress Committee'. At this time, there was a great deal of concern over the welfare of unemployed men, which led to the passing of the Unemployed Workmen Act 1905. The Act resulted in the establishment of a number of so-called 'Distress Committees' in larger towns and cities. These committees had responsibility for giving single grants to businesses or local authorities to help them employ more workers.¹⁶ During the period 1907-16, the Edinburgh Distress Committee ran the 'Help Factory' in the former poorhouse in Old Tolbooth Wynd.¹⁷



Figure 223: View of former workhouse and hospital operating as 'The HELP Factory', c.1906 (copied 2014), with the roofline of part of Calton Hill Brewery in the foreground and the gasworks in background (Scottish Gas Collection, SC1432909 ©Crown copyright HES)

¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unemployed_Workmen_Act_1905 [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹⁷ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1907-8*, Edinburgh, p 168; *ibid*, 1915-16, p 99

Based on map evidence, the building was partly demolished and rebuilt between 1931 and 1948. In its new form it became a garage, operating as such until it too was demolished in 2008 as part of a major residential development spanning the north and south sides of Calton Road, taking in this site and the site of the former Calton Hill Brewery opposite.



Figure 224: Aerial view showing garage on site of Canongate Poorhouse at Calton Road/Old Tolbooth Wynd, 2007 (DP037718 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 225: Aerial view showing site at Calton Road/Old Tolbooth Wynd under redevelopment, 2014 (DP193141 ©Crown copyright HES)

In 1797, a Magdelene Asylum was proposed for the Canongate area, and in 1805-7, the asylum (built to designs by architect John Paterson (d.1832))¹⁸ opened in North Canongate as a halfway house for women coming out of prison. Named after Mary Magdalene, often characterised as a reformed prostitute, these were institutions which sought to provide refuge for women wanting to leave prostitution. The women were employed in sewing, spinning and washing, which helped support the upkeep of the institution. In 1840, Dr William Tait (n.d.) took over the asylum, and eventually moved the institution to new premises at Springwell House in the then rural location of Dalry where it existed until its closure in 1950.¹⁹ The original building in Canongate was incorporated into the ever-expanding gasworks.

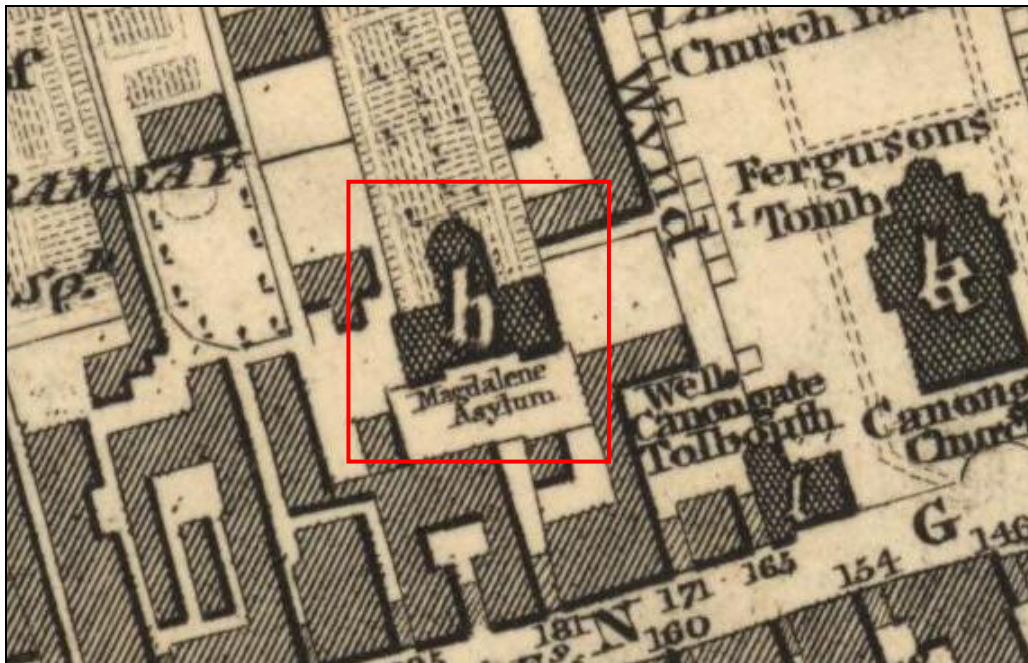


Figure 226: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817, showing first representation of Magdalene Asylum (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 227: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing footprint of former Magdalene Asylum as part of Edinburgh Gasworks (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

¹⁸ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202022 [Accessed 01/02/2016]

¹⁹ http://www.scot-pep.org.uk/sites/default/files/issuu/sex_work_in_society_history_edinburgh_0.pdf [Accessed 01/02/2016]

As mentioned previously, there was a range of educational establishments throughout the Canongate area. The origins of education provision in the burgh lie within North Canongate itself, when a High School was erected in 1704 near Coull's Close.²⁰ This school can be seen in Figure 228 in an extract from William Edgar's map of 1765, adjacent to the former fleshmarket for the burgh.

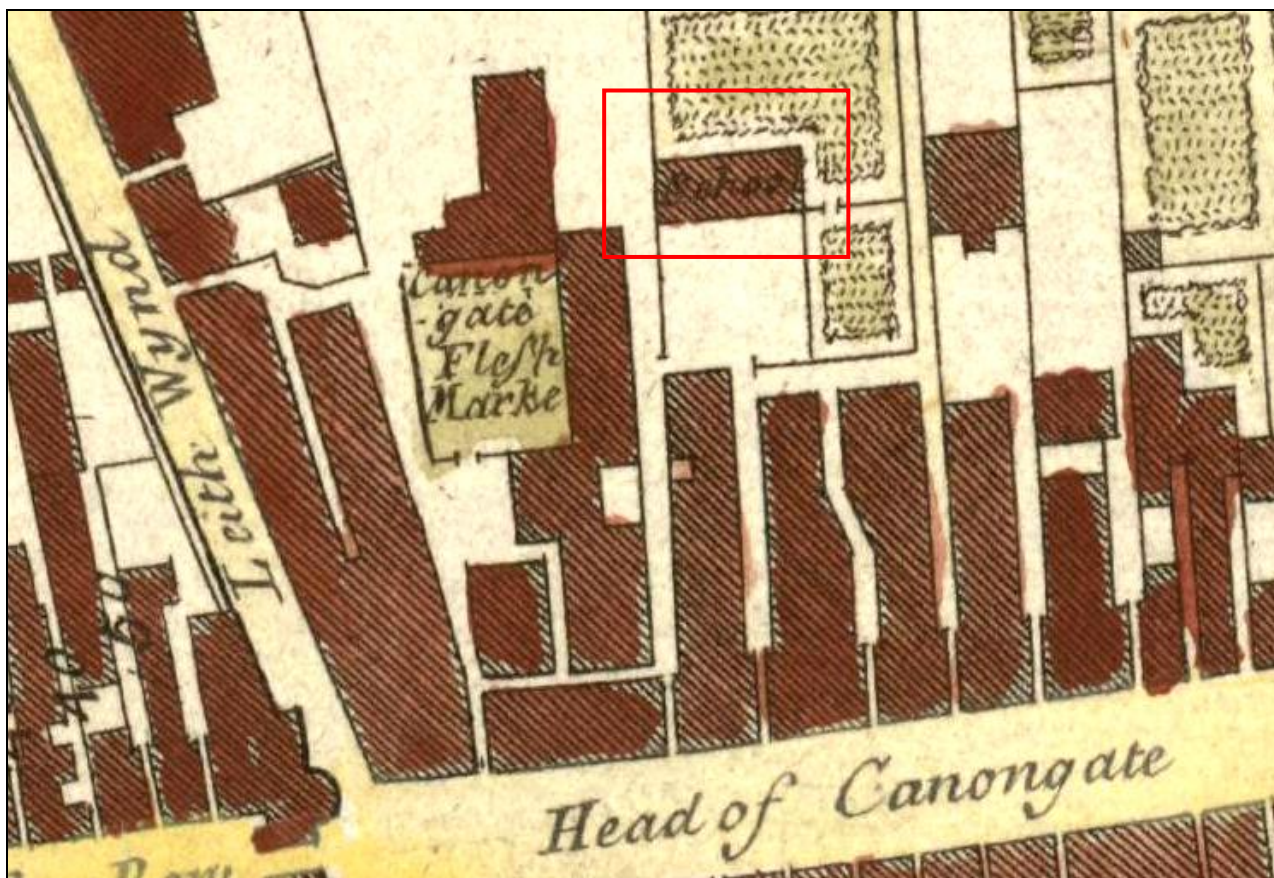


Figure 228: Extract from William Edgar's 'Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh', 1765, showing Canongate High School (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Prior to this, a Charter by James V in 1529 noted a 'Grammar School of Canongate', which was run by the monks of Holyrood.²¹ Later schools established in the North Canongate area included a Highland Society School at the eastern end between Lochend and Little Lochend Closes. The Highland Society of Edinburgh was established in 1784 to promote improvements in the Highlands of Scotland, later extending its remit to cover all agricultural districts in Scotland. The Society held its first agricultural show in the grounds of Queensberry House in 1822. In 1948 it became known as the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which runs the annual Highland Show at Ingliston Showground on the western outskirts of Edinburgh.²²

²⁰ Grant, James, 1883, *Cassell's Old and New Edinburgh*, Vol III, chapter 3, p 17 [Online] Available from: <http://www.oldandnewedinburgh.co.uk/volume3/page29.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

²¹ Grant, James, 1881, *Cassell's Old and New Edinburgh*, Vol IV, chapter 35, p 287 [Online] Available from: <http://www.oldandnewedinburgh.co.uk/volume4/page107/single> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

²² <http://royalhighlandshow.org/history> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

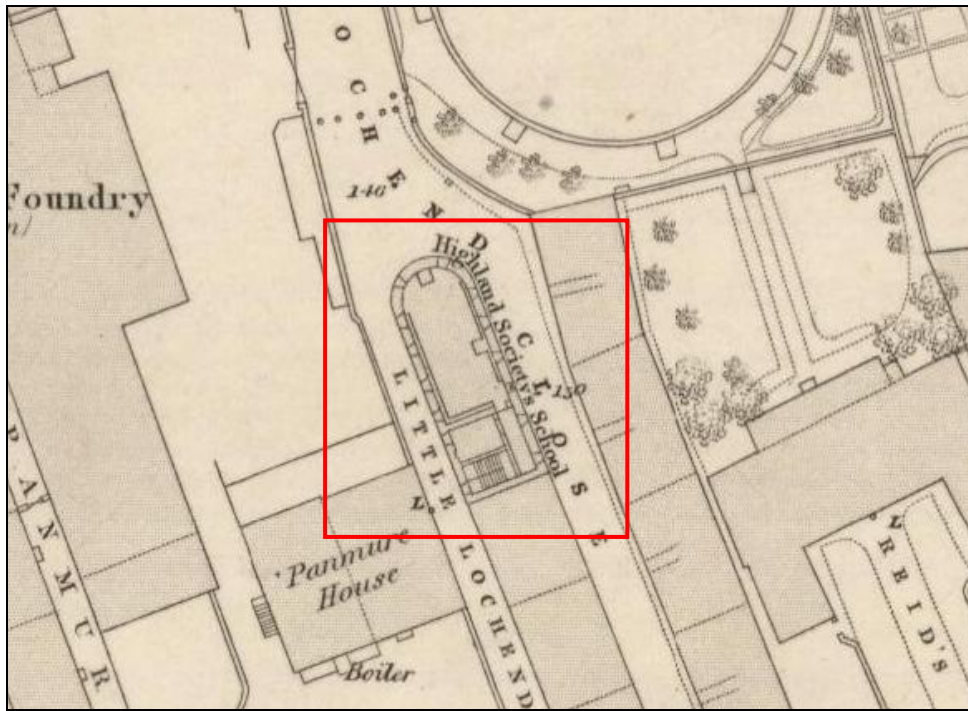


Figure 229: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Highland Society School on Lochend/Little Lochend Closes (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The area between Leith Wynd (Jeffrey Street/Cranston Street) and New Street, was where the original High School stood until being replaced by a new Board School in the 1870s. A variety of schools were operating in the vicinity during the late 19th century as the maps from 1852 onwards show. In the 1850s the site of the former High School was occupied by a United Presbyterian School, with Canongate Sessional School fronting onto Canongate (within the Historic Core area).



Figure 230: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing United Presbyterian School (left) and Canongate Sessional School (right) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

By 1876 the chapel on New Street had become a school for boys and girls and this had expanded by John George Bartholomew's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh, Leith and Suburbs' of 1893 to become a Board School

with two buildings between New Street and Cranston Street. Architect to the Edinburgh School Board, Robert Wilson (1834-1901) designed the original school at New Street which opened in 1879. With his assistant John Alexander Carfrae (1868-1947), he carried out the expansion to create the infant school in 1900-1.²³ This two-storeyed red sandstone building was built in the same style as many of Wilson's other Board Schools throughout Edinburgh, including the Milton House Public School further east along Canongate. Large multi-paned sash and case windows allow plenty of light into the classrooms. It has shaped gables to the outer bays on the East Market Street elevation, decorative carved scrolls above the entrance doorway on New Street, and carved angels in the central bay of the East Market Street elevation.



Figure 231: View of [North Canongate School and Infant School](#), from west, c.1900 (copied 2014) (Scottish Gas Collection, SC1432917 ©Crown Copyright HES)



Figure 232: View of former North Canongate School on New Street/East Market Street, from north-east, 2008 (DP050335 ©Crown Copyright HES)

²³ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=201441 [Accessed 01/02/2016]

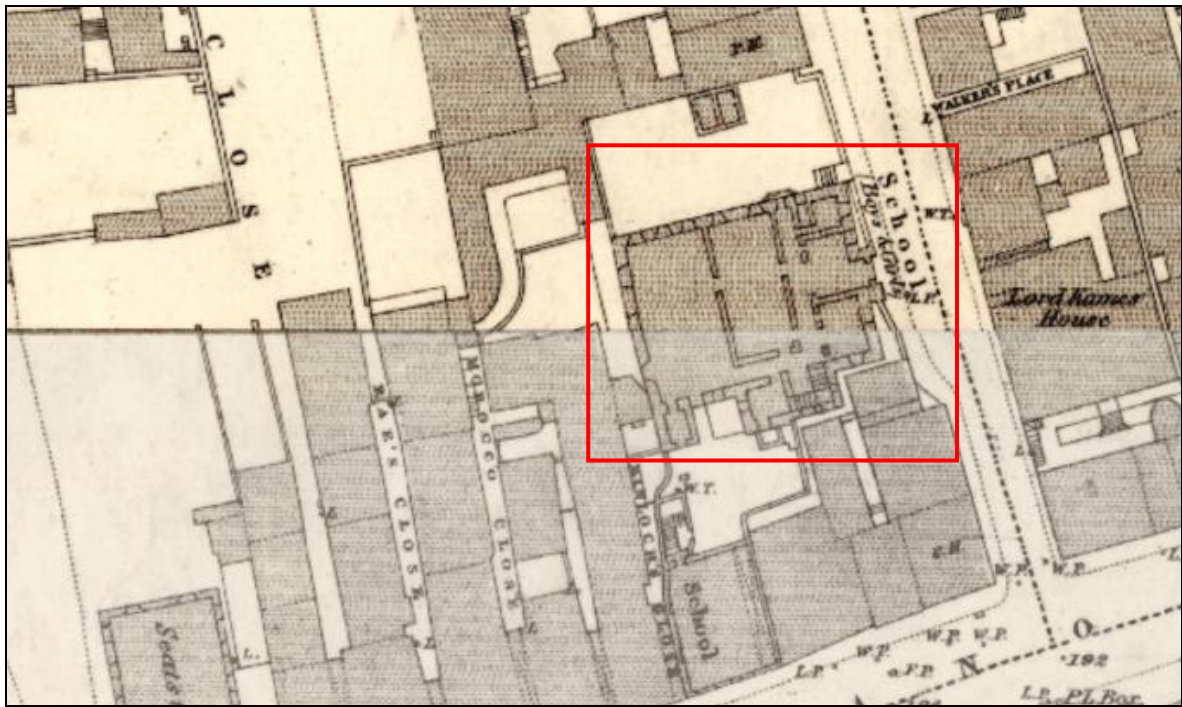


Figure 233: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing school on New Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 234: Extract from John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1891-2, showing Canongate Board School, and annexe on New Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

In the 1930s, the western building of the Board School was demolished and replaced by a large depot, while the New Street premises became a school of building in 1943, later becoming offices in 1968. In 1981, this building was renamed 'Canongate Venture', offering space for small businesses and workshops until it closed in 2006.²⁴ The depot to the west was demolished in 2014 as part of the early stages of the Caltongate/New Waverley development around New Street.

²⁴ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB29393> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

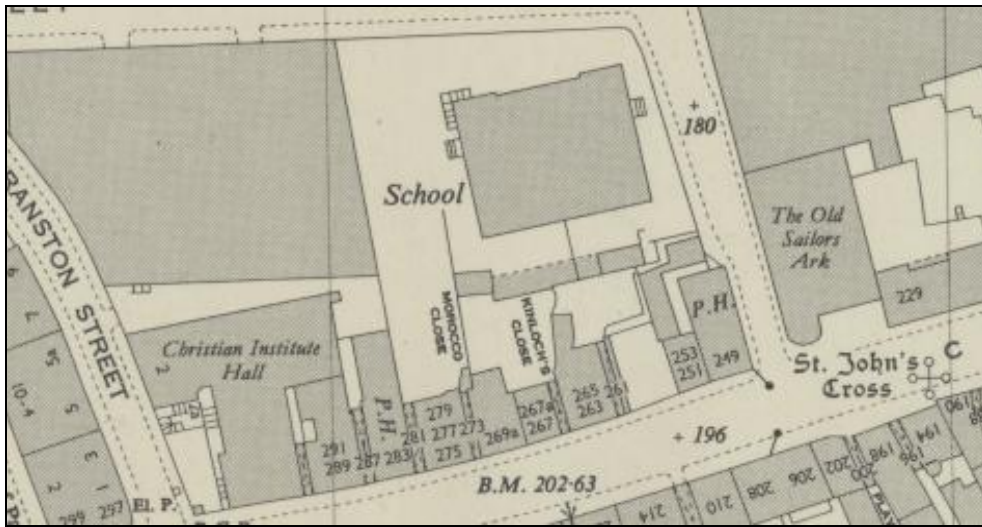
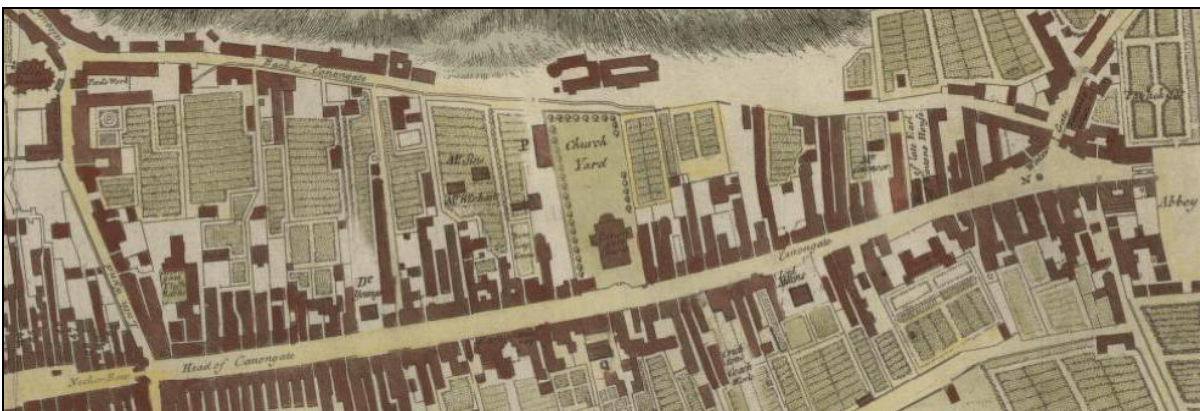


Figure 235: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1946, showing Canongate School, with a depot on the site of the former Board School to the west (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

8.3.3 Developments in North Canongate



Figures 236 and 237: Extracts from James Gordon of Rothiemay's 'Bird's Eye View of Edinburgh, 1647 (top) and William Edgar's 'Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh', 1765 (bottom), both showing the nature of the backlands to the north of Canongate (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The character and nature of development in this section is very different from the southern section, dating back to its origins, when it developed as a more densely-packed range of tenemented properties with agricultural land in their backlands, as opposed to the larger townhouses and formal gardens on the south

side of the street. Despite this, there is still some evidence of notable residents in the area, but most of the names associated with the area are merchants, burgesses and baillies of the Canongate burgh.

Despite its proximity to the charitable institutions for the poorer sections of Canongate's society outlined above, the western portion of North Canongate began to develop into a desirable residential area in the late 18th century. A local merchant, James MacDowall, bought land and associated buildings from St Paul's Work and developed a new residential street, eponymously named MacDowall Street.²⁵ The street first appears (though unnamed) on John Ainslie's map of 1804. By the time of Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817, MacDowall Street was intersected by Gilmour/Gilmore Street (spellings change across maps).

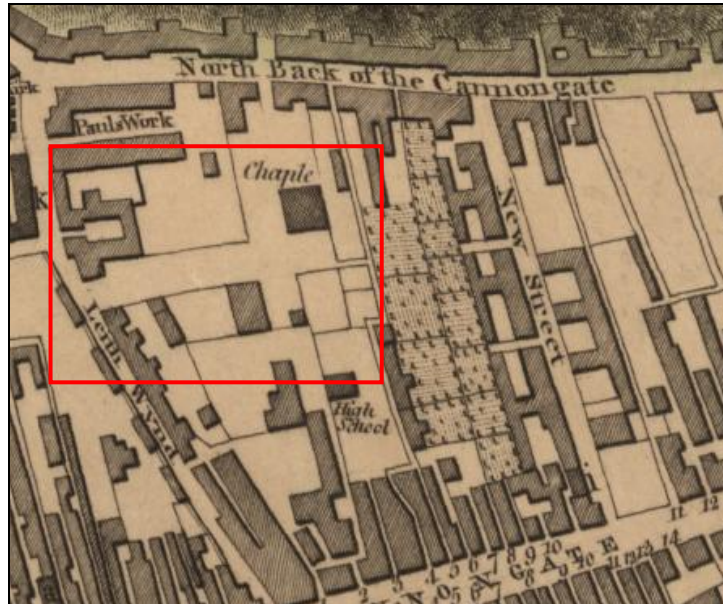


Figure 238: Extract from John Ainslie's 'Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith' map, 1804, showing unnamed MacDowall Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

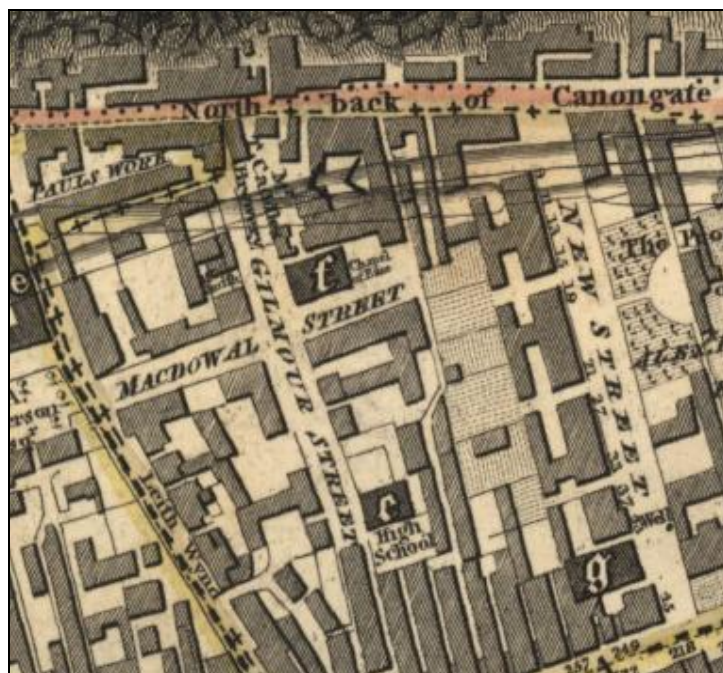


Figure 239: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817, showing MacDowall and Gilmour Streets (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

²⁵ Ballantyne & Company, 1909, *The Ballantyne Press and Its Founders 1796-1908*, Edinburgh, p 20 [Online] Available from: <https://archive.org/details/ballantynepressi00balluoft> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

Both streets survived until the arrival of the railway in 1848, when the northern side of MacDowall Street was given over to the railway line as well as associated timber yards, and goods sheds. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877, a fishmarket had been established on the north-eastern corner of Gilmore Street and MacDowall Street, taking advantage of the neighbouring railway for transportation of fresh fish into the area, possibly from Leith. These streets were swept away as the railway goods yards expanded at the turn of the 20th century, and East Market Street was created leading from Cranston Street to New Street.

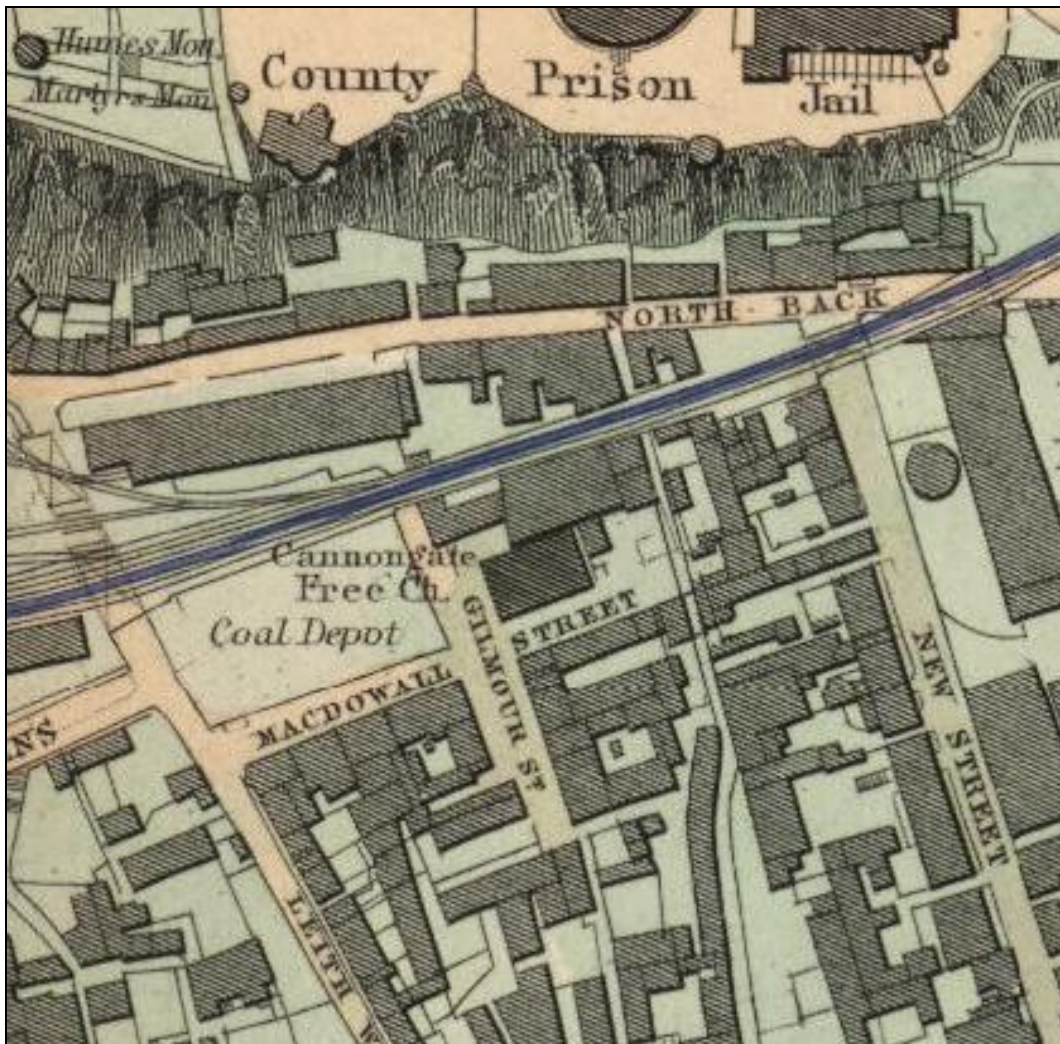


Figure 240: Extract from Alfred Lancefield's 'Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh and Leith', 1851, showing railway to north of MacDowall Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

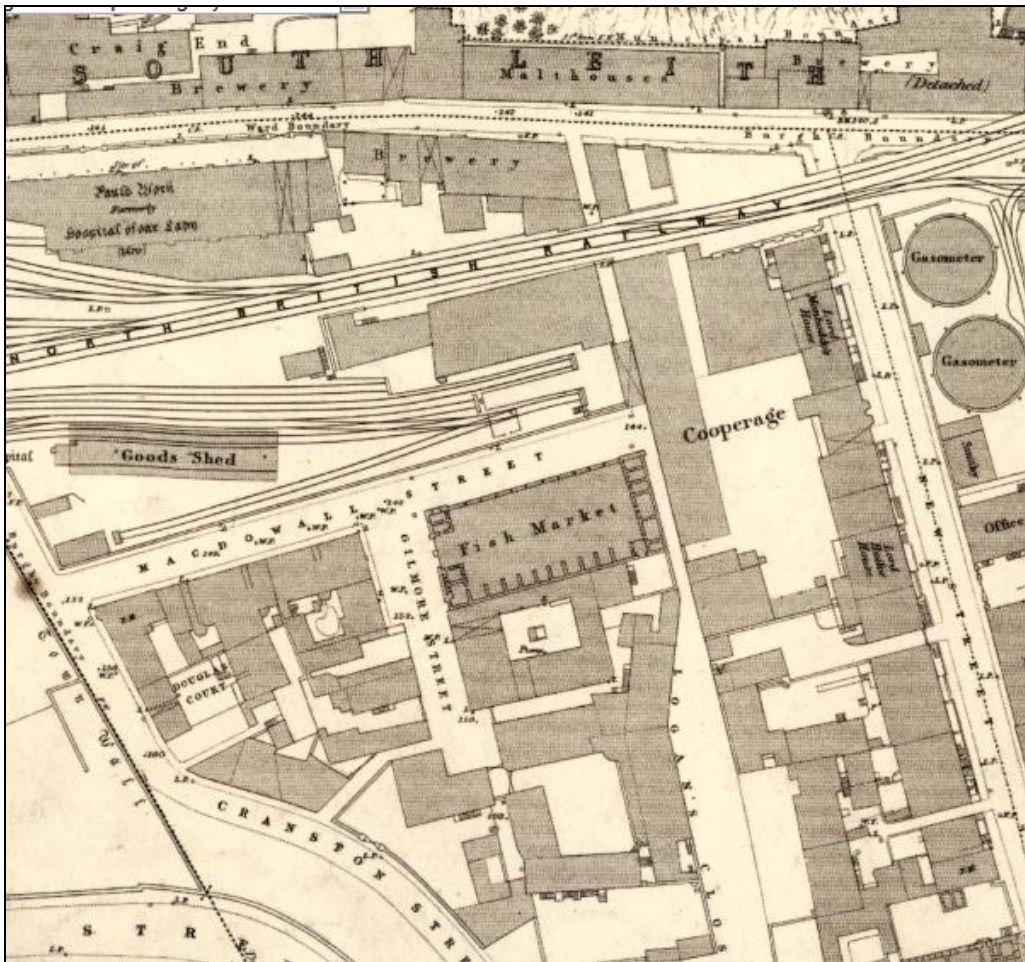


Figure 241: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing Goods Shed and Fishmarket on MacDowall Street and Gilmore Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 242: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Fishmarket and extended railway sidings at MacDowall Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

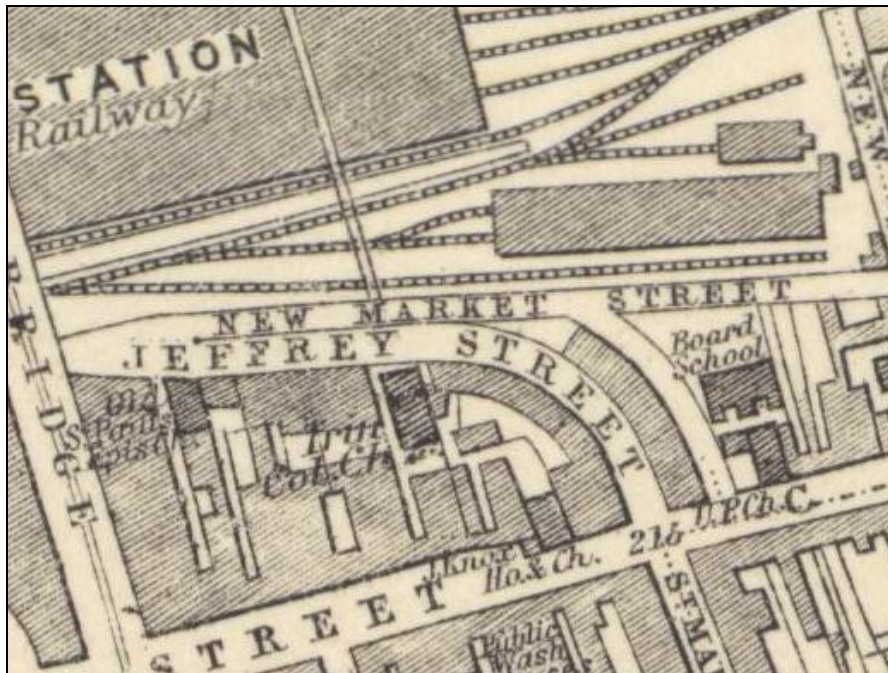


Figure 243: Extract from John George Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1901-2, showing New Market Street and extended Waverley Station replacing MacDowall and Gilmore Streets (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Around 1760, the main thoroughfare from Canongate down to North Back of Canongate, New Street, was built. Originally, and briefly, it was known as Young Street,²⁶ probably after Dr Thomas Young (1725-83), a pioneering Professor of Midwifery at University of Edinburgh (1756-83)²⁷ who had a home at the southern (Canongate) end of the street, as shown on William Edgar's map of 1765.

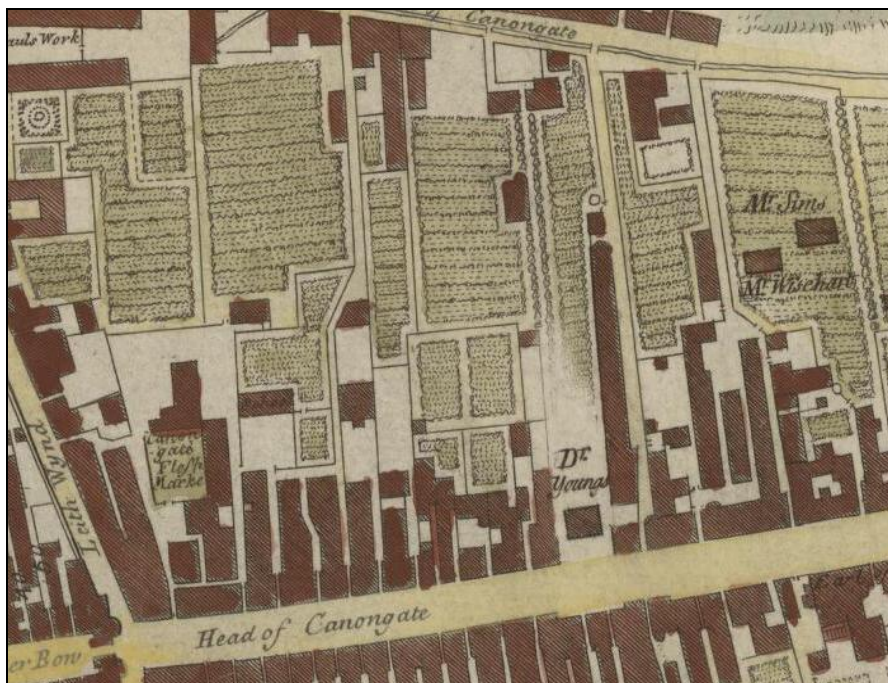


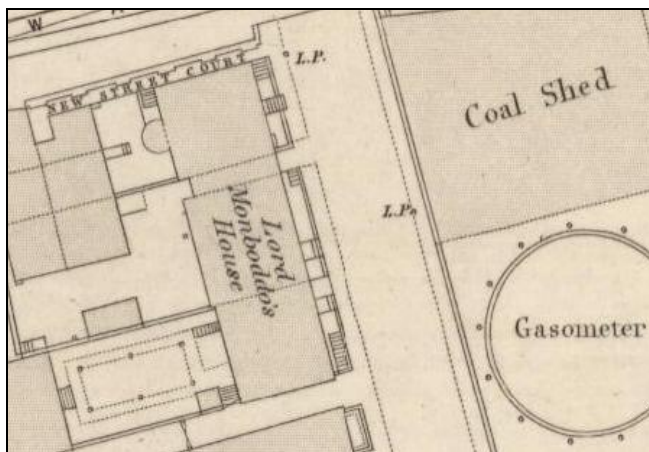
Figure 244: Extract from William Edgar's 'Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh', 1765, showing 'Dr Young's' house at the south end of what became New Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

²⁶ Grant, James, 1883, *Old and New Edinburgh*, Vol III, p 18 [Online] Available from: <http://www.oldandnewedinburgh.co.uk/volume3/page30/single> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

²⁷ <http://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/resources/85223> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

The street was private, closed off from the public thoroughfares by posts and chains. Although officially made public in 1786, it was still treated as a private road until 1819.²⁸ As the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852 denotes, the street was occupied by eminent residents including:

- James Burnett, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), a Scottish judge and philosopher and one of the proprietors of Canongate Theatre (1754-67);²⁹
- Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696-1782), also a judge, advocate and philosopher, founder member of Philosophical Society of Edinburgh and agricultural improver;³⁰
- Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes (1726-92), another advocate, judge and historian.³¹



Figures 245, 246 and 247: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing New Street with residences of Lord Monboddo (top left), Lord Hailes (top right) and Lord Kames (bottom) marked (Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

²⁸ Boog Watson, Charles B, 1923 'Notes on the Names of the Closes and Wynds of Old Edinburgh', The Book of The Old Edinburgh Club Vol 12, p 95 [Online] Available from: <https://archive.org/details/bookofoldedinbur12olde> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

²⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Burnett,_Lord_Monboddo [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Home,_Lord_Kames [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Dalrymple,_Lord_Hailes [Accessed 01/02/2016]

Other names are mentioned in James Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh* as residents of the street:³²

- Colonel Sir Philip Ainslie (1728-1802) inherited the Pilton estate from his father in 1773 but also lived at St Andrew's Square after retiring from the army (his son Philip Barrington Ainslie (1785-1869) gave his name to Ainslie Place);³³
- Lady Elizabeth (Betty) Anstruther (nee Hamilton) (n.d.), wife of the late Sir Philip Anstruther (1661-1722);³⁴ and
- Christian Ramsay (born 1719, 1720 or 1724), daughter of poet Allan Ramsay (1686-1758).³⁵

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 shows the buildings on the west side of New Street with stairs leading up to their entrances, with railings in front, typical of many terraced townhouses across Edinburgh, probably enclosing a basement area. These houses were probably similar in style to those originally found on the eastern side of St John Street in South Canongate Area (demolished and replaced by Dalhousie Land in 1960-3).

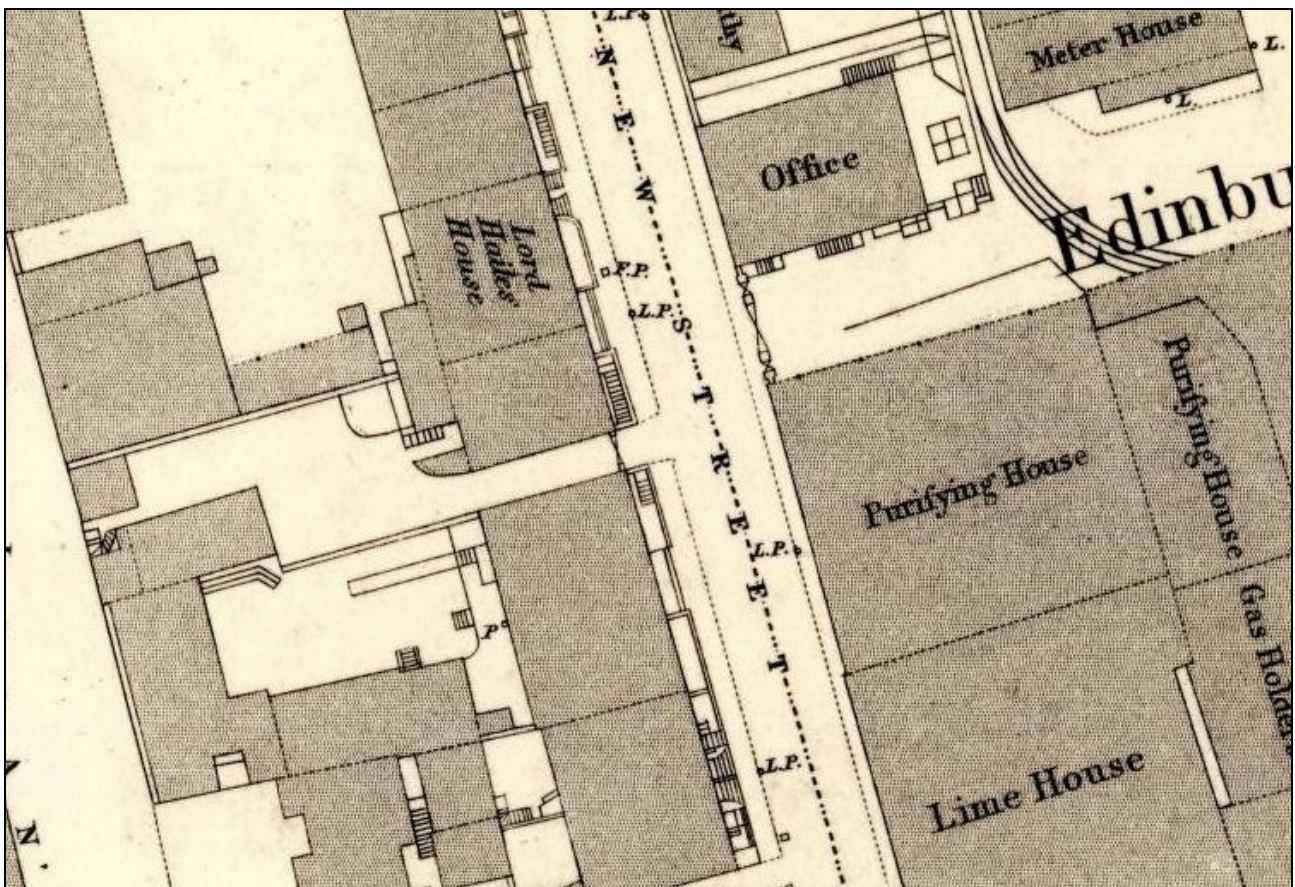


Figure 248: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map, 1877, showing entrance steps and railings marked in front of terraced houses (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

³² Grant, James, 1883, *Old and New Edinburgh*, Vol III, p 18 [Online] Available from:

<http://www.oldandnewedinburgh.co.uk/volume3/page30/single> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³³ <http://landedfamilies.blogspot.co.uk/2013/08/63-ainslie-of-pilton-great-torrington.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³⁴ <http://landedfamilies.blogspot.co.uk/2014/12/151-carmichael-anstruther-of-elie-house.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³⁵ Cadell, T & Davies, W, 1800, *The Poems of Allan Ramsay Vol 1*, p lii [Online] Available from:

https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=rqQ_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PR52&lpg=PR52&dq=christian+ramsay+allan+poet+1719+1720+1724&source=bl&ots=2e4rxpkOFj&sig=9nifPj3X0CgxdJY5TIkXCUK6GTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCAQ6AEwAGoVChMI2srOvLL0yAIVAb8aCh0dCgw1%23v=onepage&q=christian%20ramsay%20allan%20poet%201719%201720%201724&f=false%23v=snippet&q=christian%20ramsay%20allan%20poet%201719%201720%201724&f=false%23v=snippet&q=christian%20ramsay%20allan%20poet%201719%201720%201724&f=false [Accessed 01/02/2016]



Figure 249: View of [St John Street](#), from north-west, 1900-30 (copied 2008) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC1098981 ©Crown Copyright HES)

The arrival of the gasworks on New Street in 1817, and its subsequent expansion, saw a change in the demographics of the street. The publication ‘Considerations Relative to Nuisance in Coal-Gas Works, with remarks on the Principles of Monopoly and Competition’, by Oil-Gas Works (Tanfield) in 1828³⁶ contained a discussion on the negative effects of gasworks in close proximity to residential areas. The publication cites a Mr Thomas Meggat, Writer to the Signet, who lived in New Street from 1806-7 until 1819-20 (Post Office Directories list him (as ‘Megget’) at 7 New Street until 1811-12,³⁷ then 28 New Street from 1812-13 to 1819-20).³⁸ Meggat states that New Street was inhabited by professional people and landed gentry prior to the gasworks being established here. However, once the gasworks is well and truly established, residents’ health was affected, particularly suffering from headaches and nausea. This was put down partly to gas escaping from the retorts on site making its way into the houses, and partly from contaminated water getting into the common drains serving every house. Legal action was taken by some of these wealthier former residents, resulting in compensation payments.

The wealthier residents left New Street, mostly heading for the New Town (which began to be built in 1765), but it proved difficult for them to sell their properties, and when they did sell, the value had depreciated by up to a fifth.³⁹ Many of the properties which did not sell were sub-divided into flats and then rented at very low rates, which lowered the standing of the street still further. The industrialisation of the Canongate area as a whole probably contributed to this move out of the ‘Old Town’, and the lowering of standards of living in the Canongate and High Street as more dwellings were squeezed into the buildings,

³⁶ Oil-Gas Works (Tanfield), 1828, *Considerations Relative to Nuisance in Coal-Gas Works, with remarks on the Principles of Monopoly and Competition* [Online] Available from: https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=O8ErAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA22&lpg=PA22&dq=thomas+meggat+writer&source=bl&ots=IYLq9gbDFe&sig=kktwM1tGBD9WZjBbpmmKXojHQx0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCAQ6AEwAGoVChMIuuLMvbT0yAIVCokaCh0G_wi7%23v=onepage&q=thomas%20meggat%20writer&f=false#v=snippet&q=thomas%20meggat%20writer&f=false [Accessed 01/02/2016]

³⁷ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1806-7*, Edinburgh, p 132; *ibid*, 1811-12, p 171

³⁸ *ibid*, 1812-13, p 176; *ibid*, 1819-20, p 232

³⁹ See footnote 196 above

with no improvement to facilities and sanitation. This ultimately resulted in the awful living conditions and overcrowding which instigated much of the redevelopment schemes during the early 20th century.

In terms of industrial activity, looking at the Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition 1:1056 maps of 1852, 1877 and 1894, the area was dominated east to west by the Edinburgh Gasworks, Canongate Iron Foundry, Canongate Kirkyard, Panmure Iron Foundry, the Gasometer, Balmoral Brewery (1877), Type Foundry and Aerated Water Works (1894). On the north side of Calton Road (outwith the survey areas but still relating to the area's development and character) there were various breweries nestled at the foot of the steep, craggy outcrop of Calton Hill.

Like the South Canongate area, in the northern part of the burgh a wide range of small-scale craft industries had operated in the backland properties since medieval times. The early 19th century saw the start of the Industrial Revolution and some of these crafts expanding. Robert Kirkwood's map of 1817 provides the first labelled indication of this, with 'Mr T. Caddles Brewery' noted at the foot of Gilmour Street where it joins North Back of Canongate. The Post Office Directory of 1815-16 has the first listing of 'Caddell and Company brewers' at 'head of no. Back of Canongate'.⁴⁰ This appears to have been a short-lived existence as it has disappeared by the Directory of 1819-20.



Figure 250: Extract from Robert Kirkwood's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs', 1817, showing 'Mr T Caddle's Brewery' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

As previously mentioned, the geology and water quality around Calton Hill meant that it was ideally suited for brewing. Indeed, smaller-scale brewing had been carried out in North Back of Canongate long before the 19th century, and Andrew Drybrough had established a brewery in Edinburgh before 1750. James Drybrough set up a brewery in Tolbooth Wynd then moved to the south side of North Back of Canongate in 1782, trading as Andrew Drybrough & Co.⁴¹ 'Dryburgh, James' is listed in Williamson's Directory of Edinburgh 1784-5 as 'brewer, north back of Canongate'.⁴² William Bell's map of 1813 notes 'Mr Dryburgh'

⁴⁰ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1815-16*, Edinburgh, p 42

⁴¹ <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/sba/sbacolls/dry.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁴² *Williamson's Directory of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs 1784-5*, Edinburgh, p 24

against land and buildings just north of Gilmore Street, on the south side of North Back of Canongate, which is probably this brewery. In 1874, the firm expanded to occupy land on the north side of North Back of Canongate, establishing Craigend Brewery at the foot of Calton Hill, just outside the boundary of North Canongate.⁴³ Dryborough & Co continued to occupy sites in North Back of Canongate until moving to Duddingston on the outskirts of Edinburgh c.1894.⁴⁴

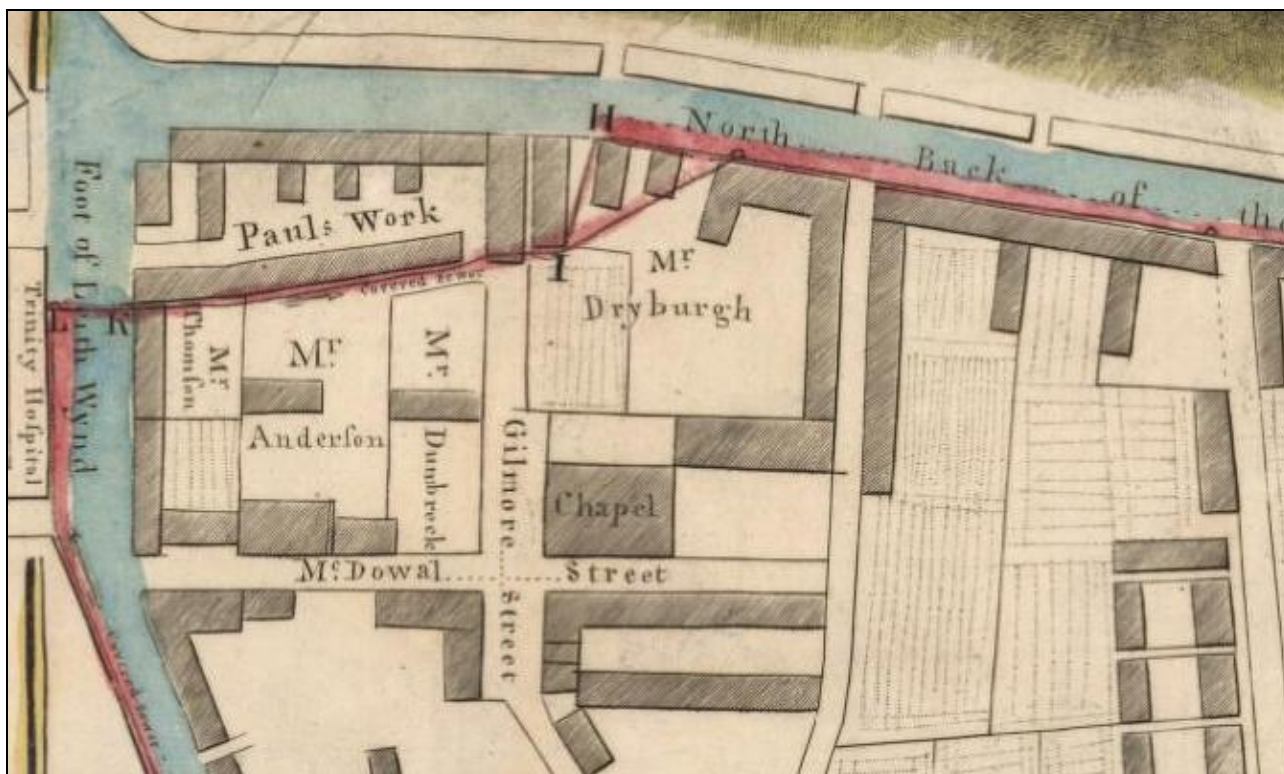


Figure 251: Extract from William Bell's 'Plan of the Regality of Canongate', 1813, showing land and buildings owned by 'Mr Dryburgh' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The foot of Calton Hill attracted a range of maltings and brewery buildings during the early 19th century, and some of the breweries established here also had premises within the North Canongate area. Craigwell Brewery was established by John Blair in 1822 at North Back of Canongate (again outwith the North Canongate area boundary), opposite Campbell's Close. Charles Blair acquired his father's firm in 1873, and renamed the firm Charles Blair & Co. In 1894, this brewery expanded into the south side of North Back of Canongate, establishing a large maltings here. It became known as Balmoral Brewery. The brewery regularly suffered from problems with its water supply. As a result, just before WWI, a new well was sunk by Robert Henderson & Co, mineral boring and well-sinking contractors. The firm was eventually bought over by Mackays of St Leonards Brewery, and the maltings was used as a bottling plant, before being sold in 1955.⁴⁵ The maltings building was eventually converted to offices and flats by Nicholas Groves-Raines Architects in 1982,⁴⁶ but retains its pagoda-style roof as well as a few other features, such as the projecting timber housings for hoists to bring materials to upper floors, original window and door openings adapted for residential use and restored stonework throughout. Craigwell Brewery, itself on the north side outwith the boundary, was also converted to flats in 1987,⁴⁷ retaining some of the features of the building, including the carved emblem above the former arched entrance into the brewery courtyard.

⁴³ <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/sba/sbacolls/dry.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁴⁴ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1893-4*, Edinburgh, p 84 (at North Back of Canongate); *ibid*, 1894-5, p 85 (at Railway Station, Duddingston)

⁴⁵ <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/sba/sbacolls/gb.html> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁴⁶ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB28412> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁴⁷ <http://www.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-000-487-500-C&scache=38zmy8xdav&searchdb=scrans&PHPSESSID=a2oej0gp7tgoql1t665msgntg2> [Accessed 01/02/2016]



Figure 252: Detail of carved emblem above arched entrance to former brewery courtyard, [Craigwell Brewery](#), 2014 (DP207817 ©Crown Copyright HES)



Figure 253: Detail of carved 'Craigwell Brewery' above arched entrance to former brewery courtyard, [Craigwell Brewery](#), 2014 (DP207818 ©Crown Copyright HES)



Figure 254: View of Craigwell Brewery, converted to flats, from west, 2014 (DP207819 ©Crown Copyright HES)



Figure 255: View of Calton Road elevation of former maltings, [136-8 Calton Road](#), from north-west, 2013 (DP188708 ©Crown Copyright HES)

An 'aerated water works' is marked to the south of the brewery buildings, on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894. When soft drinks became popular during the Victorian temperance movement, aerated water works were often set up to make use of the excess carbon dioxide created during the brewing process.⁴⁸ This particular works was operated by Thomas Wallace, who had operated as 'lemonade manufacturer' at 50 St Mary's Street between 1875 and 1878. Wallace is then listed at 67 Canongate from 1878 until joining with Andrew S McOnie to form Wallace & McOnie from 1892 until 1897. From 1897 until 1902, McOnie ran the firm in this location.⁴⁹ This site was remodelled in 1911 to become part of the Scottish Veterans' Residences.⁵⁰

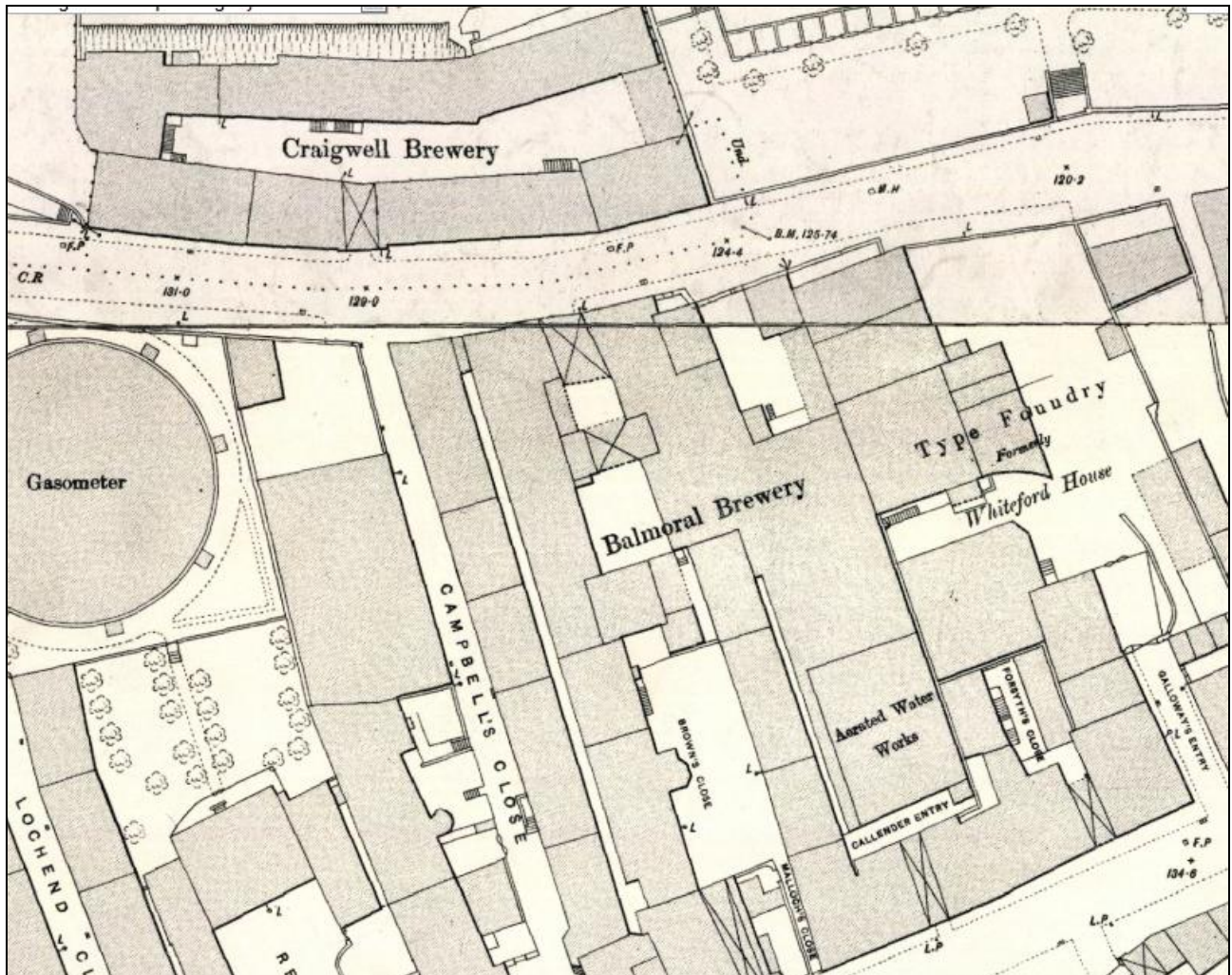


Figure 256: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing Craigwell and Balmoral Breweries (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁴⁸ Bennison, Brian Robert, 1992, *The Brewing Trade in North-East England, 1869-1939*, Thesis submitted for PhD at University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, p 130 and footnote 74, p 400 [Online] Available from:

<https://theses.ncl.ac.uk/dspace/bitstream/10443/199/1/bennison92.pdf> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁴⁹ *The Post Office Annual Directory 1875-6*, Edinburgh, p 219; *ibid*, 1876-7, p 225; *ibid*, 1877-8, p 229; *ibid*, 1878-9, p 235; *ibid*, 1892-3, p 316; *ibid*, 1897-8, p 217; *ibid*, 1901-2, p 234

⁵⁰ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/LB28428> [Accessed 01/02/2016]



Figure 257: View of [Balmoral Brewery maltings on Calton Road](#), from north-north-east, 1967 (copied 2000)
(John R Hume Collection, SC589952 ©Crown copyright HES)



Figure 258: View of Balmoral Brewery malting, converted to housing, from north-east, 2013 (DP188706
©Crown copyright HES)

The development which perhaps had the biggest impact on the North Canongate area was the arrival of the gasworks in 1817.⁵¹ From 'Gas Works' noted on the James Kirkwood & Sons map of 1821, the site continued to expand during the 19th century as the demand and availability of gas power for lighting grew until, by 1893, the gasworks completely filled the land between New Street to Tolbooth Wynd.



Figure 259: Extract from James Kirkwood & Sons' 'New Plan of the City of Edinburgh', 1821, showing 'Gas Works' east of New Street (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 260: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map, 1894, showing extent of 'Edinburgh Gas Works' (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

⁵¹ Groome, Francis H, 1884, *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland Vol II*, Edinburgh, p 526 [Online] Available from: <http://digital.nls.uk/gazetteers-of-scotland-1803-1901/pageturner.cfm?id=97376066> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

Gas lighting was an innovation for Edinburgh, Canongate and Leith. A number of gasworks were established across the area, and the site to the east of New Street was developed as the centre for Canongate's supply. This was one of the earliest gasworks in the UK, following the development of a system for using gas for lighting by Friedrich Accum (1769-1838), a German chemist who developed the process of gas production, and opened London's first gasworks in 1814.⁵² The development of electricity at the turn of the 20th century meant a downturn in the gas production within Canongate, and the Ordnance Survey six-inch (1:10 560) maps of 1909 and 1920 have the site labelled as 'Old Gas Works'. The gasworks had in fact closed by 1906, and the site became a bus depot in 1928 (extended in 1934), then a large car park from the 1990s, before being demolished in 2006. The site remains derelict (2016) whilst the Caltongate/New Waverley masterplan has been going through the planning process.

The gasworks had a huge impact on the skyline of Canongate as well as the scale of its footprint. The gasworks had a huge brick-built chimney, built in 1847, which dominated this part of the townscape.⁵³ As noted on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:1056 map of 1894, this chimney was 329 feet (100m) high. It was demolished in 1930.⁵⁴ Some sections of the gasworks' walls still remain, including a section in Old Tolbooth Wynd which has a range of recessed arched blind openings in a brick wall, as well as some other buildings and parts of boundary walls incorporated into modern housing developments.⁵⁵



Figure 261: View of [Gasworks](#) site from Calton Hill, 1900-1930 (copied 2009) (Francis M Chrystal Collection, SC1131441 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁵² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Accum [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁵³ Groome, Francis H, 1884, *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland Vol II*, Edinburgh, p 526 [Online] Available from: <http://digital.nls.uk/gazetteers-of-scotland-1803-1901/pageturner.cfm?id=97376066> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁵⁴ <http://www.scotsman.com/heritage/people-places/capital-s-industrial-achievements-brought-back-to-light-1-2524588> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁵⁵ HES, 2016, *Canongate Walk: remnants of history* (available from www.canmore.org.uk)



Figures 262, 263 and 264: Views showing remnants of former Gasworks buildings off Old Tolbooth Wynd, 2014 (DP207864 (left); DP207867 (top right); DP190182 (bottom right) ©Crown copyright HES)

The North Canongate area was the home of other industries, with two iron foundries being established in the eastern half of the area. The Shotts Iron Company, established in Greenside Lane in 1816-18, set up as Shotts New Iron Company at Caltonhill Foundry in North Back of Canongate between 1818 and 1823.⁵⁶ James Blackie was manager of Calton(hill) Foundry at North Back of Canongate from 1823 to 1834 (according to the Post Office Directories).⁵⁷ From 1834, 'J Blaikie' was noted as manager of Calton Foundry at 27 North Back of Canongate, then James Blaikie & Sons, 'founders and engineers', were listed at Panmure Foundry 1838-53.⁵⁸ From 1853 to 1859 they were listed as iron founders at Canongate Foundry in Tolbooth Wynd.⁵⁹ Kay & McFarlane, engineers and iron founders took over Panmure Foundry at 51 North Back of Canongate from 1875 to 1885.⁶⁰ This foundry is seen as being replaced by a vast Coal Shed for the gasworks on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877 (though still depicted in its original form on other maps, e.g. John Bartholomew's 'Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs', 1882).

⁵⁶ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1816-17*, Edinburgh, p 239; *Ibid, 1817-18*, p 240; *Ibid, 1822-3*, p 326

⁵⁷ *Ibid, 1823-4*, pp 123, 361; *Ibid, 1833-4*, pp 8, 14

⁵⁸ *Ibid, 1834-5*, pp 9, 15; *Ibid, 1838-9*, p 12

⁵⁹ *Ibid, 1853-4*, p 52; *Ibid, 1858-9*, p 85

⁶⁰ *Ibid, 1875-6*, p 105; *Ibid, 1884-5*, p 128

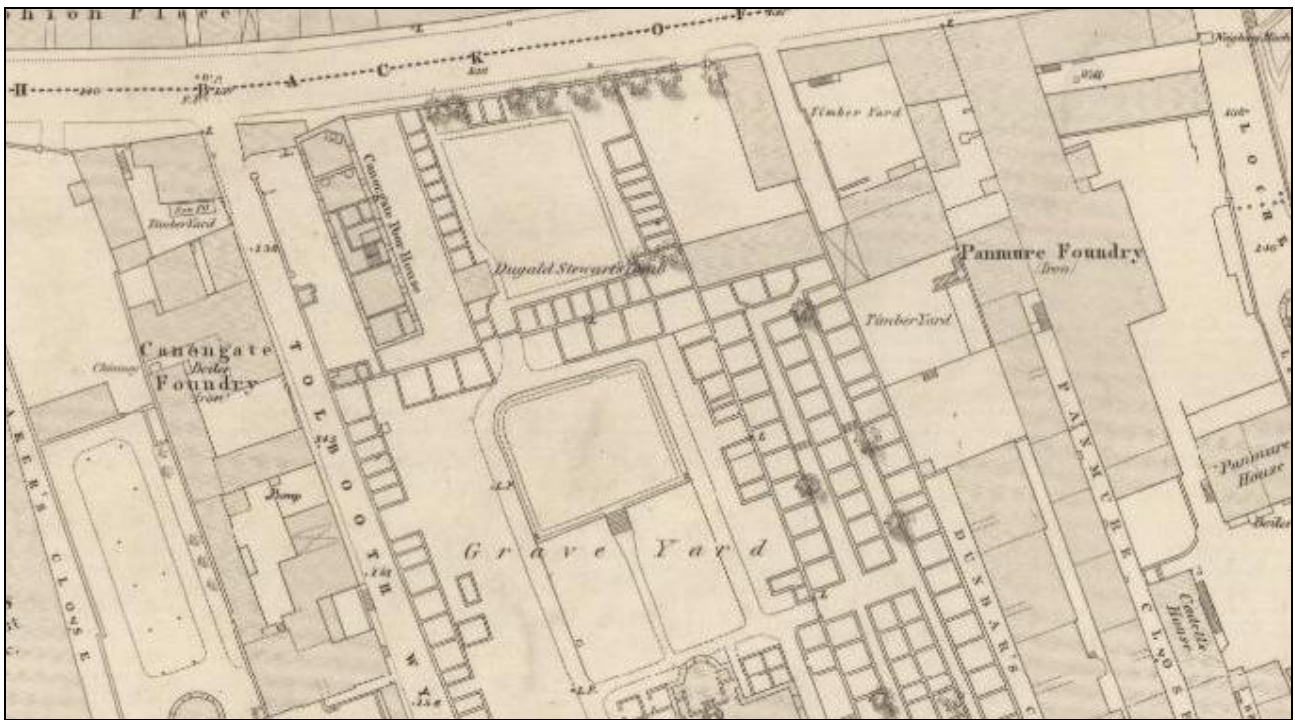


Figure 265: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Canongate Foundry (left) and Panmure Foundry (right) (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Several small-scale, apparently random, industrial practices appear to operate in North Canongate during the mid-19th century. For instance a 'Tobacco Pipe Manufactory' is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852, just south of the gasworks off Little Jack's Close. The first recorded pipemaker in the area was a William Banks, mentioned as working in Canongate in 1622.⁶¹ However, one of the most important manufacturers in the 19th century was Thomas White & Co (1823-76) who appear to have exported pipes to North America and West Africa.⁶² The Edinburgh Post Office Directories have 'T White & Co, tobacco pipe manufacturers, dealers in pipeclay and Bath brick' listed under Jack's Close from 1838-9 to 1844-5.⁶³ From 1845-6 until 1866-7 'Thos White & Co, tobacco pipe manufacturers' are listed at 225 Canongate – effectively the same building, but addressed differently.⁶⁴ Between 1868-9 and 1870-1, White & Co had moved to 146 Canongate,⁶⁵ and by the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:1056 map of 1877, the site at 225 Canongate had been effectively subsumed by the gasworks.

⁶¹ Gallagher, Dennis, 2008, *Stirling Castle Palace, Archaeological and Historical Research 2004-2008: Analysis of Clay Tobacco Pipe Fragments*, Edinburgh, p 1 [Online] Available from:

<http://sparc.scran.ac.uk/publications/pdfs/L2%20clay%20pipes%20report.pdf> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

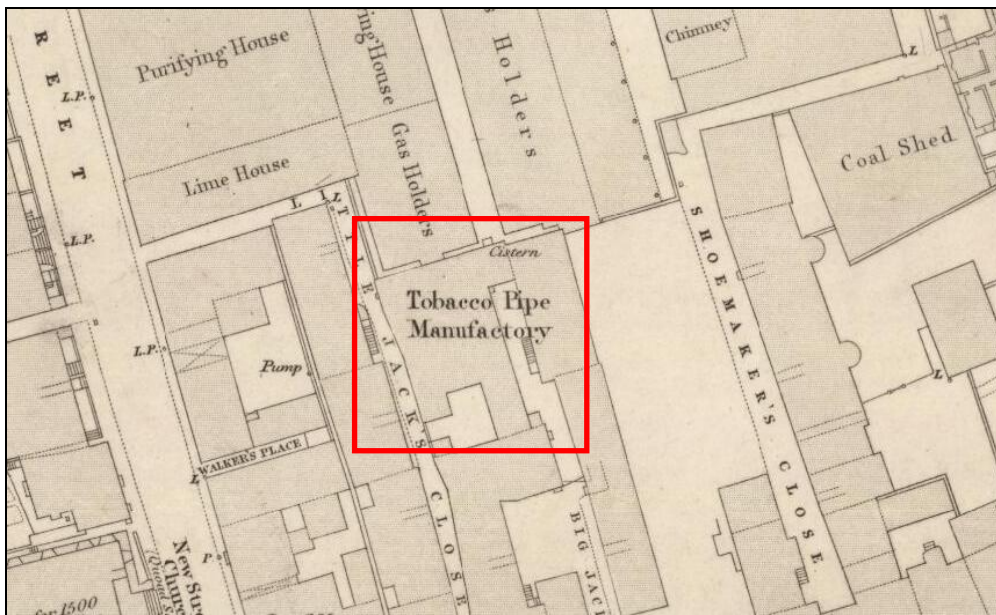
⁶² Society for Clay Pipe Research, 1986, *SCPR Newsletter 12, October 1986*, p 31 [Online] Available from:

<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Newsletters/SCPR12.pdf> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁶³ *The Post Office Annual Directory, 1838-9*, Edinburgh, p 130; *Ibid*, 1844-5, p 141

⁶⁴ *Ibid*, 1845-6, p 142; *Ibid*, 1866-7, p 207

⁶⁵ *Ibid*, 1868-9, p 216; *Ibid*, 1869-70, p 226; *Ibid*, 1870-1, p 230



Figures 266 and 267: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition 1:1056 maps, 1852 (top) and 1877 (bottom), showing site of Thomas White & Co's Tobacco Pipe Manufactory, subsumed within Edinburgh Gasworks (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

A rope walk is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map of 1852, running along Logan's Close/Rae's Close, with posts marked for winding the rope. The Post Office and other Directories show that a 'John Kilgour' was operating as a ropemaker in the area, being listed in Williamson's Directory of 1790-2 in 'Canongate head',⁶⁶ then in 'Mid Common Close, Canongate' in Directories from 1794-5 until 1804-5, when Denovan & Co's Edinburgh & Leith Directory has 'John Kilgour' as a ropemaker at 'head of Jack's Close'.⁶⁷ The rope walk was probably open on the west side, and was probably similar in style to the one shown in a vignette of Gourrock Ropeworks, which provides an illustration of the ropemaking process within a rope walk in the early 19th century.

⁶⁶ Williamson's Edinburgh Directory, June 1790 to June 1792, Edinburgh, p 55

⁶⁷ A Directory for Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh and Dalkeith, 1794-5, Edinburgh, p 108; Denovan & Co, Edinburgh and Leith Directory, July 1804 to July 1805, Edinburgh, p 130

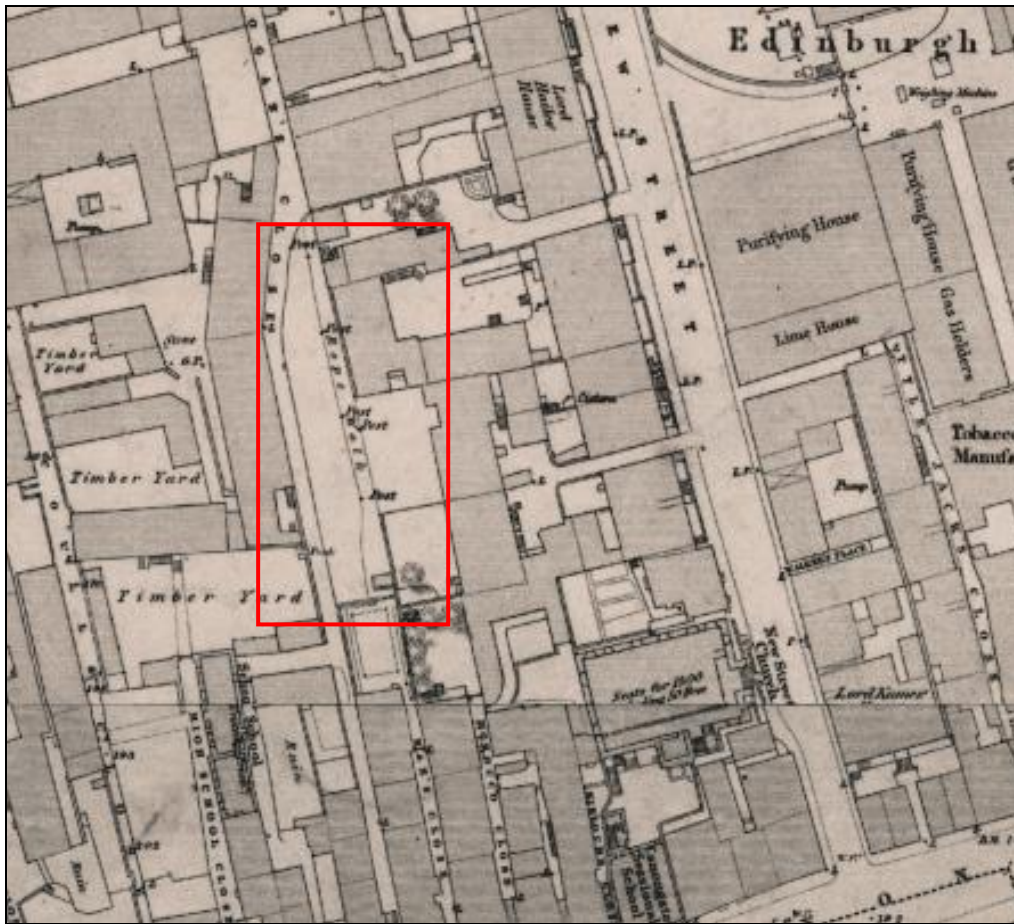


Figure 268: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing Rope Walk on Logan's Close (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

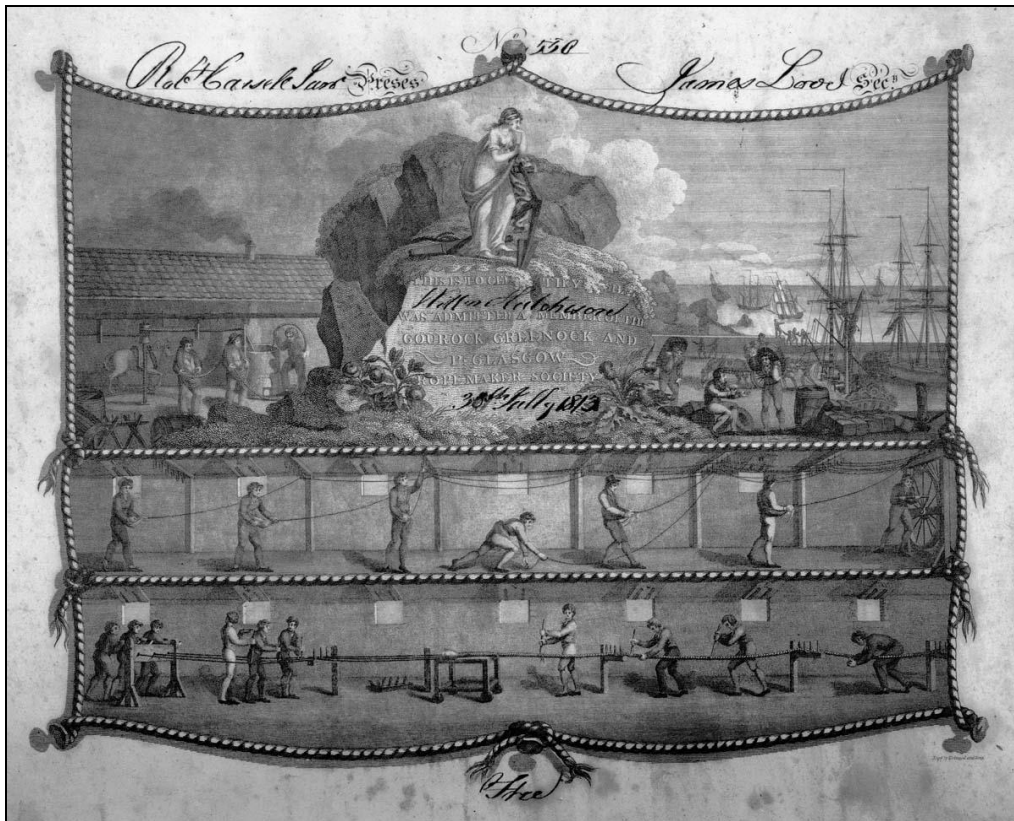
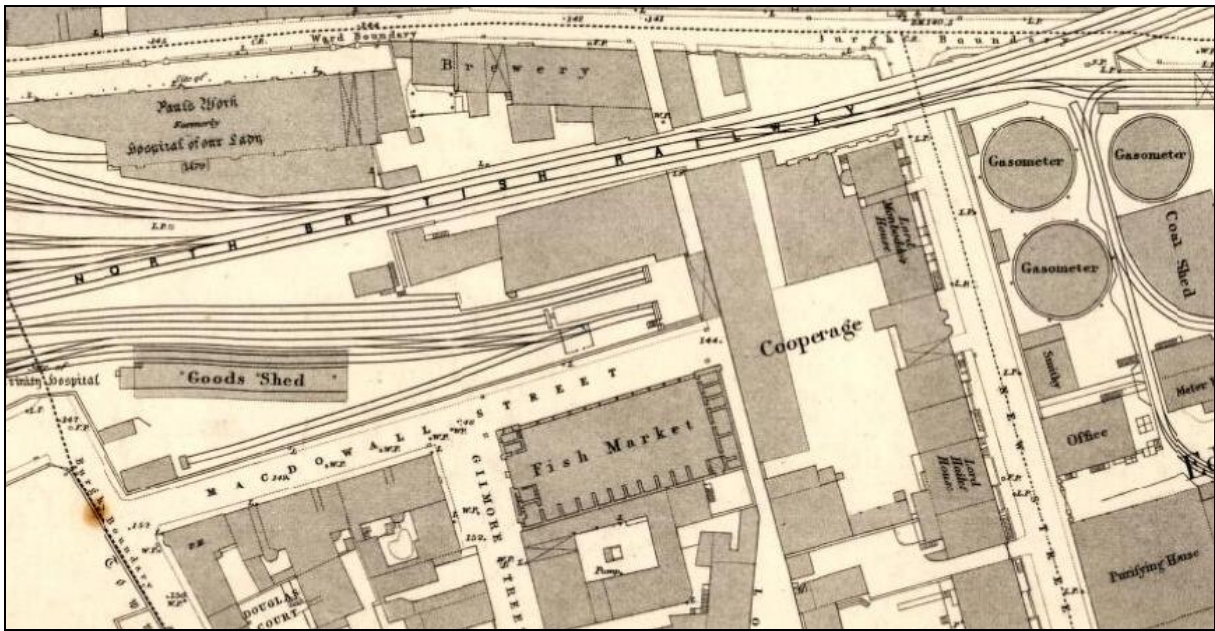


Figure 269: Copy of vignette of [Gourock Ropeworks](#), 1813 (copied 1997) (SC344761 ©Crown copyright HES)

The arrival of the railway on the northern boundary of Canongate in 1848 saw an increase to industrial processes in the area, with several large timber yards setting up in the north-western section of Canongate, and an associated coverage (see extracts from Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd Edition 1:1056 maps of 1877 and 1894 in Figures 272 and 273 below), probably manufacturing barrels for the nearby breweries.



Figures 270 and 271: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:1056 map, 1852, showing timber yards across north Canongate area (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figures 272 and 273: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd Edition 1:1056 maps, 1877 (top) and 1894 (bottom), showing cooperage and grain shed (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Other large storage facilities were established near the railway including a grain shed on the site of St Paul's Work, and eventually a series of goods shed were replaced by a large goods station in the area between East Market Street and Calton Road. Ultimately, as road transport became more popular for goods and freight, the goods sheds and station were replaced by further tracks, and a large car park for the railway. This car park has been much reduced in size with the building of the new headquarters for City of Edinburgh Council at Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street in 2004-7. This office block houses c.1,800 staff over five floors, with a three-storeyed underground car park for 429 cars below. The development was carried out by Miller Construction to designs by BDP (Building Design Partnership) Architects, Glasgow. The building was designed to be sustainable with a range of 'thermally efficient' materials being used along with landscaped grass roof terraces, solar panels and water collection systems. Like the other 21st century insertions into this area of Canongate, there is a mix of natural stone, aluminium cladding and large areas of glazing partly enclosed within steel framing. The building has several large atriums to bring natural light into

the building.⁶⁸ Outside the main entrance on East Market Street is a sculpture of a man wearing a white shirt and black trousers standing on top of a multi-coloured scaffold tower. Entitled 'Everyman', the sculpture was designed by Stephan Balkenhol (b.1957) from Hessen, Germany, and is said to represent 'Joe Public'.⁶⁹ The construction of the Council's HQ has brought a new range of jobs and activities into this sector, with knock-on effects into the rest of the Canongate.

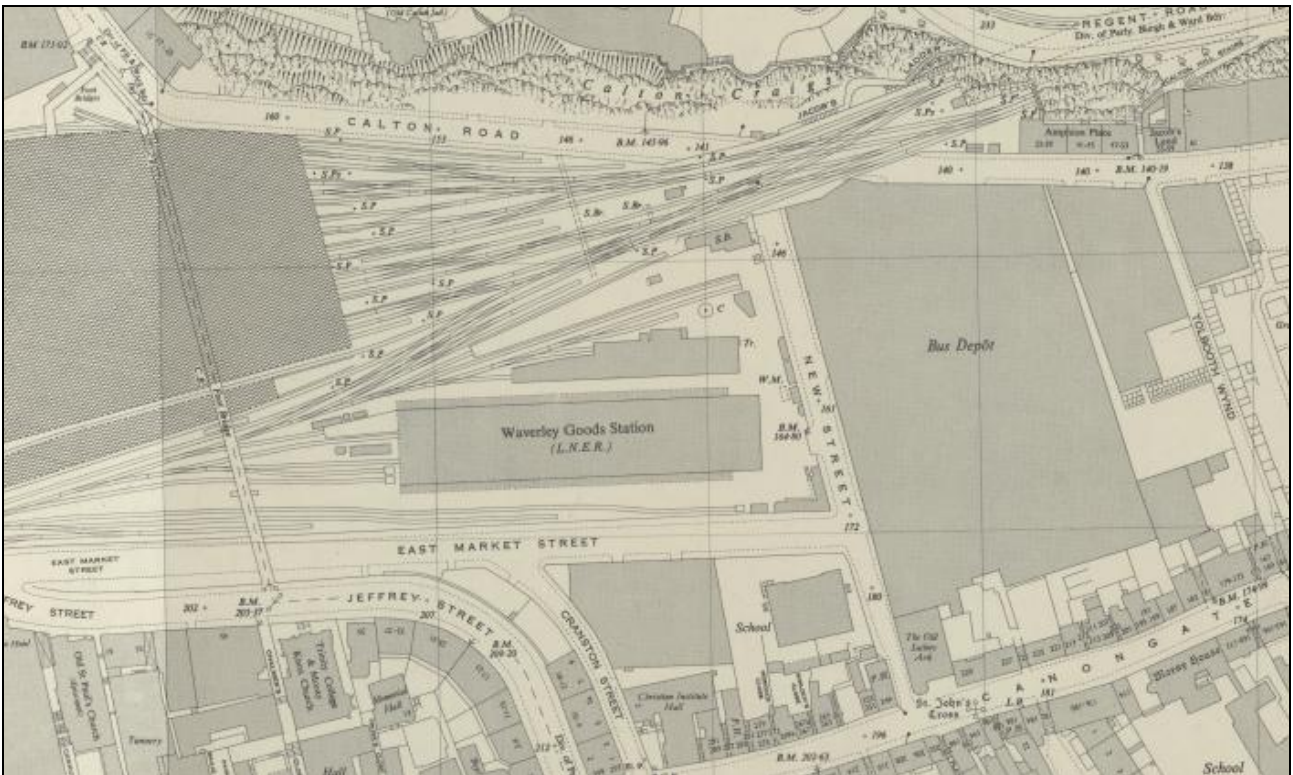


Figure 274: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1946, showing Waverley Goods Station (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 275: View of [City of Edinburgh Council's HQ, Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street](http://www.edinburgharchitecture.co.uk/BDP-Architects-Council-HQ), from south-west, 2014 (DP190145 ©Crown copyright HES)

⁶⁸ <http://www.edinburgharchitecture.co.uk/BDP-Architects-Council-HQ> [Accessed 01/02/2016]

⁶⁹ http://www.edinphoto.org.uk/0_B/0_buildings_-_edinburgh_city_council_hq_everyman_statue_024804.htm [Accessed 01/02/2016]



Figure 276: Aerial view of City of Edinburgh Council's HQ showing E-plan of building, 2014 (DP193141 ©Crown copyright HES)

A 'GPO garage' is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1946 at the corner of Calton Road and Panmure Close. The main General Post Office was built further north on Waterloo Place in 1859-65. This building was associated with the main GPO as a depot garage where Post Office vehicles would be serviced and parked, and later for staff parking. This site has now been redeveloped for flats and offices.

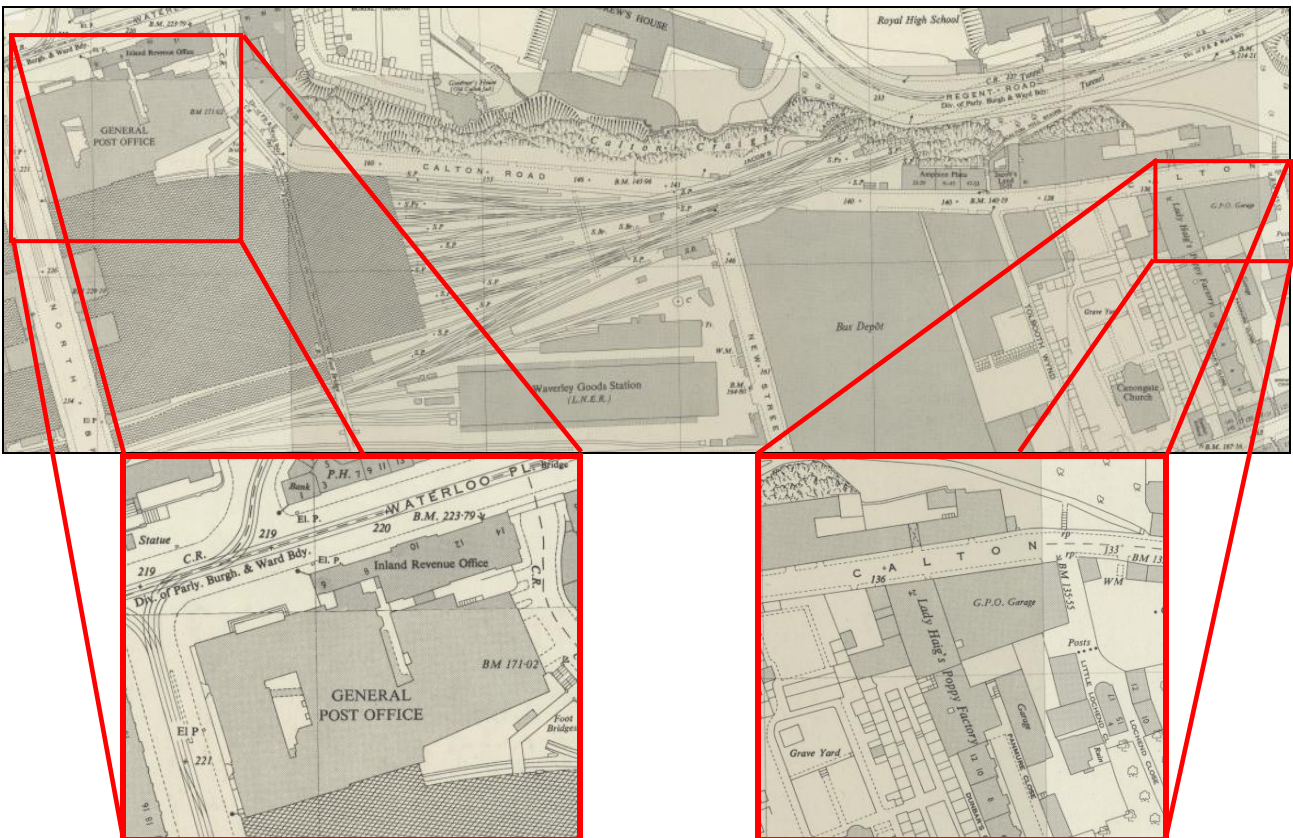


Figure 277: Extracts from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1946, showing General Post Office on Waterloo Place (left) and 'GPO Garage' on Calton Road (right) (Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Both sides of Calton Road, and into Old Tolbooth Wynd and Lochend Close have seen a number of housing developments from the late 20th century through to the present day. Some of these developments have

converted old buildings on the sites or have reused some material from the buildings. These include: the site formerly occupied by Canongate Foundry and later the gasworks at the northern end of the east side of Old Tolbooth Wynd; Lochend Close, on the site of the Balmoral Brewery; the site of the Canongate Poorhouse on the west side of Old Tolbooth Wynd at its junction with Calton Road; and also just outwith the boundary of the Canongate survey area on the north side of Calton Road, making use of the buildings or remains of former breweries at the foot of Calton Hill.



Figure 278: View of modern housing on site of Canongate Foundry at foot of [Old Tolbooth Wynd](#), from north-east, 2014 (DP190179 ©Crown copyright HES)

The four- and six-storeyed development at the foot of Old Tolbooth Wynd is composed from a variety of materials, including stone cladding, cream-coloured render and large glazed areas, particularly on corners. The roofline is varied with mono-pitched roofs to staircases, and some flat-roofed dormers onto Old Tolbooth Wynd. The site opposite, where the Canongate Poorhouse previously stood, is under redevelopment (2014) in conjunction with the former brewery site on the north side of Calton Road. These also incorporate a mix of material, including zinc-clad upper floor, white rendering and stone cladding to lower floors.



Figure 279: View of Calton Road/Old Tolbooth Wynd housing development, from south, 2015 (DP205172 ©Crown copyright HES)

Further west, a development (c.2002) at Holyrood Mews on Lochend Close has incorporated one historic building, and created a courtyard development with rendered and timber-clad flats adjoining. The north-eastern corner of the new-build includes a round timber-clad projecting stairtower. The north wall of the courtyard incorporates some stonework from the foundry originally on the site.⁷⁰



Figure 280: View of [modern housing at Holyrood Mews](#) on site of Panmure Foundry, Lochend Close, Calton Road, from north, 2014 (DP188714 ©Crown copyright HES)

SUMMARY

This section of the Canongate has perhaps seen the greatest change during its history, especially since the mid-19th century, with many parts having been redeveloped repeatedly, the demolition of old streets and the development of new streets leading north from Canongate, and the multi-phase construction of the railway along its northern boundary. The high level of redevelopment and the lower status buildings in this section explain why it has no Category A listed buildings and only one Category B (former Balmoral Brewery maltings at 136-8 Calton Road/2-12 Campbell's Close) and one Category C (Canongate Venture, 5 New Street).

North Canongate has always had a residential element, though less grand than the Historic Core area. However, its distinctiveness lies in other aspects. For many centuries the North section had a unique role within Canongate as the home of the institutions which supported, or dealt with, the less able or less fortunate members of society. The second half of the 19th century saw most of these buildings demolished and the functions move elsewhere within Edinburgh. New industries and civic amenities, such as the gasworks, took their places before they were demolished in turn. The arrival of the City of Edinburgh Council HQ is, in some ways, a continuation of North Canongate's civic function.

⁷⁰ HES, 2016, *Canongate Walk: remnants of history* (available from www.canmore.org.uk)