



Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

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This booklet is available to download at www.edinburgh.gov.uk and www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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GLOSSARY

A glossary of building and architectural terms is included in *Scotland's Listed Buildings: What Listing Means to Owners and Occupiers* (Historic Scotland, 2009 - www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

ACCESS

The buildings featured in this book are listed. Although many can be seen from the street, inclusion in this booklet does not imply that these properties have public access.

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FOREWORD

This brief introduction to the post-war listed buildings of Edinburgh provides an informative and accessible celebration of the rich diversity of the city's modern architecture. It brings into focus the quality of these buildings which because of their youth have otherwise been dismissed too easily. The gazetteer gathers those of particular interest which have stood for more than three decades. It responds to a growing interest in buildings of the period – whether through advocacy or opposition.

There are currently around 230 buildings in Scotland built after 1945 which have been listed for their special architectural or historic interest, and we are proud to report that almost a quarter of these are located in Edinburgh.

Historic Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council have worked together to produce this colourful publication, to share with you the wealth of the capital's post-war buildings. The scope of the pages is modest, however, we are sure you will agree that the subject is worthwhile and timely. We hope you will join us in commending Edinburgh's distinguished modern heritage, and the significant contribution it makes to the city's character and its sense of place.



Deborah Mays
Deputy Chief Inspector
Historic Scotland



Cllr Jim Lowrie
Convenor
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City of Edinburgh Council





Through images and descriptions of post-war listed buildings in Edinburgh, this booklet celebrates the rich diversity of the capital's 20th century architecture. Historic Scotland's publication *Scotland: Building for the Future Essays on the Architecture of the Post-War Era* (2009) began to address the debate about the protection of Scotland's significant post-war buildings and here, the City of Edinburgh Council and Historic Scotland have worked together to produce this short publication to respond to the growing interest in buildings of this dynamic period in architecture and town planning.

Background to the Period

Following a period of austerity in the 1940s and '50s, as well as rapidly developing technology and a period of reconstruction across the country, there was a boom period for 20th century architecture. A commitment by the public sector to address poor housing conditions and improve public health transformed Scotland after the Second World War. New homes, schools, tower blocks, motorways and churches – even entire new towns – were planned, designed and built for the benefit of the community. Modernism in architecture and design was closely linked with this widespread faith in reconstruction.

Post-war architecture is often associated with the perceived failure of high-rise housing projects and bland shopping centres. The idea of giving statutory protection to buildings built after 1945 is often a contentious issue as they do not have the merit of age and frequently do not have an aesthetic value that is immediately obvious. However, the post-war years have produced many buildings of architectural quality.

The protection and conservation of post-war buildings can return a heritage dividend, by giving new life to redundant buildings, establishing a sense of place, and attracting investment and support for regeneration. There is a risk that many of these buildings may be lost before a longer time frame allows their true value to be appreciated.

Statutory Listing

The statutory listing system in Scotland operates under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to compile or approve lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Listing is intended to safeguard the character of Scotland's built heritage and to guard against unnecessary loss or damage. Any building or man-made structure may be considered for listing. However, in order to be listed it must be of 'special' architectural or historic interest.

Listing is an ongoing process that recognises changing levels of knowledge and that every generation has its own view of what comprises its heritage. The listing of buildings is assessed against criteria which are set out in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (July 2009 – www.historic-scotland.gov.uk). The policy specifies that all built aspects of Scotland's past are worthy of study and may be considered for listing.

Age is a major factor in the evaluation process. Buildings erected after 1945 may merit inclusion on the lists if their

special architectural or historic interest is of definite architectural quality. The listing of buildings less than 30 years old requires exceptional rigour because there is not a long historical perspective and they will normally only be considered for listing if found to be of national significance and/or facing immediate threat.



THISTLE FOUNDATION, LORIMER & MATTHEW (NO.1)

Post-war Listed Buildings in Edinburgh

Currently, there are just under 200 buildings¹ erected after the Second World War which have been listed for their special architectural or historic interest in Scotland. Presently, 55 of these are within Edinburgh². The lists are continually being refreshed and new proposals for this period are increasingly being suggested.

The earliest building on the list for Edinburgh is the institutional housing for disabled ex-servicemen at the Thistle Foundation on Niddrie Mains Road (no.1), which dates from 1946, and the most recent is the replica Georgian building at 114-116 George Street (no.55), which dates from 1992. Replica buildings which are listed have usually replaced existing listed buildings and are usually in Edinburgh's World Heritage Site. The most recent building on the list in a modernist architectural style is the Scottish Widows headquarters, dating from 1972-76, on Dalkeith Road (no.53). New post-war candidates for listing are proposed regularly and the most recent addition is the Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre at the University of Edinburgh Kings Buildings (no.27), one of Scotland's earliest Brutalist style buildings to be included on the list.

Building Types and Architects

A wide variety of building types are represented in Edinburgh's post-war stock of listed buildings.³

Innovative residential developments predominate, mainly represented by Basil Spence's and Ian Lindsay and Partners' work in Newhaven which replaced existing sub-standard housing and retained a distinctive sense of place by combining traditional and modern materials to 'recreate' the essential character of Edinburgh's historic fishing villages. Developments sprung up across the city which were engendered by new ideals in town planning, social cohesion, and economic regeneration, and also took into account Edinburgh's own historic architecture such as Robert Hurd's and Spence's designs for tenemented flats in the Canongate.

The three listed telephone exchanges from this period are representative of the technological innovations which were being made in the post-war period, and each example demonstrates the combination of up-to-date technology and represent forward-thinking design from the 1940s through to the 1960s.



CANONGATE FLATS, BASIL SPENCE, GLOVER AND FERGUSON (NO.29)

Sir Basil Spence (1907-1976), was one of the most important and versatile British architects of the post-war period. Spence was prolific in Edinburgh and his practice is associated in the design of a number of post-war buildings on the list. Among these are the imaginative residential developments at Newhaven (nos.17-21) and Canongate (no.29), the outstanding office development at 9-10 St Andrew Square (no.14), the innovative and striking Mortonhall Crematorium (no.46), Edinburgh University library on George Square (no.38), the Scottish Widows Offices on Dalkeith Road (no.53), and St Andrew's Church at Clermiston View (no.9). Spence was the architect of some of the most significant international post-war buildings such as Coventry Cathedral, the executive wing of the New Zealand Parliament Buildings and the British Embassy in Rome. Many of his practice's works have received statutory protection reflecting the high standard and innovation they achieved from the 1950s until the 1970s.

The architectural firm of Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners was another practice whose inspired post-war designs have since become listed buildings; in particular the work produced for the University of Edinburgh at George Square - the David Hume Tower (no.26), the William Robertson Building (no.39), the Adam Ferguson Building (no.40), and the George Square Theatre (no.41). The University of Edinburgh first purchased property in George Square in 1914 and began a major programme of redevelopment in 1949. The plans were controversial, involving the redevelopment of Georgian buildings on the Square. Another important building by the practice, designed by the talented John Richards, is the ground-breaking design for the Royal Commonwealth Pool (no.47) and the striking design for Edinburgh's only post-war listed shop premises, British Home Stores in Princes Street (no.35).



UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, GEORGE SQUARE

Significant formal developments in modern architecture can be seen in the new architecture for other University buildings which include the classically styled Adam House on Chambers Street (no.10), by William H Kininmonth; Pollock Halls of Residence, Dalkeith Road (no.15) by Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul; and the Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre at Kings Buildings (no.27) by Robert Gardner-Medwin.



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CHARTERHALL ROAD, MORRIS & STEEDMAN (NO.31)

The architectural firm of Morris and Steedman excelled in the conceptualising and design of ultra-modern private houses and some of their most important examples are found in Edinburgh: Avisfield, Cramond (no.13); the Hunt/Steedman Houses, Ravelston Dykes (no.28) and the Sillitto House, Charterhall Road (no.31). The quality and inventiveness of Morris and Steedman's one-off houses set them apart from other modern Scottish architectural practices. They have gained international recognition for their rigorous application of Modern Movement principles, inspired by Marcel Breuer and Richard Neutra, but with a unique Scottish execution. Other important one-off designs for post-war private houses include Clapperfield, Nether Liberton (no.25) by Stuart Renton and Alexander Esme Gordon's own house in Greenhill Park (no.42).

Conclusions

Historic buildings should reflect all aspects of life, and much of Edinburgh's recent social and economic past is expressed in these post-war listed buildings.

Many buildings of the Victorian period were lost not least due to a general distaste for the style during the 1950s and 60s, but as time moves on we can look at the past more clearly. There is a similar risk that buildings from this period may be neglected before a longer time-frame allows their true value to be appreciated. However, research and expertise in post-war buildings is expanding and general interest in the period continues to increase.

The identification of what is important in our built heritage is an evolving process as each generation re-evaluates what it wishes to pass on to following generations. There is a need for the appropriate assessment and identification of the most significant buildings of quality from this period, which represent the best of modern architecture, in order that they can be given the protection which listing provides. A wider understanding of the buildings of the period will ensure that an appropriate assessment of significance is carried out and that the best of modern architecture is protected and celebrated.

Footnotes

1. 42 Category A, 120 Category B and 30 Category C(S) [as of March 2011].
2. 13 Category A, 32 Category B and 10 Category C(S). Edinburgh has 29% of the post 1945 listed buildings in Scotland (31% of the Category A, 27% of the Category B and 33% of the Category C(S)) [as of March 2011].
3. There are a total of 16 housing developments, 9 offices, 8 university buildings, 5 individual houses, 4 churches and 3 telephone exchanges. Buildings represented by single buildings include a school, a swimming pool, a bridge, a crematorium building, a department store and a greenhouse at the Botanic Gardens [as of November 2010].

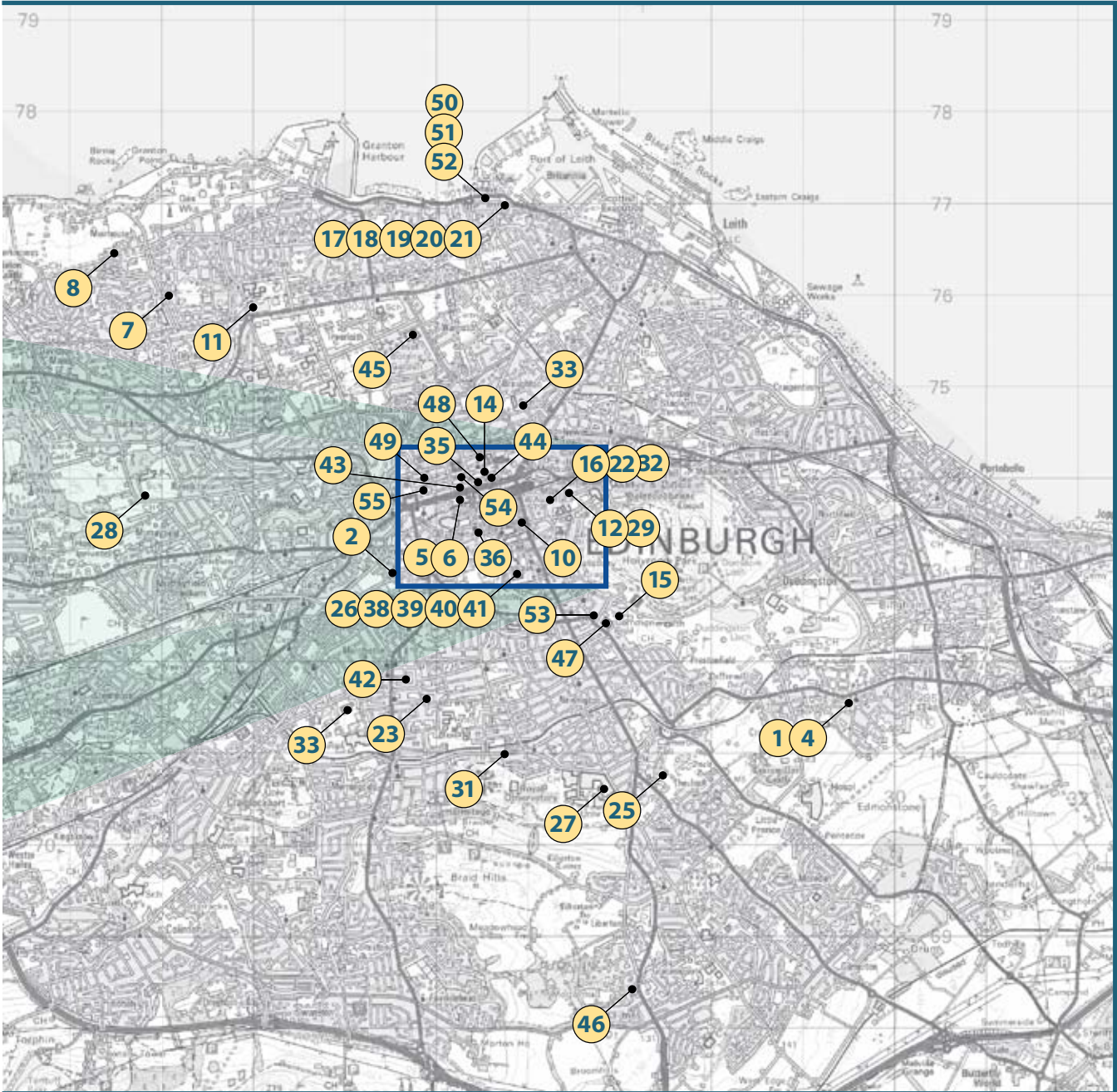
Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

LOCATION MAP



Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

LOCATION MAP



Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

MAP KEY

1	Thistle Foundation , Niddrie Mains Road	29	65-71, 97-103 Canongate & 1-3 Brown's Close
2	Telephone Exchange, 116 Fountainbridge	30	George Watson's College, Music School, 67 Colinton Road
3	HMSO Store, 11 Bankhead Broadway	31	Charterhall Road, Sillitto House
4	The Robin Chapel, Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation Estate	32	Chessel's Court North Block, 242-244 Canongate
5	Royal Scots Memorial, West Princes Street Gardens	33	Waverley Telephone Exchange, 12 East London Street
6	Shelters, West Princes Street Gardens	34	Craigs Bank, Craigsbank Parish Church
7	24A Pennywell Road, The Old Kirk of Edinburgh	35	British Home Stores, 64 Princes Street
8	1-16 Salvesen Crescent	36	98-102 (even nos) West Bow
9	St Andrew's Church, Clermiston View	37	1 & 2 Scotstoun House, South Queensferry
10	Adam House, 5 & 6 Chambers Street	38	Main Library, University Of Edinburgh, 30 George Square,
11	GEC Marconi Avionics, 1 & 3 Crewe Road North	39	William Robertson Building, University Of Edinburgh, 42 George Square
12	82 & 84 Canongate, Nisbet of Dirleton's House	40	Adam Ferguson Block, University Of Edinburgh, 36 George Square
13	Avisfield, Cramond Road North	41	George Square Theatre, University Of Edinburgh, 32 George Square
14	9 & 10 St Andrew Square	42	House at Greenhill Park
15	Pollock Halls Of Residence, 18 Holyrood Park Road	43	84-87 Princes Street, incorporating The New Club
16	249-263 (odd nos) Canongate and 43 New Street, Morocco Land redevelopment	44	6 & 7 St Andrew Square, 7-19 South St David Street
17	14-20 (even nos) Great Michael Rise	45	Royal Botanic Garden Greenhouse, Inverleith Row
18	4-12 (even nos) Great Michael Rise	46	Mortonhall Crematorium, 30B Howdenhall Road
19	2 Great Michael Rise and 29, 30 & 33 Annfield	47	Royal Commonwealth Pool, 21 Dalkeith Road
20	1-19 (odd nos) New Lane, Newhaven	48	Scottish Life, Queen Street and North St David Street
21	2-16 (even nos) New Lane, Newhaven	49	Sovereign House, 10 & 12 Young Street,
22	191 & 193 Canongate	50	7 & 8 Fishmarket Square
23	Woodcroft Telephone Exchange, Pitsligo Road	51	24-38 (even nos) Newhaven Main Street
24	Forth Road Bridge	52	16, 18 & 20 Newhaven Main Street
25	Clapperfield, Nether Liberton	53	Scottish Widows Head Office, Dalkeith Road
26	David Hume Tower, University Of Edinburgh, 40 George Square	54	40 & 42 George Street
27	Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre, University Of Edinburgh, Kings Buildings, Mayfield Road	55	114 & 116 George Street
28	Ravelston Dykes Road, Hunt/ Steedman House		

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

1

DATE BUILT

1946

ADDRESS

Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation, 1-11 & 14-18 Queen's Walk, 1-19 Chapel Court and 1-23 West Court and covered walkways

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

14.06.2002



ARCHITECT

Stuart Matthew of Lorimer & Matthew

The Thistle Foundation Estate was conceived in 1944 to provide appropriate accommodation and medical support for disabled ex-service personnel and their families. The housing was designed by Stuart Matthew of Lorimer & Matthew and erected from 1946. The northern section and western court comprise terraces of patio-plan houses. They are harled, with slate or pantiled roofs, and slatted timber aprons to projecting triangular windows.

The Estate is a unique development of specially adapted housing with integrated streetscapes linked to public buildings that serve the special needs of the tenants. The Estate constitutes a remarkable complex without contemporary precedent in the United Kingdom in terms of its design, function, scale and quality and is included in The Thistle Foundation Conservation Area which was established at the same time as the listing.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

2

DATE BUILT

1948-52

ADDRESS

116 Fountainbridge,
Fountainbridge Telephone Exchange
including boundary walls, gatepiers and gates

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

23.01.1998



ARCHITECT
Stewart Sim

The Fountainbridge telephone exchange is a 4-storey, L-plan flat-roofed Modern building formed by the meeting of rectangular and bow-ended blocks in polished cream sandstone ashlar, with large steel-framed windows. Stewart Sim was Senior Architect to the Ministry of Works in Scotland. The Builder wrote in 1952, "The architect has expressed in a modern way both the function of the building, itself a modern service, and the dignity of a Government undertaking."

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

3

DATE BUILT

1949-50

ADDRESS

HMSO Store,
11 Bankhead Broadway, Sighthill Industrial Estate

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

29.11.1990



ARCHITECT

Stewart Sim

PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE CONTRACTORS

Costain Ltd

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Webster and Pearson

For the controversial and internationally high-profile opening ceremony on 9 December 1950, the press release referred to the warehouse for Her Majesty's Stationery Office as "the first multi-storeyed building to be erected in Europe in pre-stressed concrete". The building is structurally innovative and displays economic functional Modernism in a large warehouse block, using pioneering techniques for the pre-stressed concrete frame construction and an anodized aluminium cladding. Aesthetics were not ignored: with long symmetrical lines pinned down on end elevations by vertical glazed stair bays; concrete stairs cantilevered out around (blue) concrete newel posts, exposed through apsidal glass frames and steel canopy porches.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

4

DATE BUILT

1949-52

ADDRESS

Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation Estate, The Robin Chapel (Inter-Denominational) with entrance gates and gatepiers

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

14.06.2002



ARCHITECT

John F Matthew

The Scottish Arts and Crafts Robin Chapel is an exceptional building forming the centrepiece of the Thistle Foundation Estate (see No. 1), and its semi-circular, crow-stepped spire forms a local landmark. Construction materials are squared and coursed sandstone and Ballachulish slate. The broad west front contains a three-bay arcaded loggia with a cross shaped window formed in thin radiating stones in the gable above.

The bold inscription, "Come In, Come In, Eternal Glory Thou Shalt Win", over the main entrance door is taken from the Pilgrim's Progress. The barrel-vaulted interior contains a fine decorative and stained glass scheme (of John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress) by Sadie McLellan. A decorative wrought-iron finial over the west door symbolically depicts a robin perched on the branch of a tree.

The chapel and listed parts of the estate form the Thistle Foundation Conservation Area.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

5

DATE BUILT

1950

ADDRESS

West Princes Street Gardens, Royal Scots Memorial

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

15.10.2001



ARCHITECT

Frank Mears and Partners

Designed by Sir Frank Mears with C Pilkington Jackson as sculptor, the memorial comprises a semi-circle of engraved stone monoliths joined by ornate bronze fencing, laid out like a sundial, so that the sun would illuminate battle honours and crests and other plinths with military scenes depicting the regiment's history. The bronze fencing is decorated with medallion heads of the monarchs which the regiment has served and a quote from the Declaration of Arbroath.

The Royal Scots Memorial was built to commemorate various campaigns fought by the regiment throughout the world from Tangier 1680 to Burma 1940-1943 and was unveiled on the 26th July 1952 by HRH the Princess Royal, Princess Mary, [Colonel-in-Chief].

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

6

DATE BUILT

1950

ADDRESS

West Princes Street Gardens, Shelters

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

15.10.2001



ARCHITECT

Alexander Garden Forgie

This series of three low south-facing shelters on a terrace, built into the slope of Princes Street are a prominent feature in the extensive urban gardens. The shelters are constructed in reinforced concrete, brick and ashlar with timber bars to unglazed windows and are representative of the post-war modernisation of one of Scotland's most prominent public spaces.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

7

DATE BUILT

1951

ADDRESS

24A Pennywell Road, The Old Kirk of Edinburgh

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

10.11.1998



ARCHITECT

Stanley Ross-Smith of Gordon and Dey

The Old Kirk of Edinburgh in Pennywell Road displays a rectangular-plan nave with lower height projecting sections and taller chancel. Its form and style were inspired by Modernist Northern European church design with prominent porches, closely grouped windows and harled brick walls with concrete dressings. The Old Kirk is of unusual design with a distinctive swept-roofed porch incorporating a crucifix.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

8

DATE BUILT

1951

ADDRESS

1-16 Salvesen Crescent,
including boundary walls and gatepiers

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

10.08.1998



ARCHITECT

Scottish Special Housing Association

The buildings at Salvesen Crescent were designed as four matching blocks built to an identical format by the Scottish Special Housing Association for lighthouse keepers and their families. The group represents a relatively original example of planned and purpose-built housing. The plans bear the name David Henry Halley and the warrant to build the sixteen, 4-apartment dwelling houses on this site was lodged on 11th July 1951. Specifications for construction included instructions that boundary walls should match the houses, all upper floor windows should be made cleanable from the inside, specific pram stores should be provided and that red roof tiles should be used.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

9

DATE BUILT

1953

ADDRESS

17-19 Clermiston View, St Andrew's Church including Bell-Tower

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

16.03.2001



ARCHITECT

Basil Spence and Partners

St. Andrew's Church is the only church built by Basil Spence in Scotland. The design appears deceptively simple, but is quite sophisticated in plan and form upon closer examination. The main door leads into a small rectangular vestibule with the main space of the church opening up in the nave. The plan of the church is almost kite-shaped; a modern interpretation of the cruciform plan traditionally favoured for its liturgical symbolism. The triangular form that runs throughout Spence's church complements the plan of the surrounding housing estate at Clermiston, which is designed around the form of an open fan.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

10

DATE BUILT

1954

ADDRESS

5 & 6 Chambers Street, Adam House

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

13.08.1987



ARCHITECT

William H Kininmonth

Adam House is a bold addition to the architecture of Chambers Street, making experimental use of modern neo-classical design principles while utilising contemporary materials and methods of construction. William Kininmonth was one of the leading Scottish exponents of International Modernism during the 1930s. Built for the University of Edinburgh, Adam House's neo-classical facade was dismissed at the time of its construction as an ill-conceived throwback by a number of those in the architectural profession, while others championed it as a survival of an alternative classical tradition. Kininmonth stated in 1955 that architecturally, the building "is intended as a visual reminder that the University is a store house of learning, much of which is valuable in any age" and that the "underlying intention of the architecture was to attempt the integration of contemporary materials and methods of construction into traditional principles of proportion". The name of the building commemorates the 18th century 'Adam Square', which was demolished to make way for Chambers Street under the 1867 City Improvement Act.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

11

DATE BUILT

1954

ADDRESS

1 And 3 Crewe Road North, GEC Marconi Avionics Radar Systems Division, laboratory block, including gateways and gatehouse

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

10.11.1998



ARCHITECT

Douglas H Bamber

The laboratory block for Marconi Avionics, originally a 3-storey L-plan laboratory block in International Modern style of 'The New Look' era, is a good example of 1950s industrial and office design, set in a prominent location. The 5-stage tower at the corner angle is now all that remains of the original building following redevelopment. This is of particular interest with its slender mullions and low brick porch.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

12

DATE BUILT

1954

ADDRESS

82 and 84 Canongate, Nisbet of Dirleton's House

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

14.12.1970



ARCHITECT

Robert Hurd

The former townhouse was originally built in 1624 for Nisbet of Dirleton, a renowned anti-Covenanter and Judge of the Court of Session. The property was extensively rebuilt as part of Robert Hurd's Canongate regeneration scheme during the 1950s and 1960s. It incorporates stones from the original building and retains the general proportions of the 17th century principal facade, contributing significantly to the character and streetscape value of the Old Town.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

13

DATE BUILT

1955-57

ADDRESS

Cramond Road North,
Avisfield with garden walls and terraces.

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

06.02.2007



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ARCHITECT

Morris and Steedman

Avisfield was Morris and Steedman's first commission and was one of the first Modern-Movement houses to be built in Scotland. It therefore holds an important place in the history and understanding of the development of Scottish architecture, and simultaneously reflects international architectural developments and tastes of the period.

The practice of Morris and Steedman is recognised as a pioneer of modern architecture in Scotland. Avisfield demonstrates a number of characteristics that are commonly found in Morris and Steedman's subsequent work and are typical of their approach to design. The architectural form is strikingly modern, while the use of high walls and local sandstone creates a Scottish emphasis and a sense of shelter. The practice considered that the courtyard was a particularly Scottish feature of design. The building and its landscape setting have been designed as a whole. Internally, the imaginative use of space and the use of timber panelling for ceilings also foreshadow later work by the architects.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

14

DATE BUILT

1956-62

ADDRESS

9 and 10 St Andrew Square

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

28.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Basil Spence and Partners

The Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society acquired the relatively new premises of the Western Bank of Scotland at 9 St Andrew Square in 1859, and expanded into Nos 10 and 11 in the early 1930s. By 1956, they decided that they needed more accommodation and called in Basil Spence to design a new building for the site. This new head office was designed to harmonise with its neighbour the Guardian Royal Exchange, and is an understated but very sophisticated modern classical design.

Only the finest materials were used (even on rear elevations), and the finishing throughout, internally and externally, is excellent. The polished black granite plinth at the ground floor is surmounted by a thin glazed clerestorey strip and the upper floors are clad in pale marble. The principal entrance is a particularly successful piece of theatre, mirroring the treatment of 42 St Andrew Square which it faces, and the interior, at the time of listing, survived much as Spence designed it.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

15

DATE BUILT

1956-1964

ADDRESS

18 Holyrood Park Road, University of Edinburgh,
Pollock Halls of Residence Phases I and II.

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

17.01.2006



STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Blyth and Blyth

ARCHITECT

Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul

SCULPTOR

Thomas Whalen

William Kininmonth's classical Modernist university halls of residence and refectory group, for the University of Edinburgh, was designed in a Swedish style. The group is set as a courtyard layout comprising two U-plan blocks arranged symmetrically on a north-south axis with four square-plan towers with concrete lanterns to the ends. An arcaded refectory block is located centrally with attached blocks to north-east and north-west.

This important grouping of university residence buildings is a key work of Scottish Modernism, integral to Edinburgh University's post-war expansion. The first two phases: Holland House, Fraser House and the Refectory were executed in an idiom often described as Festival Style, owing much to pre-war Swedish design, while attempting to acknowledge Scottish architectural tradition. These buildings are the best extant example of this style in Edinburgh and possibly Scotland.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

16

DATE BUILT

1956-57

ADDRESS

249-263 Canongate and 43 New Street, Morocco
Land redevelopment

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

24.01.2003



ARCHITECT

Robert Hurd

The Morocco Land redevelopment of the late 1950s consists of five adjoining but distinct blocks of 4-storey tenements in a modern Scots vernacular style. Built to replace slum tenements, the Morocco Land redevelopment reflects Scottish tenemental architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The project received a Civic Trust Award in 1960. Hurd's philosophy in redeveloping swathes of the Canongate was to re-introduce a resident population to the Old Town drawing from all social groups. Architecturally, this version of national modernism re-interpreted the Scots vernacular acknowledging traditional materials and forms.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

17-21

DATE BUILT

1957

ADDRESS

- 17** 14-20 Great Michael Rise
- 18** 4-12 Great Michael Rise
- 19** 2 Great Michael Rise and 29, 30 & 33 Annfield
- 20** 2-16 New Lane, Newhaven
- 21** 1-19 New Lane, Newhaven

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

17.10.1996



4-12 (EVEN NOS) GREAT MICHAEL RISE



2 GREAT MICHAEL RISE AND
29, 30 & 33 ANNFIELD



1-19 (ODD NOS) NEW LANE

ARCHITECT

Basil Spence and Partners

Spence and his practice made a deliberate attempt to combine modern and Scottish vernacular with these buildings which imitate patterns in historic fishing towns. The development, which won the firm a Saltire Award in 1957, consists of tenements and town houses displaying vernacular details such as forestairs, as well as overtly modern touches such as thin iron railings and exposed floor slabs. The innovative housing design was respectful of its surroundings, promoting the importance of the past, whilst meeting contemporary needs and looking to the future. The development confirmed Spence as a key figure in post war urban architecture, following on from his success in providing ground-breaking designs for fishermen's housing at Dunbar harbour in 1952.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

22

DATE BUILT

1958

ADDRESS

191 (flats 1, 3 And 5) and 193 Canongate

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

14.12.1970



ARCHITECT

Robert Hurd

Constructed by Robert Hurd as part of the Canongate regeneration scheme, this tenement was built in sympathy with the general character of its earlier 17th and 18th neighbours, and exemplifies the architect's skill in reinterpreting Edinburgh's iconic historic buildings many of which by the 1950s were in disrepair.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

23

DATE BUILT

1958-1960

ADDRESS

Pitsligo Road, Woodcroft Telephone Exchange including boundary walls

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

23.12.2004



ARCHITECT

Alison and Hutchison and Partners

The Woodcroft Telephone Exchange is an important example of public architecture of the late 1950s, demonstrating Scotland's approach to post-war modern architecture and combining traditional materials with functional plan and form. This method of design exemplifies a new sensitivity to the historic environment, while applying the ideals of post-war modern planning and architecture. The building's interest lies in its grid patterning of exposed concrete framing, the glazed office wing on pilotis, the random rubble detailing, and its adaptable and expandable plan, which saw the addition of the north-east wing in 1970.

This building was controversial at the time it was built, as it replaced a mid-19th century villa known as Woodcroft House. However, the location was crucial as it lay near the trunk telephone cables. The exchange serviced the south east of Scotland and was built during the great expansion of the Scottish communication network in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

24

DATE BUILT

1958-64

ADDRESS

Forth Road Bridge with approach ramps and piers

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

21.03.2001



ARCHITECT

Mott, Hay and Anderson
in association with Freeman Fox & Partners

The impressive and iconic suspension road bridge over the Forth Estuary was commissioned in 1947 and constructed between 1958-64. It is a landmark structure for post-war Scotland, particularly given its location next to the famous rail bridge of 1882-90. In international terms it was the first spun-cable suspension bridge to challenge American designs of the period. It has an elegance deriving from the lightweight appearance of its slender construction components. When it was completed in 1964 it was the longest suspension bridge outside the USA and the fourth longest in the world with a total span of 2828m.

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Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

25

DATE BUILT

1959

ADDRESS

Nether Liberton, Old Mill Lane, Clapperfield

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

06.02.2007



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ARCHITECT

Stuart Renton

Clapperfield is an important example of a Scottish house based on modernist principles. Its long and low design, and the contrast between white machined brick and boarded timber give a strong horizontal emphasis.

The innovative use of space and light is a particular feature and is most notable through the use of the open plan layout, an early example of this use of space, and the large glazed panels and full height clerestory windows. The overhanging eaves and extensive glazing of the south elevation allows for low lying sun to penetrate deep into the house in the winter, whilst the projecting eaves give shade from the higher summer sun. Such design features are intrinsic to Stuart Renton's design philosophy for the house, which was his own home.

An important aspect of the design from the outset was that Renton intended that the house could evolve and it has been extended twice. Each extension is designed to have its own character, but to be in keeping with the original design of the house through the use of the same materials.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

26

DATE BUILT

1960-1963

ADDRESS

40 George Square, University of Edinburgh, Arts Faculty, David Hume Tower (Block A) and lecture block (Block B) including stepped podium

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

17.01.2006



DAVID HUME TOWER

ARCHITECT
Robert Matthew,
Johnson-Marshall and Partners

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
Blyth & Blyth

CONTRACTORS
Crudens

The George Square Arts Faculty group is one of the key monuments of Scottish Modernism and represents both the aspirations of the nation for its post-war Higher Education system and the ideals of one of Scotland's premier architectural practices, with Robert Matthew taking the lead. The David Hume Tower has become one of the city's landmarks and is a distinctive feature on the skyline. The architecture is of a very high standard of design and execution and the materials, especially in the tower, are of exceptional quality. The David Hume Tower provides a vertical feature and circulation hub for the faculty group. The Lecture Block, built at the same time as the tower, is a respectful partner and integral to the original composition.



LECTURE BLOCK

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

27

DATE BUILT

1961

ADDRESS

Mayfield Road, University of Edinburgh Kings Buildings,
Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre, including hard
landscaping and retaining boundary walls

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

14.12.09



ARCHITECT

Robert Gardner-Medwin

The Hudson Beare lecture theatre is a fine and early example of Brutalist architecture in Scotland surviving in near its original condition, contemporary with other Brutalist lecture theatres such as the extension to the School of Architecture, Cambridge and a wave of Brutalist campus architecture across North America.

The structural elements of the building, such as the exposed ribbed beams, illustrate the internal structure and sculptural engineering qualities. Different elements of the building are subtly emphasised by the use of different materials, such as finely textured shuttered concrete for the structural ribs and diagonal timber cladding for the infill panels. The interior boasts a fine Scandinavian decorative scheme and integrated concrete fixtures in a Brutalist style, such as the teaching bench.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

28

DATE BUILT

1961-64

ADDRESS

Ravelston Dykes Road
(Hunt/Steedman houses)

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

23.03.2000



ARCHITECT

Morris and Steedman

Morris and Steedman have been praised for their house designs as they pay close attention to spatial relationships, to the site, the sun and neighbouring houses with great results.

One of the stepped pair of identical 2-storey flat-roofed villas, designed by Morris and Steedman, built on a joint site was for Robert Steedman himself. The dwellings are square on plan, with single storey wings extending to the south, containing stores/cellars at ground, and carrying balconies which function as pseudo terraces. The design is sleek and Modernist consisting of brick, breezeblock, and concrete, finished with white painted cement render. Original interior features include fitted cupboards, flooring, wall and ceiling boarding, all in redwood. Large sliding wood-panelled screens subdivide the large living area at 1st floor.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

29

DATE BUILT

1961-69

ADDRESS

65-71 and 97-103 Canongate
including 1-3 Brown's Close

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

26.09.2008



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ARCHITECT

Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

The 'Canongate flats' are a group of boldly designed residential and commercial blocks combining geometric forms with traditional references and materials, prominently situated on adjacent sites on the north side of the Canongate with a further block to Brown's Close. All three blocks are characterised by an informal arrangement of monopitch roofs, harled and rubble facings, a variety of horizontal and vertical windows, slightly projecting segmental-arched canopies to ground floors and cubic concrete balconies to the side and rear elevations.

Basil Spence's Canongate development is an important example of Scottish post-war housing occupying a critical and historically sensitive location on the Canongate. The three relatively externally unaltered blocks (comprising 30 dwellings with shops and a public house to ground floor) share the same unified themes, employed in a variety of ways to achieve a sense of rhythm and movement across the length of the site. The Canongate flats utilise contemporary Modernist approaches and are part contextual (attempting to harmonise with their older neighbours) and part confrontational (striving to be regarded on their own terms).

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings		
BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
30 DATE BUILT 1962	67 Colinton Road, George Watson's College, Music School	B DATE LISTED 30.03.1993



ARCHITECT
Michael Laird

Michael Laird's single storey music school and auditorium exhibiting a distinctive hyperbolic paraboloid roof was an important building for the practice and a departure in design terms for Scotland.

The double-curved roof of the auditorium can be seen as an interpretation of the concrete shell structures developed during the previous decade mainly by Felix Candela and used extensively for spanning large spaces such as stadia and exhibition buildings, notable examples are the Palazetto dello Sport by Annibale Vitellozzi and Pier Luigi Nervi (1956-7) for the Rome Olympics and the TWA terminal, JFK airport, New York by Eero Saarinen and Partners (1961-2).

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

31

DATE BUILT

1962

ADDRESS

Charterhall Road
(private house)

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

25.03.1997



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ARCHITECT

Morris and Steedman

The house at Charterhall Road, is a two-storey, rectangular-plan Modernist house and is one of a select number of highly original and pioneering designs for individual houses produced by the partnership of James Morris and Robert Steedman from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. The elevated 1st floor is largely glazed to take advantage of the spectacular views. Conventional planning is inverted, with bedrooms and bathroom on the ground floor, and an open plan kitchen, dining and living rooms above.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

32

DATE BUILT

1963-64

ADDRESS

242-244 Canongate,
(Chessel's Court N Block)

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

14.12.1970



ARCHITECT

Robert Hurd and Partners

Robert Hurd and Partners were responsible for much of the regeneration and conservation work for the Royal Mile from the early 1950s to the late 1960s and garnered a number of awards for their work. The north block of Chessel's Court is a prominently situated 20th century version of an 18th century tenement. The rear elevation forms a major component of the north side of Chessel's Court. It is an important example of the work of Robert Hurd and Partners and a pivotal building in the regeneration work in the Canongate during the 1960s. Its symmetrical streetfacing elevation adds considerable height and massing to this section of the Canongate.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

33

DATE BUILT

1964

ADDRESS

12 East London Street, British Telecom, Waverley Telephone Exchange including boundary walls and ancillary building.

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

23.11.2007



ARCHITECT

Robert Sandler

The Waverley Telephone exchange is a fine, geometrically designed Modernist building, with strong compartmentalised facades, and a significant example of 1960's public architecture in Edinburgh. The building demonstrates the forthright ideals of post-war planning and modern architecture at the time. It makes a strong contribution to the immediate streetscape with its striking geometry whilst blending well into the overall streetscape.

The tiled panel over the former main entrance was made by Malkin-Johnson Tiles, some tiles dating from the earlier Malkin Tile Co. can be attributed to the designer Ken Clark MBE. Ken Clark was one of London's most versatile craft potters at the time and was known for collaborating with architects on bespoke designed panels.



Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

34

DATE BUILT

1964-66

ADDRESS

Craigs Bank, Craigsbank Parish Church (Church Of Scotland) with hall (including former church)

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

13.11.2002



ARCHITECT

Sir William Kininmonth of Rowand Anderson,
Kininmonth & Paul

Craigsbank Parish Church is an outstanding near-windowless, square-plan flat-roofed Modernist church with a semicircular entrance and open bell tower, formerly with a moat. It is a striking, innovative and unique later 20th century church design. Its enclosed form and sunken nave reportedly inspired by the 'Conventicle' church and the hillside hollows used by the covenanters in the 17th century.

The striking form of the building is a welcome contrast to the pitched roofs of the surrounding domestic properties. This church represents the best of post-war church design in Scotland during the 1960s and can be included among a small group of innovative, sculptural compositions for the Church of Scotland which are emphatically modern in their conception.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

35

DATE BUILT

1964-68

ADDRESS

64 Princes Street, British Home Stores

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

26.11.2008



ARCHITECT

Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners

This four storey and basement, rectangular-plan, Modernist purpose-built store for the multiples retailer British Home Stores was designed as the first flagship store of the chain in Scotland and presents bespoke 1960's modern design for the latest development in retailing. Much thought has been given to the integration of the entire plan (including the rooftop) and interiors and the sensitivity of the materials of the exterior as the building was meant to be viewed not only as an integral component of the existing streetscape but also from many vantage points in the city centre, including Edinburgh Castle.

The Edinburgh store is one of the first of the proposed 'panel buildings' planned as part of the comprehensive redevelopment of Princes Street, originating in the Abercrombie plan of 1949. No detailed plans for the redevelopment of the shopping thoroughfare existed in 1966 and the design of the BHS store could therefore be considered the forerunner of subsequent post-war insertions into the long stretch of shops, offices and hotels. (7 buildings were constructed as part of the Princes Street Panel, only one other is listed - the Edinburgh New Club (no.43) by Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners). Along with its attention to detail and the additional design of the roofscape, the BHS building is one of the best examples of the panel formula.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

36

DATE BUILT

1964-68

ADDRESS

98-102 West Bow

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

14.12.1970



ARCHITECT

T Waller Marwick

The tenement at West Bow is a replica of a previous early 18th century building on the site. It sits seamlessly in the Old Town as a traditional 5-storey and attic tenement with wallhead dormers. T W Marwick was the grandson of Edinburgh architect Thomas Purves Marwick and the son of Thomas Craigie Marwick, the firm responsible for the 1935 curtain-walled Modernist St Cuthbert's Wholesale Co-operative Society building in Bread Street.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings		
BUILDING NUMBER 37 DATE BUILT 1965	ADDRESS South Queensferry, 1 and 2 Scotstoun House, including coachhouse and garden walls	LISTING CATEGORY B DATE LISTED 24.10.2005



ARCHITECT Peter Foggo

Scotstoun House is a major example of the work of architect Peter Foggo, a founding member of the architectural spin-off of the internationally recognised structural engineering firm, Ove Arup and Partners, for whom the office block was built. Ove Arup and Partners have particularly strong links to the area, having worked on both the Forth Bridge and the Forth Road Bridge.

The trabeated style and design of the building coupled with its bold expression of structure and materials make strong reference to the fact that it was designed for a prominent national engineering firm. The plan form, around a central courtyard, and single storey horizontal design is sensitive to the open landscaped grounds in which it sits. The subtle grading of the ground immediately around the building ensures that it blends well into the site.

Scotstoun House is strongly influenced by Mies van der Rohe's post-war office buildings in its horizontal composition, visual order and logical construction but realised in concrete. Clarity and ordered structure are signatures of Foggo's work. The innovative application of the precast concrete elements is significant as Foggo and Arup's are known to have been developing this technique at the time. It set a model for later office buildings by Arup Associates in England.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

38

DATE BUILT

1965-67

ADDRESS

30 George Square,
University Of Edinburgh, Main Library

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

17.01.2006



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ARCHITECT

Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

Basil Spence's University development plan of 1955 was generated around the pivotal hub of the Library site, after it was chosen as the quietest location within the central development area. Spence received the commission for the Library around this time, although work did not commence for a decade.

This library is a major work of Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson and is one of the key Scottish buildings of the mid-1960s. It was the practice's largest building in Edinburgh at the time and received a RIBA award in 1968 and a Civic Trust Commendation in 1969. John Hardie Glover claimed that a functionalist agenda and user/designer collaboration generated the design, with the local authority's height restriction and the curtilage of the site dictating the massing. However, aesthetics were clearly very important. The mannerisms, such as the horizontal members projecting through the portico and the fascia, which, although containing electric strip lights, is mainly to balance the proportion and does much to effectively block out glare from natural light on the first floor. There is no functional need for balconies as sun-screens on every elevation. The architects' interest in the sensual properties of the materials, which are of exceptionally high quality, both externally and internally, can be clearly seen.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

39-41

DATE BUILT

1965-67

ADDRESS

University of Edinburgh, Arts Faculty
39 42 George Square, William Robertson Building
40 36 George Square, Adam Ferguson
41 32 George Square, George Square Theatre

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

17.01.2006



ARCHITECT

Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners

The University Arts Faculty group is one of the key monuments of Scottish Modernism and represents both the aspirations of the nation for its post-war Higher Education system and the ideals of some of Scotland's premier architects.

The Adam Ferguson Building and the William Robertson Building are similarly conceived and are both four storeys, with a rectangular-plan, forming part of the university arts faculty group in a Modernist style, set on a stepped concrete podium.

The two storey and basement, rectangular-plan theatre, also forms part of the university faculty group. The large raised stage area to the George Square Theatre accommodates both lectures and theatrical performances.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

42

DATE BUILT

1966

ADDRESS

Greenhill Park
including garage, pillar, gates and railings.

LISTING CATEGORY

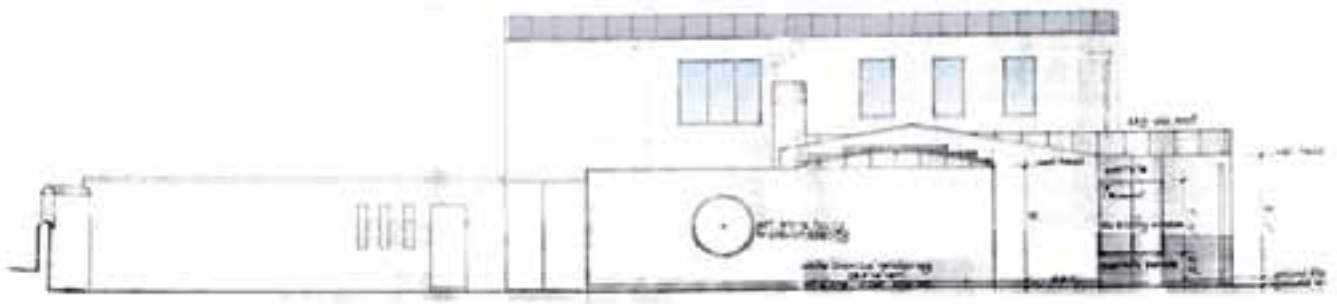
B

DATE LISTED

29.06.2004



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

ARCHITECT

Alexander Esme Gordon

This house was built for the architect's own use, as 'a functional domestic environment, relying on works of art and the garden for decoration and contemplation'. The house is one of the few remaining works by Gordon and one of only two houses built by the architect, whose work was mainly ecclesiastical and commercial. Interpenetration of interior and exterior spaces is a key feature. The Japanese-influenced garden was landscaped and planted with the advice of Dr Harold Fletcher, then Director of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Gardens.

The house is a major example of a relatively unaltered, late Modernist private dwelling, and a major example of its type during the period.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

43

DATE BUILT

1966-9

ADDRESS

84-87 Princes Street,
incorporating the New Club.

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

28.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Alan Reiach, Eric Hall & Partners

In 1958 the Princes Street Panel, taking heed of suggestions going back to the Abercrombie Plan of 1949, instigated a policy of introducing 1st floor walkways to all new buildings on Princes Street, with the ultimate intention of creating a continuous second upper-level street.

The New Club is the finest building incorporating this feature, perfectly illustrated by its slightly later continuation to the east. Alan Reiach's building replaced that of William Burn, 1834, and a later matching extension by David Bryce, 1859. The building uses in-situ reinforced concrete, with plate glass and Rubislaw granite facings to the front and brick and concrete panels to the sides and rear. It is very carefully composed, a typical feature being the definition of the beginning of the club by the cantilever at 2nd floor.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

44

DATE BUILT

1966-69

ADDRESS

6 And 7 St Andrew Square and
7-19 South St David Street

LISTING CATEGORY

B

DATE LISTED

28.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul

This insurance company headquarters was built for Scottish Provident occupying an L-plan site facing both St Andrew Square and South St David Street. The building is eight storeys in height, with four principal storeys of bluish glass framed in polished granite. The principal floors are contrasted by a tall slender stone tower, with a glass cube at the top containing a lift and circulation.

A fine and early example of a modern commercial development in an urban Edinburgh context, the office building is a sophisticated Brutalist composition which has been broken up by floating planes of glass, and then tempered by polished ashlar cladding.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

<p>BUILDING NUMBER</p> <p>45</p> <p>DATE BUILT</p> <p>1967</p>	<p>ADDRESS</p> <p>Greenhouse Royal Botanic Garden, Inverleith Row</p>	<p>LISTING CATEGORY</p> <p>A</p> <p>DATE LISTED</p> <p>04.06.2003</p>
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ARCHITECT
G A H Pearce

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
A D McDougall and T Dowie

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
L R Creasy & J W Walley

Pearce's 420 ft long greenhouse was built for the Royal Botanic Garden on a sloping site with an unattached wing connecting with the 1854 Palm House.

The innovative design of the greenhouse was largely due to the Curator of the garden, Dr E.E. Kemp, who insisted that the supporting structure was to be kept entirely on the outside of the greenhouse, thereby allowing the maximum amount of light in, and creating a totally unimpeded interior space. The exposed basement at the centre allows tall trees to be grown.

The building of these houses was said to be the most important event in the annals of glasshouse construction since the nineteenth century works of Joseph Paxton and the construction of the Kew Palm House.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

46

DATE BUILT

1967

ADDRESS

30B Howdenhall Road, Mortonhall Crematorium with remembrance chapel, waiting room, lodge houses and screen walls

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

15.04.1996



ARCHITECT

Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

The multi-denominational Mortonhall Crematorium is one of Edinburgh's most iconic post-war buildings. The spirit of Le Corbusier is reflected in this work, and there is a stylistic debt to Le Corbusier's Ronchamp in the theatrical use of wall-planes and shafted light. The use of deflected light and colour is comparable with Spence's own design for Coventry Cathedral. The extensive landscaped grounds around the crematorium are maintained as a public garden.

The Expressionist style crematorium included a service block flanked by chapels which provide dramatic angular shapes of white calcined flint aggregate concrete blocks, coursed in varying heights and clustering with a vertical emphasis. The simple white painted interiors act as a perfect foil for the reflection of multi-coloured glass.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

47

DATE BUILT

1967-1970

ADDRESS

21 Dalkeith Road And Holyrood Park Road, Royal Commonwealth Pool

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

29.03.1996



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ARCHITECT

John Richards of Robert Matthew,
Johnson-Marshall and Partners,

The Royal Commonwealth Pool is a ground-breaking late Modernist Functionalist design for an important public commission of a swimming pool and training centre for the Commonwealth Games held in Edinburgh in 1970. Its low lying horizontal, rational and simple composition serves to emphasise rather than challenge the rugged backdrop of Salisbury Crags.

An innovative bespoke design was conceived by RMJM for a structure, which had to be completed as quickly as possible, and was, therefore, designed to facilitate maximum offsite prefabrication. The sloping site also assisted the separation of 'dry' and 'wet' accommodation. Innovative planning greatly reduced the normal problems of heat-loss, noise, condensation, and glare. Careful landscaping was designed to blend with the grounds of Pollock Halls of residence (no.15) behind (the Halls were the Commonwealth Village). The Pool received a Structural Steel Design Award in 1970, an RIBA award in 1971, and a Civic Trust Award in 1972.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

48

DATE BUILT

1969

ADDRESS

2, 2A and 3 Queen Street and 12 North St David Street, Scottish Life, with railings and lamps.

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

13.04.1965



ARCHITECT

Reiach, Hall & Partners

This four storey attic and basement classical corner block replicates the original building which had become unsafe. It was rebuilt copying the later top storey at No 3 and adding a corresponding storey to No 2. It is listed for its value within the A Group with 4-16 (inclusive nos) Queen Street as part of Edinburgh's New Town and World Heritage Site.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

49

DATE BUILT

1970

ADDRESS

10 and 12 Young Street, Sovereign House

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

29.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Alan Reiach, Eric Hall & Partners

This building was designed to integrate into the original symmetrical planning of Edinburgh's New Town. The two storey and mansard attic, 14-bay modern office block is designed to appear as 4 houses. This site was occupied by the Unitarian Church from 1823, and acquired with Nos 12-20 by St George's School in 1834. It had become derelict by 1970, and was demolished and rebuilt in a Georgian idiom.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

50-52

DATE BUILT

1970

ADDRESS

50 7 and 8 Fishmarket Square, Newhaven

51 24-38 Newhaven Main Street

52 16, 18 & 20 Newhaven Main Street

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

17.10.1996



ARCHITECT

Ian Lindsay & Partners

This group of tenements of varying heights was designed to conserve and improve traditional buildings at Newhaven and respond to the fishing village vernacular style. The buildings are harled and limewashed, and are characterised by a modern interpretation of the traditional forestairs arrangement.

Ian G Lindsay pioneered historic building conservation in Scotland and, at the behest of the Marquess of Bute, was responsible for the compilation of the National Trust's lists of houses and cottages worthy of preservation in the immediate pre-war years. Ian Lindsay is recognised as the 'Father' of the listing system in Scotland.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

53

DATE BUILT

1972-76

ADDRESS

15, 15B and 15C Dalkeith Road, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society Head Office, including landscaping, moat and boundary walls

LISTING CATEGORY

A

DATE LISTED

03.03.2006



ARCHITECT

Sir Basil Spence, Glover & Ferguson

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Dame Sylvia Crowe

The Scottish Widows Head Office was designed in a modern Expressionist style comprising a series of interlocking hexagonal prisms varying in height from 1 to 4 storeys.

It is a major achievement of international status for Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson. Its importance was acknowledged in the professional press and recognised in 1977 when the building received the RIBA Award for Scotland. This building is an expressionistic response to Salisbury Crags married to a Functionalist programme. Geological analogies in the allusions to the geometric structure of crystals inform the plan, structural grid and massing. Careful use of high quality materials, a concealed car park, and extensive planting and landscaping, for which the practice brought in Dame Sylvia Crowe the leading landscape architect of the period.

The building stands partly in a pool, on the west and south sides, designed to reflect the elevations. This device was used in some of Spence's keynote buildings, most notably at the University of Sussex and the British Embassy in Rome. The reception area and stairs are also enlivened by a play on the reflective qualities of water and mirrored surfaces.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

54

DATE BUILT

1983

ADDRESS

40 and 42 George Street with railings

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

28.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Cunningham Glass Partnership

This three storey, basement and attic classical facade to modern offices replicates the original building. It is listed for its intrinsic value in unifying an important row of classical terraced houses and shops in Edinburgh's New Town and World Heritage Site.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER

55

DATE BUILT

1992

ADDRESS

114 and 116 George Street with railings and lamp standards

LISTING CATEGORY

C(S)

DATE LISTED

28.03.1996



ARCHITECT

Hugh Martin Partnership

This late 20th century office development consists of two and three storey basement and attic, 3-bay classical domestic facades. The original houses on this site were demolished in 1962, and replaced by Morris and Steedman's Carron House. The original facades were copied again in 1992.

CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

The City of Edinburgh Council plays an active role in the conservation, restoration and improvement of the built heritage of the city. It is a Council objective to ensure that the unique qualities of Edinburgh, its built heritage and the character of its urban areas are safeguarded for the future. This will help the city to achieve the highest quality of life of any UK city competing with the best in the world, and ensure that the built environment is developed, enhanced and maintained to a world class standard.

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Edinburgh. EH8 8BG.

Phone 0131 529 3571

HISTORIC SCOTLAND

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Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings



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HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

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بمساعدة توفير الترجمة MOZEMY PRZETŁUMACZYĆ 很乐意翻译

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