



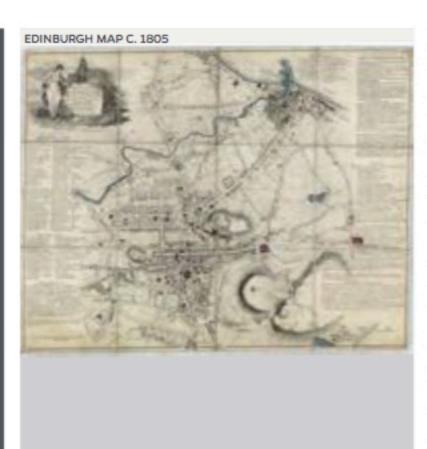


The site was for many centuries occupied by the watercourses and lochs associated with mills at Canonmills (to the north) and Silvermills (to the West); both were small rural communities to the North of the city of Edinburgh - corn was growing in nearby fields as late as 1850.

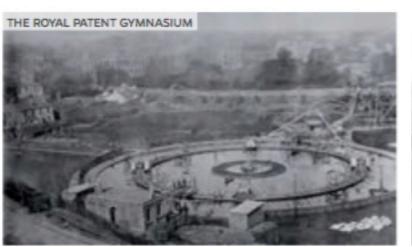
Edinburgh's Second New Town, developed in the first half of the nineteenth century, reached as far north as Fettes Row and Royal Crescent; development to the north (Brandon Street, Eyre Place, Eyre Crescent) soon followed. The site has supported a wide range of uses over the years, with only the north and west edges eventually developed for housing, possibly because of the underground water courses and difficult ground conditions...

The south east part of the site (now the car park) was the venue for an elaborate leisure park called the "Royal Patent Gymnasium" in 1865, and was then the home ground of St Bernard's Football Club until the Second World War. After the war, the northern part of this site became the King George V Park, the southern part the yards and the warehousing of a transport company.

The Royal Bank of Scotland completed its Data Processing Centre on Fettes Row in 1982, then acquiring 113 Dundas Street together with additional land on Eyre Place and Eyre Terrace from Britannia Life in 1995.



1892



1908





