

Edinburgh
Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

199 Dreghorn Castle, Dreghorn Barracks

Consultants










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This report by Peter McGowan
Survey visit: February 2009

199 - Dreghorn Castle



Key

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
|  | Site boundary |  | Essential setting |
|  | Ruined buildings |  | Site of former house |
|  | Principal buildings |  | Main drive |
|  | Gardens |  | Principal views or vista |
|  | Water |  | Panoramic View |
|  | Woodlands |  | Walled Garden |
|  | Parkland | | |

EDINBURGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

**SURVEY OF GARDENS AND
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES**

Peter McGowan
Associates with
Christopher Dingwall

199 Dreghorn Castle, Dreghorn Barracks

Parish Colinton, later Edinburgh

NGR NT 222 682

NMRS No NT26NW 44.00 site of Dreghorn Castle

Owner Ministry of Defence; City of Edinburgh Council; other private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing Dreghorn Castle Lodge B (demolished 1970)
Dreghorn Mains C (S)
Woodend/Woodhead Cottage C (S)
Dreghorn Barracks, comprising guard house, barrack block, band block and battalion headquarters C (S)
Covenanters' Monument B
Redford House and outbuildings B
Drummond Scrolls, Redford Road B

Area of Great Landscape Value (all woods and open space outwith barracks boundaries and west parkland within barracks)

Colinton Conservation Area (Dreghorn Woods and all open space outside barracks on west, including west parkland within barracks)

Urban Wildlife Site (Dreghorn Woods and all open space outside barracks on west, including west parkland within barracks)

Greenbelt (all area south of bypass)

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

An extensive former estate landscape that survives in several different uses despite the loss of the mansion house or castle. The core of the landscape provides a parkland setting for the Dreghorn Barracks, the valley woodlands and paths to the north are a valuable local amenity and the south plantations have a significant impact on views from the city bypass and Pentland Hills paths.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

The site is located on the south-west edge of the city, between Colinton and the Pentland Hills, and is bisected by the city bypass. The site area is one of the largest in the survey and comprises three main parts: Dreghorn Barracks, the wooded valley of the Braid Burn and, south of the city bypass, open land on the lower slopes of the Pentland Hills and related with Dreghorn Mains. Together these areas formed the designed landscape of Dreghorn Castle that formerly stood in the south-west part of the parkland that is now the setting of the barracks. The entrance to the barracks is prominently located on Redford Road (B701). Footpaths along the Braid Burn valley can be joined at the old



*Dreghorn Barracks, Sandhurst
block and parade ground*



*Dreghorn Castle north front,
postcard c1900*

Redford bridge just west of the barracks entrance and at various points from the housing areas to the west. The land south of the bypass is accessed mainly via the Dreghorn Link overbridge from where a number of paths and tracks lead in different directions. Although divided by the bypass, the south part is quite accessible with two underpasses within the length of the site. Site area 166.3ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 17th century; incorporating Redford House from 1799; early and later 19th century; barracks development in two phases in 1937-42 and 1989-92; castle demolished 1955 and lodge on Redford Road demolished 1970.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Dreghorn estate was gifted to William Murray on his marriage to Isobel, daughter of Sir James Foulis in 1648. Its 730 acres provided a fine setting for the new house that Murray, Master of Works to King Charles II, built in 1658. Small (1983) says that he laid out the grounds with 'stately avenues of beech in the style of the period'. By the 18th century, the Murray family had departed from Dreghorn and during the century it regularly changed owners. David Pitcairn and his son until 1715; George Home of Kello then owned it for twenty years; Robert Dalrymple WS followed for another nineteen years; Dr Andrew St Clair was there 1754-60; and for the next four years the owner was George Dempster of Dunnichen and Skibo.

John MacLaurin (1734-96) (the son of the mathematician and philosopher Colin MacLaurin) made his home at Dreghorn from 1764 to 1796. He was a founder member of the Royal Society of Scotland and in 1788 took Lord Dreghorn as his title. In 1796, Alexander Trotter and his family took over and stayed for 66 years, and purchased Redford House, built c1712, and its grounds that adjoined Dreghorn on the north. Under the Trotters, Dreghorn was enlarged twice: Archibald and James Elliot extended, remodelled and castellated the building c1805, and it is possible more work was done c1820.

In 1862 the Dreghorn estate (ie. Dreghorn and Redford) was bought by Robert Andrew MacFie (1811-93) – MacFie was a member of the wealthy sugar refining family of MacFie of Liverpool, originally of Greenock. After his retirement from the family firm in 1867 MacFie pursued his many other interests. He was Liberal MP for Leith (1868-74) and in 1871 he built Clermiston (or Corstorphine Hill) Tower in commemoration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. In 1883, Small described Dreghorn as set in 'richly wooded and well-watered rising ground' that had been much extended and beautified

MacFie was a collector of architectural antiques. He rescued much stonework from Adam's Royal Infirmary when it was demolished in 1884, and incorporated it in the new stables at Redford House – now a private dwelling known as

*Engraving of Dreghorn Castle
from Old and New Edinburgh
c1880*



Drummond Scrolls on account of the massive carved bracket scrolls flanking the south-west elevation. In 1885 he built the Covenanters' Monument located beside Redford Road on the west of the barracks entrance using four Ionic columns from Adam's Infirmary. MacFie died in 1893 and Dreghorn was sold. In 1905-1907, Sir Robert Lorimer worked on parts of Dreghorn – a casino chimney piece (after a fire), a gate lodge and a washhouse (NMRS LOR E/1/1-3).

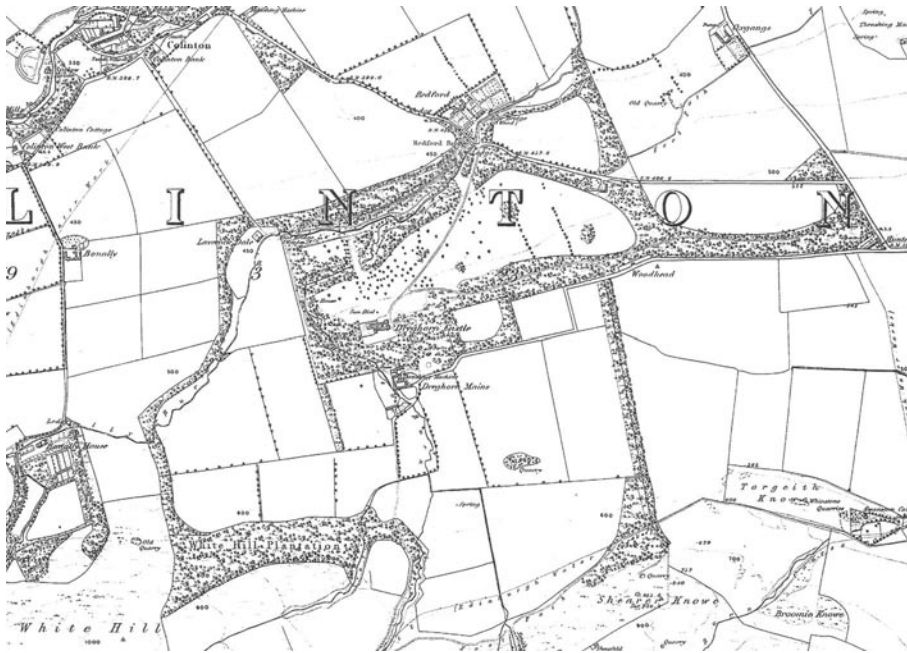
Dreghorn Castle and its policies were acquired by the army in 1893. In the early 20th century, it was used as a private school and then used by the War Department. In 1937-38, Dreghorn Barracks was built in the grounds, designed by William A Ross, and probably completed after the World War II. A much larger complex was originally intended, which was to include a military hospital and garrison church. Unfortunately these plans seem to have been curtailed by the World War II. The barrack block was very advanced for its day, as it contained not only sleeping accommodation, but also dining rooms, kitchens, sitting rooms, washing rooms and drying rooms (previously soldiers were obliged to eat in a separate building). It also had central heating and hot water. In 1989-92, the barracks was considerably upgraded in a £32 million project designed by the Property Services Agency. The original buildings were modernised and extended, and several new buildings were constructed, initially providing the base for the Scots Guards. The resident battalion is now the 1st Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland, The Royal Scots Borderers.



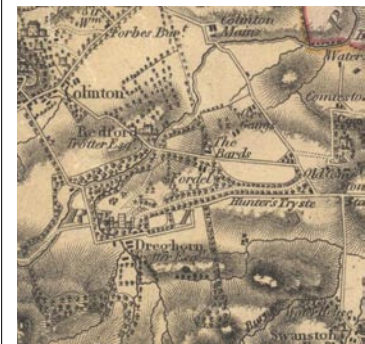
*Dreghorn Castle burning,
1955 (SCRAN/The Scotsman)*

Dreghorn Castle, like many other big houses of its period, fell into disrepair during the site's early life as a barracks and its fate was sealed when extensive dry rot was found in the 1950s. Ultimately Dreghorn proved too costly to maintain and was demolished by the 300 Parachute Squadron Royal Engineers TA. A newspaper photograph caption states 'On orders from the War Department, paratroopers set fire to Dreghorn Castle ... Riddled with dry rot, the castle is to be levelled to the ground ... photo shows a frame-thrower hastening the end of the 120-room mansion'. (*Evening News* 21 March 1955). To complete the demolition the buildings were later blown up. Rather ironically, it was a Murray who built Dreghorn and, 300 years later, it was a Lieut-Commander Horatio Murray who, as Army Commander in Scotland, oversaw the operations that began in March 1955.

1st edition Ordnance Survey
6" map 1852



Roy c1750



Knox 1816



Redford bridge, Hill and
Adamson calotype, 1840s



Dregghorn Castle lodge,
postcard late-19th century

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Dregghorn does not appear on Pont or Blaeu's maps but *Dragorn* is shown on Adair's manuscript map of 1682. Roy's Military Survey (c1750) shows the house in a layout of rectilinear tree-lined enclosures with an avenue leading due north and crossing the Braid burn, with a secondary cross axis and a group of building to the south in the position of Dregghorn Mains. Knox's map of 1816 shows a castellated mansion in a natural-style landscape with a drive from near Redford to the north and a longer approach along a well-planted drive from near *Hunter's Tryste* in the east. The Braid burn valley is a broad wooded belt with more woods and strips to the south on the slopes of White Hill. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps show all this in more detail with the remains of the north avenue and other formal tree rows still evident within the wide expanse of parkland that forms the main feature of the policies on the north and east of the house. A sundial is shown in front of the house with a nice-house on the edge of the west boundary belt. The cottage named *Woodhead* is shown on the south-east boundary, although this is in a different position to the lodge-like cottage known as *Woodend* that remains. The *Howden burn* is named on the west of the house flowing north to join the Braid burn. *Redford* is shown with a formal ornamental garden on the south with a kitchen garden on its east – perhaps functioning as the estate kitchen garden, as there is no walled garden in the main Dregghorn policies.

20th century OS maps show the progressive development of the land to the east and north. The Barracks first appears on 1958 OS maps.

A number of photographs and etchings record Dregghorn House or Castle, including an view by Alexander Trotter c1840 and an 1880s view. The most notable photograph is one of Hill and Adamson's very early calotypes from the 1840s that shows groups of people beside the Braid burn at Redford bridge with the ivy-covered lodge in the background. The same spot was a popular view in postcards that record it in various states from finely manicured to overgrown with ivy. Alexander Nasmyth (1758–1840) also painted a *View of Dregghorn Castle*, with figures and a hay cart in the foreground. The dramatic destruction of the house is also well recorded in press photographs. Various documents in RCAHMS and Register House cover the building of the barracks including revised plans for the Sergeants' Mess (RHP 30484-6); photograph showing building work in progress, *The Scotsman*, 4th April 1939; and PSA Projects, Prospectus of Barracks for re-opening ceremony.

*General view of the barracks
from the south-east with
distant view over Forth*



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

The barracks occupies the core parkland of the former estate landscape and is defined by a security fence, but excludes the wooded Braid burn valley on the north-west, a wooded belt beside Redford Road on the north-east and land on the west. The less intensively laid out landscape that now lies south of the bypass is also owned by the MoD extends as far south as the Castlelaw ranges. This is open land is used as a military training area, with notices warning about hazards including training activities, military debris and firing ranges, and has a number of cycle and footpaths and authorised horse routes.

Architectural Features

Dreghorn Castle

Demolished by the army in 1955. Described as 'in the Gothic style of architecture, and very elegant' in the OSA and as 'a stately modern edifice, with a conspicuous round tower ... situated at an elevation of 489 feet above the sea' in the 1880s. The original house dating from c1658 was built by Sir William Murray and was twice extended during the 19th century to become a grand tudor-gothic range of buildings.

Dreghorn Barracks

The 1937-42 phase of barrack buildings includes the long central range of the Sandhurst block facing north onto the parade ground, the battalion headquarters building, the band block and guard house at the main gate, described as 'white harled mock-Scots and Cape Dutch' (McKean 1992).



*Regimental Headquarters
building*

Sandhurst Block, barrack block (Building 8) Two-storey, 45-bay symmetrical block with central fleche clock tower and weather vane. Principal elevation to north, on bank overlooking parade ground; 9-bay centrepiece; decorative pediment over central window at ground; gables to outer bays.

Battalion Headquarters (Building 2) Roughly Z-plan, single-storey range to south, 2-storey range to north. Main entrance in slightly advanced ashlar bay to north.

Band Block (Building 3) Two-storey with single-storey section to E, asymmetrical plan around central courtyard.

Guard House (Building 1) Single-storey, original block H-plan. 7-bay principal elevation to E. Advanced gables to outer bays. Located at main entrance.



Guard room

The later phase of building completed in 1992 includes substantial extensions to the earlier buildings and new accommodation, stores and service buildings, vehicle yards, firing range, assault course and other features.



Former Dreghorn Castle Lodge and Redford bridge

Castellated square tower with round corner turrets like a small castle that formerly stood on the east side of Redford bridge at the end of the North drive (was listed B, demolished 1970). It appears with pretty gardens and picket fence in several postcards and later as a ivy-covered, often viewed with the adjoining Redford bridge.

Redford bridge remains across the Braid burn, although in a rather neglected setting, much altered from the picturesque views first recorded by Hill and Adamson in the 1840s and by later photographers for use in postcards and illustrations. In 1960, the road alignment was altered and the road was moved 40m to the north on a high embankment with an elaborate culvert in its south face. The bridge, with rusticated stonework matching the former lodge and castellated balustrade, remains accessible for pedestrians and provides the starting point for the Dreghorn Wood paths

East Lodge

Broad-eaved lodge c1860 at former end of East Drive on Oxgangs Road North, with Georgian gate-piers.

West Lodge

Survives on Dreghorn Drive.

Woodhead or Woodend Cottage

Early 19th century with mid-19th century and later 20th century additions. Single storey, 2-bay piend-roofed cottage with 2-window bow at west elevation; later advanced 1-bay outshot to north and tall pedimented porch in re-entrant angle with round-arched, aediculed doorway.

An unusual-looking cottage situated to the south of the former East drive and now outside the barracks security fence. The cottage is unlikely, from its situation, to have been a lodge; it may have been a gamekeeper's cottage. The porch, which is out of scale with the rest of the cottage, appears to have been taken from another building. On the basis of the 1st edition OS 6" map, *Woodhead* seems to have been a different building located at little to the north-east.

Former Fordel cottage

Fordel Cottage, built in the 19th century as a gamekeeper's cottage, stood in an isolated position on the north-east boundary beside Redford Road. It was demolished in 1985 during the construction of the Edinburgh bypass.

Dreghorn Castle lodge and bridge, early 20th century postcard



Redford bridge and Dreghorn Woods with Wellingtonias



*ABOVE Woodhead or Woodend Cottage
BELOW Former Fordel cottage (RCAHMS)*





North and west cartsheds and yard at Dreghorn Mains



Covenanters' monument



Dreghorn Scrolls



*ABOVE Redford House
(RCAHMS)
BELOW Barracks south
boundary*



On the north gable of the cottage was a plaque, inserted by James Trotter in 1885, commemorating General Charles George Gordon, killed at Khartoum in 1885, with verses praising the British Empire's strength and virtues.

The demolition of the cottage removed the last link with the tiny hamlet of Fordel. Shown on a map dated 1786, it lay a short distance to the south of the cottage, in a wood beside a ford.

Dreghorn Mains (partially demolished)

Farmstead around central courtyard comprised buildings dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries; house extended c1850; additions to farm buildings, later 19th century. Two-storey, T-plan farmhouse to east, two-storey cartsheds with haylofts to north and west, single storey byre to south, and later L-plan barn to south of byre. John Laurie's Plan of the County of Midlothian is the first map to show buildings on this site. Originally extended further north; some buildings demolished for bypass in 1980s, others more recently. All that remain are the two cartsheds on the north and west sides of the yard, and the boundary wall, included in the C(S) listing.

Boundary wall Round-coped snecked rubble boundary wall to garden. Tall random rubble boundary walls elsewhere.

Covenanters' Monument, Redford Road

Four engaged Ionic columns salvaged from William Adam's Royal Infirmary (1738, demolished 1884) assembled in a cluster beneath a deep entablature, pyramid cap and weathercock, with an adjacent inscribed stone slab. Stands above the road just west of the barracks entrance.

Redford House, Redford Road

Originally the late 17th century house of James, Lord Redford, but now a strung-out building of many periods with a roughly symmetrical north-west front in a shallow forecourt.

Drummond Scrolls (141 Redford Road)

This is the name of the stable block built c1884 by the then owner of Redford and Dreghorn using parts of the frontispiece William Adam's Royal Infirmary (1738, demolished 1884). At the end the top halves of Ionic pilasters and a niche with the inscription GEORGIUS II REX. On the south side the attic section, three bays divided by piers and flanked by massive carved leafy bracket scrolls, one with thistles and the other with roses. Repaired and modernised in 1966 with a new garden fence concealing it from the road.

Estate boundaries

The barracks boundary generally follows the former edge of the parkland area and excludes the enclosing woodland belts. The boundary comprises a 2m high galvanised welded steel-mesh fence with razor-wire top and is floodlit along its length. Additional lighting is provided where public paths run beside the boundary. Within the fence and narrow path is used for patrolling the boundary with dogs.

The type and condition of any outer estate boundary walls and the like that survive has not been covered in the survey.

Drives and Paths

The barracks layout consists of a spine road running south from the main gate and a main loop road to the west as far as the Officers Mess. Other roads serve the yards and buildings in the east part of the site.

North and East Drives Part of the North drive survives in the part of road layout of the barracks that serves the Officers Mess, which is located close to the site of the former house. The East drive is not retained in the barracks layout but part may survive in the woodland belt south of Dreghorn Drive.



West loop road with Scots pine group and Regimental HQ

Footpaths In Dreghorn woods a footpath follows the original path or drive along the north bank, from an inconspicuous gate, and is very muddy, and another path runs higher up on the south slope. South of the bypass the open landscape is well provided with cycle and footpaths and authorised horse routes.

Gardens and Policy Planting

Gardens

No gardens or walled gardens remain.

Parkland

The core parkland provides the setting for the barracks buildings, with the major woodland belts lying outside the perimeter security fence. In the east part the various buildings, vehicle yards and service areas occupy most of the space. In the west, an area of good parkland character remains south of the Officers' Mess, stocked mainly with large mature limes with occasional ancient sycamores and some oak. A group of mature Scots pine stands at the cross-roads near the Guard house.

Amenity tree planting along roadsides, parade ground verges and building environs, with shrub beds adjacent to buildings, appears to date mainly from the 1988-92 phase. Small clumps of conifers are of similar age.

Outside the main security fence on the north-west boundary, playing fields are located, separated from the bypass by a conifer belt.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

In 1835-45, Dreghorn was described as having '... plantations ... which are of considerable extent, and run far up the White-hill, are the most recent in the



Spine road



Ancient sycamore and mature parkland trees, mostly limes



General view of west parkland, looking east – area covered by multiple planning designations

*Dreghorn Barracks entrance,
Redford Road; Pentland Hills
in background*



*Part of former East drive
tree belt and barracks south
boundary security fence*



*Part of former East drive tree
belt with dead and dying trees*



*ABOVE Dreghorn Woods
BELOW Braid burn near
bypass*



parish, and are in a thriving condition. It is remarked ... that though the soft-wood in these plantations flourishes well for a time, it soon begins to decay, while the hard-wood, especially ash and elm, continues to thrive. ...' (NSA 111)

Most of the former policy tree belts and woods remain, although in a much changed context. The majority lies outwith the barracks in public open space, housing areas and open country within the greenbelt.

East drive belt and barracks south boundary

This belt formerly provided the setting for the East drive that ran close to the south boundary from the castle that was positioned off-centre in the south-west corner of the policies. The belt survives, in part, within the security fence of the barracks where overall it is in a poor state. The east section is much depleted, with the assault course through its centre, and comprises beech, birch, sycamore, and Scots pine, mostly natural regeneration apart of some older pine. Further east is a section of oak wood dominated by dead and dying trees. Little active management is taking place, with no replacement planting, although the mature trees are tagged.

The East drive belt continues outwith the barracks on the east side of Dreghorn Link, along the south side of Dreghorn Drive, forming a valuable component of structure planting in the locality.

Other woodland related to the barracks south boundary and playing fields are mixed conifer belts (with much larch) approx. 20 years old, including planting associated with the bypass, and older mixed broadleaves.

Dreghorn Woods (also known as Redford Woods), Braid burn valley

The valley runs from Redford bridge to the bypass via Dreghorn Loan and is most accessible from Redford Road next to the barracks entrance. The postcard view of the bridge and lodge from the road is much changed with the loss of the castellated lodge and the road embankment, although groups of Wellingtonia, yew and other conifers create a feature of the location. Along the valley much of the woodland is natural regeneration of sycamore, ash and birch, although large limes and other broadleaves are also frequent, with occasional specimen trees such as Cedar of Lebanon, Douglas fir and more Wellingtonias. Old yews and younger cypresses are also frequent. Locally more mature broadleaves survive. Shrubbery includes cherry and Portuguese laurel, common and Highclere hollies and some rhododendron, but the dominant species is the invasive Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) that forms extensive dense thickets. Fallen limes close to the burn bank are a problem locally. Although overall the stock of mature trees and natural regeneration is good, more species diversity in younger-aged trees would be desirable.

Heritage Trees of Edinburgh notes good veteran trees in Redford Woods including a number of Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). One fine specimen has



a royal connection, planted by the Prince of Siam on completion of his training at the barracks approximately 100 years ago. Notable common species of significant age and stature include oak, beech, lime, ash, sycamore and yew.

North-east boundary wood

This part of policy boundary planting now lies between the barracks security fence and the rock cutting of Redford Road / Dreghorn Link and despite its modern position is one of the best stocked woods of the site. It includes many good mature trees of ash, birch, beech, gean, holly, oak, sycamore, Scots pine and yew, with some natural regeneration and a little restocking. A footpath from the Dreghorn Link footbridge to the barracks entrance follows the boundary.

Woods and belts south of bypass

Plantations here comprise the large Whitehill plantation, predominantly mixed-conifer, mixed age woodland with some broadleaves. On the lower flatter slopes straight belts of mixed conifers prevail (Scots pine, larch and spruces), of several different ages including recent replanting. Three roundels and a larger clump have been replanted. Near Dreghorn Mains old beech hedges survive and woodland has been restocked with mixed broadleaves in tubes.

Water Features

The Braid burn runs close to the west and north-west boundary of the site, joined by the Howden burn flowing northwards on the west side of the former house location. Both burns originate in the Pentland Hills.

Views and Vistas

The Statistical Account in the 1790s noted that 'The view from the grounds is singularly rich and beautiful' and a 1880s account says that 'The Mansion House commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country, Firth of Forth and Coast of Fife'. The high elevation of the site means these views are still an important feature, although much altered by the suburban development intervening to the north. The high point in south-east corner of the barracks and the former house location are the best viewpoints, although mature trees now limit the latter view. The avenue vista is no longer evident.

The backcloth of the Pentland Hills enhances many views within the barracks and adds to the quality of the location. South of the bypass the hills form the dominant landscape feature. Views from the bypass are limited by tree belts along much of the roadside, so that road users are not generally aware of the barracks or designed landscape from the carriageway.

Visual Intrusions

As with other sites where new uses have developed with former estate policies, it does not serve much purpose to enumerate features that are out of place in the historic landscape, since the new layout is the dominant and established use. For the most part, tree belts screen the barracks boundary fence and internal features, which in any case is a high quality campus environment for the most part.

The bypass has divided the core policies from the agricultural part of the designed landscape, and separates the Mains from the policies. Twin lines of pylons and high voltage cables are very intrusive from paths through the landscape south of

Mixed woodland on lower slopes of White Hill with replanted roundels



Dreghorn Wood, early 20th century postcard



North-east boundary wood



Strip of mixed broadleaves and Scots pine south of Woodend



Bypass corridor from Dreghorn junction looking towards barracks

*Landscape south of bypass
with White Hill plantation,
mixed conifer strips and
pylons*



the bypass, although they are so dominant, following the road corridor, that they have to be seen as an essential part of this landscape.

Area of Influence

The part of the former designed landscape that is now suburban development to the north-east of the core landscape has been shown as 'essential setting' on the site map, although this is not the general use for this term. Within this area valuable features of the designed landscape survive – including policy woodland belts, East lodge, Redford House and Dreghorn Scrolls – although in a fragmented form and divorced from the core by major roads.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No public access is possible to the secure area of the barracks. Dreghorn Woods are freely accessible, although the poor condition of paths, poor entrances and limited directional signing does not encourage use. South of the bypass the open landscape is well provided with cycle and footpaths and authorised horse routes within the limitations of being a military training area. Better waymarking of the cross-bypass paths and the potential of longer routes from city to hills are possible.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Within the high quality campus environment of the barracks increased attention to woodland and tree management is desirable to conserve veteran trees and preserve tree belts, with attention to restructuring conifer plantations to favour broadleaves or mixed broadleaves with Scots pine were possible.

While more intensive woodland management and attention to fallen trees is desirable in Dreghorn Woods, the main problems are the poor condition of the burnside footpath and invasive Salmonberry.

South of the bypass much replanting of the woodlands, tree belts and roundels has been undertaken. Although there is a dominance of conifers in geometric belts, the elevation and exposure limits the range of species that can be used in this situation. The vacant and unprotected cartshed buildings at Dreghorn Mains are a problem. A new use and restoration are urgently needed if they are not to be lost to vandalism or neglect as have the farmhouse and other buildings.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Dreghorn has been a highly regarded landscape in the past, as evidenced by the unusually high quality of pictorial evidence. Although the house and other important buildings have been lost and the landscape divided by major roads

and fragmented into different uses, much of the structure planting and parkland of the landscape remains, giving it high historical and urban form interest in this part of the city's suburbs. The extent of the woodlands and veteran trees and their contribution to the quality of the suburban landscape, the barrack environment, the Pentland foothills and the bypass corridor is perhaps the greatest value of the site.

Work of Art

Some

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

High

Architectural

High

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

Some

Recreational

High (army use inside barracks and public uses outside)

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Ordnance Survey 1877/1885 Sheet 6 NLS

Parish map OS (1898-1904) NLS

Ordnance Survey (1915) Sheet VII NW NLS – paper copies

NLS National Library of Scotland www.nls.uk

NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland

SCRAN Scottish Cultural Resource Access Network www.scran.ac.uk

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