

## Case information

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<b>Case ID</b>	300017915
<b>File Reference</b>	HGH/B/LA/517
<b>Name of Site</b>	Walled Garden, including Gatepiers, Craighiehall

<b>Local Authority</b>	City of Edinburgh Council		
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	NT 16717 75502		
<b>Designation No. (if any)</b>	LB45433		
<b>Designation Type</b>	Listed Building	<b>Current Category of Listing</b>	A
<b>Case Type</b>	Amendment		

<b>Start Date</b>	2016 [Craighiehall Barracks Listing Review, 2016]
<b>Decision Date</b>	12/12/2016

## 1. Decision

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In our current state of knowledge, Craighiehall Walled Garden and Gatepiers continues to meet the criteria for listing. The statutory listing address and the listed building record have been amended. The category of listing remains at A.

<b>Previous Statutory Address</b>	Craighiehall, Walled Garden, Including Gatepiers
<b>Amended Statutory Address</b>	Walled Garden, including gatepiers, Craighiehall, South Queensferry

## 2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

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### 2.1 Designation Background

This building was listed at category A on 26/03/1998.

The building is located within Craighiehall Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00113)

### 2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals

### 3. Assessment

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#### 3.1 Assessment information

Craigiehall Walled Garden and Gatepiers were considered for amendment as part of the Craigiehall Barracks Listing Review Project, 2016. Only buildings which are in the current ownership of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) were reviewed as part of this project.

Craigiehall Walled Garden and Gatepiers were visited on 28/01/2016 and 30/03/2016.

#### 3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

The building was found to meet the criteria for listing.

An assessment against the listing criteria was carried out. See **Annex A**.

*The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland policy statement June 2016, Annex 2, pp. 51-53.*

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

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## **ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Listing Criteria\***

### **Walled Garden, including gatepiers, Craigiehall, South Queensferry**

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#### **1. Description**

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A roughly rectangular plan walled garden, constructed in 1708, which may be by Alexander McGill, consisting of high, coped, random rubble and brick walls and with a concave corner to the southwest. It is situated to the northeast of Craigiehall house (listed at category A, LB45432). There is a red brick inner face to the north wall and an infilled, round-arched doorway with droved margins on the west elevation. There are a number of openings to the garden, including a segmental-arched red brick doorway to the north wall and two, later 20th century openings on the east wall with pairs of bull-faced, squared and snecked sandstone gatepiers.

The gatepiers, which are also likely to be by Alexander McGill, are situated at the southwest of the garden and are a pair of rectangular sandstone gatepiers between the walled garden and Craigiehall House. They have square plinths, carved panels with floreate ribbon swags to shafts and corniced coping. One has a ball finial.

#### **2. Assessment Against the Listing Criteria** (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 51-52

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Criteria for determining whether a building is of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ for listing under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 [[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents)]

*To be listed, a building need not meet all the listing criteria. The criteria provide a framework within which judgement is exercised in reaching individual decisions.*

##### **2.1 Age and Rarity**

Craigiehall walled garden was laid out at the request of the 1st Marquis of Annandale and may have been designed by the architect Alexander McGill, who was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the 18th century. Colvin (1995) notes that McGill designed ornamental gates for the 1st Marquis of Annandale and these are likely to be the ones to the southwest of the garden. It is possible that he also designed the garden, although Lowrie (1988) suggests that the Earl of Mar, a notable architect and garden designer of the period was also involved in the designing the gardens around the house around 1708.

The Roy map of 1747-55 shows Craigiehall house (listed at category A, LB45432) with two walled gardens; this one to the northeast of the house, which is rectangular in form, and another to the southwest. Each is shown divided into different planting areas.

By the date of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1856, only this walled garden to the northeast survived. By this time, the house had been extended and the southwest corner of the garden had been cut away to produce its current shape. The garden is shown as having a number of different planted areas within it and there are also some buildings shown, which are most likely to be greenhouses. These buildings no longer exist.

The current Craigiehall estate dates mainly to the construction of Craigiehall house, completed in 1699, by Sir William Bruce for Sophia, Countess of Annandale and her husband, William, Earl of Annandale. There had been an earlier tower house on the estate which was replaced with the current house.

The Earl of Annandale's son James took over the estate in 1715. In 1741, the estate was bought by the Hope-Weir family, who were connected to the estate through the marriage of the Earl of Annandale's daughter, Lady Henrietta Johnstone to Charles Hope, 1st Earl of Hopetoun. The Hon Charles Hope (later Hope-Weir) had completed a Grand Tour of France and Italy with Robert Adam and on his return in 1754-5, had ideas for some improvement at Craigiehall, particularly in the grounds, gathered from his tour. He planted trees along the River Almond and constructed Craigiehall Temple (1759, listed at category A, LB26928), Craigiehall Bridge (1757, listed at category B, LB5563), the Grotto and Bathhouse (circa 1755-60, listed at category C, LB5562) and an ornamental lake, around 1760.

Craigiehall was sold in 1933 to the 5th Earl of Roseberry, who owned the neighbouring Dalmeny estate and who bought it for his son. His son was killed in action 1917 and the estate was eventually let in 1926 to James Morton, who was a textile merchant in Edinburgh. The house became a hotel and country club in 1933. Following requisitioning by the Army in 1939 it was bought by them in 1951.

In 1966 the Ministry of Defence built a military headquarters building within the walled garden and access openings were made in the east wall to allow access to and from this buildings. This building was demolished in the early 21st century. The interior of the walled garden is now grassed over.

The pair of gatepiers are situated between the southwest corner of the garden and Craigiehall house. It is not certain if this is their original position. A staff wing was added to the house in 1853 and it is likely that the garden was reshaped at this southwest corner at the time to accommodate this new building. The gatepiers would then have formed an entrance to the north of the house and the new service court. They still form an entrance to the north part of the house, but are now largely covered by vegetation and are no longer a focal point in the property.

Walled gardens are important yet common ancillaries of country houses and surviving examples range in date from 16th to the 20th centuries. Medieval walled gardens evolved as an extension to agriculture and were often practical in their use, diversifying gradually into other uses for pleasure or contemplation. The walled kitchen garden was particularly important in Scotland where a harsh climate and unfavourable growing conditions prevailed and evolved as part of the typology of the

fortified Scottish castle. Up to the 18th century, a kitchen garden was most usually found near the main house, as depicted in the Roy map here, but with the development of a more formal designed landscape, it was gradually moved further away from the main house.

While the majority of surviving walled gardens date to the 18th and 19th centuries, pre-18th century and early 18th century walled gardens are less common; nevertheless, many do survive and are included in the lists. All buildings erected before 1840, which are of notable quality and survive predominantly in their original form have a strong case for listing and their selection will depend on their date and architectural interest as well as their contextual character, particularly in relation to an estate landscape or an associated house. Important examples of walled gardens which form significant components of large estates dating to the late 17th/early 18th centuries and which are still intact include the William Bruce/Alexander Edward designed walled garden at Hopetoun House and the examples at Caroline Park (LB28139) and Newliston (LB27627).

The walled garden and gatepiers at Craigiehall, dating to the early part of the 18th century, are a largely intact, early example of their type and form an important component of the former Craigiehall estate. The estate policies were designed shortly after the house and are directly associated with the Earl of Mar with the significant input of Alexander McGill, one of Scotland's preeminent architects and garden designers of the period.

## **2.2 Architectural or Historic Interest**

### ***Interior***

N/A

### ***Plan form***

A rectangular plan is not an unusual plan form for an early 18th century walled garden. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows the garden divided into several different planting areas. There are now no longer any separate planting compartments within the garden and the area is now grassed over. It is functional in its rectangular layout comprising right angled walls with a concave corner to the southwest to accommodate the 1853 century additions to the service court of the house.

### ***Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality***

The rubble and brick walls and the rectangular form are typical for gardens of this period. This garden has largely retained its 18th century form, and includes contemporary gatepiers likely designed by Alexander McGill that are intricately carved and retain their ball finials (except for the one located to the east).

The Earl of Mar (1675-1732) had a deep and long-lasting interest in architecture and garden design and his own estate at Alloa was well-known at the time for its gardens. Alexander McGill (died 1734) was one of the leading architects in Scotland in the early 18th century. The two collaborated on a number of country house projects including Craigiehall and the House of Dun (LB4691)

### **Setting**

The walled garden and the gatepiers lie to the northeast of the house. The walled garden is visible from the house and both are part of a group of associated estate structures. Although affected by later development, this group still visually conforms to innovative late 17th and 18th century ideals in landscape design which usually placed the walled garden near the house. Both the garden and the gatepiers form part an important group of estate buildings associated with the house including Craigiehall house (LB45432) the doocot (LB5560), the former stable court (LB5561), two sundials (LB5559), and a grotto (LB5562).

The majority of the estate to the north and north has been taken up by the various additional buildings constructed for the military headquarters since the 1950s.

### **Regional variations**

There are no known regional variations.

### **2.3 Close Historical Associations**

There are no known associations with a person or event of national importance at present (2016).

The 2nd Earl of Annandale, and later the Hope-Weir family are closely associated with Craigiehall.

## **3. Working with the Principles of Listing** (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 53

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In choosing buildings within the above broad headings particular attention is paid to:

- a. *special value within building types*
- b. *contribution to an architecturally or historically interesting group*
- c. *the impact of a grouping of buildings*
- d. *authenticity*

When working with the principles of listing the walled garden and gatepiers have particular interest under a, b, c and d.

- a. The walled garden is an early and intact example of a walled garden. The gatepiers are well detailed examples of their building type.

b. The walled garden and gatepiers form parts of a wider group of estate buildings around Craigiehall House and make an important contribution to this architecturally significant group.

c. Other contemporary and near-contemporary estate buildings, which are also listed and are located within the former policies, add to the special interest of the walled garden. These include Craigiehall (LB45432), Grotto (LB5562), Grotto Bridge (LB5562), Stable Court (LB5561), Doocot (LB5560) and Sundials (LB5559).

d. The original shape of the walled garden has been slightly amended and some of later openings have been inserted. The walls are complete and largely intact.

#### **4. Summary of Assessment Against the Listing Criteria\*\***

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Dating from 1708 and probably designed by one of the leading Scottish architects of the period, Alexander McGill, the walled garden and gatepiers at Craigiehall are early examples of their building type. The walled garden is situated to the immediate northeast of Craigiehall house and retains its close relationship with its associated country house. It is largely intact in its form and is an important part of the wider estate.

In our current state of knowledge they continue to meet the criteria for listing

#### **5. Category of Listing**

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Categories of listing are non-statutory and buildings are assigned a category (A, B or C) according to their relative importance following the assessment against the criteria for listing.

Category definitions are found at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/>

The walled garden and the gatepiers are early 18th century in date and are early and rare examples of their type. In view of their relative completeness and their continued association with their near contemporary country house, category A is considered to be the most appropriate category of listing.

#### **6. Other Information**

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N/A

#### **7. References**

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Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 145869

#### **Maps**

Roy, W. (1747-55), Military Survey of Scotland

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1854, Published 1856) Linlithgow Sheet VII.6. 25 Inches to the Mile map. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1893, Published 1895) Edinburghshire Sheet 002.04. 25 Inches to the Mile map. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1905, Published 1908) Edinburghshire Sheet 002.04. 25 inches to the mile map. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

### **Printed Sources**

Campbell, S., (1998) *Walled Kitchen Gardens*. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications Ltd.

Colvin, H., (1995) *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. p.630.

Gifford, J. et. al. (1988) *The Buildings of Scotland: Edinburgh*. London: Penguin Books. pp.591

Innes, C.B. (1996) *Craigiehall; The Story of a fine Scots Country House*. Limited Edition.

Lowrey, J. (1988). Sir William Bruce and his Circle at Craigiehall in Frew, J. & Jones, D (eds) *Aspects of Scottish Classicism, Proceedings of a Symposium held at Chatelherault, Hamilton, May 18th 1988*. Blakely Milroy: p.1-8.

### **Internet Sources:**

Dictionary of Scottish Architects, *Alexander McGill*  
[http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect\\_full.php?id=404317](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=404317) (accessed 05/07/2016)

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\* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge and has been prepared for the purpose of consultation or to provide a view on the special interest of a building. This assessment is a consultation document and will form the basis of any new or updated listed building record should the structure be listed. The content of this assessment may change to take into account further information received as a result of the consultation process.

\*\* A building may be found to meet the listing criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the list. See 'When might Historic Environment Scotland list a building' at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/>