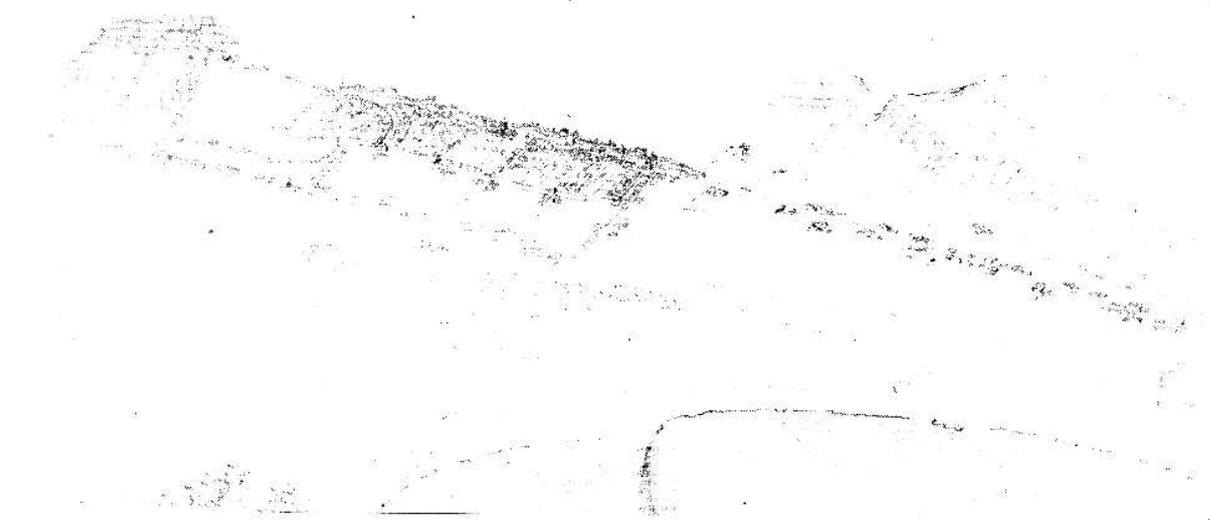


## CHAPTER 1: OBJECTIVES

1. The main objective of this report is to bring to the attention of the authorities the special historic, architectural and landscape qualities of The Grange, a Victorian residential area of Edinburgh, in danger of being substantially altered in character and lost to future generations. It is intended to petition for the effective conservation of The Grange and its designation as a Conservation Area in terms of the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.
2. The second objective is to establish the identity of The Grange – an identity which is founded in history and incorporates distinctive architectural and landscape characteristics.
3. The third objective is to promote and enhance a community feeling in an experiment in self-help by enlisting the active co-operation of its residents working together for a common purpose, rather than passively waiting for the authorities to take some action.
4. The fourth objective is to achieve real public participation in planning and conservation by working in close consultation with the conservation and landscape officials of the Planning Department of the City of Edinburgh District Council and officials of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland.



*Edinburgh from the South: c.1450*

## CHAPTER 2: HISTORIC BACKGROUND

### (a) From David I to James V

When Edinburgh was nothing more than a cluster of houses on Castlehill, there was little to the south of the city except a stretch of water called the Burgh Loch, now the Meadows, and the Burgh Muir, sloping gently towards Blackford Hill. The Muir, common grazing ground, seems to have been a wild place.

“It was in time of peace the harbourage of broken men who preyed upon travellers and in time of pestilence the diseased of the city were driven into it. ... The haunt of vagrants wishing to avoid the law.” (Hannan 1928, p. 165).

The vastness of the Muir was broken only by a lonely road, which corresponds to the present-day Grange Loan. The ground surrounding the Burgh Loch was part of the ancient forest of Drumshough, extending from the crags of Arthur's Seat to the village of Dalry. (Hannan 1928, p. 165).

The year 1018 is a good starting point to construct the historical development of Sanct Geilies Grange, because the Lothians then ceased to be part of England as a result of the victory of Malcolm II, King of the Scots, over Northumbria at Carham. (T. C. Smout, 1969, p. 35). Sanct Geilies Grange – the grange or farm of St. Giles – is the name by which the district was known for hundreds of years.

Malcolm Canmore's daughter, Queen Matilda, who married Henry I of England, founded a hospital in Edinburgh which gave rise to the parish of St. Giles about the year 1117. (Abercrombie 1949, p. 5).

St. Giles, whose name comes from the Latin, Egidius, had died in 721 and was made the patron saint of lepers, cripples and beggars. In his honour there seems to have been a church in Edinburgh