

Appendix 10

Supporting Chapter 10 – Cultural Heritage

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Appendix 10.1 – Cultural Heritage Extract of the DMRB Stage 2 Report

Cultural Heritage

Glossary of Terms

Bronze Age: a period of human settlement in the British Isles dating from around 2200BC to 800BC, preceding the Iron Age. Hillforts, hut circles, burial mounds, ritual monuments and ancient field patterns are landscape features from this period which was characterised by the use of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, to manufacture implements.

Category A Listed Building: the highest category of preservation afforded to buildings or structures of national or international importance, through their architectural or historic interest or being a little-altered example of a particular period, style or building type. The listing is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland on behalf of the government.

Category B Listed Building: the intermediate category of preservation afforded to buildings or structures of regional or more than local importance, through their architectural or historic interest or being an example of a particular period, style or building type, which may have been altered. The listing is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland on behalf of the government.

Category C Listed Building: the lowest category of preservation afforded to buildings or structures of local importance, through their architectural or historic interest or being a lesser example of a particular period, style or building type, which may have been altered. C-listing may also be applied to a lesser building which forms part of a group with A- or B-listed structures. The listing is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland on behalf of the government.

Conservation Areas: areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. In Scotland, these areas are designated by local authorities under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. There are additional planning controls within these areas.

Crowstep: also known as corbiestep, the crowstep is a form of building gable with rectangular, stepped stones that take the place of a sloping cope or skew.

Doo cot (Doo'cot, Dovecot, Dovecote): a pigeon house or loft either in a separate building or incorporated into another building. It is usually associated with a castle or country house, to keep pigeons for their meat and eggs. Doo cots often have a distinctive shape; usually bee-hive doo cots (circular with a domed roof) or lectern doo cots (rectangular with a roof sloping in one direction only). While sometimes built into the roof, gable or eaves of farm-steadings, square towers and octagonal doo cots are rare in Scotland.

Historic Environment Scotland: a government agency charged with the investigation, protection and promotion of Scotland's built heritage, in the form of buildings, landscapes and ancient monuments. Historic Environment Scotland came about through the merger of the former Historic Scotland with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 2015.

Iron Age: a period of human settlement in the British Isles, lying between approximately 800BC and 900AD, the Iron Age follows the Bronze Age and precedes the Norse Period.

Inventory of Historic Battlefields: is a heritage register listing nationally significant battlefields in Scotland, maintained by Historic Environment Scotland.

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland: a listing of Scottish gardens and designed landscapes of national artistic and/or historical significance, maintained by Historic Environment Scotland.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments (RCAHMS): collects, records and interprets information on Scotland's architectural, archaeological, industrial and maritime heritage. This has now merged with Historic Scotland, to form Historic Environment Scotland.

Roman Period: a period of human settlement in the British Isles dating from 43AD to around 450AD, the Roman Period occurs within what is otherwise called the Iron Age. The Romans were in Scotland between 79 AD and c. 200 AD.

Scheduled Ancient Monument: an archaeological monument of national importance that is legally protected under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Alterations to Scheduled Ancient Monuments must be approved by Historic Environment Scotland.

Setting: a term that is generally used in landscape and the historic environment. It relates to how a feature is understood, appreciated and experienced, and this is referred to as its setting. It can often extend beyond the property boundary into a broader landscape context.

Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HLA	Historic Landuse Assessment
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
ScARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
STAG	Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance
WHS	World Heritage Sites

Baseline Conditions

A study area of 500m from the planning application boundary has been used in order to record any non-designated heritage assets which may be affected by the development. This study area was extended to 1km and 2km for designated heritage assets as discussed in section 10.2 of the EIA Chapter. This baseline section consists of information from the East Lothian HER, as well as from the previous Stage 2 assessment of the Scheme. Consultation with the Edinburgh City Archaeologist revealed that the Edinburgh HER is currently out of commission, so no HER data was obtained for the Edinburgh area.

All assets are mapped on Figures 10.1 and 10.2 of the EIA chapter.

Designated Assets

A 2km search area from the furthest extents of each Option was used to identify the designated assets. This identified:

- 16 scheduled monuments;
- 21 Category A listed buildings;
- Four gardens and parks on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and,
- Six conservation areas.

There are no entries on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields within the Study Area.

There are no World Heritage Sites (WHS) or WHS Buffer Zones within the Study Area.

Within the 1km Study Area, 32 Category B and 20 Category C listed buildings were identified.

Scheduled Monuments

A total of 16 scheduled monuments have been identified within the 2km search area. Detailed descriptions and statements of national significance are contained in Appendix 10.1 (Annex 1), Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and they are mapped on Figures 4.1 to 4.6 of the Stage 2 Report.

- Within 1km of the Options is the site of Elginhaugh Roman camp, native fort and palisaded enclosure (**SM6202**) and its annexe and bathhouse (**SM5684**) and the site of a prehistoric homestead and pit alignments at Melville Grange (**SM4592**).
- Over 1.5km northeast of Options is a series of prehistoric pit alignments (**SM5704**, **SM5705**, **SM5706**, **SM5729**) at Newton and Castle Steads. At Castlesteads Park there is the scheduled site of prehistoric ring ditches, probably indicating a settlement (**SM5707**).
- Further scheduled prehistoric domestic or defensive enclosures are located over 1.5km beyond the Options, at Home Farm, to the north (**SM6038**), at Thornybank House, to the east (**SM6203**), and at Hardengreen to the south (**SM6335**).
- Over 1.5km beyond the Options are a series of scheduled medieval sites: Newbattle Abbey to the south (**SM1190**), a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1140 by David I as the daughter house of Melrose Abbey; the ruined choir of Collegiate Kirk of St. Nicholas, Dalkeith to the southeast (**SM1188**); Newton Church, with its enclosures and field system to the east (**SM5441**) and Lasswade old parish church (**SM5673**) to the west. These sites are all located in the valleys of the South Esk and North Esk rivers.

Listed Buildings

A total of 21 category A listed buildings have been identified within the 2km search area.

Within the 1km Study Area, 32 Category B and 20 Category C listed buildings were identified.

Detailed descriptions and statements of national significance are contained in Appendix 10.1 (Annex 1), Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and listed buildings are mapped on Figures 4.1 to 4.6.

Listed buildings within 1km of the Options (Categories A, B & C)

Sheriffhall

Summerside Farmhouse, Stables and Cottage Range (LB14186, Category B) lies on Old Dalkeith Road c. 140m northwest of the existing Sheriffhall Junction. Summerside Farmhouse dates from around 1780, with additions in the early 19th century and later.

Further north on Old Dalkeith Road are **Campend House, Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Gates (LB47735)** and **Campend Steading (LB47736)**. These are both Category C buildings, but their close proximity to each another means that the buildings as a group are a Category B Group. Campend House is earlier 19th century with later additions. Campend Steading is located adjacent to the Old Dalkeith Road. It was named Campend as it was once thought that this was the northwesternmost extent of a Roman camp – this is illustrated on Taylor and Skinner's 1776 map (Figure 4.7).

Sheriffhall Farmhouse including Steading and Walled Garden (LB14183; Category B) is located c. 160m southeast of the existing roundabout. It is a late 18th century farmhouse adjoining a walled garden and a range of traditional farm buildings. The principal elevation of the farmhouse is to the southeast. The walled garden lies to the southwest of the farmhouse and southeast of the steading. The steading is a complex of three buildings with a later single storey. The farm is built near the site of Sheriffhall House, on part of the estate that formed the pleasure grounds for Dalkeith Palace and was later occupied by Sheriffhall Colliery. The farm is a good example of a traditional steading; most farms in the area are improvement steadings.

Sheriffhall Dovecot (LB19674, Category B) is located c. 200m southeast of the existing roundabout. It is an early 17th century dovecot with a tall, pyramidal roof. Like the nearby Old Newton Kirk Tower (**SM5441**), the converted dovecot was used as an eye-catcher for the pleasure grounds of Dalkeith Palace. It has undergone major repairs and is in good condition.

Dalkeith House (Palace)

Dalkeith House (Palace) designed landscape (**GDL00128**; see Section 4.5.4, inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes) includes several listed buildings and Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area (**CA347**; see Section 4.5.5, Conservation Areas). The A6094 runs along the south and east boundaries of the estate, lined by high walls. Sheriffhall Junction lies c. 400m northwest of the boundary of the garden and designed landscape. Listed buildings within the park within 1km of the Options comprise:

- The **Kings Gate, Walls and Lodge (LB1437, Category A)**, designed by William Burn and David Bryce in 1852. It is a gateway to Dalkeith Estate from Old Dalkeith Road (A68), with screen walls, and lodge to northeast. The Kings Gate is located c. 435m to the south of the present Sheriffhall Junction. The Kings Gates are an impressive tripartite gateway, and the Lodge is a single storey with attic; with the high screen walls, they form an imposing entrance to Dalkeith House. There are views to the north and northwest towards the roundabout options from the gateway.
- The **Montagu Bridge including Cauld (LB1440, Category A)**, built by neoclassical architect Robert Adam (1728 – 1792) in 1792, it represented a feat of engineering when it was built across the River North Esk. It is striking classical vehicle bridge, a single span with semi-circular arch constructed of droved ashlar. It is designed to be seen in the context of the water and the surrounding parkland, and there are no views outwards towards Sheriffhall to the north.
- The **Hermitage (LB1414, Category B)** is an 18th century folly with a small, rubble barrel-vaulted chamber. Dalkeith Park includes remnants of architectural features, including ashlar bridge piers and rubble wall to the north of the Hermitage. The Hermitage by its very nature is an isolated building that was designed to be discovered within the park and is experienced within its dense woodland setting.

Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area

Category B and C listed buildings in Dalkeith House and Park Conservation Area are listed below. It should be noted the setting of the buildings on Lugton Brae are defined by their location within the village; they contribute positively to the street scene and add to the character and interest of Lugton, which adjoins the Dalkeith Estate.

- The **Head Gardener's House (LB1433, Category B)** is a mid- to late 19th century building of 2 storeys asymmetrical gabled house with Tudor details with hood mould openings. It is located to the east of Dalkeith House with Dalkeith Park, and is part of a Category A Group with Lugton Walled Gardens (formerly to Dalkeith House), Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith House and other estate ancillary buildings (see separate listings).
- **Lugton Walled Garden (LB49624, Category C)** which is formerly the garden to Dalkeith House and includes the upper walled garden, lower walled garden and boundary wall. They are now surrounded by multiple modern houses which limit the visual association with the estate. The new development has created an almost suburban setting for these isolated and outnumbered historic structures.
- **1 Lugton Brae, Greenacres (LB1446, Category B)** is a Lorimerian Arts and Crafts house, built between 1932 and 1949.

- **6 Lugton Brae, Lugton House with boundary walls and railings (LB1432, Category C)** is an early 19th century house that sits back from the pavement behind a low boundary stone wall topped with railings.
- **17 Lugton Brae (LB1447, Category C)** was designed by G L Cadell in 1951-2. It is usual due to its late construction date yet, mimics a vernacular style.
- **19 Lugton Brae, old Parsonage including boundary wall with gate piers (LB1431, Category B)** is an early 19th century house, extended in the mid-19th to serve as the parsonage for St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, which was constructed from 1843-54.
- **Edinburgh Road, Lugton Bridge (LB24349, Category B)** is a road bridge carrying Edinburgh Road (A68) over River North Esk.
- **2 Bridgend, the Neuk with outbuildings (LB24330), 4 Bridgend, Craigievar (LB24331), 6 Bridgend, Tower House (LB24332) and 8 Bridgend, Rosecot and railings (LB24333)** are all Category C listed buildings. They are an irregular terrace of later 18th century cottages. The terrace has been categorised as a B Group due to the informal and picturesque grouping of buildings in a conspicuous position within the village. Its setting is defined by its location within the village. Wider views to the north towards Sheriffhall are not appreciable.

Melville Castle

Melville Castle lies on the north bank of the valley of the river North Esk, c. 775m southwest of the Options. The main A7(T) runs along the northern and eastern boundaries. The A768 runs along the southern boundary, linking Eskbank with Loanhead. To the northeast, parallel to the A7, runs the A68(T), which is joined by a short road linking the carriageways of Melville and its neighbour, Dalkeith House, reputed to have been constructed for George IV's visit in 1828. To the north and east, separating the castle grounds from the encroaching urban fringe of Edinburgh, is a strip of agricultural land which has been impacted by historical mining operations. The field to the north of the East Lodge, once part of the estate, is now run as a nursery garden centre. The southern-most corner of their land, seen from the main drive to the Castle, is now a rubbish tip. Melville Castle has limited significance in the surrounding landscape due to its valley setting and, for the same reason, has no significant outward views.

The castle and its ancillary buildings sit within a designed landscape (**GDL00282**). **Melville Castle (LB7394, Category A)** is a castellated mansion by James Playfair, built in 1786-91 with later alterations and additions.

A complex of buildings within the grounds of the castle form an important aspect of the asset and add to the group value. It has been identified as being a category A Group with:

- **Chestnut House**, a late 18th to early 19th century stable and coach house block (**LB7397, Category B**).
- **East Lodge (LB12934, Category B)**, an earlier 19th century lodge.
- **Esk Cottage (LB12937, Category B)**, a late 18th to early 19th century sawmill and cottage, established at a paper mill in 1770. Paper had been manufactured in Lasswade since 1750 and that Melville Mill had long been famed for the production of its hand-made paper.
- **Garden Cottage (LB12935, Category C)**, c. 1800, a cottage west of Garden Farmhouse.
- **Garden Farmhouse (LB12936, Category C)**, a late 18th century farmhouse.
- **Walled Garden (LB13509, Category B)**, a late 18th to early 19th century walled garden.
- **Walled Garden Lodge (LB13019, Category B)**, 1831 to 1841, originally on the north drive through the park to the castle.
- **South Driveway Bridge (LB97396, Category B)**, an early 19th century cast-iron bridge carrying the South Drive to Melville Castle over the River North Esk.
- **South Lodge (LB12933, Category C)**, late 18th century with later alterations and additions.
- **Walled Garden Steading (LB12938, Category C)**, 18th and early 19th century.
- **Willie's Temple (LB12940, Category A)**, 1760, a hilltop summerhouse which is an important focus within the designed landscape at Melville, on a hilltop reputed to be a medieval lookout point.
- **Elginhaugh Farmhouse and Cottages (LB12941, Category B)** dating from the late 18th century with later additions and alterations, formerly the site of a corn mill, now ruinous. The ruined mill acts as a picturesque curiosity in the garden.

Melville Mains, South Range of Steading (LB12939, Category B) is a late 18th century dovecot, possibly formerly a kiln, and a probable former flour mill. The large kiln suggests that this was an important grain mill for the Melville Estate, located within the King's Acre Golf course to the west of Melville Castle on an elevated northern slope rising from the River North Esk with views to the south.

Newton

The mining village of Newton lies to the north of the Sheriffhall Junction. **Newton Parish Church (LB14201, Category C)** was built in 1742 a replacement for the older Kirk in the southeast of the parish (**SM5441**). The **Watch Tower (LB47734, Category C)**, c. 1828, is a single-storey rectangular watch house adjacent to the kirkyard, built to prevent grave robbing. There are no views of the A720 as it is situated within a valley and the general expanse of appreciable landscape.

East of Newton is **Chalfont, formerly Newton Manse (LB14178, Category B)**, dated 1804. It is essentially experienced in a rural setting with arable fields surrounding it. However, it is clear that it is situated in a former mining area with scars evident within the landscape. It is on the periphery of Millerhill Park which lies to the southeast. It is visible from Old Craighall Road within Millerhill Park over farmland and through the ruinous remains of the former farmstead. The land is relatively flat with strategic belt of tree planting which limits opportunities to see the present Sheriffhall Junction.

Dalkeith

Other listed buildings in Dalkeith include:

- **Cemetery Road, Water Tower (LB24338, Category B)** The Water Tower was constructed for the Town Council by James Leslie, Engineer of Edinburgh Water Company in 1879. The red brick water tower is thought to be the oldest of its kind in Scotland. From the gateway to the cemetery it is possible to see clear views of the spire of west Church, but there is no relationship with Sheriffhall.
- The mid-19th century **Cemetery Road Bridge (LB24336, Category B)**, which crosses the dismantled North British Railway.
- **Elginhaugh Bridge (LB7393, Category B)** carries the B6392 over the River North Esk. The arched bridge dates to 1794.

Eskbank

Eskbank is located c. 1km southeast of the Options, south of Dalkeith. The area developed in the late 18th and early 19th century, expanding in the 1840s after Eskbank railway station opened and substantial villas were constructed. These tended to be occupied by Dalkeith and Edinburgh merchants and professionals, the air at Eskbank being regarded as beneficial and healthier than the smoky atmosphere of the city. Listed buildings include:

- **14 Glenesk Crescent, Eskbank House (LB24375, Category A)**, a Georgian villa built in 1794, originally built as a manse by the Rev James Brown, Minister of Newbattle.
- Category B and C listed 19th century villas – **38 Eskbank Road (LB24366, Category C)**, **44 Eskbank Road, Woodville (LB24369, Category B)** which was used as a commercial premises by the Bank of Scotland from circa 1897-1927; **46 Eskbank Road, Beechmohr** and **1 Avenue Road, Dunhohr (LB24370, Category C)** although this building dates from late 19th to early 20th century; **47 Eskbank Road, Belmont (LB24361, Category B)** including Coach House; **49 Eskbank Road, The Birks (LB24362, Category B)**; and, **2 Avenue Road, Strathesk (LB24325, Category B)**. Historic Environment Scotland has recognised the group of Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Eskbank Road, and No 1 and 2 Avenue Road as of Group B Value.
- **13 and 15 Lasswade Road (LB24433, Category C)** dates to c. 1909. It is a pair of semi-detached English vernacular style houses, with Tudor details.

Religious buildings in Eskbank include:

- The early English Gothic style **St David's Church (Roman Catholic) with boundary Walls and Gatepiers (LB24355, Category A)** was designed by Joseph Aloysious Hansom, 1853-54. It is listed category A for the quality of the interior.
- The early English Gothic style **Old Edinburgh Road, West Church (Church of Scotland), with Boundary Walls (LB24457, Category B)**, also known as Buccleuch Church, designed by William Burn in 1840. Disused, now a woodworker's workshop.
- Associated with the church is **12 Old Edinburgh Road, West Church Manse (LB24458, Category B)**.

- West Church and its former Manse sit opposite the crenellated octagonal **New Burial Ground, Watch Tower (LB24456, Category B)** which dates to 1827. It was built to stop ‘resurrectionists’ exhuming bodies. This collection of buildings sits on a prominent part of Dalkeith with views over towards the southern edge of Dalkeith Park. West Church is a significant landmark.

The **Former Eskbank and Dalkeith Station (LB24473, Category B)** including footbridge, road bridge and platforms was designed by Thomas Grainger and John Miller. Also associated with the railway is the **Glenesk Railway Viaduct (LB1445, Category A)**. Glenesk Viaduct (also known as Glen Arch) spans the River North Esk. It was built for the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway.

Gilmerton Road, Glenarch, Summerhouse (LB1443, Category C) and **Gilmerton Road, Glenarch, Lodge and Gatepiers (LB1444, Category C)** are located just without the Eskbank Conservation Area, west of the railway line. The Summerhouse dates to c. 1890 and is a rustic Arts and Crafts style building. Historic Environment Scotland notes that this is a good example of a transient type of structure. The lodge and gatepiers date from the mid-late 19th century and form the gateway to Glenarch House from Gilmerton Road with Gothic detailing.

Dalkeith: Industrial Heritage

Industrial buildings within Dalkeith, include:

- **22 Ironmills Road, Lade Cottage (LB49659, Category C)**, an early 19th century or earlier traditional house associated with the remains of a 17th century waulk mill.
- Ironmills Park which contains the remains of the **Ironmills Complex including Iron Mill (LB24427, Category B), Cartshed Range (LB24426, Category B) and Miller’s House (LB24428, Category B)**. The site had been used for iron founding since 1648. The iron mill was converted into a corn mill in the early 19th century.
- The **Ironmills Park Sports Pavillion (LB24430, Category B)**, was built between 1932 and 1949. The location is secluded and enclosed by mature trees growing along the banks of the river to the south and High Wood to the north. Views into and out of the site are limited.

Listed buildings between 1km and 2km of the Options (Category A)

Dalkeith House (Palace) and Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area

There are a number of listed buildings within Dalkeith House (Palace) designed landscape (**GDL00128**) and Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area (**CA347**). Category A listed buildings within the park (over 1km from the Options) comprise:

- **Dalkeith House, with Retaining Wall and Lamp Standards (LB1411, Category A)**. Dalkeith House was designed c.1701 by James Smith (1645 – 1731), who pioneered the Palladian style in Scotland. It incorporates the early parts of 15th century and 16th century Dalkeith Castle. It was repaired in 1762 by John Adam (1721 – 1792) and was added to by James Playfair (1755 – 1794) in 1786 and by William Burn (1789 – 1870) in 1831. Views into the designed landscape are limited by the surrounding walls in the south but the enclosed deciduous woodlands are visible from the surrounding area and particularly from the main roads to the north, including the A720, east of the present Sheriffhall Roundabout.
- The **Stables and Coach-house (LB1442, Category A)** were designed in 1740 by William Adam (1689 – 1748) with additions in 1840 by William Burn.
- The **Conservatory (LB1410, Category A)** is a twelve-sided building with rich Jacobean detailing designed by William Burn in 1832-34. Views into and out of this area are limited by the mature parkland.
- The **Dark Walk, Gateway and Walls (LB1412, Category A)** gates are 18th century. It is a depressed-arched gateway and gates with low walls adjoining to the north and south of the gateway. There is no relationship with the Sheriffhall area.
- **St Mary’s Episcopal Chapel, with Lamp Standard (LB1441, is a Category A)** was designed by William Burn and David Bryce in 1843. The early English gothic Chapel was commissioned by Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch as a private chapel. It features the last remaining water driven combined organ and bells system in Scotland. The church is enclosed to the north by woodland and intervening landscape, which limits views towards Sheriffhall.

Dalkeith Mills

Dalkeith Mills lies c. 1.2km southeast of the existing Sheriffhall Junction. Its setting is influenced by the proximity of the urban fringe of Dalkeith. Intervening buildings limit views to and from this area. Listed buildings include:

- **Grannies Park, Dalkeith Mills (LB24347, Category B)**. A former flour mill complex of three late 18th and early and mid-19th century buildings. It has been classified as a B Group with the Former Skinnery, Grannies Park.
- **The Former Skinnery (LB24348, Category C)** is a late 18th century building, although it was heightened in 19th century.
- **13 and 15 Glebe Street, Glebe Bank House with garden and boundary walls (LB24373, Category B)** is an earlier-mid 19th century villa, built between 1835 and 1853.

Dalkeith Conservation Area

Category A buildings within Dalkeith Conservation Area (over 1km from the Options) include:

- **Old Kirk (Church of Scotland, Formerly East Church (St Nicholas)) including graveyard walls and watch house (LB24377, Category A)**, a 15th century late Gothic church which was partly remodelled in the 19th century. There is a roofless choir to the east (**SM1188**) and sacristy to the northeast which was abandoned 1592 (see Section 4.5.1, Scheduled Monuments). Its setting in the heart of Dalkeith makes it a prominent building.
- **176-180 (Even Nos) High Street, Dalkeith Tolbooth (LB24417, Category A)** is mid-17th century with later alterations. The Tolbooth ceased to be used as a jail in 1841, and is now used as a church hall. The setting is closely associated with the Dalkeith High Street and its former civic functions. Views out are enclosed by dense woodland to the east and north.
- **200 High Street and 61 St Andrew Street, Corn Exchange (LB24422, Category A)**. Jacobean-style corn exchange designed by David Cousin, opened in 1854. It was the biggest indoor grain market in Scotland at that date. The setting of this building is enclosed and related to the urban built form.
- **Croft Street, Fairfield House, Hot House (LB24339, Category A)** is an early-mid 19th century. lean-to curved glass house which adjoins the north retaining wall of Fairfield House (separately listed Category B). Its setting is now within a built up urban area that is characterised by schools and civic buildings.
- **Newmills Road, Dalkeith Lodge (Newbattle Abbey West Lodge), with Gateway and adjoining Wall (LB24452, Category A)** is part of the Newbattle Abbey complex. It is a mid-19th century gothic gateway and adjoining lodge and tower, built after 1853. The lodge gateway and wall are continuous with the park wall of Newbattle Estate to the west. Its setting is still visibly related to Newbattle Abbey while also being on the southern edge of Dalkeith.

Other Category A listed buildings in Dalkeith include:

- 12 Melville Road, Linsandel House, with Outbuildings, Boundary Walls, Gates and Gatepiers, Dalkeith (LB24443, Category A), an Italianate villa designed by Knox and Hutton, dated 1884.

Newbattle Abbey

Newbattle Abbey is located over 2km from Options A and B, and just under 2km from Option C. **Newbattle Abbey (LB14561, Category A; SM1190, scheduled)** incorporates the remains of the medieval monastic buildings. It was extended in the 17th century and remodelled in a castellated style in the late 18th century with further 19th century additions. There is no relationship with Sheriffhall.

The Drum

The Drum estate is located northwest of the present Sheriffhall Roundabout. It is bounded to the northeast by the A68(T), to the north by the A720, and to the southwest by the A7(T). Despite its urban fringe setting, the house and park are well-screened from the surrounding roads by park woodlands. Further details on the designed landscape (**GDL00356**) are provided in Section 4.5.4, Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

Drum House (**LB28052, Category A**) is located over 1km northwest of the Options. It is a Palladian-style mansion built between 1726 and 1734. Within the estate, Drum House occupies a position on a ridge, with extensive views southeast, towards the Options. It is possible these views to the south to the existing A720 ring road. Most of the estate buildings are listed separately and formed part of Category A Group, including the Stables (**LB28054, Category B**), the East Lodges (**LB14185, Category B**), Gardeners' Cottages (**LB43252, Category C**), Icehouses (**LB28058, Category C**), the facsimile Mercat Cross (**LB28053, category B**), Steading (including cottages, Dovecot, Screen Walls and Gamekeepers cottage) (**LB28136, Category B**), Walled Garden, West Lodge including gatepiers, gates and railings (**LB43253, Category B**), Drumbank and North Gatepiers (**LB43258, Category B**) and Walled Garden (**LB28056, Category C**).

Danderhall

Danderhall Miners' Club, Woolmet House gateway and boundary wall (**LB14184**, Category A) is located c. 1.5km northwest of the route options. This early Renaissance entrance gateway, c. 1686, is the only surviving element of Woolmet House.

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Four entries in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes have been identified within the 2km search area. Descriptions and statements of national significance are contained in Appendix 10.1 (Annex 1), Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and they are mapped on Figures 4.1 to 4.6 of the Stage 2 Report.

- East of the Options and extending northwards along the River Esk North valley, and immediately south of the westbound carriageway of the A720, is **Dalkeith House (Palace) Designed Landscape (GDL00128)**. The estate also contains the ruins of Dalkeith Castle which was the stronghold of the Douglasses of Dalkeith. There are some designed views within the estate, particularly from the house south, towards the Pentland Hills. The estate contains a large number of listed structures including the Category A listed Dalkeith House and Montagu Bridge, designed by Robert Adam. Rich in historical association, the design composition of architecture, gardens, parkland, river terraces and woodland is still attractive today and provides a valuable wildlife refuge, as well as the setting for a Category A listed building.
- Southwest of the Options is the estate of **Melville Castle (GDL00282)**, located on the northern slope of the River Esk North valley. The lawns, parkland and woodland still provide the setting for a Category A listed house, but the 18th century design has been badly eroded. The setting of the estate is defined by its boundaries. The surrounding landscape has been eroded by later mining activity and encroaching commercial and residential development which do not contribute towards the understanding of the asset. The lawns, parkland and woodland still provide the setting for a Category A listed house, but the 18th century design has been badly eroded.
- **The Drum (GDL00356)**, surrounding the Category A listed Drum House, are located 1km to the north of the Options, with the eastern boundary of the site formed by the A7.
- **Newbattle Abbey (GDL00295)** is situated c. 1.5km south of the Options, set in is the valley of the River South Esk at the confluence of a number of tributaries. There are no significant or key views which would be affected by the Options. This multi-period landscape was an early monastic site developed as a country house at the Reformation, set within a formal landscape from the mid-16th century. This formed the basis of an 18th century landscape park, extended further in the 19th century, and developed with formal gardens, an extensive circuit of picturesque walks and rides.

Conservation Areas

A total of six conservation areas have been identified within the 2km search area. Detailed descriptions are contained in Appendix 10.1 (Annex 1) Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and they are mapped on Figures 4.1 to 4.6 of the Stage 2 Report..

- Immediately southeast of the Options is **Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area (CA347)**. The Dalkeith House and Park Conservation Area comprises of two main sections. The first is Dalkeith House and its surrounding parkland. The second is the adjoining, although visually separate, urban centre of the burgh of Dalkeith.
- Southeast of the Options is **Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area (CA348)**. The Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area lies immediately to the southwest of Dalkeith town centre. Eskbank is characterised by substantial 19th century villas while Ironmills reflects the post-medieval industrial development of the North Esk valley, with its grain and cloth mills and iron manufacturing.
- South of the Options, and separated from them by the Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area, is the **Newbattle Conservation Area (CA350)**. Newbattle Conservation Area includes the former mansion house set in 125 acres of landscaped policies, which contain various other buildings and structures. The original house is of outstanding importance, and is part of an important designed landscape. The house is built on the site of a Cistercian Abbey dating from the 12th century, and some remains of the Abbey are included in the current house. The Abbey was largely demolished at the Reformation, and the house and estate were built and altered from 1580 onwards.
- To the southwest of the Options are two conservation areas, **Lasswade & Kevock (CA352)** and **Broomieknowe (CA349)**. The Lasswade and Kevock Conservation Area lies on either side of the North Esk and is characterised by the village of Lasswade and its valley setting and the wooded Kevock area with its large, individual and architecturally significant houses.
- Northwest of the Options is the **Gilmerton Conservation Area (CA21)**. The Gilmerton Conservation Area Character Appraisal emphasises the predominance of a limited number of building types within the historic core providing a unifying

element within the townscape. Sheriffhall junction lies in a dip in the topography of the landscape, is not visible and does not affect the setting of Gilmerton Conservation Area.

Non-Designated Assets

East Lothian HER data indicates that there are 46 non-designated assets and the sites of eight archaeological excavations located within the 500m search buffers of the options. A further 40 HER entries duplicate the entries for designated heritage assets; these are not described or mapped here, to avoid double-counting.

There is varied evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area, including a number of prehistoric scheduled monuments located in the wider 2km Study Area. The non-designated assets within the 500m Study Area provide evidence of settlement, farming and funerary activity and also show continued use of the landscape through the later prehistoric period and into the Roman period.

Late Upper Palaeolithic c. 12,700 – 8500 BC

The Upper Palaeolithic period was a time of considerable environmental change, with alternating warm and cold phases. Following the retreat of the last Devensian ice sheets c. 10,000 BC, flora and fauna began to re-colonise Scotland and nomadic hunter-fisher-gatherers returned to the area. Evidence of the seasonal camps of these small groups is rare, and has generally been recovered from the banks of watercourses.

There is no evidence of Late Upper Palaeolithic activity in the Study Area.

Mesolithic c. 8500 – 4100 BC

During the Mesolithic period, hunting, fishing and gathering continued, and small groups resettled the landscape, with some long-lasting permanent and seasonal camps. Mesolithic settlement sites and stone tool scatters are typically located in river valleys and close to water sources. The nearest watercourse is the Dean Burn, which runs parallel to and south of the A720 towards the North Esk, flowing into the river at the northeastern corner of Dalkeith Park.

Mesolithic flints (**MEL8404**) were recovered from beneath the western rampart of Roman Elginhaugh Fort during excavations (Hanson 1987). This site is now occupied by the Scottish Widows/Royal Bank of Scotland Data Centre, east of Melville Gate Road. In the wider area, a few scatters of worked flint and chert were recovered from Castlesteads Park, Dalkeith (Rees 1995), and a Mesolithic flint scatter was recorded during excavations at Musselburgh Primary Care Centre, Inveresk (Kirby 2011).

Neolithic c. 4100 BC – 2500BC

Neolithic farmers began to build permanent settlements and clear land for grazing and planting crops. The period is marked by distinctive monuments such as large communal burial monuments (barrows, cairns), stone circles and henges.

A stone ball was found near Melville Castle in the 19th century (**MEL8349**). Carved stone balls seem to date mainly to the Late Neolithic period (c. 3000 – 2500 BC). Beyond the Study Areas, a polished flint adze is known from Inveresk, Musselburgh and four fragments of late Neolithic pottery were recovered during the construction of the Woodburn Housing Scheme in Dalkeith (Henshall 1967).

The lack of prehistoric evidence may simply reflect poor survival of archaeological evidence and limited systematic archaeological investigation of the area.

Bronze Age c. 2500 BC – 800BC

During the Bronze Age, metalworking technology developed, resulting in social changes. Individual cremation or inhumation burials in stone-lined chambers or cists, often accompanied by grave goods, replaced the communal burial practices of the Neolithic. The climate became increasingly cold and wet in the Bronze Age.

The excavation of the Elginhaugh Fort recovered a number of prehistoric artefacts including an early Bronze Age beaker (**MEL8405**).

Iron Age c. 800BC – AD400

In the Iron Age, populations lived in distinct tribal communities and were influenced by cultures in continental Europe.

An Iron Age settlement (**MEL8403**) was identified during the excavation of Elginhaugh Fort, also verified through aerial photograph analysis.

Two prehistoric sites have been identified near the Gilmerton Road roundabout. Cropmarks and later excavations revealed a palisaded enclosure with central roundhouse (**MEL8401**) at Lugton Bogs. To the south of the roundabout is an area of cropmarks which excavation showed to be an Iron Age to Roman settlement (**MEL8327**). The proximity of this settlement to the Roman fort indicates the potential for further sites to be located in the vicinity, taking advantage of the protection of the fort and opportunities to trade with the Roman auxiliary unit.

There is extensive evidence for late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity along the valleys of the South Esk and North Esk rivers and their confluence. A later Bronze Age or Iron Age palisaded enclosure and an early Iron Age roundhouse were excavated in advance of the construction of the A7 Dalkeith Western Bypass at Melville Nurseries, Dalkeith (Raisen & Rees 1995). These excavations also recorded undated prehistoric parallel ditches. A pit alignment and roundhouse were excavated at Thornybank, Dalkeith (Rees 1997) and a further pit alignment was recorded at Eskbank Nurseries (Barber 1985).

Roman c. AD 77 – 211

There is extensive evidence of Roman activity within the Study Area, including the scheduled monument of Elginhaugh fort, annexe and bath house (**SM5684**) and the adjacent scheduled monument of Elginhaugh camp with the Iron Age fort and palisaded enclosure also included within the scheduling (**SM6202**). If the 77AD date given by a foundation coin hoard recovered from the fort is correct, it may be one of the earliest Roman sites in Scotland. Roman activity was occurring here at the very earliest phases of the excursion into Scotland.

The results of the excavations at Elginhaugh have provided evidence for the use of locally manufactured pottery and the continued use of the fort and annexe following the withdrawal of troops. This indicates the potential for the presence of kilns nearby, though none have been located as yet. It has provided evidence on a wide range of aspects of the Roman occupation of the fort and annexe including knowledge of the diet of the Roman army. The excavation found evidence of consumption of grains in the form of breads and soups and locally available wild fruits. There was also evidence of imported foods and luxury items such as olive oil and figs (ScARF 2012, 45) along with evidence for food preparation in two ovens built into the back rampart of the fort.

Most of the non-designated Roman assets in the Study Area are associated with, or are the records of a particular phase of the Roman fort, bath house, annexe and camp at Elginhaugh including the records of a possible Roman road (**MEL8643**) found in 1980. An excavation was undertaken within the scheduled monument in 2009 (**MEL9897**). During this work, a series of ditches, a gateway, a well and a coin from the reign of the Emperor Trajan (AD97 – 117) were discovered, providing the first detailed evidence of the annex building.

Outside the boundary of the scheduled monuments, there is further evidence of Roman activity. Directly to the north of Sheriffhall roundabout is the location of a possible Roman temporary camp (**MEL8383**). The field has been ploughed and there are no visible signs of archaeology in this area, but the potential should be noted, as the location would be strategically useful for a temporary camp during the construction of the fort to the south. Around the area of Melville Nurseries, to the southwest of the roundabout, evidence for Iron Age settlement was found during an excavation undertaken in 2007 (**MEL9564**) identified 33 possible prehistoric pits, but also identified three Roman ovens, and two parallel linear ditches, interpreted as part of the post-military occupation of the fort and as part of a field system or stock enclosure.

Located directly to the south of the scheduled monuments, between Lasswade Road and the River North Esk is the location of two Roman temporary camps (**MEL8379**). They were identified in 1962 as a cropmark and subject to excavation in 1972 prior to the construction of a housing estate. The main part of the camps is now covered by modern development. The excavation also revealed medieval and post-medieval features indicating some continuity of use.

Medieval (AD 400 – 1500)

Place names in the Study Area are derived from Gaelic (including Old Welsh, Pictish or Cumbric), Latin, French, Old English and Scots and reflect past landscapes, geography and history.

- Sheriffhall – First recorded in 1441, meaning the dwelling of the sheriff. It was the home of the Giffords, Sheriffs of Lothian, from at least the 14th century.
- Campend – first noted in 1773, named as the Roman camps at Inveresk/Elginhaugh were thought to extend to Campend.
- Elginhaugh – Unknown meaning + *haugh*, a low lying meadow on the banks of a stream, or between hills.

- Melville – of Norman origin, from any of several places called Malleville in Normandy. Derived from the Latin elements *mala* (bad) and *vile* (settlement). A Galfrida de Melville is mentioned in a charter of c.1153 and a Philippus de Malavilla c. 1230-50.
- Lugton – first recorded as Loggetone in 1166-1214, meaning the farmstead by a pool, derived from the Old English *luh* (pool) + *tūn* (farm)
- Dalkeith – first recorded as Dolchet in 1144, probably meaning the meadow or valley of the wood, derived from Old Welsh, Pictish or Cumbric **dol* (valley) + **cēd* (wood)

To the south, beyond the Study Areas, is the site of the Cistercian Newbattle Abbey (**SM1190**) which was founded by David I in 1140 and was one of the wealthiest medieval abbeys in Lothian. Documentary records suggest that the monks from the abbey mining coal from as early as the 13th century, and by 1144 a settlement with castle was recorded at Dalkeith (Smith 2001, 234). By the end of the 14th century Dalkeith was a settlement of some significance, and it was granted a market in 1401 and became a burgh in 1540.

Although Dalkeith represented the main settlement in the area from the medieval period onwards, traces of settlement activity have been recorded in the 500m study area including remains at Melville Gate, to the east of Melville Gate Road, and north of the B6392 (**MEL5919**). During a watching brief undertaken in 2001, areas of terracing and levelling were identified, along with ceramic material which could indicate the presence of a medieval settlement. 19th century formal landscaping had removed most traces of the terracing and levelling, however, remnants survive well enough to indicate this could be the site of a small settlement.

Other evidence of medieval activity includes traces of ridge and furrow cultivation recorded in Deanhead Park and Westgate Park, to the east of Sheriffhall Junction (**MEL5080**; **MEL5081**) and at Lugton Bogs to the south-west of the Junction (**MEL10014**).

Although assets dating to the medieval period are limited, documentary records record the name of Sheriffhall as early as the mid-15th century when James Gifford of Sheriffhall is recorded as acting on behalf of his brother (<http://www.southedinburgh.net/history/greater-liberton-heritage-project/sheriffhall>). Towards the end of the 15th century the same James Gifford, Laird of Sheriffhall, is recorded as being charged with treason for siding with the English, although the estate was not lost and was instead passed down to his son (*ibid*).

The current development lies on the border of three parishes, with Sheriffhall, and the majority of the scheme lies within the parish of Newton. The Dean Burn, which lies within the southern element of the Red Line Boundary, forms the border between Newton and Dalkeith, while the northern element of Old Dalkeith Road represents the border between Newton and Liberton to the north west (Adamson 1845, 557).

Early Modern (1500 – 1750)

Blaeu's 1652 map of Lothian and Linlithgow (Plate 0.1) shows Dalkeith Park, to the east of Dalkeith, and the Drum policies, northwest of Dalkeith.



Plate 0.1 – 1657 Johan & Cornelius Blaeu, Lothian and Linlithgow (National Library of Scotland)

The farm buildings at Sheriffhall Farm (**MEL8350**) are located within the complex of Sheriffhall which was first depicted on the 1682 John Adair map of Midlothian as *Shyriphal*, and is marked with a substantial building and small amount of parkland (Plate 0.2). Some of the farm buildings re-used 15th century ecclesiastical stones, possibly looted from Newbattle Abbey, and are broadly contemporary with the late 16th century Sheriffhall mansion.

Also marked on the 1682 map are *Lugtoun* and *Bridgend*, located on the bridge carrying the Dalkeith to Edinburgh road across the North Esk.



Plate 0.2 – 1682 John Adair map of Midlothian (National Library of Scotland)

The Buccleuch estate at Dalkeith is shown in detail in a map of 1718 (**Plate 0.3**)

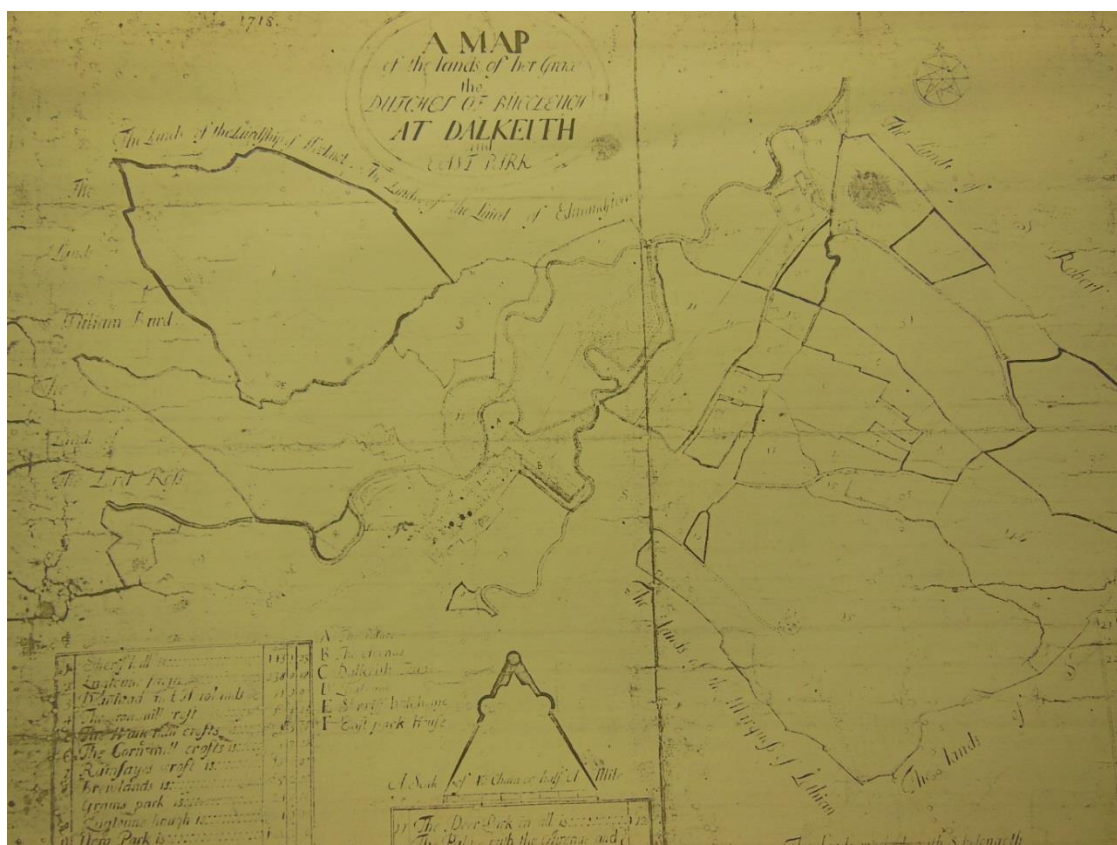


Plate 0.3 – 1718 Map of the lands of Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith and East Park. National Records of Scotland, Papers of the Montague-Douglas-Scott Family, Dukes of Buccleuch (National Records of Scotland)

There are a small number of assets dating to the early modern period within the Study Area, all of which relate to agricultural activity. There are two records of rig and furrow recorded from aerial photographs (**MEL5080**, **MEL5081**) located within the Dalkeith policies. These are shown in detail on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1752 – 1755 (Figure 4.7 of the Stage 2 Report.).

The location of former coal mining areas on Sheriffhall Mains are shown on the 1779 Plan of the Barony of Sheriffhall and lands of Lugton (Figure 4.8 of the Stage 2 Report.).

Modern (1750 – present)

James Knox's 1816 Map of the Shire of Edinburgh (Figure 4.9 of the Stage 2 Report.) illustrates the Melville and Dalkeith parkland southwest and southeast of the present roundabout, as well as roads and tree-lined field boundaries.

The 1832 Thomson Map of Scotland shows Sheriffhall and also notes the names of the principal landowners and gentry occupying the country estates in the area. The Drum was occupied by Mr. Innes, the Melville Estate by Lord Melville and Dalkeith House by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The 1st edition 1854 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) shows the line of the North British Railway, Edinburgh and Dalkeith branch running to the east of the Options (**MEL5225**, **MEL9472**). The line opened in 1849, with the associated structures such as the surviving lineman's hut (**MEL9473**), with the line passing through the Study Area mostly in a cutting. This allowed the line to pass beneath the existing junction of Melville Gate Road, Kings Lodge and the Edinburgh to Dalkeith Road (A6106) via a road bridge (**MEL5216**). The railway remained in use until 1969 when it was closed to passengers and the line was eventually dismantled. However, this line is in the process of being reinstated and reopened. Work is underway to re-lay the tracks and return this line to use.

The 1894 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4.10 of the Stage 2 Report.) shows that a new road has been constructed leading northwards from the old Edinburgh to Dalkeith Road (A7), providing the first junction in the area which would later be covered by the Sheriffhall Roundabout.

There are a number of buildings dating from the early modern period within the Study Area including a row or terraced cottages at Sheriffhall Mains (**MEL5775**) to the north of the Options and a 19th century house (**MEL5739**) in Dalkeith. There is also evidence of continuing cultivation, in the cropmarks of rig and furrow near Lugton (**MEL10014**). A trackway (**MEL6535**) is identified by the HER on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, however its location is difficult to pinpoint. This record may have been confused with the Kaim Plantation trackway which is marked as 'ancient' on the Ordnance Survey maps.

There is also evidence of early industry in the Study Area. To the north of Sheriffhall Roundabout at Todhills is the remains of a colliery (**MEL9063**): a field boundary and number of pits have been identified on aerial photographs. An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2006 identified three large coal-filled pits, and air shafts. This is likely to be the remains of a post-medieval or early modern colliery, one of several in the area. There is the site of a mill lade (**MEL9705**) almost parallel to the River North Esk. The mill lade supported a number of industrial buildings including oat and flour processing, a barley mill, waulk mill and saw mill.

The parklands of the great houses and mansions in this area occupy much of the land in the Study Area. Although there is evidence for agriculture in land which would have been leased or used by the lord or owner of these estates, there is also evidence for buildings and structures from the early modern period. Within the Study Area, these include a well-head (**MEL5636**) and an ice house (**MEL5637**) within the Melville Castle estate. The former Melville estate also contains the only identified modern non-designated asset within the Study Area, a golf course (**MEL10123**).

Unknown Date

There are a number of assets that cannot be ascribed to a period as they do not have enough distinguishing characteristics to enable a secure identification and date to be assigned. The majority of these unknown assets are cropmarks identified on aerial photographs. These include a cropmark of an oval enclosure measuring 30m by 25m (**MEL8396**) located in the vicinity of, if not now beneath the Sheriffhall Roundabout. The other cropmarks include a circular enclosure (**MEL7046**) 600m northwest of Dalkeith House, a possible ring ditch at Todhills (**MEL9377**), cropmarks of possible industrial pit alignments at Eskbank (**MEL8333**) and Lugton Bogs (**MEL10015**), further pit alignment cropmarks at Melville Nurseries (**MEL8421**) and Melville Grange (**MEL8339**), cropmarks of an enclosure at Sheriffhall (**MEL8634**), a trackway within the Dalkeith policies (**MEL5082**) which may be associated another pathway (**MEL8431**) also within the policies. Cropmarks have also been identified at Elginhaugh (**MEL8406**) and are thought to be field drains, not associated with the Roman fort.

The Kaim Trackway is shown on a number of Ordnance Survey maps (**MEL8436**) and is marked on them as an ancient trackway, first identified as such by an anonymous source in 1792. The path is a glacial ridge with lynchets on each side. It is classed as unknown as its origins and its first use as a trackway cannot be stated with certainty.

England's Hill, near Parkburn, is the purported location of the Battle of Roslin (**MEL8077**), one of the most important battles of the First War of Scottish Independence, fought between the Scots and the English on 24th February 1303. This is noted in the Midlothian Ordnance Survey Name Books (1852-3). The true site of the battle is identified by HES in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields and is located to the west, between Bilston and Roslin (NGR centred on NT 275 641).

Archaeological Potential

This section assesses the potential for further unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development areas as shown in Table A10.1-1 below. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing, and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Options and Study Areas, historical and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline and known previous ground disturbance.

Table A10.1 - 1 Assessment of Potential for Archaeological Remains within the Study Area

Period	Evidence within the Study Area	Potential for Remains
Palaeolithic	Evidence of the seasonal camps of these small groups is rare, and has generally been recovered from the banks of watercourses. There are no known Palaeolithic remains within the Study Areas.	Low
Mesolithic	Similar to the Palaeolithic, the discovery of evidence associated with the Mesolithic is rare nationally and predominately made up of stone tool finds within alluvial deposits. Mesolithic flints were recovered during the excavation of Roman Elginhaugh Fort within the Study Areas, and a few scatters of worked stone tools are known from the wider area	Low
Neolithic	There is little evidence of Neolithic activity from the Study Areas, although a carved stone ball of possible late Neolithic date was found near Melville Castle. An adze and pottery are known from the wider area.	Low

Period	Evidence within the Study Area	Potential for Remains
Bronze Age	The excavation of the Elginhaugh Fort recovered a number of prehistoric artefacts including an early Bronze Age beaker.	Low to Moderate
Iron Age	There is extensive evidence of Iron Age farming and burial activity in the Study Areas and along the valleys of the South Esk and North Esk rivers and their confluence. These include an Iron Age fort and palisaded enclosure at Elginhaugh Fort, a cist cemetery on England's Hill near Parkburn, a palisaded enclosure with central roundhouse at Lugton Bogs, and an Iron Age to Roman settlement south of the Gilmerton Road roundabout.	Moderate to High
Roman	There is extensive evidence of Roman activity in the Study Areas, focussed on the scheduled Elginhaugh fort, annexe and bath house, and the adjacent scheduled monument of Elginhaugh Camp. There is further evidence of Roman activity beyond the fort and camp, including the location of a possible Roman temporary camp immediately north of Sheriffhall Roundabout, and ovens and field systems or stock enclosures to the southwest, at Melville Nurseries.	High
Medieval	There is extensive evidence for medieval activity in the Study Areas, in the form of settlements and field systems.	Moderate to High
Early Modern	There is extensive evidence for early modern activity in the Study Areas, including settlements, farms, rig and furrow cultivation, and areas of early coal mining.	High
Modern	There is extensive evidence for modern activity in the Study Areas, including farming and early industry, particularly 18th, 19th and early 20th century coal workings.	High

It is anticipated that there will have been severe truncation of any archaeological remains within the footprints of the present Sheriffhall Roundabout, roads and associated services such as deep cable ducts and roadside drainage, as well as 'cut' areas of the road sunk into the landscape.

1.1.1 Historic Landscape

The Historic Land-use Assessment project (HLA) data shows that that landscape is dominated by post-medieval rectilinear fields and farms, with areas of managed woodland to the south of the Options and the plantation woodland of Dalkeith Park to the east. Landscape types identified in the vicinity of Sheriffhall Roundabout are described in Table A10.1 - 2 below.

Table A10.1- 2 Historic Landscape Types

Period	Type	Description	Location
Roman	Military Site - Cropmark	Most Roman military sites have been ploughed flat but can be identified from cropmarks using aerial photography as they are bounded by ditches and ramparts in a distinctive playing card shape.	South of Old Dalkeith Road, west of High Wood, south of Lugton; south of Gilmerton Road on the south bank of the River North Esk
	Prehistoric and Undated Settlement and Agriculture - Cropmark	Remains of past features that have been ploughed flat leave traces below ground that can be recorded from the air as cropmarks. Although many are undated, they include numerous prehistoric settlements, field systems, ritual and funerary sites.	South of Gilmerton Road, in area of Melville Castle policies; in vicinity of Gilmerton Road roundabout;
Medieval/Post-medieval	Settlement and Agriculture	The remains of settlements and field systems that pre-date the agricultural improvements of the 18th or 19th century survive in marginal areas, with ruinous buildings, small kilns, curvilinear boundaries, and rig cultivation.	At Westgate Park, Deanhead Park and Howlands Park, Lugton Haugh.
17th – 18th century	Rectilinear Fields and Farms	Rectilinear field boundaries and associated farm steadings and other buildings are typical of agricultural improvements since the 1700s. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common.	Farmland in vicinity of Sheriffhall Roundabout, Old Sheriffhall Farmhouse, Summerside, Campend and Drum Farm.
	Industrial-scale Farming Unit	Large-scale buildings such as poultry sheds, poly tunnels for market gardens or fish hatcheries indicate production at an industrial scale.	Northwest of Millerhill Road, at Campend and at Melville Nurseries
	Designed Landscape	Redevelopment of parts of designed landscapes around old mansion houses is common, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas, Country Parks or golf courses.	Lugton Haugh and Melville Castle, adjacent to River North Esk.

Period	Type	Description	Location
19th century - present	Managed Woodland	Much managed woodland is 'ancient', generally consisting of broad-leaved species or native pine woods, characterised by space between the trees. The wood used to be taken by coppicing or other traditional means.	North of Gilmerton Road
	Industrial-scale Farming Unit	Large-scale buildings such as poultry sheds, poly tunnels for market gardens or fish hatcheries indicate production at an industrial scale.	Northwest of Millerhill Road, at Campend and at Melville Nurseries
	Country Park	Designated Country Parks with their parklands, woods and visitor facilities are managed primarily for recreation, giving opportunities for days out to families and walkers.	Dalkeith Park
	Industrial or Commercial Area	Industrial estates, large office developments and shopping centres, car parks or storage facilities, as well as factories and mills, are located in and around urban areas.	Melville Nurseries; offices south of Melville Gate Road;
	Railway Features	Railway stations, marshalling yards and their associated buildings can be quite extensive, although the railway lines themselves are usually on land too narrow to be included as HLA data.	Millerhill Junction

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Appendix 10.1.1 – Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

Table A10.1-3 Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the Options

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
SM6202	Elginhaugh, Roman camp, native fort and palisaded enclosure 600m NE of	332100, 667600	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort); palisaded enclosure, Roman: camp	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a Roman temporary camp, a prehistoric fort and palisaded enclosure and associated features, all represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The site lies above the N bank of the River North Esk immediately E of the excavated 1st Century AD Roman fort at Elginhaugh. The Roman temporary camp is represented by a rectangular cropmark with rounded corners measuring approximately 110m NNW-SSE by 70m. It occupies an area otherwise characterised by numerous ill-defined cropmarks. To the NW of the camp are a series of linear cropmarks which may represent other, larger camps or enclosures associated with the adjacent Roman fort. Some 40m N of the camp are the remains of an oval palisaded enclosure measuring some 40m E-W by 30m. In the extreme S of the site lies the remains of a multi-vallate promontory fort defined by a broad curving ditch with two concentric outer palisades and a slight, poorly-defined, external ditch. The fort and enclosure appear to represent native settlement of the later prehistoric period. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 500m N-S by 420m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of the relationship between Roman and native populations in southern Scotland and because of the information it contains relating to prehistoric economy and settlement in the pre-Roman and Roman periods. Its importance is greatly enhanced by its association with the excavated Roman fort of Elginhaugh.	Y	Y	Y
SM5684	Elginhaugh, Roman fort, annexe and bathhouse 200m NE of	331900, 667200	Roman: annexe; bathhouse; fort	<p>The monument comprises the remains of part of a Roman fort and annexe together with the remains of an associated bathhouse. These features lie on a south-facing slope, south of the remainder of the fort and annexe, above the modern Gilmerton Road and Elginhaugh Bridge. They survive as vegetation marks, visible on aerial photographs. The installation defended the crossing point over the River North Esk, forming a key part of the</p>	The monument is of national importance as part of the first permanent Roman military presence in Scotland. It is a key site for studies of the development of Roman military installations in northern Britain and to studies of the Roman occupation of southern Scotland. The importance of the surviving remains is enhanced by their association with the excavated parts of the site. They form an important resource for the application	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>Roman military network in northern Britain. The remains date to the 1st century AD, with evidence for earlier native settlement in the vicinity. Extensive excavations were carried out on the fort and annexe, to the N of the area proposed for scheduling, in the 1980s in advance of development.</p> <p>The annexe was found to contain extensive evidence for several phases of occupation. The location of the bathhouse was confirmed by trial excavations after its initial identification in aerial photographs. The area to be scheduled encompasses the southern part of the annexe, the entire bathhouse, and any southern defensive ditches or other outworks which may be associated with the fort.</p> <p>It also encompasses an area around these features in which traces of associated activity may be preserved. It is irregular in shape, measuring a maximum of 400m NW-SE by 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	of future research procedures and methodologies which could, in turn, enhance the value of the previously excavated evidence.			
SM4592	Melville Grange, homestead and pit alignments 600m ESE of	331000, 667400	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead; house; palisaded enclosure; pit alignment; posthole setting	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded homestead of the Iron Age, some 2500 years old, delineated by two concentric palisade trenches, enclosing a sub-rectangular area measuring 44m N-S, by 40m transversely, and a series of prehistoric land boundaries marked by alignments of quarry pits, visible on aerial photographs. Within the enclosure are the remains of a single circular house about 16m in diameter. The lines of quarry pits form a regular pattern of fields and it is likely that they are broadly contemporary with the palisaded enclosure.</p> <p>Two areas are to be scheduled. The northern area includes the palisaded settlement and an area around it in which traces of activities associated with its use will survive and measures 90m N-S by 80m transversely, the southern includes sections of 4 pit alignments and their junctions with each other, the area to be scheduled measuring 70m square.</p>	<p>The monument is of national importance as a palisaded homestead of the Iron Age which has the potential, through excavation, to enhance considerably our understanding of settlement in prehistory. The site is unusual in having a double palisade, which is a relatively uncommon feature. The pit alignment system is of particular importance because of its apparent completeness; it is very rare for a section of prehistoric field system to survive in lowland arable areas.</p> <p>Taken together the palisaded homestead and the pit alignment system have the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of prehistoric economic systems and of the development of the prehistoric landscape.</p>	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
SM5441	Newton Church, church, enclosures and field system	333400, 669000	Ecclesiastical: church; tower, Secular: enclosure; field system	<p>The monument consists of the remains of the 17th century tower of Old Newton Kirk also called St Mary's, its surrounding graveyard which is situated within a group of three contiguous sub rectangular enclosures of medieval date, and an adjacent rig and furrow field system. The enclosures and field system are only visible in aerial photographs.</p> <p>The roofless church tower (height c.10.5m) is built of rough cast rubble with ashlar dressings. It has had five storeys with a crenellated parapet. The upper storeys above the horizontal string course set at third floor level appear to have been rebuilt shortly after 1915. The tower is oblong on plan, measuring 5.1m N-S by 4.8m E-W. The rest of the gabled church is no longer extant. It appears to have been constructed at a subsequent date to the tower and would have been built against its N wall. The entrance from the N wall of the tower to the body of the church has been blocked up, other blocked entrances are in the N and W walls on the first floor. In the S wall of the tower is a semi-circular headed doorway and a small window in the E wall. The wooded burial ground has been fenced off. The rectangular area measures 28m NW by 18.5m NE. In it are three eighteenth century table tombs. The church and burial ground occupy the NE end of a large sub rectangular enclosure which is contiguous with two smaller enclosures of similar shape. In the NE enclosure there are a group of post holes which indicate the position of at least one rectangular building. The area of these enclosures which appear as crop marks is 140m NW by 80m NE. To the NW of the enclosures is an area of rig and furrow which is probably of contemporary date. This feature has been truncated by the Edinburgh City bypass.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is an irregular pentagon, it includes the church tower, surrounding enclosures and a sample of the associated field system. The N boundary is defined by the line of the overhead electricity cable on the S side of the Edinburgh City bypass, the S boundary is defined by the wall of Dalkeith Park. The area measures a</p>	-	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				maximum of 280m E-W by 160m N-S, as marked in red on the accompanying map.				
SM5729	Newton, pit alignment 150m NE of	333400, 669900	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: pit alignment	<p>The monument comprises part of a pit alignment of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running N-S for a distance of approximately 300m. The individual pits appear to be approximately 2m in diameter. The alignment continues to the S across the district boundary into Midlothian.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features together with an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The area to be scheduled is bounded on the S by the boundary between East Lothian and Midlothian. The area measures a maximum of 320m N-S by 60m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric field systems and land management regimes. The site may also be expected to yield evidence relating to prehistoric economy and environment. Its significance is enhanced by its spatial association with a number of other prehistoric settlements and field systems in the area.	Y	Y	Y
SM5704	Newton, pit alignment 150m E of	333500, 669600	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: pit alignment	<p>The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably a boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible from oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits, each approximately 2m in diameter. The alignment runs approximately N-S incorporating minor deviations. The length of this portion of the alignment is 250m. To the N of this it continues across the district boundary into East Lothian.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 280m N-S by 75m E-W, as marked in red on the accompanying map. The original scheduling was amended in 2009 to include the following exclusions: the post and rail fence between NGR NT 33505 69645 and NT 33518 69702 together with all ground to the east of that fence.</p>	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric field systems and land management regimes. The site may also be expected to yield information relating to prehistoric economy and environment. Its significance is enhanced by its spatial association with a number of prehistoric settlements and other field systems in the area.	Y	Y	Y
SM5705	Newton, pit alignment 600m SE of	333700, 669200	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: pit alignment	The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably an agricultural boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric field systems and land management	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>aerial photographs.</p> <p>The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running approximately N-S for a distance of 460m. The alignment appears to continue to the N across the district boundary into East Lothian.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features together with an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The area has maximum dimensions of 520m N-S by 60m E-W, as marked in red on the accompanying map. This original scheduling was amended in 2009 to include the following exclusions: the corridor of the A68 road lying between NGR NT 33730 69433 and NT 33788 69416 to the north and NGR NT 33727 69398 and NT 33786 69380 to the south and the post-and-rail fences that bound the road corridor in this location.</p>	<p>regimes. The site may also be expected to yield evidence relating to prehistoric economy and environment. The site's significance is enhanced by its spatial association with a number of prehistoric settlements and other field systems in the area.</p>			
SM5706	Newton, pit alignment 500m E of	333700, 669700	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: pit alignment	<p>The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably an agricultural boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running NS for a distance of approximately 30m. The alignment appears to continue to the S across the district boundary into Midlothian.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible pits together with an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The area is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 50m N-S by 30m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric field systems and land management regimes. The site may also be expected to yield evidence relating to prehistoric economy and environment. Its significance is enhanced by its spatial association with a number of prehistoric settlements and other field systems in the area.</p>	Y	Y	N
SM5707	Castlesteads Park, ring ditches	334000, 669700	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: house	<p>The monument comprises the remains of two ring ditches, representing the remains of prehistoric houses, which are visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The larger of the two ring ditches is approximately 15m in diameter and is defined by an annular ditch of variable width with no visible entrance. The second ring ditch lies approximately 60m E of the</p>	<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric domestic settlement. The ring ditches have the potential to provide evidence for prehistoric house construction as well as for prehistoric agricultural settlement, economy and environment.</p>	Y	Y	N

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				first and is approximately 10m in diameter, defined by a ditch some 2m wide and with no visible entrance. A number of faint, irregular marks in the vicinity of the ring ditches suggest that surviving sub-surface remains may be extensive. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible cropmark features together with an area around them in which traces of contemporary activity may survive. It is rectilinear in shape measuring 210m NW-SE by 130m NE-SW, as marked in red on the accompanying map.				
SM6038	Home Farm, enclosure 300m ENE of	330300, 670100	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary)	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The remains lie on gently sloping arable land. Although not on the highest point in the vicinity the site commands extensive views to the N and W. The monument is defined by a narrow ditch, approximately 2-3m wide, forming an oval enclosure measuring approximately 60m N-S by 40m E-W. There are no definite signs of an entrance or of internal features, although experience of comparable sites has shown that archaeological deposits will survive below the ploughsoil. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features together with an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 160m N-S by 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map.	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric defended settlement. The ditches may be expected to contain evidence for the construction of the enclosure and, together with internal features, evidence relating to prehistoric economy and environment.	Y	N	Y
SM6203	Thornbank House, enclosure 200m N of	334300, 667900	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary)	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies in arable land on a terrace some 500m E of the River South Esk at around 50m OD. The enclosure is sub-rectangular with an entrance in the centre of its NW-facing side flanked by expanded ditch terminals. The NW side is approximately 30m long while the NE and SW sides are at least 30m in length but fade from view towards the SE. The SE side of the enclosure is	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider landscape of prehistoric and Roman remains in the valley of the South Esk.	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				not visible as a cropmark. The surrounding area is rich in the remains of prehistoric settlement and sites associated with the Roman military occupation of southern Scotland. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.				
SM1188	Dalkeith, choir of Collegiate Kirk of St Nicholas, parish church	333200, 667400	Ecclesiastical: church	The choir (in ruin) situated within the Kirkyard of the Parish Kirk of the Dalkeith formerly known as the Collegiate Kirk of Saint Nicholas now as Saint Nicholas Parish Kirk on the west side of High Street, Dalkeith, at the northeast end of the present Kirk, 120 yards northeast of the junction of said street with Edinburgh Road and 130 yards south southeast of the River North Esk at its nearest point.	-	Y	Y	Y
SM1190	Newbattle Abbey, abbey church, cloisters and associated buildings	333300, 666000	Ecclesiastical: abbey; burial ground, cemetery, graveyard; chapel; cloisters; grange/farm - secular buildings associated; well	The monument comprises the remains of Newbattle Abbey, a Cistercian establishment, surviving as buried structural foundations and deposits. The abbey was founded in 1140 by David I as a daughter house of Melrose Abbey. Newbattle fell into secular hands in the 16th century and the upstanding remains of the abbey were largely dismantled. Above-ground elements of the eastern range were retained, however, and are preserved within the present house. The monument is located on the north bank of the River South Esk, at a height of around 45m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled on 11 October 1960 and is being rescheduled to improve the associated documentation and mapping and to extend the scheduled area to cover all of the remains. Excavations in the late 19th century revealed the buried foundations of the abbey church, cloister and associated ranges, allowing the plan of the main abbey complex to be reconstructed. The abbey church, situated at the north of the cloister, comprises an aisled structural nave of ten bays, crossing and two transepts. Each transept has two eastern chapels and a square-ended and aisled	The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular of medieval ecclesiastical foundations and, more specifically, Cistercian establishments. The monument was the largest religious house in the Lothians, with connections to lands across central Scotland and pioneering land management and exploitation activities. The monument is a rare survival, with high potential for the good preservation of buried features and deposits, including architectural remains and burials. The monument is associated with many important historical people, including several members of royalty, the Douglas family and the Earls of Lothian, and with significant historical events, such as the Declaration of Arbroath, the 'Rough Wooing' and the Reformation. The monument is located in parkland, which itself retains several features likely to relate to the monument and has high potential for the survival of other buried remains, including buildings. The lack of active development within the surrounding area since the Reformation is unusual and enhances the archaeological potential of the	N	N	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>eastern arm or structural choir. The length of the church, from ESE-WNW, is 80m. The nave measures 22m ENE-WSW by up to 45m over the transepts and is 48m long, with a central aisle around 7m wide and side aisles 2.8m wide. The choir and presbytery are one and a half bays, with two large piers 3.7m in diameter. The crossing has four similar piers which supported a tower. Burials have been noted to the north and east of the abbey church, some in stone coffins, within an enclosing wall; at least two graves are recorded from within the wall at the NW end of the nave. The cloister enclosure, oriented ENE-WSW by ESE-WNW, measures around 37m by 38m and was entered on the west side. The east range, measuring around 60.5m by up to 20m, comprised the sacristy, chapter house, workroom, a large hall and lavatories. The south range, linking the east and west ranges, measures around 40m ENE-WSW by 12m transversely and comprised a kitchen and dining hall. The west range, measuring around 70.5m by 11m transversely, comprised lavatories for the lay brothers, cellars or workshops, a possible porter's room, the entrance to the cloisters and more cellars.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. On the south side, the scheduling extends up to and includes a wall that has a medieval foundation. Specifically excluded are the above-ground elements of the main college building (which is a category A listed building), but not the underlying foundations and ground. The 1960s residential block and its footprint, at the north end of the main college building, are entirely excluded from the scheduled area. Also specifically excluded are the above-ground elements of Unit 25 and Unit 27, Newbattle Abbey College Annex. Also excluded from the scheduling are the top 30cm of areas of hard standing and paving, the top 30cm of all modern path and road surfaces, and the above-</p>	<p>monument. The loss or damage of the monument would diminish its potential to contribute to our understanding of ecclesiastical history in central Scotland and beyond. There is great potential at Newbattle to study the establishment of a religious order, the effect this had on the surrounding lands, the way in which the community lived and died, the structures that were created, and the impact of the Reformation and the subsequent demise of a way of life.</p>			

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				ground elements of all existing fences and telegraph poles to allow for their repair and maintenance.				
SM5673	Lasswade old parish church	330100, 666100	Ecclesiastical: burial ground, cemetery, graveyard; church, Secular: mausoleum	<p>The monument consists of the remains of the former parish church of Lasswade, dedicated to St Edwin and built in the 13th century.</p> <p>The church has been rebuilt on several occasions, but still retains original architectural features. The church was a single rectangular chamber, 6.2m by 18m externally, and orientated E-W. Two side aisles were added in the 17th century, and appear to post-date a tower at the W end. The latter collapsed in 1866. A chancel may have been added at the E end at some date, but this is obscured by later building work.</p> <p>Most of the S and W walls are reduced to foundations, while the E and N walls are partly incorporated in a series of burial enclosures. The best-preserved portions are the NE aisle, now a mausoleum, and the added 17th century mausoleum, which lies to the W of the N aisle, built for the poet William Drummond of Hawthornden (d. 1649).</p> <p>The latter is rubble built but incorporates a round-headed doorway and a medieval finial cross. Two further mausolea, of Victorian date, lie to the E of the remains of the nave, and may obscure an earlier chancel. A number of fine gravestones, of 17th-19th century date, lie near to, and within, the ruins of the church and its attendant mausolea.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is approximately rectangular, 40m E-W by 25m N-S, to incorporate the church and mausolea. It is bounded on the N and S by gravel paths, which are not themselves included in the scheduling. The area is marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	The monument is of national importance as a fine example of a medieval church dating from the 13th century which has undergone a variety of modifications up to, and beyond, its disuse for parish worship. The structure offers the potential to examine the development of the church, and archaeological excavation and analysis may reveal more of the history of this complex and important parish church, thus contributing to our understanding of ecclesiastical and architectural development.	Y	Y	Y
SM6335	Hardengreen, enclosure 300m WSW of	332100, 665500	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary)	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies in arable farmland at around 70m OD on locally high ground. It comprises a sub-	The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The enclosure ditches may be expected to contain material relating to the economy and environment of the site. The	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>circular enclosure of approximately 110m in diameter, with a ditch some 8-10m wide. A dark, circular cropmark some 50m in diameter, located slightly off-centre within the enclosure, may indicate the survival of archaeological deposits and structures.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is sub-circular with a maximum diameter of 130m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	<p>dark area inside the enclosure may be expected to yield information relating to prehistoric house techniques and domestic activities.</p>			

Table A10.1-4 Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the Options

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
LB1410	DALKEITH PARK, CONSERVATORY	333818, 668175	William Burn, 1832-34. Symmetrical dodecahedral conservatory with rich Jacobean detailing, on raised dais over heating chamber. Ashlar. Bays divided by engaged roman Doric Columns. Large window in each bay; door to S, extended from window. Moulded architraves with decorative modillion at centre. Base, lower part of columns and central chimney stack strapworked. Jacobean motifs to capitals and Greek Doric entablature. Shaped strapworked motifs over bays at parapet level. Columns originally surmounted by spiked vases. Originally small-pane glazing pattern in 3-light sash and case windows, 24-pane with 16-pane side-lights; glazing now missing, some astragals remaining and frames largely intact.	The Conservatory was conceived as the centrepiece of W S Gilpin's parterre design, little trace of which now remains. The heating system consisted of two hot-water boilers and furnaces located in the vaulted cellar; the furnaces were directly connected to the main flue within the central chimney. The strapwork is probably derived from Wendel Dietterlin's ARCHITECTURA. The conservatory is currently in a dilapidated condition (1990). A Group - see DALKEITH PARK.	Y	Y	Y
LB1411	DALKEITH PARK, DALKEITH HOUSE, WITH RETAINING WALL AND LAMP STANDARDS	333325, 667905	James Smith, 1702-11, incorporating parts of 15th century and 16th century castle; later additions by James Playfair, 1786, and William Burn, 1831. 3-storey and basement irregular U-plan Classical mansion, including 2-storey and basement pavilions, and with 2-storey service blocks adjoined to S forming U-plan service wing. Variegated sandstone rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Rusticated quoins. String courses between floors, and moulded eaves cornice to principal elevation. Moulded lugged architraves to principal elevation, raised surrounds to remaining elevations. Gibbsian surrounds to basement windows, many blinded. Some relieving arches. Formerly harled.	James Douglas, 1st Earl of Morton, substantially enlarged the early castle in the later 15th century. It was sold to Francis Scott, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch in 1642. Anne Scott, Duchess of Buccleuch, commissioned James Smith to build the house in 1701; Smith incorporated the L-plan tower-house to the S and sides of the courtyards into his design. The ashlar sandstone was obtained from Culross and Queensferry quarries, and the house cost ?15,225 to build. The masonry work was executed by James Smith, James Smith and Gilbert Smith. William Morgan and Isaac Silverstyne carved the enriched mouldings of the principal rooms; the exterior carving was either by them, or by the Smiths. Grinling Gibbons supplied 8 or 9 chimneypieces; the marble staircase was probably installed by Richard Neale. James Adam made some repairs to the house in 1762. James Craig drew up plans for remodelling the house and adding wings in 1776, but these were never executed. Some minor alterations were made by James Playfair, who added the bow window on the E elevation in 1786. William Burn drew up a scheme for enlarging the house in an Elizabethan Revival style in 1831, which was never executed, and made some minor alterations to the interior; he may also have been responsible for	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				blocking the principal door and building the porch. Interior restoration was undertaken by W Schomberg Scott in 1973. Dalkeith House ceased to be the principal residence of the Buccleuchs after the first World War. Pictures, furniture and fittings were gradually removed, but the house was finally cleared in 1970. The house is now leased for business and educational use. A Group - see DALKEITH PARK.			
LB1412	DALKEITH PARK, DARK WALK, GATEWAY AND WALLS	333840, 667660	18th century. Depressed-arched gateway and gates; low walls adjoined to N and S of gateway, curved slightly to E, and truncated at each end. GATEWAY: wrought-iron. Depressed arch surmounted by decorative scroll-work. 2-leaf gates. WALLS: rubble: flat ashlar coping. Dies flanking gateway. Tall wrought-iron spearhead railings, continuous from gateway.	The survival of ironwork of this quality is very rare. A Group - see DALKEITH PARK.	Y	Y	Y
LB1437	DALKEITH PARK, KING'S GATE, WALLS AND LODGE	332192, 667700	William Burn and David Bryce, 1852. Gateway to Dalkeith Estate from Old Dalkeith Road (A68), with screen walls, and lodge to NE. KING'S GATE: tripartite gateway; 2 taller gatepiers at centre linked to 2 outer piers by screen walls, each with pedestrian gateway. Ashlar. Base course. Bracketted cornice to nailhead rusticated piers; surmounted by large floreated urns. Lugged architraves to pedestrian gateways, with coroneted shield inscribed "BQ"; moulded coping to screen walls. Highly decorative wrought-ironwork to 2-leaf semicircular-arched gates at centre, surmounted by decorative scroll-work, and to pedestrian gates. QUADRANT WALLS: tall walls, curved to SE and SW. Stugged ashlar; moulded coping. Base course. Chamfered pier to each side, with bracketted cornice and massive ball finials. Saddleback-coped squared and coursed rubble wall beyond piers. LODGE: single storey and attic, with raised basement to E on falling ground, asymmetrical gabled lodge. Cream sandstone ashlar. Deep base course. Moulded reveals and chamfered cills to ashlar transomed and moulioned bipartite windows to W, N and S. Chamfered reveals to single light	-	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
			windows to E. Mannered buckle quoins. Overhanging eaves; scrolled bargeboarding to W and N with kingposts.				
LB1440	DALKEITH PARK, MONTAGU BRIDGE INCLUDING CAULD	333363, 668120	CAULD: low man-made weir stretching width of River North Esk.	Montagu Bridge crosses River North Esk. James Adam completed the bridge on the death of Robert Adam. A Group - see DALKEITH PARK. The cauld, shown in the Soane Museum drawings, formed an integral part of the design, heightening the picturesque effect of the bridge in the landscape. Upstream, the cauld produces a calm and tranquil effect, reflecting the bridge in the water. Viewed from downstream, the bridge is seen against the noisy tumult of white water. These contrasting views are important to the original conception of the bridge as an ordered classical structure in a "wild" and romantic setting.	Y	Y	Y
LB1441	DALKEITH PARK, ST MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, WITH LAMP STANDARD	333489, 667727	William Burn and David Bryce, 1843; chapel and transept Arthur W Blomfield, 1890. Early English gothic church. Nave running E-W, chancel to E and chapel and transept to NE. Stugged sandstone ashlar. Moulded coping to base course. Chamfered cill course. String course below parapet. 2-light lancet windows. Moulded and hoodmoulded surrounds; staff-leaf capitals to nook-shafts. Gablet capped set-off buttresses, including angle buttresses, with small gargoyles. Moulded gablet-coped skews. Grey slates; broad grey slates to S pitch of nave and to vestry; leaded roof to chapel and to N pitch of chancel.	Ecclesiastical building in use as such. St Mary's Chapel was commissioned by Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch as a private chapel. The design was by Burn, and Bryce superintended the building from 1844-54. Benjamin Ferrey superintended the carving of the capitals and bosses. The Chapel was consecrated and opened for worship in 1854. The Chapel, which could accommodate 250, was used by the Buccleuch family and servants of the Estate, and was also open to Episcopalians in the area. In 1958 it was transferred to the congregation. St Mary's Episcopal Church features the last remaining water driven combined organ and bells system in Scotland. St Munn's Church, Kilmun is the only other remaining water driven organ in Scotland made by Norman and Beard in 1909.	Y	Y	Y
LB1442	DALKEITH PARK, STABLES AND COACH HOUSE	333779, 668134	William Adam, 1740, with later additions and alterations. 2 2-storey opposing ranges, 1 U-plan, enclosing rectangular courtyard, with minimum of classical detailing. Rubble; ashlar dressings. Eaves course. Raised margins. Smaller windows at eaves level at 1st floor.	The building is currently used in part as kennels (1990). A Group - see DALKEITH PARK.	Y	Y	Y
LB1445	GLENESK RAILWAY VIADUCT	332372, 667136	James Jardine, 1829-31. Railway bridge, on N-S axis. Single span with semicircular arch. Channelled	Glenesk Viaduct (also known as Glen Arch) spans River North Esk. It was built for the Edinburgh & Dalkeith Railway. It was later widened by the addition of steel	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
			bull-faced ashlar. Smooth ashlar channelled voussoirs. Railway track removed.	walkways, and a steel frame inserted in the arch in 1968 to secure it against possible mining subsidence. The line was closed in 1969. The steel work was removed during a programme of consolidation completed in 1993. The view formerly held that the bridge was an 1847 replacement of an earlier timber structure has been dscredited by Mr Paxton's research, which identified it as one of the earliest major railway bridges in Scotland. Upgraded B to A January 1994			
LB7394	MELVILLE CASTLE		James Playfair, 1786-91 with later alterations and additions. 3-storey, symmetrical 3-bay square-plan castellated mansion, (formerly a hotel), with circular angle towers, battlements and late 19th century square plan entrance porch; 2 storey, 3-bay wings with chamfered, square angle piers (half piers at junction with main block) and Soanian terminal drums; single storey, 5-bay office block to W. Stugged and droved ashlar sandstone with polished and droved dressings. Base course; moulded cills to 1st floor widows; chamfered surrounds to windows; hood moulds to ground and 1st floor windows and to 2nd floor of towers; cill course to 1st and 2nd floors; eaves course; battlements.	Built by James Playfair for Henry Dundas, 4th son of Robert Dundas of Arniston. Henry Dundas was created 1st Viscount Melville in 1800. Not only is the castle an important piece of architecture of its time, but Henry Dundas was an extremely important political figure in late 18th/early 19th century. He was dubbed the uncrowned King of Scotland, a title earned by such appointments as Solicitor General for Scotland, Lord Advocate, Treasurer of the Navy and Keeper of the Signet and Privy Seal. The Melville Monument in St Andrew Square was erected in his honour after his death in 1811. The castle replaced the earlier Melville Castle which had belonged to David Rizzio, and which Mary, Queen of Scots had visited. Its situation in a beautifully wooded clearing beside the River North Esk had been celebrated by Sir Walter Scott who dubbed it Melville's beech grove. Melville's new Gothic fortress, reminiscent of Inveraray Castle, was sobered by its classically symmetrical proportions, its incised Soanian terminal drums, similar to those of Soane's Langley Park gateway designs, and the classical interior detail. The previously fine interior was noted for its grandeur. A full-height 3-storey stair well was terminated by a ceiling painted with putti. Decorative banisters and friezes continued up to an Ionic colonnade. The bow-ended dining and drawing rooms benefited from views over parkland down to the river. The house is now a shell with little more than the cantilevered stair remaining. The entrance porch was added in the late 19th century. Formerly a hotel which closed in the 1980s. A Group with Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.			
LB12940	MELVILLE CASTLE, WILLIE'S TEMPLE	330539, 666850	<p>Circa 1760. Single storey, circular-plan, domed hilltop summerhouse, (possibly also a wellhead?). Polished ashlar sandstone. Arranged as 4 arched openings with Gibbsian surrounds; 4 intermediate piers, each with tall, blind arched panel, framed by panelled pilaster strips stopped by a convex moulding at foot, terminating in a scrolled console (only 1 survives). Moulded cornice; stone, bell-cast roof, crowned by stone pineapple finial (recently collapsed, circa 1994).</p> <p>INTERIOR: possibly originally plastered, stone domed ceiling; small, round-headed niches set in ingoos of arched openings.</p>	An important focus within the designed landscape at Melville, this temple, known as 'Willie's Temple', is sited on a hilltop reputed to be a medieval lookout point. The Estate Plans clearly demonstrate changing focus in landscape design with the role of this temple; in 1764 formal avenues led downhill from the building and to the E past a canal to England's Hill, a hilltop plantation to the N. By 1790 the canal (sited to the W of the present Garden Cottages) had disappeared. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, and Walled Garden Steading.	Y	Y	Y
LB14184	DANDERHALL MINERS' CLUB, WOOLMET HOUSE GATEWAY AND BOUNDARY WALL	330715, 669917	<p>Circa 1686. Renaissance entrance gateway. Triumphal arch flanked by high classical piers. Ashlar with later random rubble walls flanking. Later stone lion.</p>	Woolmet House was built around two sides of a courtyard. The house had never been modernised or restored but it had to be abandoned after fissures and rents were discovered due to subterranean mine workings. It was set in its own gardens and parklands, some of which survive. Woolmet was described as being in a dilapidated condition at the beginning of the 20th century, and was given over to the National Trust in 1947. The house was demolished in 1954, although parts of the interior are now said to be in the Castle of Mey, Caithness and Northfield House, Preston. The surviving gateway now forms the entrance to Danderhall Miners' Social Club and Recreation ground. It is now a focal point for the modern community. Woolmet-Edmonstone (both names of sizeable houses now gone) used to be a village, but has become even smaller due to people moving to more modern accommodation in the Danderhall area.	Y	Y	Y
(LB14564) Descheduled	NEWBATTLE ABBEY POLICIES, MAIDEN BRIDGE	333673, 666590	<p>Later 15th century. Single span, arched bridge over the River South Esk. Sandstone rubble with ribbed soffit; hoodmoulds; buttresses; coped parapet (probably rebuilt); cobbled and gravel road surface. Narrow slit opening with stone cill in NE buttress; doorway in SE parapet wall.</p>	A-Group with Newbattle Abbey, Newbattle Abbey Policies Fernery, Grotto and Ice House, Lothian Burial Ground, Monkland Wall, North and South Sundials, Port Lodge, Newbattle Road and Abbey Road Wall and Gatepiers, Lamb s Nursery, Archbishop Leighton s House, 1-5 Riverside Cottages, Old Bridge, Newmills Road, Dalkeith Lodge in Dalkeith Burgh and The King s Gate in Cockpen Parish. A bridge appears on Bleau s	Y	N	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				1654 map connecting the Abbey to East Mills, (later Easthouses) and the name first appears on Knox's 1812 Map. Outstanding early and largely complete medieval hump-backed bridge presumably built to connect the monastic estate to Dalkeith. Possibly named after the Abbey's dedication to St Mary or after Princess Margaret's visit to Newbattle Abbey in 1503 whilst meeting her bridegroom King James IV. The monument was scheduled 09/05/1935 and descheduled on 11/04/2016.			
LB24339	CROFT STREET, FAIRFIELD HOUSE, HOT HOUSE	333211, 667040	Earlier-mid 19th century. Fine rectangular-plan lean-to curved glass house. Adjoined to N retaining wall of Fairfield House (see separate listing); brick heated wall shaped above glass house, with row of ventilators above. Cast-iron base with moulded panels. Door to E and W. 6-bay arcaded cast-iron framework to interior; decorative cusping to semicircular arches; fluted piers.	Fairfield House and outbuildings listed separately below. This hot house was built sometime between 1835 and 1853.	Y	Y	Y
LB24355	ESKBANK ROAD, ST DAVID'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC), WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332822, 666921	Joseph Aloysious Hansom, 1853-54. Early English Gothic church with side aisles, chancel and chapels linked to later additions and modern presbytery. Cream sandstone, squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Coped set-off buttresses. Chamfered reveals. Hoodmoulds with block label stops to principal openings. Predominantly pointed-arched windows with plate tracery in 2-light cradling oculus form. Diamond-pane leaded windows. Steeply pitched grey slate roof with fish-scale bands. Decorative ridge tiles to nave. Bracketted coped skewers with gablets. Variety of stone cross finials. Gabled bellcote at crossing with cross finial, cusped opening and bell (Gabrial, 1855). Some original rainwater goods.	Ecclesiastical building in use as such. St David's Church was commissioned by Cecil, Marchioness of Lothian. Holy Souls' Altar, S side aisle and the burial vault were commissioned by Walter Kerr in 1877. The Church provided 500 sittings in 1882. The Church was extensively redecorated in 1894. The Chapel House was demolished in the late 1960s and replaced by the new presbytery in 1969. St David's was liturgically reorganised and repainted by Sean Cullen in 1971-72. Listed category A for the quality of the interior.	Y	Y	Y
LB24375	14 GLENESK CRESCENT, ESKBANK HOUSE, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332559, 666872	1794. 2-storey and basement, 5-bay rectangular-plan Georgian villa. N elevation broadly droved ashlar, rusticated at ground; remaining elevations squared and coursed rubble, random at basement. Ashlar dressings. Band courses between basement and ground floors on N, W and E elevations, and between ground and 1st floors on N elevation. Eaves cornice. Rusticated quoins to ground and 1st floors.	Eskbank House was built in 1794 by the Rev James Brown, Minister of Newbattle.	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
			Raised cills on E elevation and at 1st floors of N elevation. Flush margins and droved tails on S, W and E elevations. Windows tallest at ground, smallest at basement.				
LB24377	HIGH STREET, OLD KIRK (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, FORMERLY EAST CHURCH (ST NICHOLAS)), WITH GRAVEYARD WALLS AND WATCH HOUSE	333258, 667442	15th century, Late Gothic church; partly remodelled in restoration by David Bryce, 1851-4; steeple rebuilt 1888. Cruciform plan: side aisles, N and S transepts, chancel to E and steeple to W; roofless choir to E and sacristy to NE, abandoned 1592.	<p>Ecclesiastical building in use as such. The choir is a Scheduled Monument. The church has been variously known as the Collegiate Church of St Nicholas, Dalkeith Kirk, the Parish Church, the Old Parish Church, the East Parish Church, St Nicholas and the Old Kirk. The choir is an important example of Late Gothic, and the church shares features with contemporary Collegiate churches in the Lothians, eg Seton and Dunglass.</p> <p>The Chapel of St Nicholas was probably in existence by the later 14th century. In 1406 it was raised into a Collegiate Church and endowed by Sir James Douglas, 1st Lord of Dalkeith, who made contributions to the enlargement of the building between 1390 and 1420. Dalkeith was established as a parish in 1592, and St Nicholas became the Presbyterian Parish Kirk. The choir was partitioned off at this time and subsequently fell into disrepair, with the stone roof collapsing in circa 1770.</p> <p>An octagonal steeple was erected in circa 1762. A number of Incorporated Trades Lofts were erected and enlarged between 1660 and 1838.</p> <p>By the mid 19th century, the church was in need of expansion and extensive repair. The newly constructed West Church (1840) eased the accommodation problem, and the congregation of St Nicholas worshipped there whilst restoration work was carried out at St Nicholas for 3 years from Autumn 1851, to the specifications of David Bryce. The original walls of the 1420 church were incorporated in the new building, the exterior being refaced and the windows altered. An 85ft high steeple was constructed, and the lofts were removed. The building was re-roofed, and a sunken pavement was formed around the church. The church re-opened in Spring 1854. The cost of restoration was ?4160, and 760 sittings were provided after restoration.</p> <p>In 1885 a fire destroyed the steeple and gallery; they were rebuilt in 1888, and the vestry was restored. Following the union of the Church of Scotland and the</p>	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>United Free Church in 1929, the church was renamed the Church of St Nicholas. The chancel was restored by Thomas Aikman Swan in 1936. The removal of the 1851 pulpit revealed the piscina set in the original wall. The congregations of Old Kirk and West Church united in 1979 to form St Nicholas Buccleuch Church; both churches continued to be used alternately. When West Church closed in 1989, Old Kirk became the parish church.</p> <p>Listed Building Consent has been granted for the organ, stained glass window and internal wall plaques from West Church to be relocated in Old Kirk (1991).</p>			
LB24417	176-180 (EVEN NOS) HIGH STREET, DALKEITH TOLBOOTH	333323, 667436	<p>Mid 17th century in origin; re-worked, probably in 18th century. 2-storey, 7-bay (3-1-3) simple classical Tolbooth. Ashlar; E and S elevations harled. Rusticated quoins. Heavily repaired in parts with cement render; some concrete cill repairs. Base course. Moulded cornice to W and S elevations, with remains on E elevation.</p>	<p>De-scheduled 12.2.2001. B Group with Nos 168-172, and 182 High Street. The panel inscription refers to Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch and his wife, Margaret (Leslie), Countess of Buccleuch. The Tolbooth ceased use as a jail in 1841. The Tolbooth was used as a meeting place by Dalkeith Scientific Association and the Baptist Church. The Tolbooth was given to St Mary's Episcopal Chapel and endowed by Miss V I Kemp in March 1966 (from plaque in former court-room); the building was entirely refurbished by Armstrong and Thomas, Kirkcaldy, in January 1966 as a church hall, for which it is still used. Gibbet stones can be seen on the street in front of the door; the second last public hanging in Scotland apparently occurred here in 1827.</p>	Y	Y	Y
LB24422	200 HIGH STREET AND 61 ST ANDREW STREET, CORN EXCHANGE	333399, 667526	<p>David Cousin, dated 1853. Jacobean-style hall bridging between 2 streets, comprised of 2 blocks; symmetrical twin-gabled to lower High Street block and a massive gabled elevation to St Andrew Street (Exchange Hall). Random, variegated, stugged sandstone ashlar to main elevations, random rubble side elevations; ashlar dressings. Moulded Tudor-arched surrounds to 2-leaf doors. Mullioned windows, some with transoms. Chamfered reveals. Delicate relieving arches above 1st floor windows.</p>	<p>B Group with Nos 153 and 155, 161 and 163, 165-169, 186 and 188, 190-194, 196 and 198, 212 and 214, and 216 and 218 High Street. The Corn exchange was opened on 10 August 1854, having been built largely by public subscription at a cost of over ?3800. It was the biggest indoor grain market in Scotland at that date. It functioned as the "Empress Dance Hall" in the mid 20th century, and then as a factory. It is currently used for storage by an electrical firm. David Cousins also designed Kelso Corn Exchange, 1856, in a similar style.</p>	Y	Y	Y
LB24443	12 MELVILLE ROAD, LINSANDEL HOUSE, WITH OUTBUILDINGS, BOUNDARY	332463, 666773	<p>Knox and Hutton, dated 1884. 2-storey asymmetrical Italianate villa with Greek details, L-plan with 3-stage entrance tower in SW re-entrant angle. W and S</p>	<p>This building is called Netherby on the OS Map 1892-93. The house is constructed of Gunnerton stone; red</p>	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
	WALLS, GATES AND GATEPIERS		elevations stugged squared and coursed masonry, N and E elevations stugged squared and snecked; polished ashlar dressings. Base course. Moulded timber eaves course. Cill courses to ground and 1st floors. Band course between floors, continuous around tower. Broad course below lintel level at eaves. Red column-mullions to bipartite windows at 1st floor to S and W. Moulded lintels. Tall narrow windows at ground. Elaborate segmental-arched bargeboarding to gables and dormerheads.	Dumfries-shire stone was used for the mullions and baluster detailing.			
LB24452	NEWMILLS ROAD, DALKEITH LODGE (NEWBATTLE ABBEY WEST LODGE), WITH GATEWAY AND ADJOINING WALL	333379, 667047	Mid 19th century. Asymmetric gothic gateway and adjoining 3-storey and attic lodge tower, with steeply pitched gables. Stugged squared and snecked masonry; ashlar dressings. String course between ground and 1st floors on lodge. Cusped windows with double-chamfered rectangular margins and hoodmoulds. Decorative wrought-iron brackets to doors and gates. Saw-tooth coping to gables, gablets and merlons.	This lodge was built after 1853. The lodge gateway and wall are continuous with the policy wall of Newbattle Estate to the W, and with the boundary wall of No 28 Newmills Road, Eskside House (see separate listing), to the E. Carrick refers to "the beautiful Gothic gateway . . . a direct copy of a gateway in Rome".	Y	Y	Y
LB28052	GILMERTON, THE DRUM WITH SUNDIAL	330071, 668943	William Adam for Lord Somerville, 1726-34. Palladian mansion with pavilion to W incorporating part of earlier house by John Mylne 1584-5 (E pavilion intended but not built), with later 19th century additions at rear of pavilion. House set in landscaped grounds originally laid out by William Adam. Compact 3-bay pedimented centre block, 2-storey over basement, cream polished ashlar, channelled basement, ground and 1st floor rusticated, Gibbs surrounds to openings, base course, band course, cill courses, deep entablature, dentilled cornice, pedimented advanced central bay breaking stone balustrade with urns. Sides and rear harled with polished ashlar dressings, wing piend-roofed with simple frieze and cornice, harled. Timber sash and case windows throughout with predominantly 18-pane glazing pattern.	James Somerville, born 1698, became Lord Somerville in 1722 and in 1724 married a widow and heiress, Anne Rolt (nee Bayntun). They returned to Scotland in 1726, pulled down the old house of Drum and erected a new house to the design of William Adam, incorporating the remarkable vaulted ground floor of an earlier house, built by Mylne for Hugh Somerville in 1584-5 in the West pavilion. This house was described as being "in the form of a church" (MEMORIE OF THE SOMERVILLES (1815), quoted in COUNTRY LIFE (9th Oct 1915 and was burnt out twice. The stone supporting column and beam in the kitchen may have been added by Adam when the ground floor of the earlier house was incorporated into the pavilion. The Adam house can be dated by the arms on the pediment of the S front are those of Lord Somerville and his first wife, whereas those inside over the mantel in the Hall are of the Somervilles and the Rotherhams, the arms of his second wife whom he married in 1736 (see H More Nisbet THE DRUM OF THE SOMERVILLES p18). The estate was sold in lots between 1800-1806, and had	Y	Y	Y

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				<p>several changes of ownership until it was purchased by Mr John More Nisbett who also bought back most of the policies, and has remained in the ownership of the More Nisbetts since. The ambitious design of the main front and its slightly muddled use of classical elements has been attributed to Adam's inexperience as an architect (Bolton & Gifford, McWilliam & Walker). However, Gow's reappraisal of the house, particularly the internal planning around the 1st floor grand state apartments explains the need for external emphasis of the piano nobile with the Ionic order and Venetian window. Although the house was sobered to some degree in the 19th century, and was painted white in the 20th century (gilding has been detected beneath the paint in the dining room), the exuberant magnificent stucco work of Clayton and Calderwood has survived intact. The surrounding landscape was originally laid out by Adam, the present layout is largely that shown in a plan of 1808 for Robert Cathcart. Most of the estate buildings; Stables, Steading, East Lodge, Ice House and Walled Garden are circa 1800 and are listed separately under Gilmerton, The Drum. See also Old Dalkeith Road, Drumbank, and Gilmerton, Ferniehill Drive, North Gatepiers, all form part of the Category A group. A look-out tower erected by William Adam in 1741 to the N has not survived. The facsimilie of Edinburgh's Mercat Cross (the original was once sited at the S end of the main avenue) is sited near the stables (listed separately). Tait also refers to other built structures terminating avenues which have now been lost, although the vistas have been maintained, and there is evidence for a canal to the east of the house, now silted (see Inventory p74) there is a small overgrown stone building nearby, possibly a curling house. There is some debate over the date of the sundial (included in listing); the INVENTORY and original 1966 listing date it to the 17th century, however, Gifford, McWilliam and Walker contend that it is a 20th century replica. Some of the policies have been lost to housing and land-fill in the late 20th century.</p>			

Table A10.1-5 Listed Buildings (Category B & C) within 1km of the Options

Ref. Number	Name	Coordinates	Type	Description	Statement of Special Interest	Within 1km of Option A	Within 1km of Option B	Within 1km of Option C
LB1414	DALKEITH PARK, HERMITAGE	333037, 668437	B	18th century. Small barrel-vaulted chamber. Rubble.	Hermitage is apparently a folly in keeping with the ideal 18th century classical landscape tradition. Dalkeith Park includes remnants of architectural features, including ashlar bridge piers and rubble wall to N of Hermitage. A Group - see DALKEITH PARK.	Y	Y	Y
LB1431	19 LUGTON BRAE OLD PARSONAGE, WITH BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS	332679, 667653	B	Early 19th century, doubled in size in mid 19th century (circa 1843-1852). 2-storey, asymmetrical gabled house. Stugged squared and snecked rubble, N and E elevations painted harl; ashlar dressings. Painted margins to N. Crowstepped gables. Base course to S.	This house was enlarged to serve as the parsonage for St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, which was constructed from 1843-54.	Y	Y	Y
LB1432	6 LUGTON BRAE, LUGTON HOUSE, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS	332792, 667716	C	Early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house, made 4-bay by later sympathetic addition. Sandstone rubble, contrasting red sandstone to addition; S elevation squared and coursed, addition stugged ashlar; E elevation harled. Base course. Lintel course at eaves level. Raised margins.	-	Y	Y	Y
LB1433	LUGTON WALLED GARDENS, HEAD GARDENER'S HOUSE	332842, 667807	B	Mid-later 19th century. 2-storey, with 1st floor breaking eaves, asymmetrical gabled house with Tudor details. Bull-faced grey ashlar polished dressings. Hoodmoulded openings. Moulded reveals and chamfered cills. Bipartite windows, transomed at ground floor.	A-Group with Lugton Walled Gardens (formerly to Dalkeith House), Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith House and other estate ancillary buildings (see separate listings). This building is not shown on the OS Map 1852-53 although the style is reminiscent of work 30 years earlier. Lugton Garden House is in the style of William Burn. It was converted to provide educational and office accommodation in 1989. The brick wall of Dalkeith Estate's former walled garden is situated to the E.	Y	Y	Y
LB1443	GILMERTON ROAD, GLENARCH, SUMMERHOUSE	332317, 667115	C	Circa 1890. Picturesque, rustic single storey summerhouse, in Arts and Crafts style, built into garden wall to the river to E of Glenarch House. Four tree trunk columns support loggia with timber-framed central gable. Central open area below with window to river, flanked by 2 rooms each with canted fronts, leaded pane windows incorporating stained glass roundels. Complex roof structure, red tiles, leaded flats over loggia at either side, ashlar	Sited in the garden of Glenarch House. This is a good example of a transient type of structure.	Y	Y	Y

				coped rear wall, large ball finials to end gables adjoining garden wall, with doorway to river at right.				
LB1444	GILMERTON ROAD, GLENARCH, LODGE AND GATEPIERS	332314, 666994	C	Mid-late 19th century. Gateway to Glenarch House from Gilmerton Road, with lodge to SE. LODGE: single storey, 3-bay lodge. Rendered and lined. Consoled canopies to door and windows. Decorative cast-iron window boxes to windows. GATEPIERS: 3 ashlar gatepiers; corniced, chamfered and panelled with Gothic detail; finials missing (1991). Cast-iron driveway and pedestrian gates.	-	Y	Y	Y
LB1446	1 LUGTON BRAE, GREENACRES	332865, 667657	B	Post 1932. 2-storey, asymmetrical Lorimerian Arts and Crafts house. Harled; ashlar dressings. Variegated random rubble base course. Eaves course. Raised ashlar cills.	This house was built between 1932 and 1949. The detailing is too severely executed for the house to be attributed to Robert Lorimer, but the style is pure Lorimer/Kinross Arts and Crafts, and it may be by T Aikman Swan who continued to work in this vein on leaving Lorimer's office.	Y	Y	Y
LB1447	17 LUGTON BRAE	332699, 667679	C	G L Cadell, 1951-2. Single storey, 3-bay (grouped towards centre) cottage. Painted harl; concrete dressings. Crowstepped gables. Eaves course.	This building replaces an earlier cottage on the same site shown on the OS Map 1892-93. The property described on plan as the Gardener's Cottage to the Old Parsonage. G L Cadell ARIBA, ARIAS, trained at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was a close friend of the well-known architect to the National Trust, Walter Schomberg Scott.	Y	Y	Y
LB7393	ELGINHAUGH BRIDGE, RIVER NORTH ESK	332142, 667108	B	Dated 1797. Triple segmental-arched bridge with tapered buttresses between arches. Arch to centre over river with 2 flanking smaller arches over banks and curved ashlar abutments. Corniced rectangular date panel above centre arch to NE. Cream sandstone rubble with polished ashlar parapets; stugged ashlar voussoirs, soffits and abutments; tapered, channelled, buttresses to piers; triangular-plan cutwaters flanking central arch; further buttressed piers flanking outer arches; terminal pier to N end; cavetto-moulded string course over archings; band course below parapet; square ashlar cope above.	According to the Minute Book, on 6th June 1794, the Trustees declared that there was enough money in their coffers to "build a bridge at Elginhaugh". Now carries the A7 road over the River North Esk.	Y	Y	Y
LB7397	MELVILLE CASTLE, CHESTNUT HOUSE, (FORMERLY COACH HOUSE AND STABLES)	330922, 666894	B	Possibly James Playfair, late 18th-early 19th century. 2 storey, 7-bay Gothick U-plan former stable and coach house block with 3 ranges around a courtyard; slightly advanced square-plan, 2-bay blocks to each angle. Droved ashlar sandstone with polished dressings, (coursed, squared rubble to courtyard elevations). Base course; raised cills	Classical, regular proportions have been applied to this Gothick accompaniment to Melville Castle which lies to the NE. Attention to detail is shown in the tapering of the square channelling to the quoins, enhancing the overall Gothick impression. Recently converted, it is now a substantial dwelling. A Group with Melville Castle, East Lodge, Esk Cottage,	Y	Y	Y

				to windows; string course to ground floor, continuous as hood moulds over ground floor windows; eaves course; tapered square channelling to raised quoins. Cobbled yard.	Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.			
LB12934	MELVILLE CASTLE, EAST LODGE INCLUDING GATEPIERS AND QUADRANT WALLS	331812, 667355	B	Earlier 19th century with gatepiers possibly late 18th century. Single storey, asymmetrical 3-bay L-plan lodge in the style of William Burn with crowstepped gables. Later addition to rear re-entrant angle and garage to outer left. Cream ashlar sandstone with polished ashlar dressings to front; grey ashlar sandstone to rear addition. Base course; cornice and blocking course to canted bay to left; hood moulds to door and windows; strip quoins.	The Estate Plan of 1790 shows two lodges at the East Gate, linked by quadrant walls to gatepiers. These piers have possibly survived, but the two lodges appear to have been replaced by this present lodge which first appears on the 1831 Estate Plans. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.	Y	Y	Y
LB12935	MELVILLE CASTLE, GARDEN COTTAGE	330467, 667086	C	Circa 1800. Single storey, 5-bay cottage to W of garden farmhouse. Random rubble with ashlar dressings.	Recently (since 1990) restored. Also, see Melville Castle, Garden Steading, listed separately. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.	Y	Y	Y
LB12936	MELVILLE CASTLE, GARDEN FARMHOUSE WITH GATEPIERS	330499, 667098	C	Late 18th century. 2 storey, 3-bay farmhouse sited to N of walled garden, renovated (1990). Squared and coursed stone-cleaned cream sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings; quoins.	The farmhouse first appears on Melville Estate plans in 1810 (see notes for Melville Castle, Garden Farmhouse). It does not feature on J Wilson's survey of 1790 (RHP 2095). It was probably associated with the now ruinous steading adjoining the E of the walled garden, formerly known as Easter Melville (RHP 2088). The single storey cottages to the W (listed separately) are roughly contemporary; plans suggest expanded use of walled garden area. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Walled Garden and Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.	Y	Y	Y
LB12938	MELVILLE CASTLE, WALLED GARDEN STEADING	330724, 666995	C	Substantially earlier 19th century, incorporating mid-late 18th century buildings on site. Courtyard plan steading, much altered with 2 ranges remaining.	Formerly known as Easter Melville, sited in the SW corner of the Cowpark. Estate plans show a courtyard here from the mid 19th century which changes on each resurveyed plan. The W cartshed and granary range first appears in its present form in 18180, and probably incorporates an earlier building (see 1790 plan); this is reinforced by the masonry of the S bay. The courtyard was expanded again in 1810 and 1831, together with the S range; the N and E ranges of this period have gone. The lodge does not appear on the 1831 Estate Plan by	Y	Y	Y

					James Hay but is shown on the plan of 1841. This lodge served a N drive through the park to Melville castle, no longer in use. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden and Lodge, North Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, and Willie's Temple.			
LB12941	ELGINHAUGH FARMHOUSE AND COTTAGES	331854, 667089	B	Late 18th century with later alterations and additions. 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical farmhouse with lower 2-storey, 3-bay kitchen addition set back to right, built on a raised terrace. Gable-ended range of 3 single-storey cottages with 2 similar cottages, formerly stables, extending to E. Ruined mill complex by riverbank to S with ruined auxiliary building to E. Squared cream sandstone rubble with droved ashlar margins to openings; droved quoins.	The estate plans show a large mill complex with a horse mill on this site; a ruinous structure beside the river to the S of the house along with another, smaller, ruined structure to the E, appear to be all that remains. According to the 1st edition OS map, Elginhaugh Mill is cited as a corn mill, and would have been one of the two in Lasswade mentioned in the New Statistical Accounts. The farmhouse and cottages are in good condition, and the ruined mill acts as a picturesque curiosity in the garden.	Y	Y	Y
LB13509	MELVILLE CASTLE, WALLED GARDEN	330608, 667042	B	Late 18th-early 19th century. Very large walled garden, approximately 160m x 110m, with lean-to 3-bay (boarded door to centre, flanked by timber sash and case windows) potting sheds to outer face at N wall, (rubble, with slated roofs). Brick-lined rubble walls with flat ashlar coping.	The walled garden is shown in its present form on the above Estate Plan of 1810, densely planted, but it is not shown on the 1790 plan, where a smaller garden adjoining the steading to the E appears. The garden is currently in use as pasture and the potting sheds to the N are derelict. A Group with Melville Castle, Chestnut House, East Lodge, Esk Cottage, Garden Cottage, Garden Farmhouse, Walled Garden Lodge, South Driveway Bridge, South Lodge, Walled Garden Steading, and Willie's Temple.	Y	Y	Y
LB14178	CHALFONT, FORMERLY NEWTON MANSE	332157, 669591	B	1804. 2-storey with attic, 3-bay rectangular former manse with single storey pavilions flanking, now with modern additions. Pointed and vermiculated sandstone to main elevation, coursed rubble to sides, pavilions and rear; projecting ashlar margins and cills. Skew-gabled. Banded with iron and tension screws at 1st floor, eaves and parapet level. (See Notes).	Situated on a track named "The Backs" which is a right of way from The Cockatoo public house to Harelaw. It was built as a replacement for the original 1749 manse. The Minister, Reverend Thomas Scott, accepted it in 1803. It consisted of the house and its own 7-acre glebe valued at ?5 per acre. The minister started cultivating the glebe and discovered a coal seam, which he started to use. Mr Wauchope, who owned rights to coal in the area decided this rivalled his own business and took the minister to court so he could obtain rights to the manse's coal. The legal case, SCOTT V. WAUCHOPE, set a precedent in Scotland and was widely publicised for reference. The court found in favour of Scott, who eventually sold his rights to the coal to Wauchope for ?2,500 at 5% annual interest, giving the minister an annual income of ?125, which was nearly double his annual salary. Like the	Y	N	Y

					houses at nearby Millerhill, the manse has iron bands held together by tension screws at first floor and eaves level. This was to protect the structure when the coal seams were being extracted from under the properties in the late 1930's. The manse remained in use by the ministers of Newton Parish Church until 1968, when a newer replacement was built on land adjacent to the church itself. The older manse then became named Chalfont and passed into private hands. Since then, the original plan has been lost due to modern alterations and extensions to the single storey wings. The multi-faced sundial that stood near the entrance is no longer there.			
LB14183	SHERIFFHALL FARMHOUSE INCLUDING STEADING AND WALLED GARDEN	332034, 667906	B	Late 18th century. 2-storey, 4-bay rectangular farmhouse adjoining walled garden and range of traditional farm buildings. Skew gabled, rubble built farmhouse with polished ashlar long and short quoins, rubble garden walls, steading and cottage adjoining later harled farm building.	The farm is built near the site of Sheriffhall House, a large mansion set within a grass park, part of which still survives in the form of a dovecot, listed separately. Originally the lands belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline and were occupied by a family named Gifford before the Reformation. The land, near Dalkeith, passed to the family of Buccleuch in 1642, and the farm is sited on part of the estate that formed the pleasure grounds for Dalkeith Palace. This part of the estate was home to the Sheriffhall Colliery, which was wrought for many years. The mining underneath eventually led to the instability of Sheriffhall House, which was demolished in 1830. The farm was owned by the Buccleuch estate and let to a tenant farmer on a 14-year lease. The then Duke had a passion for husbandry, and bred short horns and Leicester sheep in the park. The farm is a good example of a traditional steading, most farms in the area are improvement steadings. The farm is found between the city bypass and Old Dalkeith Road.	Y	Y	Y
LB14185	OLD DALKEITH ROAD, DRUM HOUSE, EAST LODGES WITH QUADRANT WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GATES	330608, 669252	B	Late 18th century. Pair of classical single storey lodges to Drum House, linked by quadrant walls with paired rusticated ashlar gatepiers and gates.	A-Group with The Drum, Gardener's Cottages, Icehouses, Mercat Cross, Stables, Steading, Walled Garden and West Lodges. Listed separately, they are situated within the City of Edinburgh boundaries. This pair of Lodges were the E entrance for the House of Drum Estate, built in the earlier 18th century. It was a Palladian mansion designed by William Adam for James, Twelfth Lord Somerville (1698-1765).	Y	N	Y
LB14186	OLD DALKEITH ROAD SUMMERSIDE FARMHOUSE, STABLES AND COTTAGE RANGE	331612, 668064	B	Circa 1780 with drawing room wing added early 19th century and 2 further additions. 2-storey and attic 3-bay farmhouse. Rubble with roughly tooled	Transferred from City of Edinburgh District to Midlothian District Boundary Amendment Order 1985.	Y	Y	Y

				dressings, harled S gable. 2-pane sash windows. Straight skewes, slate roof, rebuilt brick stacks. Drawing room wing single-storey 2 windows with piended roof.	Transferred back to City of Edinburgh as result of Local Authority reorganisation (April 1996).			
LB14201	NEWTON PARISH CHURCH, NEWTON CHURCH ROAD, NEWTON VILLAGE	331507, 669343	B	1742, altered 1890; circa 1748 exterior stairway. T-plan with adjoining Session House. Droveed coursed rubble, later smooth ashlar porches. Long and short rusticated quoins and moulded cornice. Skew gabled.	B-Group with Watch House, Kirkyard Boundary walls and gatepiers. The church was built as a replacement for the older Kirk to the S of the parish. The colliers of the area had to submit a new petition to the Kirk to allow them to worship here. They paid money towards the gallery built in the W arm, which was accessed by steps from the exterior. The loft door from the original Kirk was fitted. This has a small hole at eye level with a cover that swings from side to side. A long wooden pole could be inserted and used to prod inattentive listeners to the sermon or those who had fallen asleep. The Kirkyard has many aged gravestones and tombs, and a tree believed to have been planted as a sapling when the church was built. A new manse and church hall was built adjacent in 1968, to replace the older building now called Chalfont and listed separately. 1973 saw the original bell restored, and this date has been carved into the bellcote wall near the church's original date. Scheduled Monument	Y	Y	Y
LB19674	SHERIFFHALL DOVECOT	332047, 667924	B	Early 17th century. 4-stage square dovecot created from stair tower of former mansion. Red sandstone and basalt. String courses and crenellated angles.	Originally this was the stair tower of Sheriffhall House, demolished in the 1830s. It had many famous residents, Thomas Tod the Provost of Edinburgh and David Crichton. Latterly, the house was owned by James Buchan, whose son George was the author of the HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. His study was housed in the upper portion of the mansion, and he used the dovecot stairs to access it. The house's final owners were the Buccleuch family, but the structure became undermined by one of their own coalpits. Like nearby Old Newton Kirk Tower, the converted dovecot was used as an eyecatcher for the pleasure grounds of Dalkeith Palace. The once derelict dovecot has undergone major repairs and it now in good condition. It is part of Sheriffhall Farm, listed separately.	Y	Y	Y
LB24325	2 AVENUE ROAD, STRATHESK, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332553, 666788	B	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. Ashlar E elevation, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble. Base course. Cill course at 1st floor on E elevation; raised margins.	B Group with Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Eskbank Road, and No 1 Avenue Road. The principal elevation of this building faces onto Eskbank Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and	N	N	Y

					1852. A much-altered former stable block is adjoined to the S of the later wing at rear.			
LB24330	2 BRIDGEND, THE NEUK, WITH OUTBUILDINGS	332981, 667625	C	Later 18th century, with later additions to E, forming 2-storey L-plan end house in irregular terrace (2 or 3 former houses combined). Random rubble, harl pointed; E gable harled, N elevation harled and painted. Painted margins.	B Group with Nos 4, 6, and 8 Bridgend. This building combines with Nos 4, 6 and 8 Bridgend (see separate listings) to form an informal and picturesque grouping of buildings in a conspicuous position. This building is the earliest of the group in date and comprised of 2 or 3 cottages at right angles. The sundial to the SW angle adds particularly to the interest.	Y	Y	Y
LB24331	4 BRIDGEND, CRAIGIEVAR	332973, 667622	C	Later 18th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house in irregular terrace. Random rubble; rear elevation harled and painted. Raised cills.	B Group with Nos 2, 6 and 8 Bridgend. (This building combines with Nos 2, 6 and 8 Bridgend (see separate listings) to form an informal and picturesque grouping of buildings in a conspicuous position.	Y	Y	Y
LB24332	6 BRIDGEND, TOWER HOUSE	332961, 667617	C	Early 19th century. 2-storey (3-2) house in irregular terrace with octagonal stair tower to centre bay. Random rubble, heavily repointed; canted window rendered and lined; ashlar dressings. Cill courses at ground and 1st floors of canted windows. Eaves cornice to tower. Low ashlar coped rubble retaining wall to S.	B Group with Nos 2, 4 and 8 Bridgend. This building was presumably altered in 1853, incorporating details of 18th century work; the stair tower is shown on the 1835 Plan of the Town of Dalkeith (SRO RMP 9543/1). This building combines with Nos 2, 4 and 8 Bridgend (see separate listings) to form an informal and picturesque grouping of buildings in a conspicuous position	Y	Y	Y
LB24336	CEMETERY ROAD, BRIDGE	332771, 666951	B	Mid 19th century. Narrow bridge, on N-S axis. Saddleback coped stugged ashlar piers; wrought-iron plate girder. Massive cast-iron parapets; 11-bay, with inverted nailhead panels divided by panelled pilasters and raised semicircular blocks.	This bridge was built after 1853. This bridge crosses the dismantled North British Railway.	N	N	Y
LB24338	CEMETERY ROAD, WATER TOWER	332745, 666996	B	James Leslie, dated 1879. Octagonal polychrome brick water tower, converted to a dwelling. 5-stage with jettied timber upper stage. Red brick; cream brick detailing and ashlar dressings. Ashlar margins and raised bracketed cills. Band cornice between 5th stage and bracketed balcony.	The Water Tower was constructed for the Town Council by James Leslie, Engineer of Edinburgh Water Company In order to improve the water supply, the Town Council obtained a loan of £6000 to erect the tower and provide the other facilities required to convey the new water supply from Edinburgh. The later provision of reservoirs led to the disuse of the Tower. The metal water tank was originally at the uppermost stage with timber louvred cladding. The tower originally contained a circular stair and a 25ft water-depth gauge. The tower was converted into a dwelling in circa 1987.	Y	N	Y

LB24333	8 BRIDGEND, ROSECOT, WITH RAILINGS	332951, 667615	C	Early 19th century. 2-storey, 2-bay end house of irregular terrace. Random rubble, heavily repointed; W elevation rendered, lined and painted.	B Group with Nos 2, 4 and 6 Bridgend. This building is listed because it combines with Nos 2, 4 and 6 Bridgend (see separate listings) to form an informal and picturesque grouping of buildings in a conspicuous position.	Y	Y	Y
LB24347	EDINBURGH ROAD, GRANNIES PARK, DALKEITH MILLS	333025, 667561	B	Collection of 3 mill buildings, of late 18th and early and mid 19th century dates. Rubble, some with ashlar dressings. Crowstepped gables and dormerheads. 3-storey and loft former flour mill with later cartshed range forming L-plan. W end of N range late 18th century, N range lengthened between 1822 and 1835, and S cartshed range post 1852.	B Group with Former Skinnery, Grannies Park. The first building described here was labelled as a Flour Mill on the maps of 1822 and 1852-3. Fire destroyed another mill building (built between 1822 and 1835) in the 1960s; one wall is retained as the W wall of a modern mill building (now used as a sign makers' workshop). The kiln was removed from the complex circa 1985. The complex includes a former skinnery building to the E (see separate listing).	Y	N	Y
LB24348	EDINBURGH ROAD, GRANNIES PARK, FORMER SKINNERY	333041, 667495	C	Late 18th century, heightened in 19th century. 2-storey and attic block. Rubble.	B Group with Dalkeith Mills, Grannies Park. This building is labelled as a skinnery on Wood's map 1822. A forestair is shown on the W elevation on the OS Map 1852-53. 3 remaining mill buildings in the complex at Grannies Park are listed separately.	Y	N	Y
LB24349	EDINBURGH ROAD, LUGTON BRIDGE	332958, 667573	B	Dated 1765, remodelled 1816. Road bridge, on N-S axis. Single span with low segmental arch. Buttress to left to S. Rubble. Ashlar voussoirs and intrados. Squared rubble parapet; ashlar dressings. Mutuled course below parapet; recessed panel detail to parapet. Parapet raised to sides and centre. Panels in tablets at centre, inscribed "Lugton Bridge. Built 1765. Widened and improved 1816" to N, and "Lugton Bridge. Built 1765. Widened - the approaches improved 1816" to S.	Lugton Bridge carries Edinburgh Road (A68) over River North Esk. Constructed in 1765, this bridge was widened and the approaches improved in 1816.	Y	Y	Y
LB24361	47 ESKBANK ROAD, BELMONT, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS, GATES AND GATEPIERS AND FORMER COACH HOUSE	332731, 666846	B	Dated 1856. 2-storey, asymmetrical gabled villa. Stugged squared and snecked masonry; ashlar dressings. Eaves cornice. Moulded reveals and chamfered cills. Transoms to principal windows.	-	N	N	Y
LB24362	49 ESKBANK ROAD, THE BIRKS, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332677, 666823	B	Later 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. W and N elevations finely stugged ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Eaves course, cornice and felted blocking course to W. Raised long and short quoins. Stop-chamfered reveals.	-	N	N	Y
LB24366	38 ESKBANK ROAD, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332658, 666899	C	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa, made 4-bay and rectangular-plan by later, barely perceptible addition. E and N elevations stugged ashlar, S and W elevations squared and snecked	This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853. This building is called Collessie Bank on the OS Map 1892-93.	Y	N	Y

				<p>rubble. Base course. Eaves course. Raised margins. Nook-shaft detail to angles of canted windows.</p>				
LB24369	44 ESKBANK ROAD, WOODVILLE	332585, 666795	B	<p>Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. E elevation stugged, squared and snecked rubble, remaining elevations random; ashlar dressings. Base course. Eaves cornice and blocking course. Raised margins and angle margins.</p>	B Group with Nos 40, 42, 46 and 48 Eskbank Road, and Nos 1, and 2 Avenue Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853. It was used as a commercial premises by the Bank of Scotland from circa 1897-1927.	N	N	Y
LB24370	46 ESKBANK ROAD, BEECHMOHR, AND 1 AVENUE ROAD, DUNMOHR, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332540, 666747	C	<p>Late 19th-early 20th century. 2-storey, mirrored pair of 2-bay houses. Cream squared and snecked bull-faced ashlar: W elevation rubble. Polished red sandstone dressings. Stop-chamfered reveals. Band course between floors to E. Moulded eaves course and eaves guttering in centre bays and on half-piend roofs on E elevation.</p>	B Group with Nos 40, 42, 44 and 48 Eskbank Road and No 2 Avenue Road. This building was built sometime between 1893 and 1912.	N	N	Y
LB24371	48 ESKBANK ROAD, LANGLANDS LODGE, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	332525, 666739	B	<p>Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. Rubble, squared and coursed on W elevation; ashlar dressings. Base course. Cill course at 1st floor. Eaves cornice and blocking course. Raised angle margins.</p>	B Group with Nos 40, 42, 44 and 46 Eskbank Road and Nos 1, and 2 Avenue Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853.	N	N	Y
LB24373	13 AND 15 GLEBE STREET, GLEBE BANK HOUSE, WITH GARDEN AND BOUNDARY WALLS	333039, 667425	B	<p>Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 5-bay villa with single storey pavilion flanks, now sub-divided. S elevation stugged ashlar, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Band course between floors. Eaves cornice. Raised margins.</p>	No 13 occupies the 2 left bays of the villa. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853. The design was originally symmetrical, but the outer left bay was recessed sometime between 1852 and 1892.	Y	N	Y
LB24426	IRONMILLS PARK, IRONMILLS, CARTSHED RANGE	332643, 667077	B	<p>Early 19th century. 2-storey Gothick detailed cartshed with dwelling on 1st floor to N of single storey and loft range abutting to S, further transverse single storey cottage range adjoining this to W. Rubble, stable and cottages squared and snecked. Chamfered margins. Drove quoins and rybats.</p>	B Group with Iron Mill, and Miller's House, Ironmills. Cartshed Range forms part of a group of buildings consisting of Iron Mill (see separate listing) to S, Miller's House (see separate listing) to N and Cartshed, Stable and Cottage range to NE, now all in residential use. The visually attractive group is situated in the centre of Ironmills Park. The site had been used for iron founding since 1648. The iron mill was converted into a corn mill sometime in the early 19th century. In 1913 an engine and pumps were fitted into the property to aid the town's water supply. Water power came from a weir on the North Esk to the W; the mill lade was filled-in in 1963.	Y	N	Y
LB24427	IRONMILLS PARK, IRONMILLS, IRON MILL	332603, 667044	B	<p>Early 19th century. Former iron mill, now converted to residential use, in Ironmills complex (other</p>	B Group with Cartshed Range, and Miller's House, Ironmills. The Iron Mill forms part of a group of	Y	N	Y

				buildings listed separately). 3-storey and attic block, and block to S; single storey and attic wing to E; single storey wing to N, linked to Miller's House. Some modern additions to S. Rubble; ashlar dressings. Raised margins to 4-centred arched openings, many replaced. Moulded angle margins with corniced detail.	buildings consisting of former iron mill to S, Miller's House (see separate listing) to N and Cartshed, Stable and Cottage range (see separate listing) to NE, now all in residential use; Iron Mill has recently been converted into 2 flats. See listing for Cartshed Range for further NOTES.			
LB24428	IRONMILLS PARK, IRONMILLS, MILLER'S HOUSE	332608, 667067	B	Early-earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house, with later 2-storey addition to N. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Eaves course. Chamfered margins. Drove rybats.	B Group with Cartshed Range, and Iron Mill, Ironmills. Miller's House forms part of a group of buildings consisting of Iron Mill (see separate listing) to S, Miller's House to N and Cartshed, Stable and Cottage range (see separate listing) to NE, now all in residential use. See listing for Cartshed Range for further NOTES.	Y	N	Y
LB24429	IRONMILLS PARK, MEMORIAL BRIDGE	332679, 667019	B	Charles Henry Greig, 1913. Foodbridge, on E-W axis. Single span with segmental arch. Swept steps up from W; steps down to E. Harled concrete; ashlar coping. Hooped iron balustrade with ball and nailhead detailed newels to bridge and steps. Blocked plinths with raised concave coping. Lined and painted voussoirs. Keystones off-centre to left to N and to right to S.	Memorial Bridge crosses River North Esk. It connects Ironmills Park, which was gifted to the Town Council as a recreation park by the Duke of Buccleugh in 1909, to Cemetery Road.	Y	N	Y
LB24457	OLD EDINBURGH ROAD, WEST CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND), WITH BOUNDARY WALLS	332965, 667293	B	William Burn, 1840. Early English gothic church. Cruciform plan; chancel to E, transepts to N and S and steeple to W. Polished ashlar. Moulded, coped base and cill course. String course, over-stepping openings hoodmoulds. String course below parapet. Coped gabletted set-off buttresses; angle buttresses and pinnacles to all corners, many of the latter now missing. Lancet windows. Moulded and hoodmoulded surrounds; chamfered cills. Nook-shafts to some surrounds. Panelled 2-leaf doors. Moulded gablet-coped skews. Grey slates. Original rainwater heads.	No longer in ecclesiastical use; the church has been unoccupied since December 1989. The church has also been known as Buccleuch Church. The expanding congregation of the old Parish Church (St Nicholas) before the Disruption necessitated the erection of this church. Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch, gifted a site, and built and endowed the church. Although built between 1837 and 1840, the church was not used until the congregation of the Old Parish Church were transferred there from 1851-54 while renovation work was carried out on their own church. Having been erected into a parish quoad sacra in 1853, the first minister of West Parish Church was ordained in April 1854. The church could accommodate 950, and the stone was quarried in Fife. A gallery which was depicted on the original plans has never been built. Reconstruction work was carried out by Charles Henry Greig in circa 1906. The congregations of West Church and the Old Kirk united to form St Nicholas Buccleuch Church in 1979; both churches continued to be used	y	N	Y

					alternately for services. When West Church closed in 1989, Old Kirk became the parish church. Listed Building Consent has been granted for the organ, stained glass windows and internal wall plaque to be relocated in Old Kirk (1991).			
LB24458	12 OLD EDINBURGH ROAD, WEST CHURCH MANSE	332965, 667242	B	Later 19th century. 2-storey, asymmetric and gabled house. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered reveals, stopped before chamfered cill. Kingpost detail to gables; deep overhanging eaves.	In 1864 a Committee was formed to build a manse for the West Church. The Duke of Buccleuch gave a site and £700, and the Congregation raised £500.	Y	N	Y
LB24473	STATION ROAD, FORMER ESKBANK AND DALKEITH STATION, FOOT BRIDGE, ROAD BRIDGE AND PLATFORMS	332367, 666711	B	Former Eskbank and Dalkeith Station, with platforms, foot bridge and road bridge in cutting to W.	The station was built for the North British Railway, and was opened on 12 July 1847. Originally known as Eskbank, it was renamed as Dalkeith when the short Dalkeith branch was closed to passengers in 1942. The station was closed in 1969 and the building was converted into 4 flats in the late 1980s. The offices and station house were at ground level, with the booking office situated in the S wing. It was a two-platform through station. The road bridge is listed as a representative example of the other 2 road bridges over the railway at Melville Road and Bonnyrigg Road.	N	N	Y
LB47734	NEWTON PARISH CHURCH, WATCH HOUSE, BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	331497, 669299	C	Circa 1828. Single-storey rectangular watch house. Rock faced and droved random sandstone with projecting polished margins, ashlar skews and chimney quoins. Heavy cut stone ridging. Modern re-pointing to each elevation.	Situated at the Windy Gow, which was once the original entrance to the Kirkyard, the watch house was built to house vigilantes at night to prevent grave robbing. Newly buried bodies were taken from Newton Kirk for use by Dr Knox, the anatomist in Surgeon's Square, Edinburgh. A gravestone in the Kirkyard has a bullet mark in it, showing the length the watchers would go to, to preserve the dignity of the dead. Men hired by Burke and Hare frequently visited looking for fresh corpses, until the end of 1828 when Hare gave evidence against Burke who was hanged. It is now used to house gravediggers equipment.	Y	Y	Y
LB47735	OLD DALKEITH ROAD, CAMPEND HOUSE, BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GATES	331521, 668399	C	Earlier 19th century with later additions. 2-storey T-plan house with lower parallel gable to rear and single storey outbuilding. Coursed sandstone ashlar with dressed cills and long and short quoins. Coped skew gables with beaked skewputts. Eaves course.	B-Group with Campend Steading (listed separately). The farmhouse is adjacent to a well-preserved example of a crowstepped steading and some farm workers' cottages. Originally the farmhouse appears to have been a rectangular 3-bay structure with a later wings added. The name Campend originates from a Roman fort thought to have stood on or near this site. The farm is now run as Lowe's Fruit Farm.	Y	Y	Y

LB47736	OLD DALKEITH ROAD, CAMPEND STEADING	331521, 668399	C	Earlier 19th century. Single storey crowstepped multi-gabled E-plan improvement farm steading. Coursed and random rubble. Dressed sandstone ashlar crowsteps with beaked skewputts, long and short quoins and sills.	Part of a B-Group with Campend House (listed separately). The steading is a well-preserved example of improvement farm buildings. It is adjacent to Lowe's Fruit Farm. The name Campend is taken from the legendary terminal point of a Roman Fort.	Y	Y	Y
LB49624	LUGTON WALLED GARDENS (FORMERLY TO DALKEITH HOUSE) INCLUDING UPPER WALLED GARDEN, LOWER WALLED GARDEN, BOUNDARY WALL TO E AND LUGTON BRAE RETAINING WALL TO E OF MAIN ENTRANCE	332943, 667778	C	Sizeable garden complex designed by Charles McIntosh, 1830s. Significant remaining walls to upper walled garden to N, lower walled garden to SE and surviving boundary wall to E.	<p>A-Group with Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith House and other Dalkeith associated estate ancillary buildings (see separate listings) and Lugton Walled Gardens, Head Gardeners House. Although part of the complex has been demolished including the glasshouses and some of the associated ancillary buildings, significant remains of walls survive documenting this important part of Dalkeith House Estate. When built the gardens occupied a 20 acre site, being one of the largest in Britain at the time [C McIntosh]. The garden was designed to the plans of the then newly appointed head gardener, Charles McIntosh. McIntosh by the time he had taken up his post at Dalkeith was already regarded as eminent in his field; previous works had included his involvement in planting the grounds of the Coliseum in Regents Park, London, and remodelling the gardens at Laeken, Belgium, for his former employer, Prince Leopold of Belgium.</p> <p>A large range of glasshouses extended from W to E at around the area where the upper garden walls terminate, this would have created a large formal area to the S, directly behind this range ran a line of offices in coursed picked ashlar. To the N of this section within the former enclosed frameyard were numerous glasshouses and hot houses producing a huge variety of produce including figs, cucumbers, cherries, apricots, pineapples etc. McIntosh states that within the gardens there was 5,866 square yards of roofing. This section of the gardens was demolished in the later 20th century in order to accommodate the school (the school closed late 2003).</p> <p>The N wall of the lower walled garden was originally a boundary wall for the policies. When McIntosh set up the gardens he decided to use the land running down from wall to the river as a market garden. The N wall was heightened and tall walls to the E and W were built enclosing the open space, it is unsure whether there was a wall bordering the riverbank to the S. It was planted with fruit trees, gooseberries</p>	Y	Y	Y

and currant bushes, the rest of the garden being set aside for kitchen crops. Some overgrown fruit bushes still remain however most of the area has been cleared and is used as a nursery by Dalkeith Country Park, (2003).

The gardens were designed with a network of paths and drives some of which were only used by the garden workforce, however others linked with the surrounding estate allowing inspection of the gardens to be carried out by carriage if so desired. The formal approach from Dalkeith House to the garden came from the E and the SE, the E route passed through a lawned area with single specimen trees and unusual shrubs, this area is still bounded by its original wall to the E of the upper walled garden. It is of interest to note that many of the trees and shrubs remain having reached full maturity, including fine examples of Scots Pines and Redwoods. The impressive outer boundary wall of the former estate running along the southerly most part of Lugton Brae also importantly serves as a retaining wall to the garden. It is thus listed due to its direct relationship with the garden and the function it provides by banking up the south-west corner. The wall is interrupted by a 20th century opening flanked by square-plan piers with pyramidal caps, the wall continues along Lugton Brae to the W.

LB49659	22 IRONMILLS ROAD, LADE COTTAGE	332698, 667392	C	<p>Early 19th century with possible earlier fabric, asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay rectangular-plan traditional house with single storey wing to SW and late 1980s single storey and attic extension to rear (NW). Coursed rubble, brick to rear NW of single storey wing, dressed margins to openings. Pitched roof, raised ashlar skewes and gable apex stacks to house, piended roof to single storey wing, mansard to rear extension, all with red pantiles. Door to principal (SE) elevation offset to right, small window above, regular fenestration to ground and 1st floor in outerbays, irregular fenestration to other elevations, modern conservatory to entire ground floor at rear (NW). Small flight hole with landing ledge set within SW gable. Modern door with 12-pane timber sash and case replacement windows to principal elevation, modern windows and doors elsewhere.</p>	<p>The house is associated with the remains of a 17th century waulk mill which stands to the adjacent NE, it probably provided offices and living quarters for the mill workers. The principal elevation of the house remains relatively unchanged being a good example of a traditional local building, it is of interest to note that the flight hole in the gable has remained. A writer in 1828 described the mill as a handsome building where cloth of all kinds was wrought, wool corded and blankets scoured ? David R Smith. The mill was in ruins by the 1850s and it is reputed that the house was turned into a laundry. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the mill was rebuilt and was operating as a saw mill in 1908, it is currently used as a garage (2004). The house became derelict in the 2nd half of the 20th century being restored in the late 1980s. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the whole area around the house was thriving with local</p>	Y	Y	Y
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industry including iron, textile and flour mills lining the banks of the River Esk. All these enterprises, including the waulk mill, were water powered by one single lade which ran above the river along the Esk Valley towards Dalkeith, the lade passed directly to the rear of the house. With the closure of the mills along this part of the Esk during the 20th century the lade was dismantled, with only the sluice and operational wheel remaining as a reminder. However stone from the lade was salvaged and was used to build the modern extension to the rear. Originally the single storey wing to the SW was brick, at the time of refurbishment in the 1980s it was rebuilt using salvaged stone from the lade save the NW wall which remains as brick. To the rear of the house in the garden is a spring known as the 'White Spring', [in 1825 it is recorded that the Dalkeith Town Trustees decided to draw water from it and built a stone wellhead (the wellhead subsequently has been slightly raised) ? David R Smith]. An engine in the waulk mill pumped water from the spring into pipes conveying it to the reservoir in Buccleuch Street. The spring no longer serves the mains water supply however it is still very much active.

LB24433	13 AND 15 LASSWADE ROAD, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS	332337, 666684	C	Circa 1909. 2-storey, mirrored pair of 3-bay semi-detached English vernacular style houses, with Tudor details. Ground floor red brick, 1st floor harled; some red sandstone dressings. Painted cills.	No 13 is called Glencaple. These houses were built between 1906 and 1912.	N	N	Y
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Table A10.1-6 Entries in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 2km of the Options

Reference number	Name	Coordinates	Summary description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
GDL00128	Dalkeith House (Palace)	333825, 668891	Rich in historical association, the design composition of architecture, gardens, parkland, river terraces and woodland is still attractive today and provides a valuable wildlife refuge, as well as the setting for a category A listed building.	<p><i>Work of Art</i> – Value: Outstanding The designed landscape at Dalkeith has been referred to as an outstanding Work of Art in the past and contains important features such as the Montagu Bridge by Robert Adam.</p> <p><i>Historical</i> – Value: Outstanding There is a large amount of documentary evidence about Dalkeith House and there is physical evidence of the early formal designed landscape and the later designs. There are also associations with several historic personalities, particularly the 1st Duchess of Buccleuch.</p> <p><i>Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural</i> – Value: High The value in this category relates to its past fame and to its associations with Charles McIntosh, William Thomson and other gardening experts who established the plant and shrub collections although these have since been lost.</p> <p><i>Architectural</i> – Value: Outstanding The designed landscape provides the setting for the A listed Dalkeith House, and for several notable buildings and architectural features in the grounds.</p> <p><i>Scenic</i> – Value: High The policy woodlands, walls and entrance gates provide a significant scenic contribution to the surrounding area.</p> <p><i>Nature Conservation</i> – Value: Outstanding The river terraces and ancient mixed woodlands are designated as an SSSI give it outstanding value for Nature Conservation.</p>	Y	Y	Y
GDL00282	Melville Castle	331161, 666835	The lawns, parkland and woodland still provide the setting for a category A listed house, but the 18th century design has been badly eroded.	<p><i>Work of Art</i> – Value: Little The site has only a little value as a Work of Art today.</p> <p><i>Historical</i> – Value: Outstanding The site has outstanding Historical value in its association with the Dundas family of the 18th & 19th century.</p> <p><i>Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural</i> – Value: Some The site has some value in this category. Many of the trees which are reputed to have provided Horticultural interest have been removed.</p> <p><i>Architectural</i> – Value: Outstanding The castle is listed A and the landscape setting therefore has outstanding Architectural value.</p> <p><i>Scenic</i> – Value: Some Despite the secluded nature of the designed landscape, the</p>	Y	Y	Y

Reference number	Name	Coordinates	Summary description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
				woodlands do provide some Scenic value from the surrounding roads. <i>Nature Conservation</i> – Value: Some The site has some Nature Conservation value, providing relatively undisturbed riverside and woodland habitats.			
GDL00356	The Drum	330226, 668959	A good example of William Adam's formal style of landscape design carried out in the 1700s with the structure still relatively intact today. The parkland avenues provide an impressive setting for the category A listed Drum House.	<i>Work of Art</i> – Value: High The Drum has high value as a Work of Art, based on historical accounts and on the significance of the design shown on General Roy's plan. <i>Historical</i> – Value: Outstanding The remains of the William Adam designed landscape and its associations with the Somervilles give it outstanding Historical value. <i>Horticultural, Arbicultural, Silvicultural</i> – Value: Little There is no plant collection at The Drum but the early cedar plantings give it a little Horticultural value. <i>Architectural</i> – Value: Outstanding The designed landscape provides the setting for the William Adam house, listed A. <i>Scenic</i> – Value: Some The policy woodlands make a significant contribution to the surrounding scenery. <i>Nature Conservation</i> – Value: Little The Drum policies provide a little value for Nature Conservation in contrast to the urban surroundings.	Y	Y	Y
GDL00295	Newbattle Abbey	333371, 665848	This multi-period landscape was an early monastic site developed as a country house at the Reformation, set within a formal landscape from the mid-16th century. This formed the basis of an 18th century landscape park, extended further in the 19th century, and developed with formal gardens, an extensive circuit of picturesque walks and rides. Type of Site Multi-period. An important early monastic site developed as a country house at the Reformation, set within a formal landscape from the mid-16th century. This formed the basis of an 18th century landscape park, extended further in the 19th century. And developed with formal gardens, an extensive circuit of picturesque walks and rides. The designed and estate landscape is a major influence on the rural landscape and its settlement character. Main Phases of Landscape Development A 12th-16th century monastic settlement, 16th-mid-18th century formal	<i>Work of Art</i> – Value: Some Due to 20th century changes in land use and development, the landscape at Newbattle Abbey has only some value as a Work of Art. <i>Historical</i> – Value: Outstanding Newbattle has outstanding Historical value due to its good documentary evidence from the 12th century onwards and associations with the Earls and Marquesses of Lothian. <i>Horticultural, Arbicultural, Silvicultural</i> – Value: Some Good specimen trees give this site some Horticultural value. <i>Architectural</i> – Value: Outstanding This site has outstanding Architectural value as the landscape and garden provide the setting for a Category A listed building. In addition there are a number of architectural features which, when considered together, comprise a significant assemblage of estate architecture. <i>Scenic</i> – Value: Some	Y	Y	Y

Reference number	Name	Coordinates	Summary description	Statement of National Importance	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
			landscape, late 18th-19th century landscape park, 20th century public parks.	<p>Despite the enclosed nature of the landscape, Newbattle provides some Scenic interest due to the importance and extent of its 19th century planting which form a distinct landscape structure to the area south of Dalkeith.</p> <p><i>Nature Conservation</i> – Value: Some The mixed deciduous woodland at Newbattle offers some Nature Conservation value.</p> <p><i>Archaeological</i> – Value: Outstanding Newbattle Abbey is of outstanding Archaeological importance. The major monastic establishment in the Lothians, it had a major influence on the settlement pattern of the area. Its developed into a secular estate is also of interest, and many earlier, medieval features seem to have been deliberately incorporated into the designed landscape.</p>			

Table A10.1-7 Conservation Areas within 2km of the Options

Reference number	Name	Coordinates	Summary description	Within 2km of Option A	Within 2km of Option B	Within 2km of Option C
CA347	Dalkeith House & Park	333159, 668152	The Dalkeith House and Park Conservation Area comprises two main sections. The first is Dalkeith House and its surrounding policies. The second is the adjoining, although visually separate, urban centre of the burgh of Dalkeith.	Y	Y	Y
CA348	Eskbank & Ironmills	332702, 666906	The Eskbank and Ironmills conservation area lies immediately to the southwest of Dalkeith town centre. Eskbank is characterised by substantial 19th century villas while Ironmills reflects the post-medieval industrial development of the North Esk valley, with its grain and cloth mills and iron manufacturing.	Y	Y	Y
CA350	Newbattle	333368, 665835	The conservation area includes the house and grounds. Newbattle Abbey College is an exceptionally complex site, consisting of a former mansion house set in 125 acres of landscaped policies, which contain various other buildings and structures. The original house is of outstanding importance, and is part of an important designed landscape. The house is built on the site of a Cistercian Abbey dating from the 12th century, and some remains of the Abbey are included in the current house. The Abbey was largely demolished at the Reformation, and the house and estate were built and altered from 1580 onwards.	Y	Y	Y
CA352	Lasswade & Kevock	330166, 665981	The Lasswade and Kevock conservation area lies on either side of the river North Esk, two miles southwest of Dalkeith. Characterised by the village of Lasswade and its valley setting and the wooded Kevock area with its large, individual and architecturally significant houses.	Y	Y	Y
CA349	Broomieknowe	330473, 665660	Located in Lasswade.	Y	Y	Y
CA21	Gilmerton	329168, 668517	The Gilmerton Conservation Area Character Appraisal emphasises the predominance of a limited number of building types within the historic core, the strong representation of buildings in the vernacular tradition displaying domestic scale and attractive proportions, and the predominance of traditional materials (stone, wet dash, Scots slate and pantiles) providing a unifying element within the townscape.	Y	Y	Y

Appendix 10.2 – Known Heritage Assets

Table A10.2-1 Table of Known Heritage Assets

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
SM6202	332100, 667600	Roman	Elginhaugh, Roman camp, native fort and palisaded enclosure 600m NE of. The monument comprises the remains of a Roman temporary camp, a prehistoric fort and palisaded enclosure and associated features, all represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The site lies above the N bank of the River North Esk immediately east of the excavated 1st Century AD Roman fort at Elginhaugh. The Roman temporary camp is represented by a rectangular cropmark with rounded corners measuring approximately 110m NNW-SSE by 70m. Scheduled monument.
SM5684; MEL8402	331900, 667200	Roman	Elginhaugh, Roman fort, annexe and bathhouse 200m NE of. The monument comprises the remains of part of a Roman fort and annexe together with the remains of an associated bathhouse. These features lie on a south-facing slope, south of the remainder of the fort and annexe, above the modern Gilmerton Road and Elginhaugh Bridge. They survive as vegetation marks, visible on aerial photographs. Scheduled monument.
SM4592; MEL8325; MEL8415; MEL8719	331000, 667400	Iron Age	Melville Grange, homestead and pit alignments 600m ESE of. The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded homestead of the Iron Age, some 2500 years old, delineated by two concentric palisade trenches, enclosing a sub-rectangular area measuring 44m N-S, by 40m transversely, and a series of prehistoric land boundaries marked by alignments of quarry pits, visible on aerial photographs. Within the enclosure are the remains of a single circular house about 16m in diameter. Scheduled monument.
SM5441	333400, 669000	Post-Medieval	Newton Church, church, enclosures and field system. The monument consists of the remains of the 17th century tower of Old Newton Kirk also called St Mary's, its surrounding graveyard which is situated within a group of three contiguous sub rectangular enclosures of medieval date, and an adjacent rig and furrow field system. The enclosures and field system are only visible in aerial photographs. Scheduled monument.
SM5729	333400, 669900	Prehistoric	Newton, pit alignment 150m NE of. The monument comprises part of a pit alignment of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running N-S for a distance of approximately 300m. The individual pits appear to be approximately 2m in diameter. Scheduled monument.
SM5704	333500, 669600	Prehistoric	Newton, pit alignment 150m E of. The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably a boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible from oblique aerial photographs. The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits, each approximately 2m in diameter. The alignment runs approximately N-S incorporating minor deviations. The length of this portion of the alignment is 250m. To the N of this it continues across the district boundary into East Lothian. Scheduled monument.
SM5705	333700, 669200	Prehistoric	Newton, pit alignment 600m SE of. The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably an agricultural boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running approximately N-S for a distance of 460m. The alignment appears to continue to the N across the district boundary into East Lothian. Scheduled monument.
SM5706	333700, 669700	Prehistoric	Newton, pit alignment 500m E of. The monument comprises part of a pit alignment, probably an agricultural boundary of prehistoric date, represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The visible remains comprise a single line of closely spaced pits running NS for a distance of approximately 30m. The alignment appears to continue to the S across the district boundary into Midlothian. Scheduled monument.
SM5707	334000, 669700	Prehistoric	Castlesteads Park, ring ditches. The monument comprises the remains of two ring ditches, representing the remains of prehistoric houses, which are visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs. The larger of the two ring ditches is approximately 15m in diameter and is defined by an annular ditch of variable width with no visible entrance. The second ring ditch lies approximately 60m E of the first and is approximately 10m in diameter, defined by a ditch some 2m wide and with no visible entrance. Scheduled monument.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
SM6203	334300, 667900	Prehistoric	Thornbank House, enclosure 200m N of. The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The enclosure is sub-rectangular with an entrance in the centre of its NW-facing side flanked by expanded ditch terminals. The NW side is approximately 30m long while the NE and SW sides are at least 30m in length but fade from view towards the SE. The SE side of the enclosure is not visible as a cropmark. Scheduled monument.
SM1188	333200, 667400	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	Dalkeith, choir of Collegiate Kirk of St Nicholas, parish church. The choir (in ruin) situated within the Kirkyard of the Parish Kirk of the Dalkeith formerly known as the Collegiate Kirk of Saint Nicholas now as Saint Nicholas Parish Kirk on the west side of High Street, Dalkeith. Scheduled monument.
SM5673	330100, 666100	Medieval	Lasswade old parish church. The monument consists of the remains of the former parish church of Lasswade, dedicated to St Edwin and built in the 13th century. The church has been rebuilt on several occasions, but still retains original architectural features. The church was a single rectangular chamber, 6.2m by 18m externally, and orientated E-W. Two side aisles were added in the 17th century, and appear to post-date a tower at the W end. The latter collapsed in 1866. Scheduled monument.
SM6335	332100, 665500	Prehistoric	Hardengreen, enclosure 300m WSW of. The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure of approximately 110m in diameter, with a ditch some 8-10m wide. A dark, circular cropmark some 50m in diameter, located slightly off-centre within the enclosure, may indicate the survival of archaeological deposits and structures. Scheduled monument.
LB1410	333818, 668175	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, Conservatory. William Burn, 1832-34. Symmetrical dodecahedral conservatory with rich Jacobean detailing, on raised dais over heating chamber. Ashlar. Category A listed building.
LB1411	333325, 667905	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith House, with retaining walls and lamp standards. James Smith, 1702-11, incorporating parts of 15th century and 16th century castle; later additions by James Playfair, 1786, and William Burn, 1831. 3-storey and basement irregular U-plan Classical mansion, including 2-storey and basement pavilions, and with 2-storey service blocks. Category A listed building.
LB1412	333840, 667660	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, Dark Walk, Gateway and walls. 18th century. Depressed-arched gateway and gates; low walls adjoined to N and S of gateway, curved slightly to E, and truncated at each end. Category A listed building.
LB1437; MEL5421; MEL5422	332192, 667700	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, King's Gate, walls and lodge. William Burn and David Bryce, 1852. Gateway to Dalkeith Estate from Old Dalkeith Road (A68), with screen walls, and lodge to NE. Category A listed building.
LB1440	333363, 668120	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, Montagu Bridge including Cauld. Robert Adam, 1792, classical vehicle bridge with single span semi-circular arch. Cauld: low man-made weir stretching width of River North Esk. Category A listed building.
LB1441	333489, 667727	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, St Mary's Episcopal Chapel with lamp standard. William Burn and David Bryce, 1843; chapel and transept Arthur W Blomfield, 1890. Early English gothic church. Nave running E-W, chancel to E and chapel and transept to NE. Category A listed building.
LB1442	333779, 668134	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, stables and coach house. William Adam, 1740, with later additions and alterations. 2 2-storey opposing ranges, 1 U-plan, enclosing rectangular courtyard, with minimum of classical detailing. Category A listed building.
LB1445	332372, 667136	Post-Medieval	Glenesk Railway Viaduct. James Jardine, 1829-31. Railway bridge, on N-S axis. Single span with semicircular arch. Category A listed building.
LB7394	-	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, built in 1786-91 by James Playfair with later alterations and additions. It is a three storey, symmetrical three bay square plan castellated mansion. Category A listed building.
LB12940	330539, 666850	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, Willie's Temple, c.1760, a single storey, circular plan, domed hilltop summerhouse. Category A listed building.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
LB14184	330715, 669917	Post-Medieval	Danderhall Miners Club, Woolmet House gateway and boundary wall, c.1686 a Renaissance entrance gateway consisting of a triumphal arch flanked by high classical piers. Category A listed building.
LB24339	333211, 667040	Post-Medieval	Croft Street. Fairfield House, Hot House, dating to the early 19 th century, consisting of a fine rectangular plan lean-to curved glass house. Category A listed building.
LB24355	332822, 666921	Post-Medieval	Eskbank Road, St David's Church with boundary walls and gatepiers. Built 1853-4 by Joseph Aloysious Hansom, an Early English Gothic church. Category A listed building.
LB24375	332559, 666872	Post-Medieval	14 Glenesk Crescent, Eskbank House with boundary walls and gatepiers. A two storey, five bay rectangular plan Georgian villa, built 1794. Category A listed building.
LB24377	333258, 667442	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	High Street, Old Kirk Church with graveyard walls and watch house. Dated to the 15 th century, a late gothic church, partly remodelled in restoration by David Bryce 1851-4. Category A listed building.
LB24417	333323, 667436	Post-Medieval	176-180 (even nos.) High Street, Dalkeith Tolbooth. Dated to mid-17 th century and reworked in 18 th century, of two storeys and seven bays. Category A listed building.
LB24422	333399, 667526	Post-Medieval	200 High Street and 61 St Andrew Street, Corn Exchange, a Jacobean-style hall bridging between two streets dated 1853. Category A listed building.
LB24443	332463, 666773	Post-Medieval	12 Melville Road, Linsandel House, with outbuildings boundary walls, gates and gatepiers. A two storey asymmetrical Italianate villa with Greek details dated 1884. Category A listed building.
LB2452	333379, 667047	Post-Medieval	Newmills Road, Dalkeith Lodge (Newbattle Abbey west lodge) with gateway and adjoining wall. Mid-19 th century. Asymmetric gothic gateway and adjoining 3-storey and attic lodge tower. Category A listed building.
LB28052	330071, 668943	Post-Medieval	Gilmerton, the drum with sundial. William Adam for Lord Somerville, 1726-34. Palladian mansion with pavilion to W incorporating part of earlier house by John Mylne 1584-5. Category A listed building.
LB1414	333037, 668437	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith Park, Hermitage, 18 th century small barrel-vaulted chamber. Category B listed building.
LB1431	332679, 667653	Post-Medieval	19 Lugton Brae Old Parsonage with boundary wall and gatepiers. Early 19 th century two storey asymmetrical gabled house. Category B listed building.
LB1432	332792, 667716	Post-Medieval	6 Lugton Brae, Lugton House with boundary walls and railings. An early 19 th century, two-storey, three-bay house, made 4-bay by later sympathetic addition. Category C listed building.
LB1433	332842, 667807	Post-Medieval	Lugton walled gardens, Head gardener's house. Mid-later 19 th century. 2-storey, with 1st floor breaking eaves, asymmetrical gabled house with Tudor details. Category B listed building.
LB1443	332317, 667115	Post-Medieval	Gilmerton Road, Glenarch Summer House, circa 1890. Picturesque, rustic single storey summerhouse, in Arts and Crafts style, built into garden wall to the river to E of Glenarch House. Category C listed building.
LB1444	332314, 666994	Post-Medieval	Gilmerton Road, Glenarch Lodge and gatepiers. Mid-late 19 th century. Gateway to Glenarch House from Gilmerton Road, with lodge to SE. Category C listed building.
LB1446	332865, 667657	Modern	1 Lugton Brae, Greenacres, post 1932. Two storey, asymmetrical Lorimerian Arts and Crafts house. Category B listed building.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
LB1447	332699, 667679	Modern	17 Lugton Brae, G L Cadell, 1951-2. Single storey, 3-bay (grouped towards centre) cottage. Category C listed building.
LB7393	332142, 667108	Post-Medieval	Elginhaugh Bridge, River North Esk dated 1797. Triple segmental-arched bridge with tapered buttresses between arches. Category B listed building.
LB7397	330922, 666894	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, Chestnut House (formerly coach house and stables) Possibly James Playfair, late 18th-early 19th century. 2 storey, 7-bay Gothick U-plan former stable and coach house block with 3 ranges around a courtyard; slightly advanced square-plan, 2-bay blocks to each angle. Category B listed building.
LB12934; MEL5631	331812, 667355	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, east lodge including gatepiers and quadrant walls. Earlier 19th century with gatepiers possibly late 18th century. Single storey, asymmetrical 3-bay L-plan lodge in the style of William Burn with crowstepped gables. Category B listed building.
LB12935	330467, 667086	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, garden cottage, c.1800. Single storey, five-bay cottage to west of garden farmhouse. Category C listed building.
LB12936	330499, 667098	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, Garden Farmhouse with gatepiers. Late 18 th century, two storey, three bay farmhouse sited to the north of walled garden. Category C listed building.
LB12938	330724, 666995	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, walled garden steading. Substantially earlier 19th century, incorporating mid-late 18th century buildings on site. Courtyard plan steading, much altered with 2 ranges remaining. Category C listed building.
LB12941; MEL5601	331854, 667089	Post-Medieval	Elginhaugh Farmhouse and cottages. Late 18th century with later alterations and additions. 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical farmhouse with lower 2-storey, 3-bay kitchen addition set back to right, built on a raised terrace. Category B listed building.
LB13509	330608, 667042	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, walled garden. Late 18th-early 19th century. Very large walled garden, approximately 160m x 110m, with lean-to 3-bay (boarded door to centre, flanked by timber sash and case windows) potting sheds to outer face at N wall. Category B listed building.
LB14183; MEL5773; MEL7286; MEL7287	332034, 667906	Post-Medieval	Sheriffhall Farmhouse, including steading and walled garden. Late 18th century. 2-storey, 4-bay rectangular farmhouse adjoining walled garden and range of traditional farm buildings. Category B listed building.
LB14186	331612, 668064	Post-Medieval	Old Dalkeith Road, Summerside Farmhouse, stables and cottage range, c.1780 with drawing room wing added early 19 th century and further two additions. Two storey and attic three bay farmhouse. Category B listed building.
LB14201	331507, 669343	Post-Medieval	Newton Parish Church, Newton Church Road, Newton Village, 1742 altered 1890 circa 1748 exterior stairway. T-plan with adjoining Session House. Category B listed building.
LB19674; MEL8400	332047, 667924	Post-Medieval	Sheriffhall Dovecot, early 17 th century. Four stage square dovecot created from stair tower of former mansion. Category B listed building.
LB24330	332981, 667625	Post-Medieval	2 Bridgend, The Neuk, with outbuildings. Later 18 th century with later additions to east, forming two-storey L-plan end house in irregular terrace. Category C listed building.
LB24331	332973, 667622	Post-Medieval	4 Bridgend, Craigievar, later 18 th century two-storey, three-bay house in irregular terrace. Category C listed building.
LB24332	332961, 667617	Post-Medieval	6 Bridgend, Tower House, Early 19th century. 2-storey (3-2) house in irregular terrace with octagonal stair tower to centre bay. Category C listed building.
LB24333	332951, 667615	Post-Medieval	8 Bridgend Rosecot, with railings. Early 19th century. 2-storey, 2-bay end house of irregular terrace. Category C listed building.
LB24349	332958, 667573	Post-Medieval	Edinburgh Road, Lugton Bridge, dated 1765, remodelled 1816. Road bridge, on N-S axis. Single span with low segmental arch. Category B listed building.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
LB47734	331497, 669299	Post-Medieval	Newton Parish Church, watch house, boundary walls and gatepiers circa 1828. Single-storey rectangular watch house. Category C listed building.
LB47735; MEL5383	331521, 668399	Post-Medieval	Old Dalkeith Road, Campend House, boundary walls, gatepiers and gates. Earlier 19th century with later additions. 2-storey T-plan house with lower parallel gable to rear and single storey outbuilding. Category C listed building.
LB47736; MEL5383	331521, 668399	Post-Medieval	Old Dalkeith Road, Campend Steading, earlier 19th century. Single storey crowstepped multi-gabled E-plan improvement farm steading. Coursed and random rubble. Category C listed building.
LB49624	332943, 667778	Post-Medieval	Lugton walled gardens (formerly to Dalkeith House) including upped walled garden, lower walled garden, boundary wall to east and Lugton Brae retaining wall to the east of the main entrance. Designed in 1830s by Charles McIntosh. Category C listed building.
LB49659	332698, 667392	Post-Medieval	22 Ironmills Road, Lade Cottage. Early 19th century with possible earlier fabric, asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay rectangular-plan traditional house with single storey wing to SW and late 1980s single storey and attic extension to rear. Category C listed building.
GDL00128	333825, 668891	Post-Medieval	Dalkeith House (Palace), the design composition of architecture, gardens, parkland, river terraces and woodland is still attractive today and provides a valuable wildlife refuge, as well as the setting for a category A listed building. Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
GDL00282	331161, 666835	Post-Medieval	Melville Castle, the lawns, parkland and woodland still provide the setting for a category A listed house, but the 18th century design has been badly eroded. Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
GDL00356	330226, 668959	Post-Medieval	The Drum, a good example of William Adam's formal style of landscape design carried out in the 1700s with the structure still relatively intact today. The parkland avenues provide an impressive setting for the category A listed Drum House. Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
GDL00295	333371, 665848	Post-Medieval	Newbattle Abbey, this multi-period landscape was an early monastic site developed as a country house at the Reformation, set within a formal landscape from the mid-16th century. This formed the basis of an 18th century landscape park, extended further in the 19th century, and developed with formal gardens, an extensive circuit of picturesque walks and rides. Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
CA347	333159, 668152	-	Dalkeith House & Park Conservation Area comprises two main sections. The first is Dalkeith House and its surrounding policies. The second is the adjoining, although visually separate, urban centre of the burgh of Dalkeith. Conservation Area.
CA348	332702, 666906	-	Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area lies immediately to the south-west of Dalkeith town centre. Eskbank is characterised by substantial 19th century villas while Ironmills reflects the post-medieval industrial development of the North Esk valley, with its grain and cloth mills and iron manufacturing. Conservation Area.
CA350	333368, 665835	-	Newbattle Conservation Area includes the house and grounds. Newbattle Abbey College is an exceptionally complex site, consisting of a former mansion house set in 125 acres of landscaped policies, which contain various other buildings and structures. The original house is of outstanding importance, and is part of an important designed landscape. The house is built on the site of a Cistercian Abbey dating from the 12th century, and some remains of the Abbey are included in the current house. The Abbey was largely demolished at the Reformation, and the house and estate were built and altered from 1580 onwards. Conservation Area.
CA352	330166, 665981	-	Lasswade & Kevock Conservation Area lies on either side of the river North Esk, two miles south-west of Dalkeith. Characterised by the village of Lasswade and its valley setting and the wooded Kevock area with its large, individual and architecturally significant houses. Conservation Area.
CA349	330473, 665660	-	Broomieknowe Conservation Area, located in Lasswade. Conservation Area.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
CA21	329168, 668517	-	Gilmerton Conservation Area Character Appraisal emphasises the predominance of a limited number of building types within the historic core, the strong representation of buildings in the vernacular tradition displaying domestic scale and attractive proportions, and the predominance of traditional materials (stone, wet dash, Scots slate and pantiles) providing a unifying element within the townscape. Conservation Area.
MEL5080	332899; 668300	Medieval	An area of rig-and-furrow cultivation has been recorded on vertical aerial photographs at Deanhead Park.
MEL5081	332700; 667999	Medieval	An area of rig-and-furrow cultivation has been recorded on vertical aerial photographs at Westgate Park.
MEL5082	332757; 668005	Unknown	Cropmarks of a trackway have been recorded on vertical aerial photographs at Westgate Park.
MEL5216	332149; 667659	Post-Medieval	Sheriffhall Bridge, which carries a group of converging roads over the railway, is clearly visible on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 7).
MEL5225	332290; 668189	Post-Medieval	Edinburgh And Dalkeith Railway. The railway followed generally a N to S line through this map sheet, passing through cuttings in its northern section and just S of Dalkeith. It crossed the River North Esk on the Glenesk Bridge (NT36NW 171), reaching its southern terminus at Dalhousie (NT36NW 219) to the SW of Dalkeith.
MEL5636	331260; 667179	Unknown	Well Head, Melville Castle
MEL5775	332194; 668775	Post-Medieval	Sheriffhall Mains, a farmhouse and steadings of likely 19 th century date or possibly earlier. The farm is recorded from the 1 st edition OS map onwards.
MEL5905	331451; 667506	Post- Medieval	North Lodge, Melville Castle. Later 18 th century with later additions. Single storey with attic, 3-bay gabled lodge to Melville Castle.
MEL5919	331900; 667399	Medieval	The site of a possible medieval settlement. A range of ceramics was recorded, consisting of unglazed tile fragments and a single sherd of early medieval pottery.
MEL6535	331800; 668200	Modern	The site of a trackway, marked on the 3 rd edition OS map.
MEL7046	332709; 668034	Unknown	A circular enclosure, measuring about 40m in diameter, recorded as parchmarks on aerial photographs. It is located within Westgate Park, around 600m WNW of Dalkeith House.
MEL8327	331596; 667397	Prehistoric; Roman	A ring ditch, identified through cropmarks showing a roughly circular enclosure, 15m in diameter within a narrow ditch with an entrance on the east side. Further assessment identified a further series of pairs of ditches and excavation revealed a fragment of cobble metalling between the ditches, which may indicate the ditches were fragments of a possible Roman roadway.
MEL8346	331670; 668842	Post-Medieval?	A possible trackway, recorded on historic mapping of the 18 th and 19 th century (Roy 1747-55 and Kirkwood 1817).
MEL8383	331800; 668500	Roman	A possible Roman temporary camp at Sheriffhall. It consists of a large, square site within a ploughed field. There are no visible remains.
MEL8396	331769; 667999	Unknown	Cropmarks of an oval enclosure, measuring 30m by 25m overall, approximately 150m south-east of Somerside steading.
MEL8401	331589; 667555	Prehistoric	Cropmarks reveal a palisaded homestead 40m N of the public road (A7) at Lugton Bogs. The homestead measures about 50m by 40m and there is an entrance on the SE; at the centre of the interior there is a ring-ditch 12m in diameter, which is thought to be part of a roundhouse.
MEL8403	332100; 667299	Prehistoric	Prehistoric features found during excavation of the Roman fort in 1986-7. Several depressions with burnt material and Bronze Age/ Iron Age pottery were recorded and possible hut foundations of post-hole construction on aerial photography.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MEL8404	332100; 667299	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flints were recorded from beneath the rampart on the west side of the Roman fort.
MEL8405	332100; 667299	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age beaker found during excavations of the Roman fort in 1986-7. Sealed beneath the roadway was a pebble surface adjacent to the shallow pit containing both all over corded and rusticated Beaker.
MEL8406	331863; 667146	Unknown	Cropmarks, probably field drains were revealed by air survey on the north bank of the River North Esk.
MEL8634	331900; 667799	Unknown	Cropmarks of an enclosure at Sheriffhall.
MEL8643	332069; 667329	Roman	A section of a Roman road was identified during excavation. Sherds of course pottery as well as fragments of charcoal and burned daub was found within one of the ditches.
MEL9063	331336; 668867	Post-Medieval	Colliery remains at Kaim Plantation. Three large circular coal-filled features were identified which can be associated with colliery activity. A field boundary and a scatter of pits have been recorded as cropmarks on aerial photography.
MEL9377	331174; 668595	Prehistoric	A possible ring ditch recorded at Todhills to the north-west of the Sheriffhall Junction.
MEL9472	331607; 667500	Post-Medieval	Edinburgh to Harwick Branch Railway, Millerhill Station to Dalhousie section.
MEL9473	332130; 667759	Post-Medieval	A rectangular brick and timber building, possibly the linesman hut of the Edinburgh to Harwick Branch Railway, recorded during preparation of a desk-based assessment in 2009 by CFA Archaeology along the route of the proposed Borders Railway.
MEL9564	331494; 667443	Prehistoric, Roman	A late prehistoric or Roman field system, pits and three ovens were recorded during excavation at Melville Nurseries. It identified two parallel ditches, possibly representing a trackway and the northern edge of a roundhouse. The field system is thought to be related to the post-military use of the Roman auxiliary fort at Elginhaugh.
MEL9897	332049; 667362	Roman	Roman fort annexe at Elginhaugh Roman fort. The excavation in 2007 revealed a series of ditches and a post-built gateway. Other previously unknown features were identified including a well, a putative roadside building and ditches subdividing the interior of the annexe.
MEL10014	331603; 667568	Medieval	Cropmarks of ridge and furrow were recorded at Lugton Bogs, located to the south-west of Sheriffhall Junction.
MEL10015	331657; 667509	Unknown	Cropmarks of pit alignment and quarrying recorded at Lugton Bogs.
MEL10897	332025; 667823	Unknown	Upstanding remains of rectangular enclosure recorded in land to the south of Sheriffhall Farm. An excavation of the enclosure identified that it comprised a low topsoil bank, measuring 2.5m wide by 0.2m high. No associated ditch or dating evidence was recorded.
MEL10898	332011; 667847	Post-Medieval	A linear bank located in land to the south of Sheriffhall Farm, which was possibly shown as an alignment of trees on the 1 st edition OS map.
MEL10899	332080; 667840	Post-Medieval	A 19 th century linear trackway recorded on the 1 st edition OS map as a dashed line. The excavation of the trackway revealed it was 2.1m wide linear surface of coal chips and blaes.
MEL10900	332083; 667820	Post-Medieval	A 19 th century well which was recorded on the 2 nd edition OS map. The remains of the well were recorded during trial trenching in land to the south of Sheriffhall Farm.
MEL10901	332051; 667815	Prehistoric	The remains of two pits, 0.8m wide, and a probable ditch 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, were identified during trial trenching in land to the south of Sheriffhall Farm. The pits were sealed by a thick layer of subsoil from which prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Reference/No. on Figure 10.1	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MEL10902	332028; 667871	Post-Medieval	Linear trackway and drainage ditch was identified in a Trench, together with a section of rubble field drain running parallel with the track. The trackway was visible just under the turf/topsoil as a 2.4m wide spread of small rubble stones. Pieces of 18th- 19th century ceramic and a horseshoe were found on the surface of the trackway.
MEL10903	331976; 667839	Unknown	Subsurface remains of ditch sections consisting of a ditch with cobbles present at its base. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the ditch sections.
MEL11109	332194; 668631	Post-Medieval	Two mine shafts are depicted on the 1 st edition OS map, but not on subsequent editions. These were identified during a desk-based assessment along the proposed Borders Railway, 2009 by CFA Archaeology.
MEL11110	332152; 668588	Post-Medieval/ Modern	A possible quarry is recorded on the 2 nd and 3 rd edition OS maps identified during a desk-based assessment along the proposed Borders Railway, 2009 by CFA Archaeology.
MEL11111	332145; 667809	Post-Medieval/ Modern	Two concrete fittings associated with the railway were recorded during a desk-based assessment along the proposed Borders Railway route, 2009 by CFA Archaeology.
MEL11112	332188; 667999	Post-Medieval/ Modern	An open rectangular concrete box railway fitting recorded during a desk-based assessment along the proposed Borders Railway route, 2009 by CFA Archaeology.
001	NT 31580 67975	Post-Medieval	"Shaft" marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1854. Marked as an "old shaft" on the second edition survey of 1893.
002	NT 31746 67863 to NT 31633 67857	Post-Medieval	Boundary/estate wall observed on walkover survey. Possibly marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1854.
003	NT 32030 67762	Post-Medieval	Bridge carrying Old Dalkeith Road over the Dean Burn.
004		Post-Medieval	Possible trackway. This track is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey plan as "The Kaim ancient way" and seems to follow the ridge of high ground before continuing north where it is recorded on the HER as asset MEL 8346. The ridge on which the track sits is a natural geological feature known as an esker

Appendix 10.3 – Site Photography

Plate A10.3-4 - The possible estate wall running along the parish boundary formed by the Dean Burn.



Plate A10.3-5 - Old bridge (002) carrying Old Dalkeith Road over the Dean Burn.

