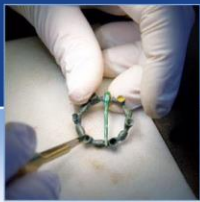


Land at Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

AOC Project Number: 24485

December 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	Clarendon Planning & Development Ltd 5a Castle Terrace Edinburgh EH1 2DP
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 14336 69508 (centre)
AOC Project No:	24485
Prepared by:	M. E. Littlewood
Illustration by:	M. E. Littlewood
Date of Report:	December 2018

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: M. E. Littlewood	Date: December 2018
Approved by: Vicky Oleksy	Date: December 2018
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date: December 2018

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Clarendon Planning and Development Ltd on behalf of Inverdunning (Hatton Mains) Ltd to undertake a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment with regards to a proposed development at Land at Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh. The proposed development site, hereafter referred to as “the Site”, lies within the local authority administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council. The applicants proposed a residential use for the Site which will include a community centre, educational facilities, a neighbourhood park and associated greenspaces, these proposals will be referred to as the “Proposed Development” in this report. AOC’s clients intend to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development in the spring of 2019 and this desk-based assessment is intended to inform the Environmental Statement.
- 1.2 The assessment suggests that the Site was used during the prehistoric period, potentially as an area of settlement Activity. Therefore, there is considered to be a High potential for artefacts or remains from the prehistoric period to be present within the Site, particularly the northern half. Based on current evidence, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the, Roman, Early Historic and medieval, post-medieval and modern periods to be present on the Site is considered to be Low and would most probably consist of the remains of agricultural field systems.
- 1.3 The City of Edinburgh Council issued a Scoping Opinion for the Pro Archaeology Service (CECAS) on the 1st of November 2018 in which they identify a range of issues, including ‘Cultural Heritage Issues Historic Environment’ which the forthcoming EIA should consider. The Opinion notes that the Council’s in-house archaeology service, The City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, have advised that they will require a pre-determination programme of evaluation in order to assess the potential for impacts upon any buried archaeological remains which may be present on the Site (City of Edinburgh Council 2018). Although CECAS had initially indicated during pre-application discussions that a geophysical survey might be required as part of the pre-determination evaluation (Babbity Environmental 2018, 9), they note in their scoping comments, that the fieldwalking and trenching model for the Site that has recently been proposed by Babbity Environmental (2018) may be an acceptable alternative. It is therefore envisaged that a programme of trial trench evaluation is likely to be required and that CECAS may require at least a degree of pre-determination evaluation, although any pre-determination trenching could potentially be focussed on areas such as the northern part of the Site, which are considered to have an elevated potential. If significant archaeological remains are encountered during trial trenching, then CECAS may recommend that that they development layout be amended so as to either exclude these remains or to preserve them within the open space elements of the development. If this is not considered necessary then further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting, including publication may also be required. Any such requirement will be determined by CECAS.
- 1.4 Impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets, including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, within 1km of the Site have been considered. It is likely that the proposed development will have little or no impact upon the settings of designated assets within 1km of the Site. The assessment has found that the proposed development will have a limited visual effect on sightlines from the Scheduled Monument of prehistoric cup and ring marked stones on Tormain Hill (Site 19). However, these changes will not materially affect an observer’s ability to understand, appreciate and experience the Scheduled Monument and therefore any potential impact is predicted to be Low. There will be Low impacts on the settings of the Category B Listed Building of Ratho Mains Farmhouse and Steading (Site 26) and the Category C Listed Building of Ransfield Farmhouse and Gate Piers (Site 93). Both Site 93 and Site 26 are already partially screened by intervening field boundaries consisting of tall deciduous trees and hedgelines and shielding topography in the case of Site 26. Further mitigation can be undertaken by establishing the green spaces and screening hedgerows and trees of the proposed development within the northern area of the Site in proximity to the views from these assets towards the Site.

- 1.5 An assessment of the potential for indirect effects upon the settings of designated heritage assets undertaken as part of this assessment found that the predicted effects upon the settings of designated assets within the vicinity of the proposed development will be limited. Consequently, provided that appropriate landscaping and use of screening trees and green spaces is used in the northern portion of the Site no further mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development Site

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located at Land at Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh, hereafter referred to as “the Site”. The Site is located within the area that is administered by the City of Edinburgh Council, it is located west of the city to the north of the A71. The Site is currently occupied by agricultural land and is bisected by the non-designated south to north Dalmahoy Road. The Site centres on NGR: NT 14336 69508 (Figure 1).

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey GeolIndex (BGS 2018), the entirety of the Site is underlain by Calders Member bedrock, a type of sedimentary rock that was formed in lakes and lagoons approximately 331 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. In the northern half of the Site this bedrock geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton Till dating from the Quaternary Period up to 2 million years ago and laid down by the action of glacial ice. In the southwest portion of the Site the Calders Member bedrock is partially overlain by Diamicton Till and by outcroppings of Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits, which are made up of gravel, sand and silt. These were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period where the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. The deposits are formed from sedimentary deposits associated with meltwater. The bedrock in the southeast portion of the Site, east of the south to north Dalmahoy Road is overlain by Diamicton Till and an outcropping of Hummocky Glacial Deposits and an outcropping of Alluvium. The former was formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period where the local environment had previously been dominated by ice age conditions and are formed from sedimentary deposits associated with meltwater. The Alluvium deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by rivers.

2.2.2 The Site occupies flat topography located around the 90m AOD contour line. The core of the Dalmahoy Estate, is now in use as the Dalmahoy Hotel and Country Club, is south of the modern A71 where the topography dips down to 80m AOD into the Gogar Burn before rising to an east to west ridge upon which the modern Dalmahoy Hotel and Country Club and Dalmahoy House are situated. To the northwest of the Site the topography starts to rise gradually before ultimately reaching 140m AOD on the summit of Tormain Hill, situated 970m to the west of the Site. The settlement of Ratho, situated roughly 710m to the north of the Site dips down into a shallow east to west valley near the Union Canal with an average height of 70m AOD. At this point the Union Canal roughly follows the route of a river system that existed prior to its construction.

2.2.3 The Site is comprised of five fields making up an area of 62 hectares to the north of the modern east to west A71 (Figure 2). The Site is bisected by the south to north aligned Dalmahoy Road which starts from a T-junction with the A71 opposite the Dalmahoy Hotel and Country Club.

2.3 Development proposal

2.3.1 Clarendon Planning and Development Ltd on behalf of Inverdunning (Hatton Mains) Ltd commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment to assess the archaeological and heritage value of the Site proposed for development at Land at Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh. The Site is the proposed location of a residential development with community centre, education facilities, neighbourhood park and associated greenspaces. AOC's clients intend to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development in the spring of 2019 and this desk based assessment is intended to inform the Environmental Statement.

2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

2.4.1 *National Planning Policy Guidelines*

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient

Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

- 2.4.2 The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, HESPS and PAN 2/2011 ‘*Archaeology and Planning*’ (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ. Their ‘*preservation by record*’ (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

“The planning system should:

- *promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*
- *enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced’ (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).*

- 2.4.3 HESPS (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) sets out the Scottish Government’s policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that ‘*there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it*’ (1.9.b).

- 2.4.4 It should be noted that Historic Environment Scotland (HES) have recently (3rd December 2018) closed the consultation on the draft of their new Historic Environment Policy (HEP) which is scheduled to replace the Historic Environment Policy Statement (HESPS) in the spring of 2019. The new policy will be considerably shorter than HESPS and will be underpinned by a more detailed series of ‘Managing Change’ guidance documents than is available at present. The draft guidance sets out four ‘Core Principles’ for the understanding and recognition of the historic environment:

A wide range of values can contribute to cultural significance.

- Knowledge and information about the historic environment is critical to the understanding of our past, present and future. A place must be understood in order for its significance to be identified.
- The historic environment evolves over time, and so does our understanding and appreciation of it.
- We are all responsible for enhancing our knowledge and making it widely accessible.

Four of the policies contained within the draft policy are relevant to the consideration of cultural heritage during development management:

HEP 1: Decision-makers should adopt a holistic approach to the historic environment, incorporating an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.

HEP 2: Decision-makers should ensure that the benefits, understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment are secured for the long term.

HEP 3: Strategic plans and policies and the allocation of resources should protect and promote the historic environment. Where detrimental impacts on the historic environment arising from plans and programmes are identified and unavoidable, steps should be taken to demonstrate that other options have been explored and mitigation measures put in place.

HEP 4: When considering changes to specific assets and their context, significant harm should be avoided. Opportunities for enhancement should be sought where appropriate. Where detrimental impacts on the historic environment are unavoidable, these should be minimised and mitigation measures put in place.

Strategic Development Plan

- 2.4.5 In June 2013 the Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SESplan) produced the Strategic Development Plan 1 with modifications. The final approved Strategic Development Plan was produced in August 2013 (SESplan 2013). This document covers a wide area administered by several councils including City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian Councils, setting out a long term spatial strategy to guide future employment, housing and transport provision. The following policy is relevant to cultural heritage and the Site:

Policy 1B The Spatial Strategy: Development Principles

Local Development Plans will:

...

“• Ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of international and national built or cultural heritage sites in particular World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Royal Parks and Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes...”

Local Planning Policy – City of Edinburgh Council

- 2.4.6 The City of Edinburgh Council’s planning policy is contained within the Edinburgh Local Development Plan. The Edinburgh Local Development Plan replaces the Edinburgh City Local Plan 2010 and the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan 2006. The Edinburgh Local Development Plan was adopted in November 2016 and the following policies regarding the Historic Environment are relevant to the proposed development:

Policy Env 3 Listed Buildings - Setting

Development within the curtilage or affecting the setting of a listed building will be permitted only if not detrimental to the architectural character, appearance or historic interest of the building, or to its setting.

Policy Env 6 Conservation Areas - Development

Development within a conservation area or affecting its setting will be permitted which:

- a) preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the conservation area and is consistent with the relevant conservation area character appraisal*
- b) preserves trees, hedges, boundary walls, railings, paving and other features which contribute positively to the character of the area and*
- c) demonstrates high standards of design and utilises materials appropriate to the historic environment.*

Planning applications should be submitted in a sufficiently detailed form for the effect of the development proposal on the character and appearance of the area to be assessed.

Policy Env 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Development will only be permitted where there is no detrimental impact on the character of a site recorded in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, adverse effects on its setting or upon component features which contribute to its value. Elsewhere, adverse effects on historic landscape features should be minimised. Restoration of Inventory sites and other historic landscape features is encouraged.

Policy Env 8 Protection of Important Remains

Development will not be permitted which would:

- a) adversely affect a scheduled monument or other nationally important archaeological remains, or the integrity of their setting*
- b) damage or destroy non-designated archaeological remains which the Council considers should be preserved in situ*

2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

- 2.5.1 The Local Planning Authority is advised on all archaeological matters by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service acting as the City of Edinburgh Council's advisor on archaeological matters.
- 2.5.2 The City of Edinburgh Council responded to a request for an Environmental Impact Scoping Opinion (under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (The EIA Regulations). The City of Edinburgh Council instructed that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the impact upon any buried remains within the Site. Furthermore, they recommended the proposed impact assessment should include the potential for:
- Indirect impacts upon the settings of Listed Buildings within proximity of the Site;
 - Indirect impacts upon the setting of the setting of the adjacent Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (IGDL) which was associated the now demolished Hatton House;
 - Indirect impacts upon the setting and character of the Ratho Conservation Area;
 - Indirect impacts on the setting of the Scheduled Tormain Hill Cup and Ring Marked Stones.
- 2.5.3 No Scheduled Monuments are located on the Site, however a Scheduled cross slab (Site 7) which now stands within the churchyard of St. Mary's church Dalmahoy, was reportedly relocated there from a field 'three fields NE of Hatton House' prior to 1915. The cross slab was reportedly discovered re-used as a gatepost in 1880 which would suggest that it was not its original position, although its location 'three fields NE of Hatton House' would suggest that it originally stood within the vicinity of Tormain Hill to the west of the Site. The Scheduled cup and ring marked stones which survive on Tormain Hill lie 890m west of the Site (Site 19). Twelve Listed Buildings are located within the 500m study area; three buildings are of Category A status; five buildings are of Category B status and four buildings are of Category C status.
- 2.5.4 Two Scheduled Monuments lie between 500m and 1km of the Site, the Tormain Hill cup and ring marked stones (Site 19) discussed above, and the Scheduled Union Canal (Site 84) at Ratho which just clips the boundary of the 1km study area to the north. A further 32 listed Buildings; one building of Category A status; 15 buildings of Category B status and 16 buildings of Category C status stand between 500m and 1km of the Site.
- 2.5.5 The boundary of the Hatton House Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (IGDL) (Site 86) extend to within 190m of the Site from the West, whilst the boundary of the Ratho Conservation Area (Site 85) lies 750m to the north.
- 2.5.6 The setting of Listed Buildings is a competent planning matter; Section 14.2 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997 states that when determining applications for development which could impact upon the setting of a listed building:
- "...the planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses"*
- 2.5.7 Paragraph 145 of Scottish Planning Policy notes that:
- "Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances."*
- 2.5.8 Paragraph 141 of SPP (2014) notes the importance of preserving the settings of Listed Buildings, stating that:

"The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting" (Scottish Government 2014).

2.5.9 With regard to Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, SPP (2014) makes the following statements:

"Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance" (Scottish Government 2014, Paragraph 148).

2.5.10 With regard to Conservation Areas, SPP (2014) makes the following statements:

"Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as preserving its character or appearance. Where the demolition of an unlisted building is proposed through Conservation Area Consent, consideration should be given to the contribution the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where a building makes a positive contribution the presumption should be to retain it" (Scottish Government 2014, Paragraph 143).

2.6 Limitations of Scope

2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. All heritage assets within 500m of the Site were identified and designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site were also identified to assess the potential for impacts upon their settings. Data from the National Record of the Historic Environment was obtained in November 2018. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.

2.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Clarendon Planning and Development Ltd and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (December 2018) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Clarendon Planning and Development Ltd or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the archaeological and cultural heritage value of the Site at Land at Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy, City of Edinburgh and to identify the the potential for direct and indirect effects which may result as a consequence of the proposed development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of the Site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the Site. The impact upon the settings of designated assets within 1km of the Site will also be examined.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP, HESPS and PAN2/2011, and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CifA) Code of Conduct, the CifA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the CifA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CifA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk based assessment:

- Historic Environment Scotland+:
For National Record of the Historic Environment data;
- Historic Environment Scotland:
For National Collection of Aerial Photography, National Record of the Historic Environment Search Room and designated asset data sets;
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figure 2 and 3) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The Site is shown outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 500m radius of the Site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help identify direct impacts upon known heritage assets and also predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site. Designated heritage assets within 1km of the redline boundary have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman(8000 BC-AD 410)

- 5.1.1 There are three recorded assets within the Site dating to the prehistoric period. These features are recorded within the northern half of the Site. Sites 87 and 88 mark the location of potential prehistoric enclosures identified on

aerial photographs from 1975 and 1991. Site 87 comprises one sub-circular enclosure containing a circler feature and it appears to be associated with a line of small circular postholes or pits. Another horseshoe shaped feature was visible to the south of this feature. Site 88 marks the location of a curvilinear feature visible on aerial photography, it is open to the east and there is a possible internal feature contained within the larger curvilinear feature. These two sites potentially mark the location of prehistoric settlements.

- 5.1.2 Site 89, situated 45m east of the probable prehistoric enclosure at Site 88 marks the location of a very dispersed scatter of prehistoric flint and chert artefacts including a rare Late Neolithic chisel arrowhead.
- 5.1.3 A further two sites from the prehistoric period are located in fields adjacent to the Site; these are located at Site 91, situated 15m to the west of the Site and Site 92, situated 300m to the east of the Site.
- 5.1.4 Site 91, marks the location of two fragile sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery associated with a group of flint and chert artefacts which included a chert scraper. The fragile nature of the artefacts uncovered indicated that they were probably freshly ploughed up from underlying deposits.
- 5.1.5 Site 92 marks the central location of a scatter of prehistoric flint and chert artefacts, a notable concentration of these artefacts was recorded in the centre of the field.
- 5.1.6 The nature and location of these prehistoric remains in the north of the Site and in immediately adjacent fields indicates that there is a High potential for artefacts or remains, particularly of a settlement and flint/chert working nature to be present within the Site and particularly within the northern half.
- 5.1.7 There is one find dating to the Roman period within the Site, situated at Site 90. This consisted of a sherd from a Roman amphora. It is likely that Site 90 does not mark a Roman occupation site but was rather the result of a chance loss or a find from a potential Iron Age site. There are no heritage assets or finds dating to the Roman period within the 1km Study Area. Therefore, there is considered to be a Low potential for Roman remains to survive on the Site.

5.2 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600)

- 5.2.1 No remains or artefacts from the Early Historic or medieval period have previously been identified on the Site or within the 500m Study Area, although this may simply represent a lack of opportunities for investigation. Based on current evidence however, there is considered to be a Low potential for remains or artefacts from the Early Historic and medieval periods to be present on the Site.

5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 5.3.1 No remains dating to the post-medieval period are present within the Site, the estates of Hatton, Dalmahoy and Addistoun are outwith the Site boundary and there is no evidence that the estates associated directly with the houses encroached on the Site.
- 5.3.2 A tower house was present on the Hatton estate (centred at Site 86, Hatton House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape No. GDL00209, 1.1km to the west of the Site) in the 15th century and this was subsequently developed into the Hatton House mansion between 1664 and 1692.
- 5.3.3 Early pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lack detail. Blaeu's Map of 1654 (Figure 4) shows the probable location of Dalmahoy Mains (labelled '*Dalmahoy*'), Kirknewton (labelled '*Kirknewtown*') and Humbie (labelled '*Humby*') to the west of the Site. Due to the layout of roads and settlement names on Blaeu's Map of 1654 it is difficult to ascertain the probable location of the Site and there are few details concerning the nature of the area in the possible location of the Site. A structure with trees and a boundary fence on the structure's southern side, labelled '*Dal mahay*', appears to be the closest feature to the Site and is the probable location of Dalmahoy. The road that Dalmahoy is situated on probably marks the old northeast to southwest road which would have been in use before the construction of the modern A71 to the north of Dalmahoy; this road

roughly follows the road pattern currently in use and is probably the precursor to the Long Dalmahoy Road to the south of Dalmahoy.

- 5.3.4 Roy's Map of 1752 to 1755 (Figure 5) is the first map to show the Site in detail. The Site is depicted as consisting of arable fields with a south to north road bisecting it that matches the modern Dalmahoy Road. To the south, Dalmahoy House (Site 6, Listed Building Category A), constructed in 1725 is depicted; the precursor to the current Addistoun House (Site 73, Category B) labelled '*addiston*' is depicted to the east. To the west there is a feature labelled '*Entryhead*'. However, this does not match the current location of any features associated with the term 'Entry Head' such as Site 17 and the Category A Listed Bridge on the Dalmahoy Estate at Site 63; '*Entryhead*' probably marks the location of an older entrance way on the west side of the Dalmahoy Estate. Further to the west the location of the now demolished Hatton House (labelled '*Haltton*') (Canmore ID 50361) and its associated Garden and Designed Landscape (centred Site 86, GDL00209) is clearly depicted. To the north the settlement of Ratho (labelled '*Rathaw*') is depicted. The Site is bound along its southern edge by a road that matches the configuration of the modern A71.
- 5.3.5 Laurie's Map of 1766 (Figure 6) confirms the arable nature of the Site, Hatton Mains is depicted although it is not clear whether the structures depicted are related to any of the current structures at Hatton Mains. In other respects, Laurie's Map shows less detail than Roy's earlier map; the south to north Dalmahoy Road is not depicted.
- 5.3.6 AOC understand from the current landowner that the Site historically formed part of the Hatton House estate which was sold in 1792. The estate underwent incremental changes and fragmentation. In 1820 the tenant of Hatton House, Captain Davidson, attempted to restore the house and grounds. Unfortunately this incurred enormous debts and a factor was appointed by the Commissioners named by the Court of Sessions to administer the property. This resulted in the felling of many of the trees that lined the Great East Avenue, although the avenue itself survives as part of the Hatton House IGDL (Site 86).
- 5.3.7 The first Ordnance Survey Map to show the Site in detail was published in 1853 (Figure 7). The Site is shown as consisting of 11 fields bisected by the south to north Dalmahoy Road. The buildings of Hatton Mains to the west of the Site, along the north side of the road, are clearly depicted although they have not yet developed into their modern configuration. Hatton Mains is depicted as being composed of two separate ranges and the Category C Listed Building of Easter Hatton and Gates (Site 65) has not been built by the time of this map.
- 5.3.8 By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894 the fields had been amalgamated into five larger fields (Figure 8). The Category C Listed Building of Easter Hatton and Gates (Site 65) is clearly depicted on the map.
- 5.3.9 Due to the lack of artefacts or remains dating to the post-medieval period within the Site, the nature of the estates of Hatton, Dalmahoy, Addistoun and the farm and buildings of Hatton Mains outwith the Site there is a considered to be a Low potential for archaeological remains of this period to be present on the Site. Any remains of this date that do survive would likely be related to agricultural use of the land.

5.4 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.4.1 Ordnance Survey Mapping in the modern period shows no changes to the land use on the Site. Hatton House (centred at Site 86, Hatton House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape No. GDL00209, 1.1km to the west of the Site) was gutted by fire in 1952 and demolished in 1955. A bungalow was built on the site of Hatton House and the remnants of the terrace gardens and structures survive within the immediate vicinity of the modern bungalow.

5.5 Site Walkover

- 5.5.1 The Site was visited on the 27th November in overcast to sunny, dry weather. The Site is comprised of five arable fields (Plates 1 to 11). The survey team noted a preponderance of large, glacial erratics, circa 0.5m in size that had been removed from the fields and deposited along the field boundaries.

5.5.2 No archaeological remains, features or artefacts were identified within the Site during the walkover survey.

5.6 Aerial Photographs

5.6.1 A search of aerial photographs held by Historic Environment Scotland's National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) revealed 12 vertical sorties dating from 1947 to 2000. The sorties which allowed the Site to be identified and discerned in detail showed the Site as consisting of ploughed fields.

5.6.2 Three possible oval features were observed in the northwestern field of the Site roughly equating to the reported locations of Sites 87 and 89 on an aerial photographic sortie from 1954 (Sortie no: 82/1060, Frame 0005). These features could represent the same features (Sites 87 and 89). However, it should be noted that the aerial photograph was taken at a high altitude and it cannot be stated that these are definite features.

5.6.3 A list of all photographs consulted is included in Section 7.3.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct impacts

6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development.

6.1.2 The assessment has established that there is evidence for prehistoric activity, potentially of a settlement nature within the Site. Therefore, there is considered to be a High potential for artefacts or remains from the prehistoric period to be present within the Site although, on present evidence, this may be concentrated along the northern edge. Based on current evidence, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Early Historic and medieval, post-medieval and modern periods to be present on the Site is considered to be Low and would mostly consist of the remains of agricultural field systems.

6.1.3 Given the nature of the proposed development, the associated works have the potential to have a high magnitude impact upon any archaeological remains which may be present, including any remains associated with the cropmarks at Sites 87 and 88, as they could result in total or partial loss. Depending upon the importance of any remains encountered the proposed development could potentially result in significant effects.

6.2 Indirect impacts

6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can have a variety of forms for instance if a development affects the water table, it could potentially damage the preservation of organic remains within buried archaeological contexts beyond its boundaries. However the majority of indirect impacts result from changes to the settings of heritage assets as a consequence of new development.

6.2.2 Scottish Planning Policy and HES guidance on setting are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Paragraph 141 of Scottish Planning Policy notes the importance of preserving the settings of Listed Buildings, stating that:

"The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting" (Scottish Government 2014).

6.2.3 In the context of the proposed development the potential for indirect impacts are considered to be limited to statutory designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site, Scheduled Monuments will be considered first,

followed by the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape at Hatton House and then Listed Buildings. The Conservation Area of Ratho and designated assets therein will then be considered.

- 6.2.4 The Scheduled Monument on Tormain Hill, consisting of prehistoric cup and ring marked stones (Site 19) (Plates 12 to 15), is situated 890m west of the Site. These stones were carved in situ on Tormain Hill. Although Tormain Hill is currently covered by trees, there are views across the Site towards Arthur's Seat, the volcanic rock on which Edinburgh Castle sits and towards the Pentland Hills. It is possible that these were key views during the prehistoric period. However, prehistoric cup and ring marked stones are enigmatic artefacts, their function, the nature of their setting and their visual relationships within a prehistoric landscape is open to differing interpretations. The Site is contained within a very shallow bowl below the cup and ring marked stones at Tormain Hill (Site 19) and between the asset and these notable topographic features. Although on low lying ground below Tormain Hill and not directly impeding on these views to Arthur's Seat, the volcanic rock on which Edinburgh castle sits and the Pentland Hills, the proposed development on the Site will appear within the viewshed and will add an urban element to a previously rural view. This impact will change the setting of this asset. However it will not materially affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset. Therefore, the proposed development is considered to have a Minor impact on the setting of the cup and ring mark stones at Tormain Hill (Site 19).
- 6.2.5 The Scheduled Monument (Early Medieval) Cross Slab (Site 7) (Plate 16), located at St Mary's Church, Dalmahoy is situated 70m south of the Site. Originally recorded in 1880 as standing at the junction of three fields northeast of Hatton House (centred at Site 86, Hatton House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape No. GDL00209, 1.1km to the west of the Site), the stone shows evidence of being re-used as a gatepost. Before 1915 the (Early Medieval) Cross Slab was moved to its present location at Site 7. Notwithstanding the fact that its original setting is unknown and consequently lost, Site 7 has no intervisibility with the Site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development will have No impact on the setting of the Cross Slab (Site 7).
- 6.2.6 Hatton House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00209) (Site 86), extends to within 190m of the Site from the west. The easternmost boundary of Site 86 consists of the entranceway on the A71 and is situated 185m to the west of the Site. The Category A Listed Building of Hatton, East Avenue, Gate Piers (Site 16) (Plate 17) is situated 300m to the west of the Site at the end of the East Avenue of Hatton House Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape. This is a long avenue aligned west to east which rises up a gentle slope from the site of the former Hatton House (Plates 18 to 19). Roughly halfway along the avenue the focal point of the avenue on Arthur's Seat is revealed, this focal viewpoint diminishes as the East Avenue heads down a slight slope towards the East Avenue, Gate Piers (Site 16). The trees that formerly lined the East Avenue were cut down in the 19th century and the impact of the East Avenue is much diminished. This is compounded by the use of the area of the East Avenue for modern pastoral farming. However, its remaining alignment and the impressive Gate Piers at Site 16 still allow for an appreciation of its former grandeur. The East Avenue and the Gate Piers (Site 16) face east towards the Site and Hatton Mains (Plate 20). The presence of a modern bungalow just to the south of the Gate Piers (Site 16) and within Hatton House Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (centred Site 86), already imposes a Low impact upon the settings of Sites 86 and 16, as do the existing buildings of Hatton Mains Farm. Therefore, due to the diminished settings of Site 86 and 16 caused by these effects, it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have a Low impact on the setting of Site 86 and 16
- 6.2.7 The Category A Listed Building of St Mary's Episcopal Rectory, Church Hall And Rectory Cottage (Site 67) (Plate 21) is situated between the main western and eastern portions of the Site. Site 67 was built at the same time as St Mary's Episcopal Church (Site 56) as functional buildings for the choir school and domestic quarters for the choirboys and choirmaster. The current buildings maintain the plan laid out in 1850 and consist of 3 buildings comprising of a hall, cottage and rectory arranged in an L-shaped pattern, facing south towards the modern A71. The boundary of the Site bounds the Site 67 on its northern and eastern sides. The main elevation faces south and west into an enclosing yard and entranceway. This elevation is screened to the west by tall, deciduous trees. Views to and from Site 67 are partially screened on the northern and eastern sides by tall deciduous trees. The main

elevation faces away from the Site and the proposed development will not impact upon views to or from this main elevation. As it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have a Low impact on the setting of Site 67.

- 6.2.8 The Category B Listed Building of the Gate piers (Site 55) (Plates 22 to 23) of the Dalmahoy Estate are situated 10m southeast of the western portion of the Site across the modern A71. The Gate piers face north towards a crooked T junction and the south to north undesignated Dalmahoy Road. The Gate Piers have intervisibility with the a limited portion of the southwest area of the Site; the proposed development on the Site will change this view from a rural to an urban setting. However, the principal setting of Site 55 is as an impressive entrance for the Dalmahoy Estate and they are meant to be viewed from the north, as such views from them towards the Site are of less importance as they don't contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the Gate piers and their relationship with the estate. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have a Low impact on the setting of Site 55.
- 6.2.9 The Category C Listed Building of the Gate Lodge of the Dalmahoy Estate (Site 11) (Plate 24) is situated 25m southeast of the western portion of the Site across the modern A71. Views from the Gate Lodge to the north are partially screened by the estate wall and its situated facing west on to the main driveway into the Dalmahoy Estate just inside the entranceway formed by Gate piers at Site 55. Therefore, its principal setting was a western aspect onto the driveway within the Dalmahoy Estate for people arriving on the Dalmahoy. Consequently, it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have a Low impact on the setting of Site 11.
- 6.2.10 The Category B Listed Building of St Mary's Episcopal Church (Site 56) (Plate 25), is situated 85m to the south of the Site. Existing buildings and treelines to the north of St Mary's Episcopal Church screen views in this direction, as such there is no intervisibility with the Site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have No impact on the setting of Site 56.
- 6.2.11 The late 18th century bridge at Dalmahoy (Site 63) is a, Category A Listed Building located 125m to the south of the Site and bridges the Gogar Burn. Site 63's principal setting would have been south towards Dalmahoy House (Site 6). The view north towards the Site is impeded by topography. There is no intervisibility with the Site and therefore, it is considered that the proposed development will have No impact on the setting of Site 63.
- 6.2.12 The Category A Listed Buildings of the Farmhouse and Stable (Site 78) and the Farmhouse (Site 10) are respectively situated 320m and 345m south of the Site. They are situated just above the 90m AOD contour line as the topography starts to rise from the valley of the Gogar Burn to the ridgeline of Dalmahoy Hotel and Country Club. The buildings are function and set around a courtyard enclosed within tall deciduous trees and as such they have limited or no intervisibility with the Site. Therefore, due to the screening effect of the trees, the setting of Sites 78 and 10 within their own curtilage and the intervening distance between them and the Site it is considered that the proposed development on the Site will have No impact on the settings of Sites 78 and 10.
- 6.2.13 The Category A Listed Building of Dalmahoy House (Site 6) is situated 425m to the south of the Site across the modern A71. The house is situated near the summit ridgeline at 100m AOD with a modern golf course to the south extending further up the slope to the maximum 120m AOD contour line; the modern golf course is not situated in between Site 6 and the Site. Dalmahoy House has two prominent entrances, on the west and east façades, the west entrance (Plate 26) has a porch for use by carriages while the east entrance (Plate 27) features stairs down to the garden. These are Dalmahoy House's principal setting with the gardens and landscape of Dalmahoy estate situated west and east across the ridgeline on which Dalmahoy House sits. Neither of these facades faces the Site. Dalmahoy House's view towards the Site is impaired by a modern hotel wing built to the north of the house (Plates 28 to 29). Therefore it is considered, that the proposed development would have, at most, a Low impact on the setting of Site 6.

- 6.2.14 The Category C Listed Building of Ransfield Farmhouse and Gate Piers (Site 93) (Plate 30) is situated 320m to the northeast of the eastern portion of the Site. Ransfield Farm's principal setting and role is associated with the working farm buildings to its north and the farm estate. The main elevation faces south towards the eastern portion of the Site, across a fountain and garden area to formal entrance gate piers. Although Ransfield Farm's principle visual setting is the entrance view from the south it is also apparent that Site 93 has a view to the field across the road to its southeast and towards the easternmost portion of the Site. This field seems to be associated with Site 93 and has an ornamental railing fence. Tall, deciduous trees are situated on the southeastern boundary of this field between Site 93 and the easternmost portion of the Site; these trees possibly form the main limit to the southern setting from Ransfield Farmhouse. Due to Site 93's principal use as a farmhouse associated with its estate, the partially screened and slightly oblique view to the Site and the intervening distance the impact of the proposed development on the Site could have a Low impact on the setting of Site 93.
- 6.2.15 The Category B Listed Building of Ratho Mains Farmhouse and Steading (Site 26) (Plate 31) is situated 350m northwest of the northwest corner of the Site. Ransfield Mains Farmhouse's principal setting and role is associated with the working farm buildings to its west and northwest and the farm estate. Site 26 is situated in a dip below the Site to the north to the extent that only its upper, habitable storey and roofline are visible from the northern limit of the Site . Although the tall deciduous trees along the field boundaries between the Site and Site 26 do not totally impede the view they do still have a screening effect. Therefore, due to the screening effect of the topography, the intervening distance and tall deciduous trees between the asset there is considered to be a Low impact on the setting of Site 26.
- 6.2.16 The Listed Buildings within the settlement of Ratho (Sites 29 to 33, 35 to 39, 42 to 43, 57 to 61, 70 to 72 and 75 to 77) and the Ratho Conservation Area (Site 85) are all contained within the bounds of modern Ratho. Their settings are within the settlement of Ratho which is situated partially within a shallow east to west valley within which the Scheduled Monument of the Union Canal (Site 84) is located; the Union Canal roughly follows the course of river that was located north of the main settlement area of Ratho prior to the construction of the canal. The Listed Buildings face inward to the main street of Ratho; this is orientated west to east before turning through ninety degrees and heading south to cross the Union Canal. Since these Listed Buildings were constructed Ratho has developed and been extended southwards beyond the southern elevations of these designated assets with modern housing development. These impede any views from the Listed Buildings to the Site and are assisted further by the screening tall trees and hedgerows of field boundaries between Ratho and the Site. This reduces any visibility of the Site from these designated assets to little or none. Therefore, given that the designated assets have a relationship and are contained within the dipping topography and curtilage of Ratho and the intervening distance to the Site it is considered that the proposed development will have a Marginal impact upon the settings of this assets and Ratho Conservation Area (Site 85).

6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2014) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies (SESpplan 2013, Edinburgh Local Development Plan), outlined in this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets, both known and potential, by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.3.2 The assessment has established that the Site was used during the prehistoric period and potentially as an area of settlement. activity, potentially of a settlement nature within the Site. Therefore, there is considered to be a High potential for artefacts or remains from the prehistoric period to be present within the Site, particularly in the northern half. Based on current evidence, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the, Roman early historic and medieval, post-medieval and modern periods to be present on the Site is considered to be Low and would mostly consist of the remains of agricultural field systems.

- 6.3.3 The assessment has established that the proposed development will have a Low impact upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument of prehistoric cup and ring marked stones on Tormain Hill (Site 19). The proposed development will have a peripheral visual impact on sightlines from Site 19. However, these changes will not materially affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the Scheduled Monument at Site 19.
- 6.3.4 The assessment has established that the proposed development will have little to no impact upon the settings of designated assets within 1km of the Site. There will be Low impacts on the settings of the Category B Listed Building of Ratho Mains Farmhouse and Steading (Site 26) and the Category C Listed Building of Ransfield Farmhouse and Gate Piers (Site 93). Both Site 93 and Site 26 are already partially screened by intervening field boundaries consisting of tall deciduous trees and hedgelines and shielding topography in the case of Site 26. Further mitigation can be undertaken by establishing the green spaces and screening hedgerows and trees of the proposed development within the northern area of the Site in proximity to the views towards these assets.
- 6.3.5 Any ground works within the Site boundary, could be considered to have the potential to highly impact any buried archaeological deposits that *may* be present. The City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) have indicated that a pre-determination evaluation will be required in this instance and it is therefore likely that at least some trial trenching will be required prior to the submission of the planning application. The extent of any pre-determination evaluation will be agreed in consultation with CECAS, and could potentially be limited to those areas, such as the northern part of the Site, which are considered to have an elevated potential. In the event of CECAS agreeing to limit the scope of the initial evaluation, then a wider second post-determination phase of trial trenching covering the entirety of the Site is to be anticipated. If significant archaeological remains are encountered during the initial pre-determination trial trenching, then CECAS may recommend that the development layout be amended so as to either exclude these remains or to preserve them within the open space elements of the development. If this is not considered necessary then further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting, including publication may also be required. Any such requirement will be determined by CECAS.
- 6.3.6 An assessment of the potential for indirect effects upon the settings of designated heritage assets undertaken as part of this assessment found that the predicted effects upon the settings of designated assets within the vicinity of the proposed development will be limited. Consequently, provided that appropriate landscaping and use of screening trees and green spaces is used in the northern portion of the Site no further mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

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7.2 Cartographic References

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Ordnance Survey 1915, *Edinburghshire, Sheet VI.NE (includes: Currie; Ratho)*, Revised: 1912, Published: 1915

Ordnance Survey 1923, *Linlithgowshire, Sheet nIX (includes: Currie; Edinburgh; Kirkliston; Ratho)*, Revised: 1914, Published: 1923

Ordnance Survey 1941, *Edinburghshire, Sheet VI.NE (includes: Currie; Ratho)*, Probable Publication date: ca. 1941

7.3 Aerial Photographs

The following aerial photographs were consulted at the National Centre for Aerial Photography at 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh on the 18th December 2018:

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Date
CPE/Scot/UK/0216	B_0136	3105	22 JUNE 1947
CPE/Scot/UK/0216	B_0136	3106	22 JUNE 1947
CPE/Scot/UK/0216	B_0136	3107	22 JUNE 1947
CPE/Scot/UK/0216	B_0136	3108	22 JUNE 1947
CPE/Scot/UK/0216	B_0136	3109	22 JUNE 1947
540/A/0449	C_0178	5102	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0449	C_0178	5103	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0449	C_0178	5104	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0449	C_0178	5127	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0449	C_0178	5128	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0449	C_0178	5129	14 MAR 1950
540/A/0455	C_0128	5022	18 MAR 1950
540/A/0455	C_0128	5072	18 MAR 1950
540/A/0455	C_0128	5073	18 MAR 1950
540/A/0455	C_0128	5074	18 MAR 1950
82/1060	C_0127	0004	25 NOV 1954
82/1060	C_0127	0005	25 NOV 1954
82/1060	C_0127	0006	25 NOV 1954
540/1666	B_0591	F2 0018	08 JUL 1955
543/0738	C_0103	0021	22 OCT 1959
543/0738	C_0103	0022	22 OCT 1959
543/0738	C_0103	0023	22 OCT 1959
543/0738	C_0103	0024	22 OCT 1959
543/0738	C_0103	0025	22 OCT 1959
58/3544	C_0110	0026	16 MAY 1960
58/3544	C_0110	0027	16 MAY 1960
58/3544	C_0110	0028	16 MAY 1960

58/3544	C_0110	0029	16 MAY 1960
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58/3932	B_0492	F22 0075	14 NOV 1960
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	105	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	106	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	107	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	108	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	109	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	110	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	140	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	141	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	142	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	143	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	144	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	145	22 APR 1965
OS/65/0050	OS_65_050	146	22 APR 1965
39/4547	C_01894	115	26 JUL 1974
39/4547	C_01894	116	26 JUL 1974
39/4547	C_01894	117	26 JUL 1974
13/5622	C_0194	035	07 NOV 1978
13/5622	C_0194	036	07 NOV 1978
13/5622	C_0194	037	07 NOV 1978
13/5622	C_0194	038	07 NOV 1978
13/5622	C_0194	039	07 NOV 1978
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OS/00/0240	OS/00/0249	30	17 JUL 2000
OS/00/0240	OS/00/0249	31	17 JUL 2000
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OS/00/0240	OS/00/0249	33	17 JUL 2000
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OS/00/0240	OS/00/0249	35	17 JUL 2000

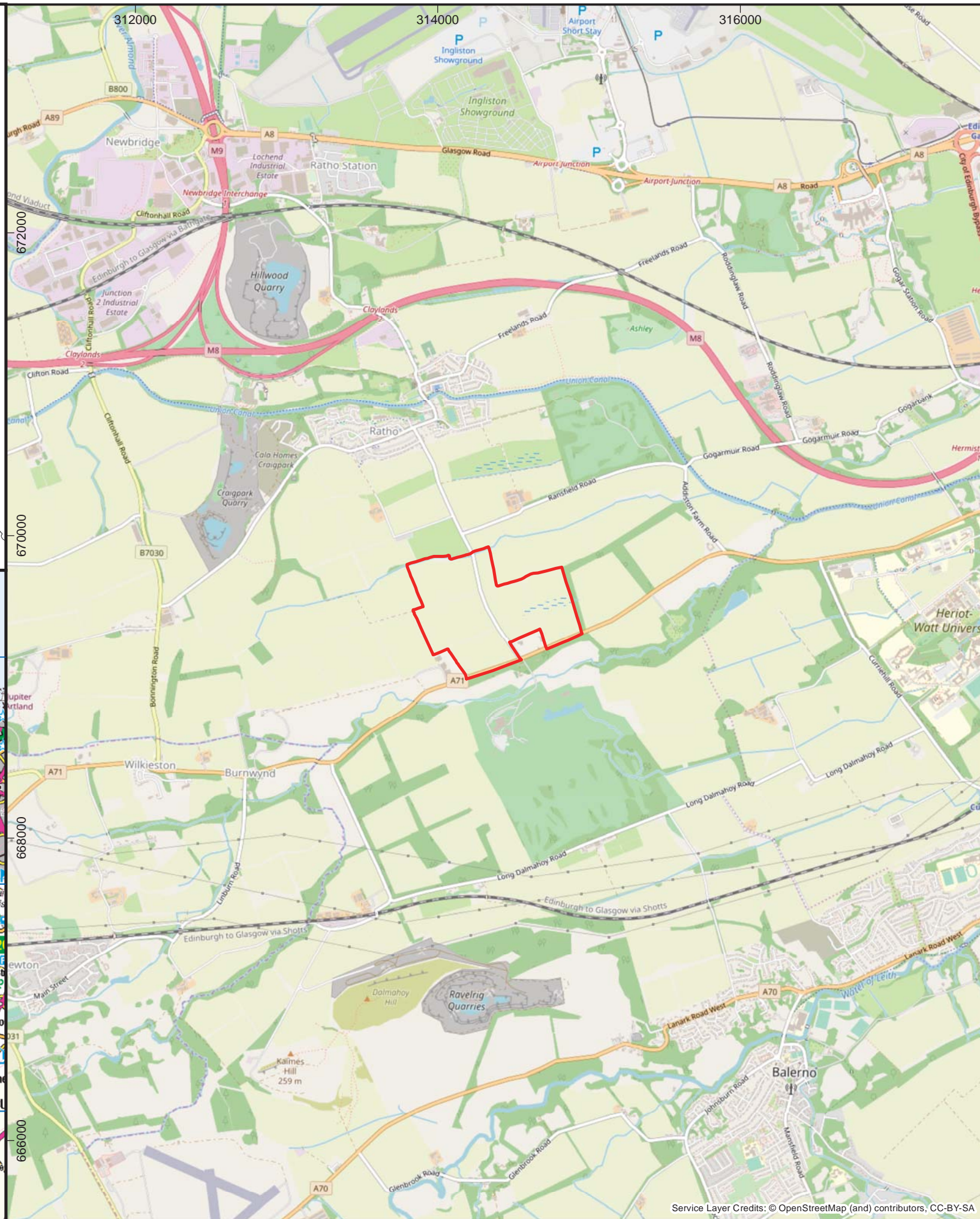
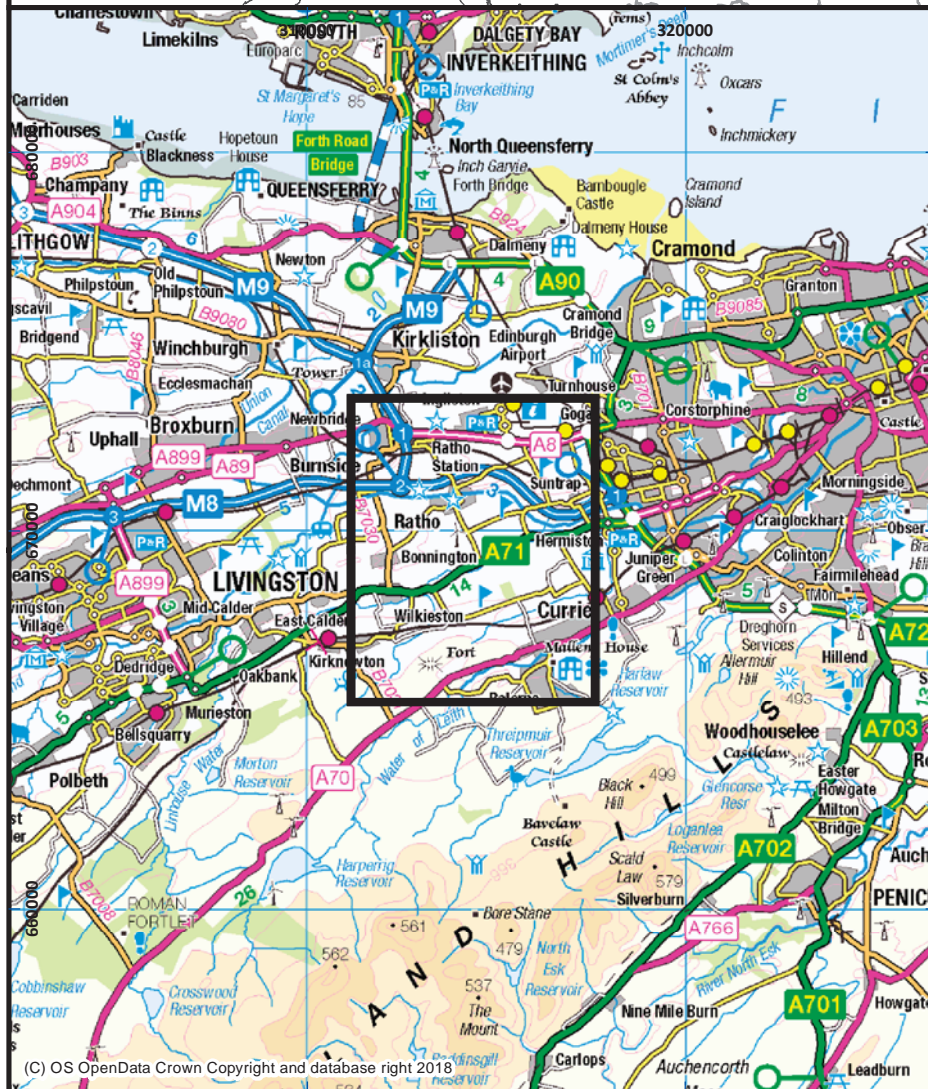
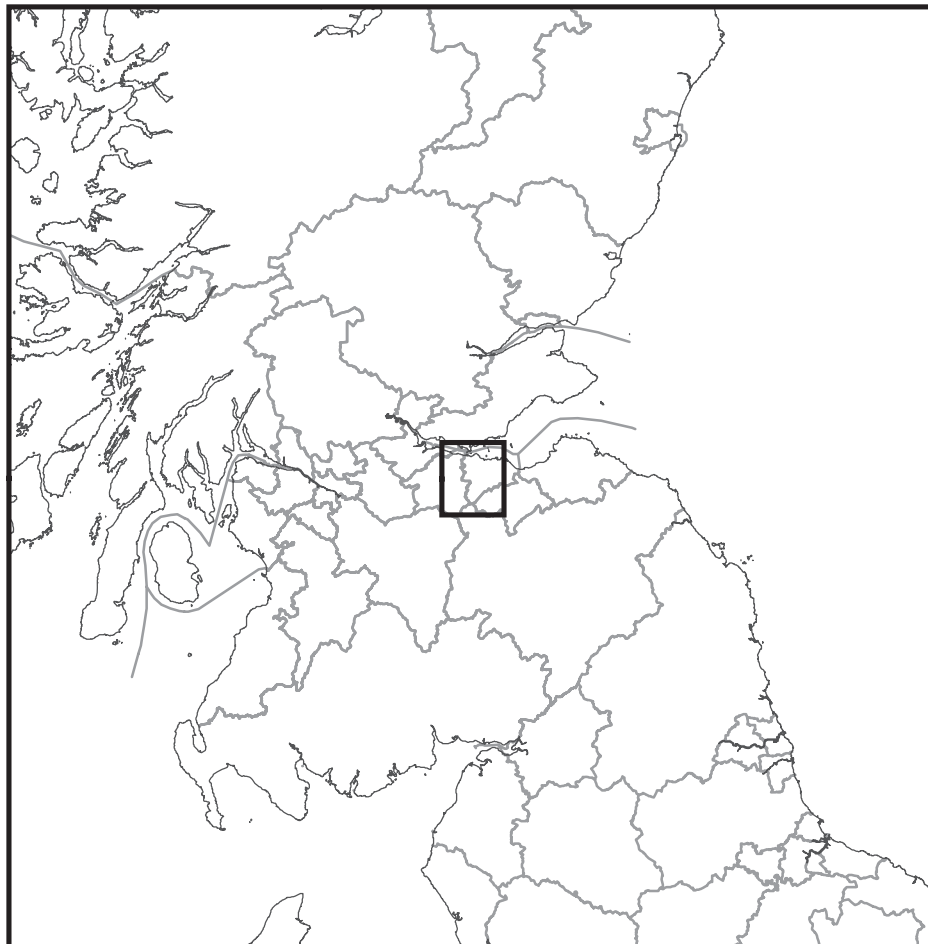


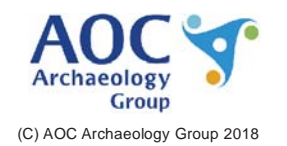
Figure 1

Site Location Map

Key
 Site Boundary

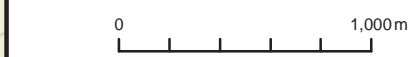
FOR
 Clarendon Planning & Development Ltd
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 Edinburgh
 EH1 2DP

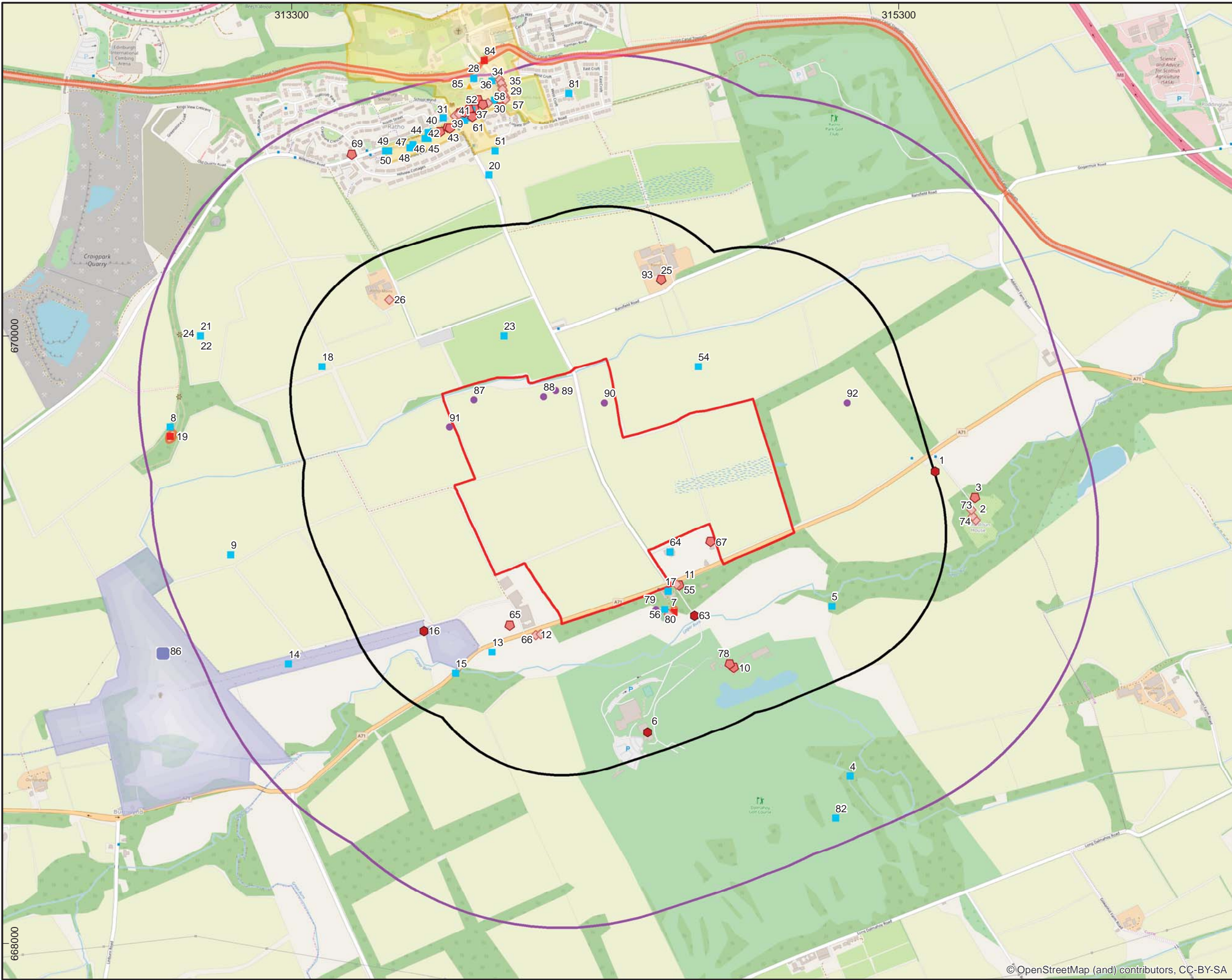
Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/01/01
AOC Project No.:	24485



SYSTEM
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 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
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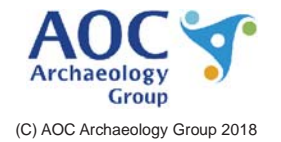


Heritage Assets Recorded Within 1km of the Site Boundary

- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area
 - 1km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Garden and Designed Landscape
 - Listed Building - Category A
 - Listed Building - Category B
 - Listed Building - Category C
 - Non-designated
 - Event
 - Conservation Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Conservation Area
 - Garden and Designed Landscape

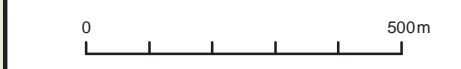
FOR
Clarendon Planning & Development Ltd
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Edinburgh
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Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/02/01
AOC Project No.:	24485



SYSTEM
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:12,000 @ A3



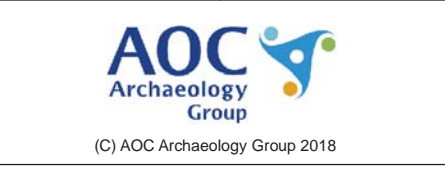


Heritage Assets Recorded Within Ratho Within 1km of the Site Boundary

- Key**
- Scheduled Monument
 - ◆ Listed Building - Category B
 - ◆ Listed Building - Category C
 - Non-designated
 - ▲ Conservation Area
 - ▭ 1km Study Area
 - ▭ Scheduled Monument
 - ▭ Conservation Area

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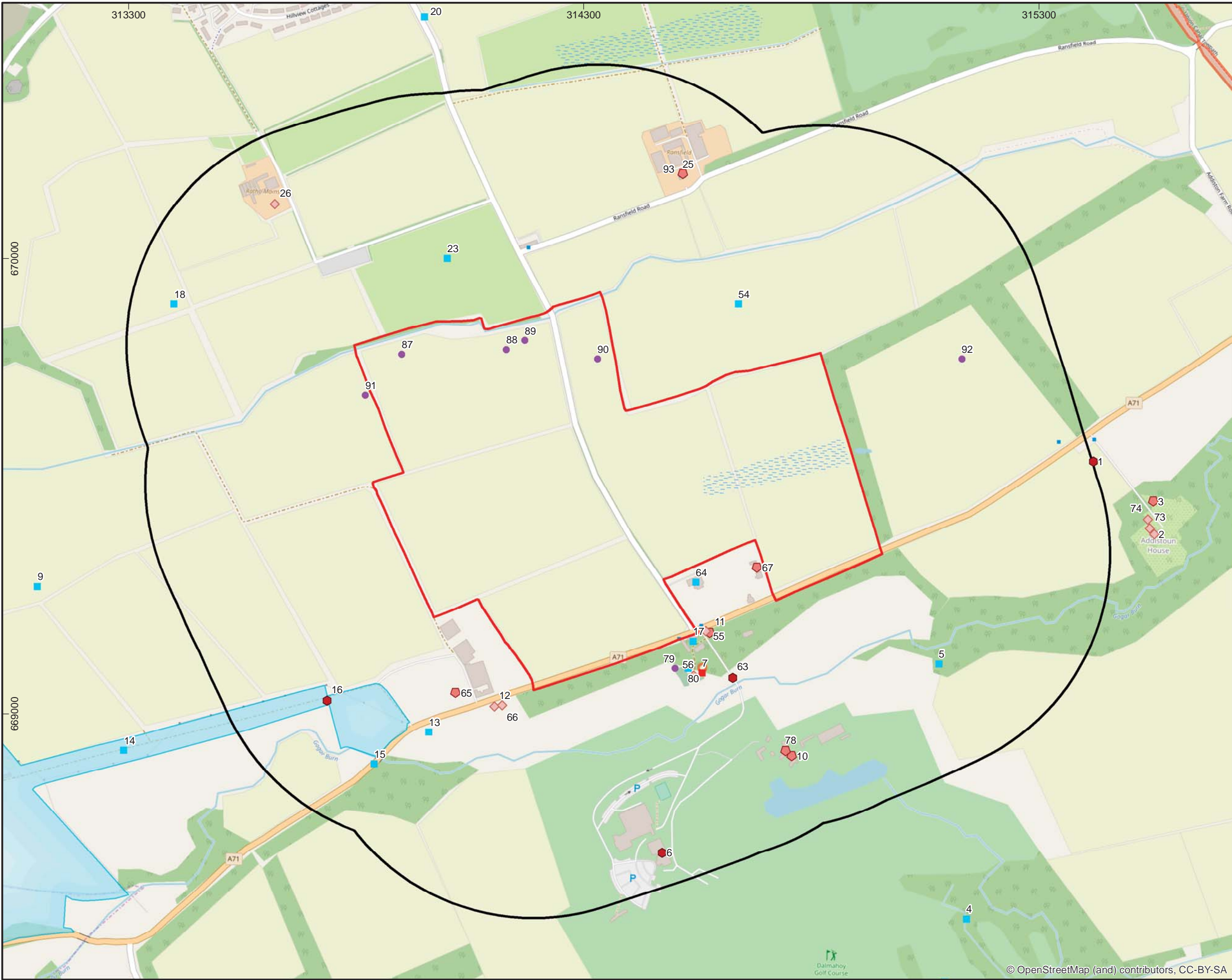
Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/03/01
AOC Project No.:	24485



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:2,500 @ A3



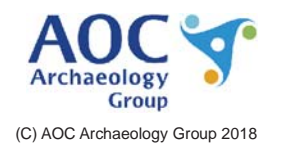


Heritage Assets Recorded Within 500m of the Site Boundary

- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Garden and Designed Landscape
 - Listed Building - Category A
 - ◆ Listed Building - Category B
 - Listed Building - Category C
 - Non-designated
 - Event
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Garden and Designed Landscape

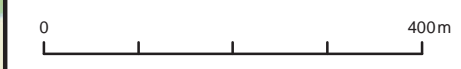
FOR
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Edinburgh
EH1 2DP

Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	24485




SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:8,000 @ A3



Extract from Blaeu Map, 1654

Key
 Approximate Site Location



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AOC Project No.:	24485



SCALE
 Not To Scale



Figure

6

Extract from Roy Map of 1752 to 1755

Key
□ Approximate Site Location


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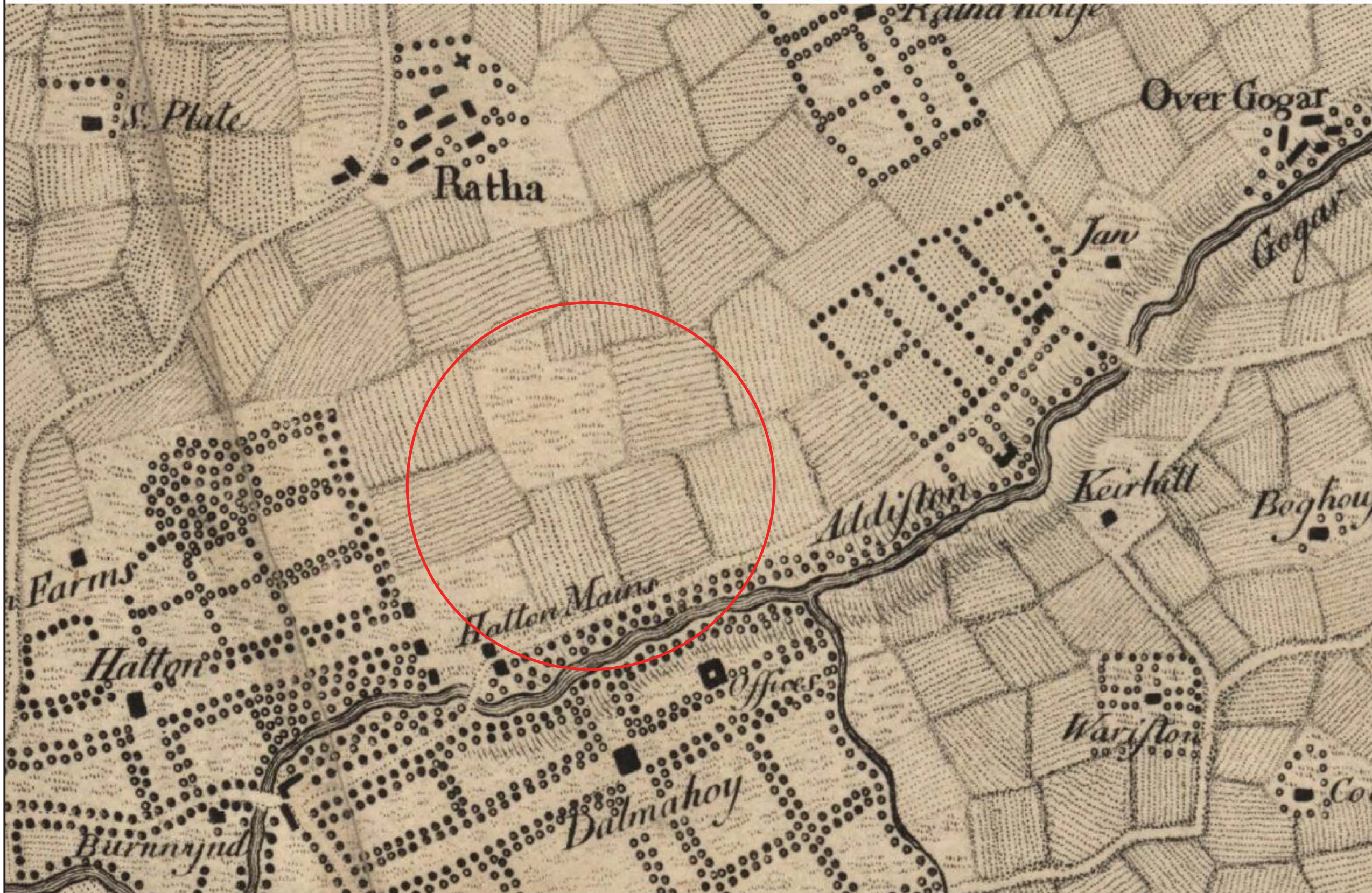
Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/06/01
AOC Project No.:	24485



SCALE Not To Scale

Extract from Laurie Map, 1766

Key
 Approximate Site Location



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AOC Project No.:	24485

AOC
 Archaeology
 Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2018



SCALE Not To Scale

SCALE

313800

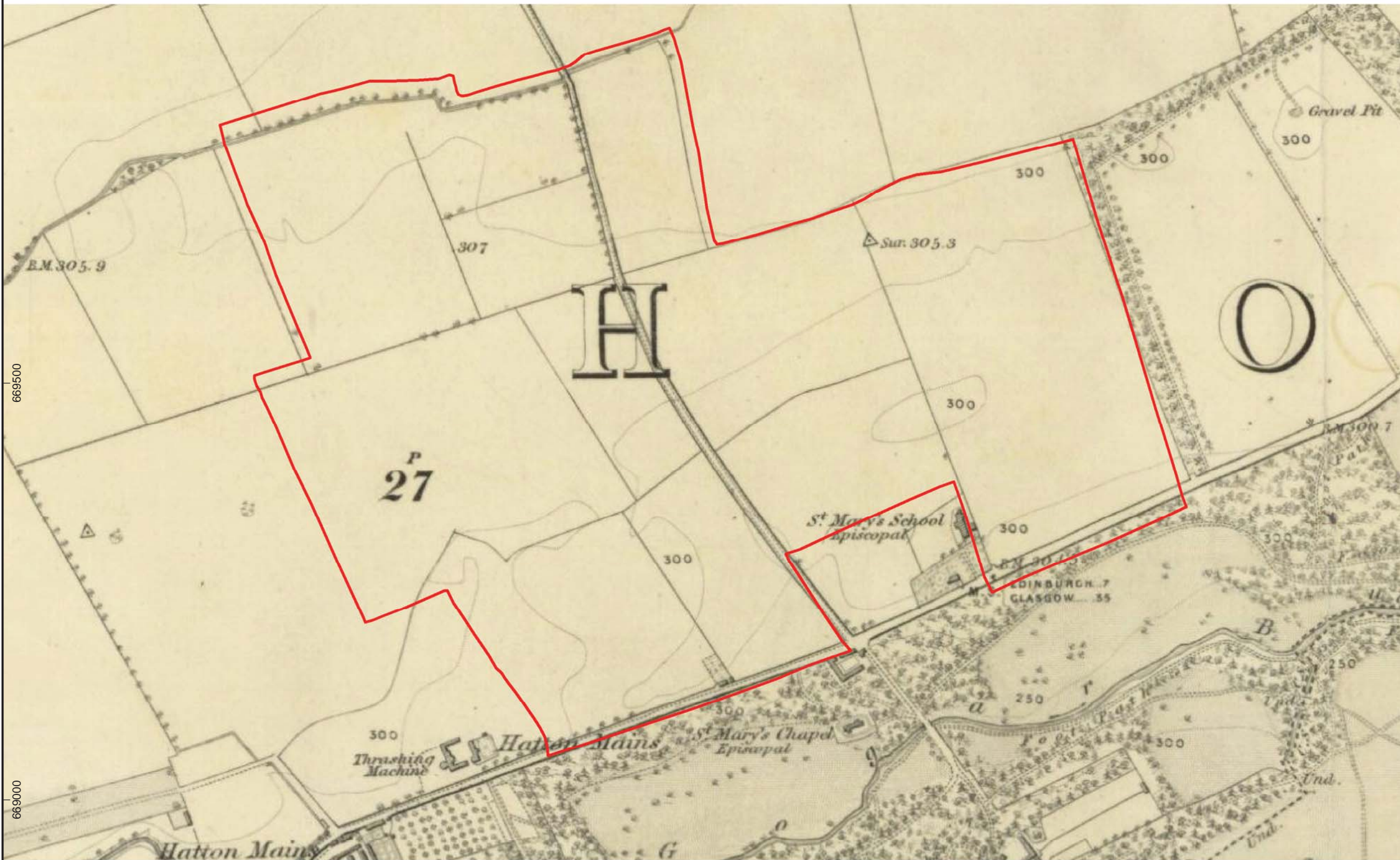
314300

314800

670000

669500

669000



Figure

8

Extract from OS Map, 1853

Key

Site Boundary

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Edinburgh
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Drawn/checked:

ML/SO

DWG no:

01/24485/DBA/08/01

AOC Project No.:

24485



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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:5,000 @ A3

SCALE



313800

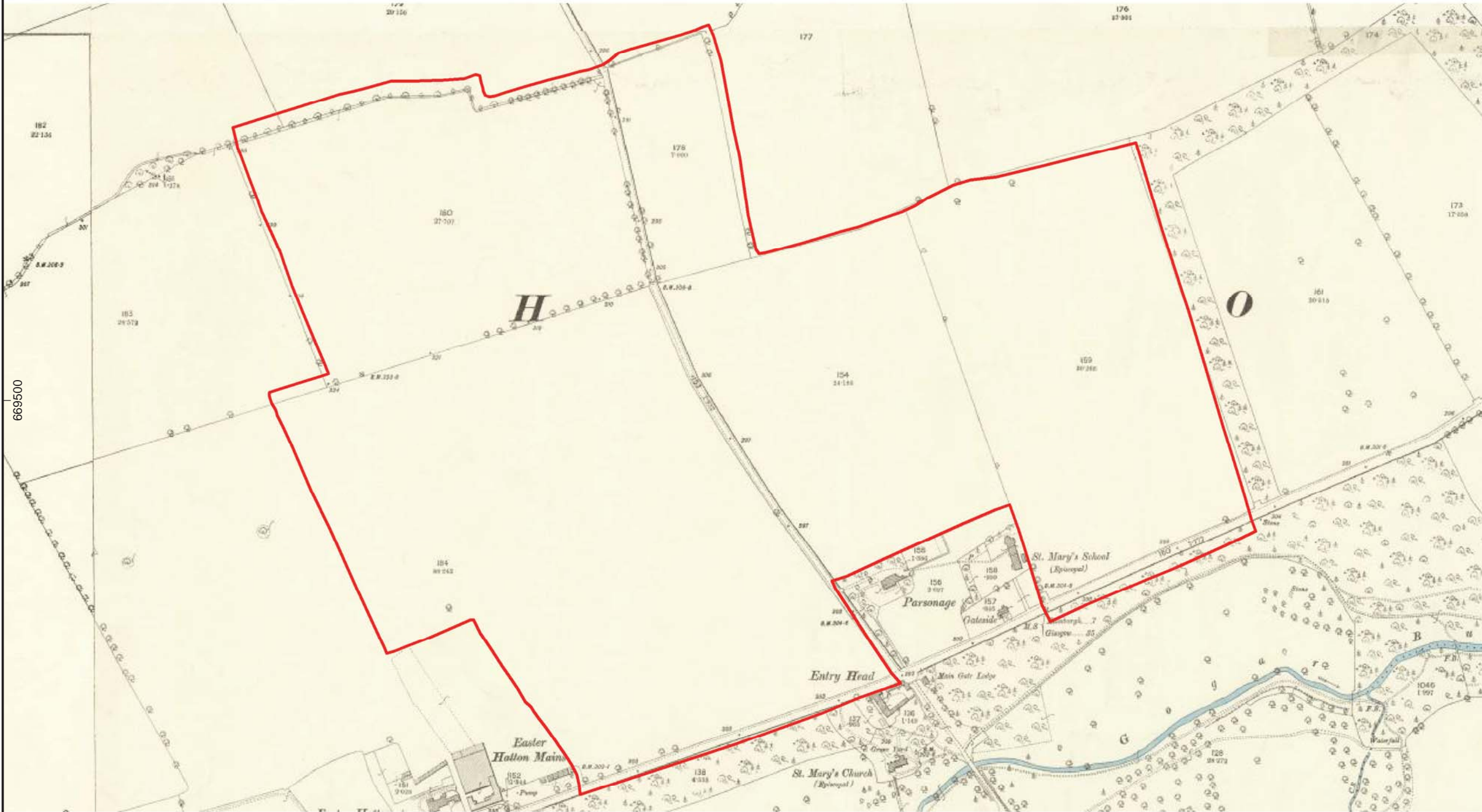
314300

314800

670000

669500

669000



Figure

9

Extract from OS Map, 1894

Key

Site Boundary

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 Edinburgh
 EH1 2DP

Drawn/checked:	ML/SO
DWG no:	01/24485/DBA/09/01
AOC Project No.:	24485



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SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:5,000 @ A3





Plate 1: View across western half of Site to Hatton House GDL (Site 86)



Plate 2: View across northwestern half of Site to Tormain Hill (Site 19)



Plate 3: View east across Site



Plate 4: View across northeastern half of Site



Plate 5: View across northeastern half of Site



Plate 6: View southeast across eastern half of Site



Plate 7: View west across western half of Site



Plate 8: View northwest across western half of Site



Plate 9: View south across southeast half of Site



Plate 10: View west across southeast half of Site



Plate 11: View north from northeast boundary of Site towards Ratho and Site 93



Plate 12: View of cup and ring marked stone (Site 12)



Plate 13: View southeast to Site from Tormain Hill (Site 12)



Plate 14: View southeast to Site from Tormain Hill (Site 12) with cup and ring marked stone in shot



Plate 15: View southeast to Site from Tormain Hill (Site 12), zoomed in view



Plate 16: View north of early medieval cross slab (Site 7)



Plate 17: View west of Hatton House Gate Piers (Site 16)



Plate 18: View east along Hatton House GDL east avenue (Site 86)



Plate 19: View east along Hatton House GDL east avenue (Site 86), Arthur's Seat on horizon



Plate 20: View east from Hatton House Gate Piers (Site 16) to Site, Hatton Mains



Plate 21: View southwest of Site 67 from Site



Plate 22: View south of Dalmahoy Gate Piers (Site 55) from Site



Plate 23: View northwest of Site from Dalmahoy Gate Piers (Site 55)



Plate 24: View east of Dalmahoy Gate Lodge (Site 11)



Plate 25: View northeast of St Mary's Episcopal Church (Site 56)



Plate 26: View north of Dalmahoy House, west entrance (Site 6)



Plate 27: View northwest of Dalmahoy House, east entrance (Site 6)



Plate 28: View north from Dalmahoy west entrance (Site 6) of modern hotel



Plate 29: View south of modern hotel, Dalmahoy House (Site 6) to the rear



Plate 30: View north of Site 93 from Site



Plate 31: View northwest towards Site 26 (highlighted in red box) from Site

**Land at Hatton Mains,
Hatton Mains, Dalmahoy,
City of Edinburgh Historic Environment Desk Based
Assessment
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer**

Site Number	1
Site Name	Addistoun, Dovecot
Type of Site	Dovecot (18th Century)
NRHE Number	26697
HER Number	50267
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	315419
Northing	669554
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	OS 6" map (1957)

This 18th century rectangular, rubble-walled dovecot has a lean-to slated roof, with a flight-hole and crow-stepped gables. There are two string courses. Internally, there are two chambers, with 828 nest-holes.

SDD List 1964; A N Robertson 1957

Site Management (17 December 2008)

Buildings at Risk Register BARR

Double-chambered, 2-stage lectern dovecot. Rubble with harl-pointing; ashlar quoins; stugged sandstone margins. Crowstepped gables; ashlar coping along roof ridge. Rat course with slate coping; 2 to gables (upper with course coping).

Dovecot to the former dower house, Addistoun, of Dalmahoy House and was incorporated into the policies of Dalmahoy in the latter half of the 18th century. The original house was demolished in the 1930s. (Historic Scotland)

References

Robertson, A N. (1957) Old dovecots of Scotland, Typescript. Page(s): 90 RCAHMS Shelf Number: G.2.3.ROB.R

SDD. (1960-) List of Buildings of Architectural or Historical Interest, (Lists held in Architectural Department of RCAHMS, Scottish Development Department. Page(s): 5, no.21

Description

Earlier 18th century. Double-chambered, 2-stage lectern dovecot. Rubble with harl-pointing; ashlar quoins; stugged sandstone margins. Crowstepped gables; ashlar coping along roof ridge. Rat course with slate coping; 2 to gables (upper with course coping).

S ELEVATION: 2-bay; blank ground floor; 2 window openings at upper stage; right opening blocked; chamfered arrises.

E ELEVATION: door at centre ground.

W ELEVATION: blank.

N ELEVATION: blank.

INTERIOR: sandstone nesting-boxes; 828 in total.

Grey slated lean-to roof, horizontal break with flight- holes at lower level of roof.
Statement of Special Interest

Addistoun was the site of the former dower house of Dalmahoy House and was incorporated into the policies of Dalmahoy in the latter half of the 18th century. The house was lived in by Thomas Hogg of Newliston prior to the building of Newliston. The original house was demolished in the 1930s and the new Addistoun House was designed by Charles Soutar of Dundee from 1937-39. Addistoun House is listed separately. See similar dovecots at Newhailes (converted), Pilmuir, East Lothian, Pencaitland and Biel.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p75. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p34. A Niven Robertson 'OLD DOVECOTS in and around Edinburgh' in BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB (1945) Vol 25 p90. AN INVENTORY OF THE GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN SCOTLAND VOL 5 LOTHIAN AND BORDERS (1987) pp1-4. Roy's map of Lothian c1750.

Site Number	2
Site Name	Addistoun House
Type of Site	Country House (Period Unassigned), Garden (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26710
HER Number	50303
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	315552
Northing	669394
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	ARCHITECT: Charles Souter of Dundee, 1937 - 1939

REFERENCE:

HOGG OF NEWLISTON MUNIMENTS

Apparently Addistoun was lived in by Thomas Hogg during his father's lifetime, before building Newliston (Robert Adam)

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Alterations to Addiston House and negotiations for sale.

Description

Charles G Soutar, 1938. 2-storey, asymmetrical, L-plan Arts and Crafts house with Scottish 17th century references. Oatmeal-coloured dry dash with polished sandstone dressings; raised concrete cills; polished eaves cornice for tower; rubble base course. Wallhead swept in unusual concave course under eaves. Bipartite windows for 1st floor; timber transomed and mullioned windows for ground floor.

NW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: circular entrance tower set in re-entrant angle of L block and breaking eaves in conical roof above; arced, low steps to door; roll-moulded architrave;

flanking narrow windows. Long, narrow window directly above at 1st floor. Lower 3-bay block to left; single window at ground right; bipartite windows to centre bay with swept dormerhead breaking eaves; blank bay to outer left. Swept concave wall (dry dash with ashlar coping) encloses area to E. Taller projecting block to right of tower, single bay return. 2-bay to N; elevation divided by tall wall of walled garden; window to left of wall at ground; bipartite window at 1st floor. Beyond wall to right, bipartite window at ground outer left, single window at ground outer right. Large stair window (transomed and mullioned) at centre.

E ELEVATION: court-effect, walled garden to S, and swept partial-enclosing curtain wall to N. Round-headed gateway entrance to garden in wall. Asymmetrical; door off-centre to right, boarded with 3-pane fanlight; flanking windows. Swept dormerhead breaking eaves at centre. Single window at ground outer left; boarded door at ground to right. Flat-roofed garage and stores opposite.

W ELEVATION: 2-bay symmetrical; large windows at ground; bipartites at 1st floor.

S ELEVATION: asymmetrical. Projecting block off-centre to right, 2 tall windows at ground, bipartite at 1st floor, similar arrangement in single bay right return. Lower 3-bay asymmetrical block to outer right; windows at centre ground, narrow windows in outer left and right bays; 2 swept dormerheads breaking eaves. Single storey, flat-roofed conservatory in re-entrant angle to left against 3-bay slightly-advanced block; regular windows to advanced block. Lean-to projection at ground on return, window above, regular bay to outer left.

CONSERVATORY: flat-roofed dry dash conservatory with concrete coping in re-entrant angle. Large round-arched window in S elevation, 2 glazed round-arched doors on return.

Leaded casement windows. Brown, graded stone slate; piended roof, concrete ridge; rendered, coped stacks.

INTERIOR: not seen 1992.

GARDEN WALLS: W WALL OF THE ORCHARD: probably 17th century, random rubble with some harl pointing; sandstone archway to orchard, bolection moulding.

WALL TO SW OF HOUSE: mid 19th century. Random rubble high walls.

TERRACE WALLS: mid 19th century. Rubble wall with harl- pointing and ashlar slab coping delimits area of main garden to S of house. Steps at either end of terrace wall lead down to lower terrace with woodland and banks of Gogar Burn beyond. Steps supported on ashlar relieving arch. Pink sandstone ashlar pier balusters. Sundial on S terrace coping.

GARDEN HOUSE AND WALLED GARDEN: to W of house. Restored and rebuilt from 1938. High rubble walls with harl pointing, slab coping. Archway into garden in NE wall similar style to archway into S garden. Garden house built into NW corner of wall. Square-plan with stone forestair to door at 1st floor. Piended roof; thick, brown stone slates.

WELLHEAD: drystone circular wellhead with ashlar coping to NW of house in entrance court. Simple decorative wrought-iron overthrow.

Statement of Special Interest

Addistoun House was built in 1938 by Charles G Soutar on the site of the former dower house of Dalmahoy. Some of the garden walls of this earlier house were incorporated very successfully into the planning of the 1938 house. The W walls of the orchard date from the 17th century, while the the terrace to the S and the garden walls to the SW date from the mid 19th century. Addistoun dovecot which dates from the 18th century is listed separately. Addistoun lodge which is contemporary with the house and ensuite is listed separately.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p75. AN INVENTORY OF GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN SCOTLAND Vol 5 pp1-3. OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1855, 1895.

Murray has turned the House 'almost out at the windows literally for he has slapt it and worked it. I am told he has made two good rooms nearly finished. He has built an extreme good kitchen with beds for servants and in a very good taste and was going on to finish, for at this moment the Hall is in ruins, the windows and doors slapt out in the Front which he was going to modernise.'

Murray has now discharged workmen. Lauderdale is negotiating purchase on Maitland's behalf. Letter James 7th Earl of Lauderdale to Hon. Capt. Patrick Maitland 1774

GD 189/2/389

References

Coventry, M. (2008) Castles of the Clans: the strongholds and seats of 750 Scottish families and clans. Musselburgh. Page(s): 220,276,565 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.21.COV

Site Number	3
Site Name	Addistoun House, Gardener's House
Type of Site	Gardeners Lodge (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26723
HER Number	53505
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	315550
Northing	669466
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Charles G Soutar, 1938. Single storey, L-plan, Arts and Crafts lodge. Dry dash with random rubble base course; raised concrete cills. Wooden eaves course.</p> <p>W (MAIN) ELEVATION: squat round entrance tower with swept bowed roof in re-entrant angle. Narrow door, narrow windows flanking. 2-bay elevation to left, blank return to right.</p> <p>E (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical, 3-bay. Boarded door with glazed lozenge panel to outer right; small window just below eaves at centre; window to outer left.</p> <p>Metal-framed, small-paned casement windows. Graded brown clay stone slates, concrete ridge.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The lodge is built in similar style and materials to the main house. Addistoun House is listed separately. Addistoun dovecot on the NW of the house and belonging to an earlier building phase is also listed separately.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p75. AN INVENTORY OF GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPE IN SCOTLAND VOL 5 p2.</p>

Site Number	4
Site Name	Muir O'dean
Type of Site	Inscribed Stone (Period Unknown)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50312
Status	Non-designated
Easting	315140
Northing	668550
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Stone tablet inscribed "Bored 18 fathoms: No coal". Visited by OS 12 March 1968.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Addistoun
Type of Site	Stone (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50313
Status	Non-designated
Easting	315080
Northing	669110
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	An upright stone stands at this point. Visited by OS 1 May 1969.

Site Number	6
Site Name	Dalmahoy House
Type of Site	Country House (Period Unassigned), Golf Club (Period Unassigned), Hotel (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27021
HER Number	50319
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	314472
Northing	668695
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of

Description

NT16NW 10 14470 68697

NT16NW 20.00 14756 68907 Home Farm

NT16NW 20.01 14743 68918 Stables

NT16NW 63 14562 69178 North Entrance

NT16NE 193.00 16460 69808 East Lodge

NT16NE 193.01 16467 69822 Gate-piers and Railings

(NT 1448 6868) "Dalmahoy House was built about 130 years ago." (i.e. about 1710).

NSA 1845 (J Clason)

(NT 1456 6918) "The entrance to the policies of Dalmahoy, a residence of the Earl of Morton, on the Glasgow road, is evidently of late 17th or early 18th century (architectural description of gateway).

At Riccarton (NT 1743 6920) there is an armorial panel dated 1688 which came from Dalmahoy.

RCAHMS 1929, visited 1915

East block - dated 1725; west block - earlier 19th century.

SDD List 1964

ARCHITECTS: William Adam

Alex Laing

William Burn

Previously known as Belvedere

Now Dalmahoy Golf Club House

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE:

GD 150/2407/38

(Alexander) Laing, Architect, has prepared stone for an alteration to the stair in the house. He has brought the plan so William Shaw can begin the laundry. Letter - Robert Beatson to the Earl of Morton.

4 April, 1788

GD 150/2407/40

The alteration to the stair is almost finished. Letter - Robert Beatson to the Earl of Morton.

20 April, 1788

GD 150/2407/43

The iron door is put in the Charter Room and it looks well. The Laundry is almost finished. Alexander Laing, Architect, advises against building the stable this year but in the meantime the materials should be prepared because 'if you make it all an ashlar front and build a West Tower it will take much time to prepare stone and be rather late in the season.' Letter - Robert Bearson to the Earl of Morton.

18 May, 1788

GD 150/2428/2/7

Receipted account for timber furnished by Alexander Ponton for the Earl of Morton's use at Dalmahoy in 1747.

1748

GD 150/2436/3

Division of the large room in the upper storey of Dalmahoy House. Thomas Hallyburton and his men divided the room prepared wood for laying the floor and completed the work ready for panelling. Workmen's Day Book.

1748

GD 150/2436/3

Work undertaken by quarriers and masons. The quarriers were occupied in winning stone from the Great Canal and masons in hewing stone for gates and building sunk fences. Workmen's Day Book.

1748 - 1749

GD 150/2436/3

Repair of the rooms in the portico of Dalmahoy House. Wrights repaired the rooms, fitted new windows and made close beds for the upper room. Workmen's Day Book.

1748 - 1749

GD 150/2436/3

Wright work at the 'telescope' room at Dalmahoy House. Robert Kirkland and his apprentice worked at the telescope room and made a shutter for it. Workmen's Day Book.

1749

(James Douglas 14th Earl of Morton (1702 - 1768) Fellow of the Royal Society. He contributes several papers on astronomical subjects to the Transactions. Later he became the Society's President)

GD 150/2466/21

Directions from Lady Morton for work to be carried out at Dalmahoy House. The staircase is to be altered 'agreeable to the Plan' and to be lit by windows in the staircase. The House is to be harled with Gilmerton lime and sea sand and the windows painted. William Shaw, mason.

1787

GD 150/2466/21

New offices to be built at Dalmahoy House. They are to be built under direction of (Alexander) Laing, architect, agreeable to his plan. Archibald Rankin is to have the care of employing country masons. Directions by Lady Morton.

1787

GD 150/2467/14

Progress of the work at Dalmahoy House and outbuildings. Archibald Rankin, 'Mr Laing's man', has finished the stair in the house. The Doghouse and slaughter house are 'near finished' and the Laundry is 'pretty forward'. Letter from Andrew Cunningham to the Earl of Morton.

15th May, 1788

GD 150/2467/20

Progress of the work at Dalmahoy House. The kitchen is ready for the roof, the stair up to the passage is finished and the vents are nearly carried up the old funnels. Letter from John Cunningham, for Andrew Cunningham, to the Earl of Morton.

12 May, 1789

GD 150/2468/4 - 5x

Future plans for scullery and pantry which are described as ill placed and ill executed. They are likely to be removed and the building to replace them would probably be sited on the west side of the Court so that it corresponds to the East. These plans are to be taken into account when the grounds are laid out. Notes.

1792

GD 150/2469/7 and 9

Proposed new offives to be built at Dalmahoy House. Mackenzie Stobie has received a Plan of the Intended Buildings at Dalmahoy House but he has difficulty understanding it because numbers and letters have been used without givine an explanation. A second letter indicates that he has now received a distinct account and the work can begin when Lord Morton wishes. Letters to the Earl of Morton.

2 and 14 April 1790.

GD 150/3515/44

Appeal for payment for the new building. The accounts have been handed to Mr Elliot and he is going to Dalmahoy to examine the work. The accounts 'are balanced by 832 (pounds)' and an interim payment of 500 (pounds) is required. Letter from Thomas Beattie to the Earl of Morton.

28 August 1823

Lodge

GD 150/2488/1-75

The New Lodge and The New Bridge. Wright' and Masons' receipts.

1809 - 1810

GD 150/2489/1 - 7

Building the new lodge at Keirhill. Tradesmen's accounts.

1811

The 18th Century house is now part of a Country Club and a large hotel/sports centre has been built immediately NNW of the earlier structure.

References

Coventry, M. (2008) Castles of the Clans: the strongholds and seats of 750 Scottish families and clans. Musselburgh. Page(s): 140 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.21.COV

Hannan, T. (1928) Famous Scottish houses: the Lowlands. London. RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.41.HAN

Midlothian, Historical Account. (1853) Historical and descriptive account of the county of Mid-Lothian: illustrated with eighteen steel engravings, from original drawings, by John Bower. Edinburgh. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.21.HIS.R

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Views in the Lothians. ([n.d.]) 'Views in the Lothians'. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.1.L.R

Description

William Adam, 1725. 2-storey and raised basement, double-pile, rectangular-plan with projecting entrance block, classical house, addition of service wing and interior alterations by Alexander Laing in 1787, William Burn, 1830 and Brown and Wardrop, 1851. Later additions 20th century additions for hotel use (not included in the listing). Harled on E front with yellow sandstone ashlar dressings; coursed rubble sandstone with yellow sandstone dressings on W front. Projecting base course; deep cornice; balustrade; urns; string courses; quoins.

E (GARDEN) ELEVATION: Adam 1725, 7-bay symmetrical main block with lower 3-bay block to right and single storey, 11-bay arcaded modern addition to N. 3-bay entrance block recessed at centre; door at centre of principal floor; elaborate segmental-headed doorpiece (now glazed as window); fluted consoles support heraldic cartouche and lions holding armorial escutcheons interrupting string course. Door reached by curved stone perron stair with balustrade of stone and elaborate wrought-iron. Stone bench. Arched area below stair filled by glazed door; advanced heraldic keystone above door; inscribed BCD DEM 1725. Windows regularly disposed at basement and 1st floor level. 2 bays to right and left advanced; windows symmetrically disposed, those at ground level smaller. 3-bay earlier 19th century block, probably by Burn, to right; door at principal floor to outer right reached by forestair with fine wrought-iron railings; 4-panelled door with large 6-pane fanlight; windows regularly disposed to left and at 1st floor; centre window of 1st floor blind. Full-height arches at ground level in 2 bays to left of forestair; windows set within. Single storey, 11-bay arcaded block to right; arches glazed and keystone; panelled attic parapet above. Modern build further to right; square-plan entrance pend leads to entrance front; smooth render with yellow sandstone dressings; round arch with keystone and niche above; conical roof rises from behind blocking course. Modern apartments and leisure block attached to right in similar style.

W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 3-bay projecting entrance block, (Burn, 1830) with octagonal corner tower and Tudor porte-cochere at centre ground. 2 bays recessed to right and left; more recent additions to left foreground. Balustraded Tudor-Gothic porte cochere with 4-centred arch openings; trefoil motifs in squinches; armorial plaque in centre of balustrade; tripartite inner door, centre door with side lights. Segmental-headed window (formerly main door) at centre of principal floor; cornice supports elaborate coat of arms, window directly above at 1st floor. Tower to left and right; blind window at left ground; windows regularly disposed. Towers have mouldings and balustrade as garden elevation with faceted conical roofs. Near-symmetrical 2-bay right return with 2 windows at ground, 1 blind; tripartite window at principal and 2 windows at 1st floor. Recessed block of main house to right; 2 windows at ground; that to right blind; blind window at centre of principal and 1st floor; 2-bay

block recessed to left; outer windows blind.

S ELEVATION: near-symmetrical 6-bay block with coursed ashlar parapet; taller windows at basement centre bays (12-pane); flanked by smaller windows; those to outer right 24-pane glazing, those to outer left 16-pane. Evidence of blocked opening at basement level. Windows symmetrically disposed at principal and 1st floor; blind window at 2nd floor outer right; parapet with urns above.

N ELEVATION: main block of house obscured by recent and late 19th century service extensions. 12-pane sash and case windows; 18-pane sash and case for outer bays of principal floor of main front; 24-pane sash and case for windows on either side of perron stair at ground level; 8-pane sash and case windows for towers and some principal floor windows. Slate piend and platformed roof; broad corniced ridge stacks; full compliment of cans.

INTERIOR: Gothic entrance hall of 1830s with tripartite entrance screens and roll-moulded cornices; W room plain except for sandstone fireplace with ogee opening. Main stair to S of centre leads to vestibule at 1st floor level; Roman Doric screen of fluted columns, dentil cornice, metopes; panelled doors open off vestibule. Vestibule united to upper landing by oval opening with elaborate wrought-iron balustrade lit by cupola, panelled walls and ceiling, dentil cornice.

Statement of Special Interest

Dalmahoy House is an outstanding example of early classical house design. The house was designed by William Adam for George Dalrymple, youngest son of the Earl of Stair and was finished in 1725 and was first known as 'Belvedere'. The house was sold circa 1750 to the Earl of Morton. The office wing at the N end was designed in 1787 by Alexander Laing who also carried out numerous alterations inside the house, and who was also likely responsible for the Gogar Burn bridge. William Burn made drawings that seem to belong to the alterations of the 1830s and Brown and Wardrop carried out alterations in 1851.

The bridge over the Gogar Burn, the north gates to the A71, the east gates, the stables and St Mary's Episcopal Church Dalmahoy are all listed separately.

Dalmahoy House policies has been the home to the Dalmahoy Golf Club since 1927 (see below) and the first course, today known as the 'Championship East Course, was laid out by James Braid. Dalmahoy Golf Club was formed in 1927 but never formally used Dalmahoy House as its clubhouse.

References

Bibliography

W Adam, Vitruvius Scoticus (DATE). SO GD150/2407/40, 43, 58. GD150/2428/2/7, GD150/2436/3, GD150/2466/21, GD150/2467/14, 20. GD150/2468/4-5X, GD150/2469/9, GD150/3515/44 (information courtesy of RCAHMS). J Small, Castles and Mansions of the Lothians (1883). F H Groome, Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Scotland (1897) p338. T Hannan, Famous Scottish Houses (1928) p81. H Colvin, A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840 (1995) p64. C McWilliam, Buildings of Scotland: Lothian (1978) pp166-168. Dictionary of Scottish Architects, www.scottisharchitects.org.uk (2013).

Site Number	7
Site Name	Dalmahoy, St Mary's Church
Type of Site	Cross Slab (Early Medieval)
NRHE Number	1184
HER Number	50320
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	314560

Northing	669090
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>EARLY MEDIEVAL CARVED STONES PROJECT</p> <p>Tormain Hill, Midlothian, cross-slab</p> <p>Measurements: H 1.42, W 0.46m, D 0.30m tapering to 0.17m at the top</p> <p>Stone type: sandstone</p> <p>Place of discovery: NT c 131 692</p> <p>Present location: standing upright in the kirkyard at St Mary's Church, Dalmahoy, near the east end of the church.</p> <p>Evidence for discovery: recorded in 1880 standing at the junction of three fields NE of Hatton House. Its re-use as a gatepost suggests that this was not its first location. Sometime before 1915 it was moved to St Mary's, Dalmahoy.</p> <p>Present condition: some damage to the top of the slab and the upper left-hand area of face A has flaked away. A hole has been cut in the upper arm of the cross, containing the stump of an iron bar, which suggests that the slab had been used as a gatepost.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>One face of this irregularly shaped slab has been dressed in order to carve in false relief a cross with wedge-shaped arms, the upper arm longer than the side arms and the shaft relatively narrow. The armpits are small and circular.</p> <p>Date: ninth to eleventh century.</p> <p>References: RCAHMS 1924, no 219.</p> <p>Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2016</p> <p>NT16NW 11 1456 6909.</p> <p>(Area: NT 145 691) A sandstone slab with a cross cut on it in relief, 90ft ENE of the chancel of the modern church in the Dalmahoy policies, was visited by the RCAHMS in July 1915. The slab measures 5ft in height by 17 1/4 ins by 10 1/2 ins in thickness, and has evidently been used as a gatepost. Findlay recorded in 1880 that this cross stood 'on the junction of three fields on the ridge to the north of the eastern avenue of Hatton House.'</p> <p>RCAHMS 1929; J R Findlay 1880</p> <p>NT 1456 6909 The cross-slab is as described above. Nothing is known locally about the original site.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1/2500.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JTT) 19 August 1965</p> <p>References</p> <p>Allen and Anderson, J R and J. (1903) The early Christian monuments of Scotland: a classified illustrated descriptive list of the monuments with an analysis of their symbolism and ornamentation. Edinburgh. RCAHMS Shelf Number: G.1.11.ALL</p> <p>Findlay, J R. (1880) 'Note on a stone cross in the Parish of Ratho', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 14,</p>

1879-80. Page(s): 94-5

RCAHMS. (1929) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Tenth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian. Edinburgh. Page(s): 163, No.219 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/10

Smith, J A. (1875a) 'Notes of rock sculpturings of cups and concentric rings, and "The Witches' Stone" on Tormain Hill; also some early remains on the Kaimes Hill, etc., near Ratho, Edinburghshire', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 10, 1872-4.

Site Number	8
Site Name	Tormain Hill
Type of Site	Quern(S)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50323
Status	Non-designated
Easting	312900
Northing	669700
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT16NW 14 129 697.

Several querns have been ploughed up on Tormain Hill (NT 129 697) and a few broken pieces were still lying about in 1873.

J A Smith 1875

References

Smith, J A. (1875a) 'Notes of rock sculpturings of cups and concentric rings, and "The Witches' Stone" on Tormain Hill; also some early remains on the Kaimes Hill, etc., near Ratho, Edinburghshire', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 10, 1872-4. Page(s): 143

Site Number	9
Site Name	Craw Hill
Type of Site	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50326
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313100
Northing	669280
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT16NW 17 1310 6928.

(NT 1310 6928) APs (106G/Scot/UK140: 5157-8) reveal the double ditches of a D-shaped enclosure on E flank of Craw Hill 500 yards NNE of Hatton House, and at a height of 450ft OD.

The ditches are from 40-70ft apart and the enclosure measures about 130 by 90ft internally.

RCAHMS Marginal Lands MS

The whole of the E flank of Craw Hill is at present under crop and could not be investigated. There is no trace of an earthwork on the remainder of the hill.

Visited by OS (JTT) 19 August 1965

Aerial Photographic Interpretation (25 April 1955)

Marginal Land Survey

This site was included within the RCAHMS Marginal Land Survey (1950-1962), an unpublished rescue project. Site descriptions, organised by county, are available to view online - see the searchable PDF in 'Digital Items'. These vary from short notes, to lengthy and full descriptions. Contemporary plane-table surveys and inked drawings, where available, can be viewed online in most cases - see 'Digital Images'. The original typescripts, notebooks and drawings can also be viewed in the RCAHMS search room.

Information from RCAHMS (GFG) 19 July 2013.

Reference (1957)

Marginal Land Survey

This site is noted in the 'List of monuments discovered during the survey of marginal land (1951-5)' (RCAHMS 1957, xiv-xviii). The 286 monuments were listed by county, parish, classification and name, and the list included an indication of whether they had been planned (P), whether they were visible only as a cropmark (C), and whether they were worthy of preservation (*).

Drawings are catalogued to individual site records. Investigator's notebooks are available in the MS collection. Site descriptions are available in contemporary RCAHMS inventories, or in three typescript volumes available in the library.

Information from RCAHMS (GFG) 24 October 2012

References

RCAHMS. (1950-9) Marginal Land Survey (unpublished typed site descriptions), 3 volumes. Page(s): v2 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.MAR

Site Number	10
Site Name	Dalmahoy Home Farm
Type of Site	Farmhouse (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27010
HER Number	50330
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	314756
Northing	668907
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT16NW 20.00 14756 68907

NT16NW 20.01 14743 68918 Stables

Now redeveloped into flats.

also see:

NT16NW 10 14470 68697 Dalmahoy House

Description

Mid 18th century foundation with later additions and house reconstructed (1992). Random rubble with ashlar sandstone dressing. Chamfered reveals.

FARMHOUSE: to E of site aligned SE-NW. Originally 2-storey raised to 3-storey (1992), 6-bay, asymmetrical, originally L-plan farmhouse.

E ELEVATION: squat drum tower to outer left with corbelling at corner, now roofless, adjoining crowstepped gabled bay immediately to right. Centre block of 3 bays, 2 door with chamfered margins to outer left and right, 3 windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor, attic floor addition with triangular-headed dormers. Advanced square bay to outer right, originally with steep gable, now roofless and being raised 1-storey. Much addition and alteration at rear elevation. Long gabled wing at rear.

STABLES: only fragment of original stables remains, 2 segmental arches with Dalrymple armorial panel (probably moved there). Fragment presently obscured by later corrugated iron addition along N side of stables. Arches apparently blocked up. Number of later rubble-built farm buildings on W side of site.

Statement of Special Interest

Fuller description to follow on completion of work. Dalmahoy Home Farm and Stables are in a poor state of repair comprised of a variety of rubble-built farm buildings. The house is presently undergoing substantial reconstruction. Dalmahoy House and associated buildings are listed separately.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition 1853, 1895. C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p167-168.

Site Number	11
Site Name	Dalmahoy Estate, North Gate-lodge
Type of Site	Gate Lodge (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26976
HER Number	50333
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	314576
Northing	669178
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NMRS REFERENCE: Inglis Photograph Collection

View from North East

Acc. no. 1994/90

Description

Dunn and Findlay, late 19th century, possibly built from dismantled material of a former property. Single storey, 3-bay, gabled, rectangular-plan lodge on E side of N entrance. Squared and snecked, stugged sandstone with polished sandstone, chamfered reveals. Hoodmoulds. Ashlar mullions. Base course.

W ELEVATION: gabled stone porch off-centre to right, boarded door with plate-glass fanlight. Gable to left with tripartite window; bay to right of porch single window.

S ELEVATION: canted bay with ashlar half-piend roof; square plaque in gablehead.

Modern, flat-roofed rendered addition at rear.

8-pane sash and case windows. Grey slate roof, overhanging, decorative bargeboarded eaves. Rendered ridge stack.

Statement of Special Interest

The lodge is not shown on the 1855 map but is extant on the 1895 edition. Dalmahoy House, Dalmahoy N entrance gates (immediately to N of lodge) and Dalmahoy E gates are listed separately.

References

Bibliography

NMRS Dunn & Findlay Collection, MLD/233/1-2. OS 1st and 2nd edition maps 1855, 1895.

Site Number	12
Site Name	Easter Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains Cottages
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27041
HER Number	50334
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314103
Northing	669016
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Note (9 September 2011)

This site record was created to indicate a building which is, or was, listed but for which Canmore holds no supplementary information. Further information on listed buildings is available from

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designations>

Information from RCAHMS (SC), 17 April 2018.

Description

Earlier 19th century. Pair of single storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan cottages with steeply-pitched gables, facing each other on either side of secondary W entrance. Sandstone rubble with droved ashlar margins.

MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre, flanking windows. Plain boarded door, 3-pane upper panel to door of E cottage, plate-glass upper panel for W cottage.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof with slate easing course. Ashlar coping to skews; sandstone, corniced, apex stacks.

GATEPIERS: rubble walls run from S end of cottages terminating in circular ashlar pier with domed cap, (gone on left pier, askew on right pier, in poor condition).

Statement of Special Interest

These cottages are on a secondary entrance to the Dalmahoy estate and have the appearance of estate cottages rather than lodges. Dalmahoy House, Dalmahoy North lodge and entrance gates are listed separately.

Site Number	13
Site Name	Hatton Mains
Type of Site	Farmhouse (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50336
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313960
Northing	668960
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT16NW 26.00 1396 6896
	NT16NW 26.01 NT 1392 6892 Farmsteading

Site Number	14
Site Name	Hatton Mains
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50337
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313290
Northing	668920
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	15
Site Name	Hatton Bridge
Type of Site	Road Bridge (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50338
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313840
Northing	668890
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	16
Site Name	Hatton, East Avenue, Gate Piers
Type of Site	Gate Pier(S) (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27341
HER Number	50339
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	313736
Northing	669029
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Canmore gives inaccurate coordinates of 313908, 668970 on the modern A71

Description

Dated 1700. Pair of ornate, rectangular-plan gatepiers. Banded checkerboard pattern of smooth and rusticated ashlar blocks. Channelled top courses, moulded cornices with squared capitals carved with stone heraldic crests clasped by swagged flanks. Buttressed returns to W faces.

Statement of Special Interest

The gates are from a very early date and a fine example of early 18th century estate architecture. The south pillar carries the Lauderdale shield with a lion rampant supported by eagles. The north pillar carries the arms of the fifth Earl's Countess, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn. To the rear of the pillar is a scroll with the Glencairn family motto 'over fork over'. To the rear of the south pillar is the Lauderdale Crest, a crowned lion sejant holding a sword and fleur-de-lys, with a scroll inscribed 'consilio et animis'.

These gates are not to be confused with South Gateway, Hatton Estate which is also listed, and sited further to the SW in Kirknewton Parish.

References

Bibliography

PSAS 'Hatton House, Midlothian', Vol LXXIX, 1944-5, pp15-26 (p25).

Site Number 17
Site Name Dalmahoy, Entry Head
Type of Site Term Pending
NRHE Number
HER Number 50340
Status Non-designated
Easting 314540
Northing 669160
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 18
Site Name Ratho Mains
Type of Site Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number
HER Number 50359
Status Non-designated
Easting 313400
Northing 669900
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 19
Site Name Tormain Hill
Type of Site Cup And Ring Marked Rock (Prehistoric)
NRHE Number 1161
HER Number 50365
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 312900
Northing 669670
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description NT16NW 7 centred 1290 6967.

(Centred NT 1290 6967) Cup & Ring marked Rocks (NR) (7 shown)

OS 25" map (1969)

Several cup-and-ring markings have been found on outcropping rock surface on the highest point of Tormain Hill. They occur on eight outcrops in one area measuring c.15 yds by 7yds.

The markings include plain cups, cups with rings, concentric circles and gutters. (Outcrops A, C, D and E on plan; outcrop B, 4' x 2'3" bears a single cup. Outcrops F and G also have single cup-marks, and there are two cups on H.

R W Feachem 1963; RCAHMS 1929, visited 1927; J R Allen 1882; R W B Morris 1969

These rock outcrops are generally as described and illustrated, but "C" could not be found.

Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (JTT) 19 August 1965

An interesting feature is that one of the cups on Stone 'D' has been utilised as a triangulation reference point by the Ordnance Survey in about 1853.

J L Davidson 1979

Publication Account (1985)

Tormain Hill affords fine views of the Pentlands, west Edinburgh, the Forth Road Bridge and the West Lothian landscape, with the Ochils beyond. The low summit ridge, at about 140m, shows a number of natural rocky outcrops; at least eight of these, within an area some 12m by 6m on the highest part of the ridge, bear a rich collection of man-made markings. Four or five sets of markings are clearly visible, especially with a late afternoon sun; the rest are overgrown with turf.

The markings vary from a single large cup on one rock, to a set of circles, concentric rings and grooves-as well as cup-marks-on another at the southern end of the group. This particular boulder, though split and rather worn, shows traces of 20 cups varying from 1.3cm to 5cm in diameter; at least seven cups are surrounded by single rings and in two instances the rings are connected by shallow grooves to simple cupmarks. The largest cup on this stone is circled by one complete ring, with three additional concentric arcs linking up four of the other rings.

Such markings were made, in the main, with small picks or driven punches-and a tedious, lengthy task it undoubtedly was. As a form of ornamentation they feature on fixed natural outcrops such as Tormain Hill (was it a special place of meeting or ceremony?), on smaller more 'portable' slabs, on standing stones, on or within burial cists. They may be clustered, several of one or various designs together; or singly. Outside Glencorse Parish Church, for instance (NT 246626), the upper surface of a slab of stone, less than 1m long, is covered with at least 22 cups, some with faint rings, and five cup-and-ring markings with radial or connecting grooves.

Information from 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Lothian and Borders', (1985).

Field Visit (6 April 2014 - 6 April 2014)

Seven rocks with prehistoric carvings were recorded on Tormain Hill by members of the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (EAFS) on 6 April 2014 in overcast and windy conditions. The seven carved rocks were originally documented by Sir James Simpson in 1867, and drawn by Romilly Allen in 1882. The EAFS retained Romilly Allen's nomenclature (A-H) for recording the seven carved rocks on Tormain Hill. The area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Index No. 1161).

Location notes

Seven prehistoric carved rocks (hereafter referred to as Tormain A-H) are located within an area of roughly 10m x 5m on the summit and gently sloping southern side of a distinct knoll situated towards the south end of a low, prominent ridge of whinstone, known as Tormain Hill, approximately 1.5 miles to the south west of Ratho.

The ridge, which rises to a maximum altitude of 156m asl at the summit of the knoll, offers extensive views in all directions. The ridge is under mature open woodland, comprising a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees with grass cover below. The area is in private ownership but has access via a well-used public footpath running from the southern outskirts of Ratho along the length of the ridge. A sign for 'Cup and ring marked stones' is situated approximately 20 m N of the carvings.

No prehistoric features were identified on the ridge, although quern stones of unknown antiquity were found on the ridge to the south of the carvings in the late 19th century (Canmore ID 50323), and a flintstone axehead of probable Neolithic date was discovered in the surrounding area in 1873 (Canmore ID 50322). A large cup-marked rock (the 'Witches Stone') was located approximately 200m in a field to the north west of Tormain Hill, but was blown up in 1919. Stone material from field clearance forms a field boundary running along the north western edge of Tormain, and this may contain fragments of the Witches Stone. The eastern edge of the knoll shows signs of quarrying activities, probably dating to the 18th or 19th centuries, which may have had an impact on some of the carved rocks, particularly Tormain A and E.

The knoll is comprised of outcropping coarse-grained igneous whinstone bedrock and loose boulders. The carvings are located on bedrock at ground level and on boulders or outcropping bedrock above ground level. The carvings and panels are in relatively good condition, although some panels show evidence of more recent human impact, including an Ordnance Survey benchmark carved on Tormain D in the 19th century. Turf is encroaching on some of the carvings, especially Tormain C which is at ground level. The relatively moist environment created by the tree canopy encourages the growth of moss and algae, while leaf litter, including pine needles, accumulates on the rock surface. The land is not currently stock-grazed but there is evidence of rabbit and badger activity.

Tormain A

NT 12908 69666

This roughly oval outcrop panel is located to the S of the knoll summit, on the S edge of the area in which the carvings are situated, 1.5m W of Tormain B and 2.7m S of Tormain G. The panel, which is orientated to the SE with an incline of 20°, measures 1.30 x 0.78m and has a maximum height of 0.26m above ground level. There is significant algal growth on the panel surface and carved area, and the SE edge may have been affected by quarrying. Two natural fissures, running E-W, divide the panel into three. There are cup and ring carvings on the central and S segments of the panel. The carvings on the central segment comprise a central cup mark with a diameter of 7.0cm and depth of 1.0cm. Around this are four incomplete rings, the outer two of which end in circular motifs each with a central cup mark. Between these motifs and below the central cup mark is a raised cup with a single ring and slight groove. There are four further cups with diameters of 2.0-3.0cm and depths of 0.5-1.0cm and a short groove approximately 12.0cm long and 4.0cm wide on the N edge of this segment. The S segment of the panel has four cup marks of 2.5-3.0cm diameter and 0.4-0.8cm depth, two of which have a single ring. An arched groove runs across the S edge of the segment. A narrow incision, possibly a later addition, runs NW-SE along the S edge of the S segment.

Tormain B

NT 12906 69665

This roughly oval bedrock panel is located to the S of the knoll summit, 1.50m S of Tormain C and 1.20m W of Tormain G. The panel, which is orientated S with an incline of 5-10°, measures

0.80 x 0.80m and is 0.25 above ground level at its highest point. A turf-filled fissure with a maximum width of 0.20m bisects the panel in a N-S direction, with other narrow fissures on the W panel surface. There is significant algal growth on the panel and carved area, and moss encroaching on the E edges of the panel. A single cup mark is located approximately in the centre of the W portion of the panel. The cup mark is 4.0cm diameter and 1.0cm depth.

Tormain C

NT 12906 69668

The panel comprises an outcrop of sub-rectangular shape located on the S edge of the knoll summit, 1.50m N of Tormain B. The panel, which is orientated W with an incline of 25°, measures 0.60 x 0.42m and is at ground level. There is significant algal growth on the panel and carved area, and leaf litter accumulating on the carved area, with turf encroaching around the panel edges. Shallow fissures run in a NE-SW direction on the W side of the panel. There are five cup marks on the panel. Four of these are shallow, measuring 2.0-3.0cm in diameter and 0.5-1.0cm depth. A larger cup mark, located towards the E side of the panel, measures 16cm diameter and 4.0cm depth.

Tormain D

NT 12908 69673

This sub-rectangular bedrock panel is located on the N edge of the knoll summit, 4.75m NW of Tormain E and 5.10m NNE of Tormain C, at the N extremity of the area in which the carvings are located. The panel, which is orientated N with an incline of 20°, measures 0.70 x 0.57m and has a maximum height of 0.19m above ground level. There is significant algal growth on the panel surface and carved area. There are four cup marks, the smallest of which measures 2.5cm diameter and 0.5cm depth and the largest of which measures 5.5cm diameter and 2.9cm depth. This larger cup mark has been enhanced and forms the point of an Ordnance Survey benchmark arrow motif. Another cup mark, measuring 5.5cm diameter and 1.2cm depth has been incorporated into the opposite end of the arrow motif but does not appear to have been enhanced. Each end of the two shorter arms of the arrow has a shallow depression, probably contemporary with the benchmark, and a small, cylindrical depression, possibly also contemporary with the benchmark, has been created approximately 7.5cm to the S of the arrow point.

Tormain E

NT 12909 69670

This sub-rectangular bedrock panel is located on the E side of the knoll summit, 3.3m N of Tormain H and 3.75m E of Tormain C. The panel surface is approximately horizontal but juts out from the steeply sloping quarried edge of the knoll. It measures 0.55 x 0.43m and has a maximum height of 0.50m above ground level on the E side. The S and E edges show signs of quarrying, and a number of the carvings have probably been enhanced or added in historical times. There is significant algal growth on the panel surface and carved area. There are nine cup marks measuring between 2.0 and 6.0cm diameter and 0.5 and 2.0cm depth. The two south easterly-most cup marks are irregular and are either later additions or have been modified. There are four grooves, three of which run from cup marks to the W edge of the panel. The two shorter of these grooves are narrow and sharp-edged, suggesting that they are more recent additions. The last few cm of the longest groove also has sharp edges and may have been modified. A further short groove, running from the long groove to a cup mark on the N side of the panel, has been modified by pecking. A shallow depression between the long groove and a cup mark on the S side of the panel may also be a later modification.

Tormain F

NT 12908 69669

This sub-triangular boulder is located to the S of the knoll summit, 1.7m E of Tormain C and

0.9m N of Tormain H. The panel surface, which is approximately horizontal, measures 0.62 x 0.37m and has a maximum height of 0.18m above ground level. There is moss cover on the E edge of the boulder. There is one cup mark located towards the N edge of the panel, measuring 3.0cm diameter and 0.5cm depth.

Tormain G

NT 12910 69666

This sub-rectangular boulder is located to the S of the knoll summit, 1.3m E of Tormain B, 2.7m N of Tormain A and 0.6m S of Tormain F. The panel, which is orientated to the S with an incline of 20°, measures 1.01 x 0.36m and has a maximum height of 0.39m. The panel surface is slightly rounded and segmented by two fissures running approximately NE-SW, the most northerly of which is turf-filled and has a maximum width of 6.0cm. A single cup mark, measuring 3.0cm diameter and 0.5cm depth, is located on a raised area on the SE segment of the panel.

Tormain H

NT 12911 69665

This sub-triangular boulder is located to the S of the knoll summit 1.0m E of Tormain G and 2.2m NE of Tormain A. The panel, which is orientated E with an incline of 15°, measures 0.36 x 0.26m and has a maximum height of 0.08m above ground level. The panel is being encroached by turf and moss. There are two cup marks towards the N edge of the panel measuring 3.0cm diameter and 0.8cm depth.

References

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Site Number	20
Site Name	Bonar's Well
Type of Site	Holy Well (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50723
Status	Non-designated

Easting	313950
Northing	670530
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 13 1395 7053. (NT 1395 7053) Bonar's Well (NAT) OS 6" map(1852) Bonar's Well, a holy well of simple structure, is now filled up and disused. It was once very celebrated but its history now rests entirely on local tradition. J R Walker 1883 References Walker, J R. (1883) "'Holy Wells" in Scotland', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 17, 1882-3. Page(s): 184

Site Number	21
Site Name	North Plot Hill
Type of Site	Flat Axehead (Bronze)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50727
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313000
Northing	670000
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 17 c. 13 70. An Early Bronze Age flat axe (type Ba), found when quarrying on North Plot Hill near Ratho (NT 13 70) in June 1796, was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in that year by Capt A C Maitland (Accession no: DA 30). It measures 6" x 3 3/4". J M Coles 1971; NMAS 1892. (Migdale type). Single find, in a bog. Flat axe, smooth, brown-green. Length 151mm, butt 36mm, cutting edge 84mm, weight 470 gms. NMAS DA 30. P K Schmidt and C B Burgess 1981. References Archaeol Scot. (1831b) 'List of donations presented to the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, 1784-1830', Archaeol Scot, vol. 3, 1831, Appendix 2. Page(s): 83 Coles, J M. (1971b) 'Scottish Early Bronze Age metalwork', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 101, 1968-9. Page(s): 83 Dennison, E D. (1917) 'List of prehistoric relics found in Midlothian, as excerpted from the cat. of the Museum of Antiqs., Edin., being an appendix to the Chalmers -Jervise prize essay for 1916; to which have been added a list of other antiquities relating to historic times, also preserved in the Museum', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 51, 1916-17. Page(s): 236 Evans, J. (1881) Ancient bronze implements, weapons and ornaments of Great Britain and

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NMAS. (1892) Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, new ed., enl. Edinburgh. Page(s): 127 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.4.3.ANT

Schmidt and Burgess, P K and C B. (1981) 'The axes of Scotland and Northern England', Prahistorische Bronzefunde, vol. 9, 7. Munchen, Germany. Page(s): 40, no. 129

Site Number	22
Site Name	Ratho
Type of Site	Barrow (Prehistoric)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50728
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313000
Northing	670000
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 18 13 70.

When a tumulus in the parish of Ratho was opened, a cist was found. It contained a skeleton with a brachycephalic skull, accompanied by a vase-type food vessel, filled with ashes and fragments of human bones, mingled with which were several pieces of bronze rings and an Early Bronze Age bar armlet (J M Coles 1971). The artifacts are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS - Accession nos: EQ 158 - 162).

D Wilson 1863; NMAS 1892

References

Coles, J M. (1971b) 'Scottish Early Bronze Age metalwork', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 101, 1968-9. Page(s): 89

NMAS. (1892) Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, new ed., enl. Edinburgh. Page(s): 190 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.4.3.ANT

Wilson, D. (1863b) Prehistoric annals of Scotland, 2v. 2nd. London. Page(s): Vol.1, 270, 275, 319, 427, 454 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.WIL.R

Site Number	23
Site Name	Ratho
Type of Site	Axehead(S) (Stone)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50742
Status	Non-designated
Easting	314000
Northing	670000
Parish	Ratho

Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description NT17SW 30 14 70.

There are two stone axes from Ratho (NT 1470) in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). One (Accession no: AF 108) is of clay ironstone and measures 3 3/4" x 2". It was donated in 1863 by Prof D Wilson. The other, (AF 248) is of polished greenstone, measuring 3" x 1 3/4", and was purchased in 1884.

NMAS 1892.

NMS AF 248 (Clough and Cummins MLT 1) has been petrologically attributed to group IX (porcellanite from Tievebulliagh and Rathlin, Northern Ireland).

T H Mck Clough and W A Cummins 1988.

References

Clough and Cummins, T H Mck and W A. (1988) 'Lists of identifications', in Clough, T H Mck and Cummins, W A, Stone axe studies, volume 2: the petrology of prehistoric stone implements from the British Isles, Council for British Archaeology research report no. 67. London. Page(s): p. 238, no. MLT 1

NMAS. (1892) Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, new ed., enl. Edinburgh. Page(s): 25, 30 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.4.3.ANT

Site Number 24
Site Name Ratho Bog
Type of Site Flat Axehead (Copper)
NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 313000
Northing 670000
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description NT17SW 31 c. 13 70.

An Early Bronze Age copper axe was found in 1822, at a depth of 22' in Ratho Bog. (Ratho: NT 13 70). Its present whereabouts were not known to Coles.

J M Coles 1971; D Wilson 1863; J A Smith 1873.

References

Brewster, D. (1822) , Edinburgh Phil J, vol. 6, 1822. Page(s): 357

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Smith and Macadam, J A and S. (1873) 'Notice of bronze celts or axe heads, which have apparently been tinned; also of bronze weapons and armlets, found along with portions of metallic tin near Elgin in 1868', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 9, 1870-2. Page(s): 441

Wilson, D. (1863b) Prehistoric annals of Scotland, 2v. 2nd. London. Page(s): Vol.1, 319-20 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.WIL.R

Site Number	25
Site Name	Cart Shed(S) (Period Unassigned), Farmhouse (Period Unassigned), Farmstead (Period Unassign
Type of Site	Farmhouse (19th Century), Gate Pier(S) (19th Century)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	50773
Status	Non-designated
Easting	314517
Northing	670185
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Watching Brief (13 March 2015)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in relation to the construction of a new single dwelling at Ransfield Farm, Ratho. The watching brief was to be carried out during all ground-breaking works for the new building and access track.

Ransfield Farm is an early 19th century farmstead and is a C listed structure and any development around the farm has the potential to uncover earlier farm buildings dating to the late 18th century.

Work at the development area was undertaken without archaeological supervision. The area was topsoil stripped and Type 1 material was laid to cover half of it before any archaeologists were notified.

Information from AOC Archaeology Group

Site Number	26
Site Name	Ratho Mains, Farmhouse And Steading
Type of Site	Cart Shed(S) (Period Unassigned), Farmhouse (Period Unassigned), Farmstead (Period Unassign
NRHE Number	27657
HER Number	50779
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313621
Northing	670119
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan farmhouse. Coursed whinstone with droved white sandstone margins. Base course, string course, blocking course, quoins.

S (MAIN) ELEVATION: door at centre now covered by modern, glazed lean-to porch, modern door, plate glass fanlight, flanking windows. Windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor. High garden wall runs to right and left of house.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical, 3-bay main block with single storey scullery and storage to right. Window off-centre to left and at outer right at ground, 2 windows top right at 1st floor. Half-piend scullery on 2-step elevation to right, door to outer left, boarded with 5-pane letterbox fanlight. 2 boarded doors off-centre to right. Rubble, pantiled, piend-roofed shed in outer right corner against garden wall.

E ELEVATION: 2-bay, windows symmetrically disposed, blind window at 1st floor outer left. Wall of garden abuts onto outer right.

W ELEVATION: blank, wall abuts at centre.

12-pane sash and case windows, grey slate, piend and platformed roof, square, coped wallhead stacks.

WALLED GARDEN: rubble whinstone wall approx 12ft in height with sandstone slab coping runs from E and W walls of house bounding garden to S. S walls lower with pedestrian entrance at centre.

STEADING: located to N of house. Earlier 19th century, former quadrangular-plan steading and central cattle feeding sheds with later additions and alterations. Squared and snecked whinstone rubble whinstone with droved sandstone margins, droved ashlar margins to E range; later brick infill.

S RANGE: originally central cattle shed with outer left and right pend terminated by single bay block; outer right pend now blocked with access to steading through left pend. End bays both with blind window. Former cattle sheds in centre, feeding doors now blocked; boarded, sliding doors to left of centre and at penultimate bay; remains of sandstone voussoirs immediately to left of off-centre door.

E RANGE: blank wall to outer left with 3 tall, droved ashlar, round-headed cart-arches to outer left; louvred openings of granary symmetrically placed above. Blank E wall of lean-to implement shed to right, blocked opening, droved quoins; now supported by modern cast-iron supports, modern roof.

INTERIOR: pend with buildings to right and left opening into L-shape; blocked openings and alterations.

S ELEVATION: 2-storey, 3-bay block at centre with 3-bay single storey block to left and right. Main 2-storey block has large boarded door to outer left with small window above, door at centre ground and windows symmetrically disposed to outer right bay. 3 boarded doors symmetrically disposed to left, that to outer left with plate-glass letterbox fanlight. 3-bay, (door, window, door) to right. Blocked arched openings on E elevation.

W ELEVATION: rendered, gabled hoist door with louvred ventilation opening to left, blocked to right.

Statement of Special Interest

Shown on the 1st edition OS map.

References

Bibliography

1st and 2nd edition ordnance survey maps, 1855 & 1898.

Site Number	27
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho School
Type of Site	House(S) (Period Unassigned), School (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	

HER Number	106002
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313968
Northing	670776
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 101 13968 70776 Ratho Girl's School ARCHITECT: Peddie and Kinnear, 1871 Former school, now converted into flats (1995-6), only the gable at the NE angle with a plaque reading 'Ratho School, 1895' survives from the original building. Information from RCAHMS (DE) July 1996

Site Number	28
Site Name	Union Canal, Ratho Canal Basin
Type of Site	Canal Basin (Period Unassigned), Dry Dock (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	106012
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313900
Northing	670850
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 97.02 NT 1390 7085. This large basin on the S side of the canal has a wharf attached. H Brown 1997. References Brown, H. (1997) Exploring the Edinburgh to Glasgow canals. Edinburgh. Page(s): 7 RCAHMS Shelf Number: J.6.11.BRO

Site Number	29
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 8 Baird Road
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27715
HER Number	144336

Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313996
Northing	670807
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 5-bay rectangular- plan pair of cottages. Coursed, squared whinstone; droved sandstone margins and quoins.</p> <p>MAIN ELEVATION: No 10 to left, 2-bay; boarded door; plate glass fanlight. Mutual skew marks division between cottages. No 8 to right, 3-bay near-symmetrical (1-2). Door (modern) at centre; letterbox fanlight; flanking windows.</p> <p>12-pane sash and case window at no 10; 8-pane sash and case windows at no 8; skylights in roof of both cottages. Grey slate roofs; ashlar skews; rendered and coped apex stacks.</p> <p>WALL AND GATEPIERS: stugged, coursed sandstone wall; ashlar coping; slender square piers with chamfered arrises and conical heads.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The houses along with others on Baird Road were the results of improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho into a model village. They are shown on the 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p402. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p236. OS 1st edition 1855. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201.</p>

Site Number	30
Site Name	Ratho, 4 Baird Road, Primrose Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144337
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314003
Northing	670786
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Circa 1830. Single storey with attic, 5-bay, rectangular- plan pair of cottages. Squared and coursed whinstone with stugged sandstone margins and pilaster quoins. Sandstone rubble to side elevations. Eaves band. Base course.</p> <p>MAIN ELEVATION: Primrose Cottage 3-bay to right. Summerhall Cottage 2-bay to left. Cills of windows supported on paired stone brackets. Depressed triangular pediments supported on</p>

shaped ashlar brackets above doors; names of cottages inscribed. Pair of bipartite dormers above 2nd and 3rd bays; skylight to left of left dormer. Windows in gableheads of left and return elevations. 4-pane sash and case windows. Grey slate steeply-pitched roofs; ashlar coping to skewes; bracketted skewputts. Apex stacks; centre ridge stack.

WALL AND GATEPIERS: coursed whinstone wall; ashlar slab coping; sandstone obelisk piers. Statement of Special Interest

The houses along with others on Baird Road were the results of improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho into a model village. They are shown on the 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.

References

Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p236. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201. OS 1st edition map 1855.

Site Number	31
Site Name	Ratho, 60 Main Street
Type of Site	House (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27777
HER Number	144362
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313842
Northing	670730
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NT17SW 121

Formerly part of 62, 64, 66 Main Street, Latona's House.

Photographic Survey (June 1963)

Photographic survey of the exterior of buildings on Main Street, Ratho, by the Scottish National Buildings Record in June 1963.

Description

Early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan house. Squared, Aberdeen Bond whinstone; droved sandstone margins and dressings. Base course.

S ELEVATION: central emphasis. 3 doors grouped at centre linked by stone platt. Centre deep-set door with letterbox fanlight raised higher than flanking doors; roll moulding above lintel. Corbelled, pedimented, advanced centrepiece at 1st floor; recessed at centre to accommodate window; bolection moulded architrave. String course runs between 2 corbelled sides of centrepiece. Above window corbelling supporting pediment. Pediment outlined by sandstone; blind oculus at centre. Chimney stack at apex; truncated pepperpot at each end. Windows flanking centre bays at ground and 1st floor level.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof; semi-circular, clay, ridge tiles. Ashlar

coping to skewes; roll-moulded skewputts. Square, rendered, coped apex stacks.
Statement of Special Interest

Formerly listed as 62-66, Main Street, Latona's. An early 20th century photograph shows a forestairs to a door at 1st floor level to outer left, now very carefully removed and distinctive masonry instated almost indistinguishably.

References
Bibliography

Colin McWilliam, LOTHIAN (1978) p402. NMRS photographic Collection.

Site Number	32
Site Name	Ratho, 62, 64 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27781
HER Number	144363
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313837
Northing	670726
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Photographic Survey (June 1963)

Photographic survey of the exterior of buildings on Main Street, Ratho, by the Scottish National Buildings Record in June 1963.

Description

Late 18th century. 2 storey; 3-bay; rectangular-plan house. Rendered with sandstone dressings.

S (STREET) ELEVATION: windows regularly disposed; 3 at ground; 3 (slightly narrower) at 1st floor. Evidence of blocked opening between bays to right (originally main front, now rear). Shaped pediment above eaves at centre; droved sandstone; armorial panel within with bolection moulding at centre.

W ELEVATION: gable end; window at ground and 1st floor to right. Scrolled skewputts.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: reconstructed. 5-bay main block grouped 2:3 at ground and 1st floor. Entrance wing projecting at outer left.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof with semi-circular ridge tiles. Ashlar coping to skewes; scrolled skewputts on W gable. Broad coped end stack to E; narrow coped gablehead stack to W.

Statement of Special Interest

Formerly listed as 68-70 Main Street (Masonic Lodge). Early 20th century photographs show substantial alterations. Originally the main frontage was to the street; 6-bay at ground floor consisting of centre main door with window and door to left and window, door, window to right. The W gable was blank in the 1900s photograph. The building was derelict at time of first listing and was subsequently repaired.

References
Bibliography

Colin McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403.

Site Number	33
Site Name	Ratho, 56 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27774
HER Number	144365
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313855
Northing	670734
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Photographic Survey (June 1963)

Photographic survey of the exterior of buildings on Main Street, Ratho, by the Scottish National Buildings Record in June 1963.

Description

Mid 19th century (post 1852). 2-storey; 3-bay, near- symmetrical, rectangular-plan terrace pair of houses raised from single storey comparatively soon after building. Coursed whinstone with droved sandstone margins and quoins. Sandstone eaves band.

MAIN ELEVATION: 3 irregular bays at ground; window to outer left; door off-centre left (No 56) and window and door to outer right bay (No 54). 3 windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor level.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof; ashlar coping to skewes; rendered and coped apex stacks.

Statement of Special Interest

Marked on 2nd edition map. Main Street is the primary street in Ratho and this building is listed for interest as an integral part of the village scape in the uniform materials of the street. This property if B grouped with the adjoining building No 52. The adjacent buildings NO 58 and 60 are listed separately. The wallhead of original cottages is apparent in the subtle change of masonry.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition maps.

Site Number	34
Site Name	Ratho, Baird Road, Smithy
Type of Site	Smithy
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144377

Status	Non-designated
Easting	313960
Northing	670840
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Now demolished - before 1975

Site Number	35
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 12 Baird Road
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27720
HER Number	144418
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313993
Northing	670824
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 7-bay, rectangular- plan, terraced, pair of cottages. Squared, coursed whinstone to main elevation; rubble to side and rear elevations; droved sandstone margins and quoins.

MAIN ELEVATION: 2 cottages; 4-bay for No 14 to left; 3 bay symmetrical front for No 12 to right. 2-bay to outer left distinguished from other bays by mutual skew; adjacent window, and door with modern fanlight in 4th bay. No.12 has door (modern) at centre with letterbox fanlight and flanking windows.

8-pane sash and case windows; modern uPVC for no 14; grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skews; rendered and coped apex stacks; ridge stack at centre (evidence of thack-stane).

WALL: sandstone base course with squared whinstone and ashlar slab coping. Octagonal gatepiers raised above wall, and as corner piers.
Statement of Special Interest

The cottages were built as improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho a model village. They are shown on 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. OS 1st edition map 1855. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 18 Baird Road

Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27725
HER Number	144419
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313985
Northing	670846
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay cottage on falling ground to S with raised basement and attic. Rectangular-plan. Drove ashlar honey-coloured sandstone, rubble to side and rear elevations. Raised ashlar quoins. Blocking course. Band course.

N (MAIN) ELEVATION: door at centre in recessed bay, corniced and pilastered door case, modern door. Windows in flanking bays. Band course runs along base of blocking course.

SIDE ELEVATION: raised basement, 2 low doors at centre with flanking small barred windows. 2 blind windows at 1st floor. Single window in gablehead.

uPVC windows to main elevation, 12-pane sash and case for gablehead window. Grey slate roof, skylight window. ashlar coping to skewes. Gablehead stacks (1 corniced, 1 new), circular cans.

BOUNDARY WALL: low rubble wall with slab coping, curves inwards as quadrants at entrance gate. Plain ashlar pedestrian gateposts.
Statement of Special Interest

The house is marked on the 1st edition map. This house and the other cottages on Baird Road were the results of improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower who was keen to make Ratho into a model village. The house is listed Category B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.

References
Bibliography

1st edition OS map, 1855. C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND (1980) p201.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Ratho, 32, 34 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27753
HER Number	144425
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313946
Northing	670767
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Early 19th century, possibly incorporating re-used material. 2-storey, 5-bay, near-symmetrical, rectangular- plan (now subdivided) house. Squared whinstone with droved cream sandstone margins and quoins. Base course; eaves cornice.

S (MAIN) ELEVATION: narrow door off-centre to right, deep-set, 4-panelled door with honeycomb fanlight. 2 windows to left; small window immediately to right (later) 2 windows to right (inner window blinded). Windows regularly disposed at 1st floor.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical; 5-bay at ground; 8-bay at 1st floor. Rendered forestair to upper door at centre; 3 windows to left; 4 windows to right.

E ELEVATION: blocked window at ground left; window at 1st floor. Bricked up gablehead window; Bricked up door at centre.

W ELEVATION: window at 1st floor outer right.

12-pane glazing in sash and case windows at ground, 8-pane above in windows to 2 left bays, 4-pane sash and case to 3 bays to right at 1st floor. Similar variety to rear. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewes; scrolled skewputts with centre cable moulding. Corniced, gablehead stacks.

BOUNDARY WALLS: low whinstone rubble retaining wall with slab coping at front; taller wall at rear; rubble with semi-circular coping.
Statement of Special Interest

The house is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

References
Bibliography

OS 1st edition map 1853.

Site Number	38
Site Name	Ratho, 42 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27761
HER Number	144426
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313902
Northing	670747
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay cottage with lower, 2-bay, half-piend wing added sympathetically to left. Rectangular-plan. Stugged squared whinstone; stugged sandstone margins and quoins; raised cills; base course.

MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre of 3-bay cottage; 4-panelled with letterbox fanlight; raggle of former applied gable above door. Flanking windows. Recessed addition to left and rendered bay blocking former passage to outer left.

12-pane sash and case windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar skewes; coped sandstone apex stacks.

WALL: low rubble wall with semi-circular coping; side boundary walls swept upwards to N.
Statement of Special Interest

This building is a well-detailed stone-built cottage, using closely jointed coursed whinstone with handsome droved cream ashlar in and out quoins and margins. It is possible that no 42 was a single build but the contrast in gable and half-piend suggests otherwise. The building and the ground to the rear has been adapted to form a bowling club for the local area.

Lawn bowls today is a hugely popular sport in Scotland. It has a long and distinguished history with the earliest reference to the game in Scotland appearing in 1469, when James IV played a variation of the game referred to as 'lang bowlis' at St Andrews in Fife. The first public bowling green in Scotland was laid out in 1669 at Haddington, near Edinburgh, however it was not until 1864 that the rules of the modern game were committed to writing by William Mitchell of Glasgow in his Manual of Bowl-Playing. Machine manufactured standard bowls were invented by Thomas Taylor Ltd, also of Glasgow, in 1871 and the Scottish Bowling Association was formed in 1892. The advent of indoor bowling also began in Scotland around 1879. Today there are around 900 clubs in Scotland with an estimated 90,000 active lawn bowls players.

List description updated as part of the sporting building thematic study (2012-13).

References

Bibliography

1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1852). 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map 'evident' (1895).

Site Number	39
Site Name	Ratho, 52 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144428
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313865
Northing	670737
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 19th century. Single storey; 4-bay terraced cottage. Rectangular-plan. Coursed whinstone with droved sandstone margins and quoins; sandstone eaves band.

MAIN ELEVATION: door off-centre to right (modern door), approached by two steps; 2 windows to left; single window to outer right.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiles; semi-circular red clay ridge tiles; ashlar coping to skewers; rendered, coped chimney stack.

Statement of Special Interest

Marked on 2nd edition map. Main Street is the primary street in the village and this building is listed as being an integral part of the village scape in uniform materials. This building is B grouped with the attached building 54 and 56 Main Street.

References

Bibliography

1st and 2nd edition maps 1852, 1895.

Site Number	40
Site Name	Ratho, 59 Main Street, Briar Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144430
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313800
Northing	670720
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	41
Site Name	Ratho, 65 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144432
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313870
Northing	670710
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	42
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 75 Main Street
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27745
HER Number	144434
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313814
Northing	670685
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description
	Mid 19th century. Single storey, 5-bay, rectangular plan, pair of terraced cottages. Coursed,

squared whinstone with stugged cream sandstone margins; chamfered arrises; quoins; raised cills; sandstone eaves band.

MAIN ELEVATION: No 73: 2-bay to left; boarded door to right; letterbox fanlight; window to left.

No 75 to right: symmetrical; door at centre (modern); narrow letterbox fanlight; flanking windows.

Plate glass sash and case window for No 73; 8-pane sash and case windows for No 75. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewes; coped, sandstone apex stacks, centre ridge stack.

WALL: low rubble, boundary wall with semi-circular coping; swept upwards at outer right and left.

Statement of Special Interest

Shown on the 1st edition OS map.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1852 and 1895.

Site Number	43
Site Name	Ratho, 81 Main Street, Hawthorn Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27749
HER Number	144435
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313788
Northing	670671
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Circa 1840. Single storey, 3-bay with half-piend addition to E, rectangular-plan cottage. Squared whinstone with money-coloured sandstone margins and quoins; rendered for addition to E.

MAIN ELEVATION: boarded door at centre; blinded narrow fanlight now with "Hawthorn cottage no 81" painted on; flanking windows. Lower lean-to, ashlar sandstone addition to left; window.

12-pane sash and case windows; grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewes; coped apex stacks.

BOUNDARY WALL: low rubble and mortar wall with semi- circular coping; swept upwards to W side.

Statement of Special Interest

The cottage is shown on the 1st edition map.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1852 and 1895.

Site Number 44
Site Name Ratho, 83, 85, 87 Main Street
Type of Site House(S)
NRHE Number
HER Number 144436
Status Non-designated
Easting 313750
Northing 670670
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 45
Site Name Ratho, 89, Main Street
Type of Site House
NRHE Number
HER Number 144445
Status Non-designated
Easting 313750
Northing 670650
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 46
Site Name Ratho, 91 Main Street
Type of Site House
NRHE Number
HER Number 144446
Status Non-designated
Easting 313740
Northing 670650
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 47
Site Name Ratho, 97, 99 Main Street
Type of Site House(s)
NRHE Number
HER Number 144448
Status Non-designated
Easting 313700
Northing 670630
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 48
Site Name Ratho, 101 Main Street
Type of Site House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number
HER Number 144449
Status Non-designated
Easting 313690
Northing 670620
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Number 49
Site Name Ratho, 117 Main Street
Type of Site Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number
HER Number 144454
Status Non-designated
Easting 313620
Northing 670610
Parish Ratho
Council Edinburgh, City Of
Description

Site Gazetteer



Site Number	50
Site Name	Ratho, 119 Main Street
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144455
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313610
Northing	670610
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	51
Site Name	Ratho, Main Street, The Lodge
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144456
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313970
Northing	670610
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	52
Site Name	Ratho, 46 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144475
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313893
Northing	670746
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	53
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Site Name	Ratho, 48 Main Street, Ivy House
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144476
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313880
Northing	670740
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	54
Site Name	Dalmahoy Estate
Type of Site	Estate (Period Unassigned), Golf Club (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144912
Status	Non-designated
Easting	314640
Northing	669900
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE:

GD 150/3504/19

Proposed new bridge on the road to the North Gate. Alexander Laing, architect, (d.1823) has been asked to draw a plan and submit an estimate. Letter from Alexander Farquharson to the Earl of Morton.

16 May, 1785

GD 150/3504/20

Proposed new bridge on the road to the North gate. Alexander Farquharson has forwarded Alexander Laing's plan and estimate to the Earl of Morton (covering letter). He considered that the ornaments could be omitted.

26 May 1765

GD 150/3504/46

The new bridge on the road to the North gate. Alexander Laing, architect, (d.1823) wished to know the Earl of Morton's decision whether to have a plain stone in the centre with the date and arms or to have a crest. Letter from Alexander Farquharson to the Earl of Morton.

223 January 1787

GD/150/2466/21

Directions from Lady Morton for completion of the Bridge. Archibald Rankin is to finish the parapet wall of the bridge 'in his own way'. William Shaw - mason.

1787

GD 150/2467/4

Progress of the work in the grounds of Dalmahoy House. 'The new Garden is mostly cropped, the Old Garden wall mostly taken down and a great number of stones quarried for finishing the Bridge. Likeways part of the New Approach formed that leads to Dalmahoy House'. Letter from Andrew Cunningham to the Earl of Morton.

6 January, 1787

GD 150/3505/1

Dalmahoy bridge. 'Mr Stevens the Architect' inspected the bridge, certified it as sufficient and Laing's account as reasonable, 1789

For Entry Head, Bridge over Gogar Burn, see NT16NW 68.

Site Number	55
Site Name	Dalmahoy House, North Entrance
Type of Site	Gate(S) (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26964
HER Number	144918
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314567
Northing	669182
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	NMRS REFERENCE: Inglis Photograph Collection View from North Acc. No. 1994/90 Description Presumably William Adam, circa 1725. 2 gatepiers and boundary wall on N access of Dalmahoy House. Fluted piers with vermiculated bands and channelled quoins. Swagged frieze; deeply-moulded cornice and ball finial (that to right modern replacement; piers buttressed at rear. Blinded panel to right and left of each pier with ashlar margins and banded vermiculation. Pier cap to left set on wall; frieze with rosettes, moulded cap. Rubble wall with ashlar slab coping; wall to left heavily repointed. Statement of Special Interest Dalmahoy House, Dalmahoy East entrance gates, Dalmahoy North lodge and West cottages

are listed separately.
References
Bibliography

RCAHMS Inventory (1929) p163.

Site Number	56
Site Name	Dalmahoy Estate, St Mary's Episcopal Church
Type of Site	Church (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	144959
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314541
Northing	669084
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Archaeology Notes NT16NW 65.00 14542 69084 NT16NW 65.01 14529 69100 Churchyard Architecture Notes NMRS REFERENCE ARCHITECT:- John Henderson 1850 - Private Chapel, Church School and Rectory Description John Henderson, 1850. Simple rectangular-plan Gothic church with N aisle, vestry to NE and porch to S. Squared and stugged honey-coloured sandstone with ashlar dressings and margins. Pointed-arch door, trefoil-headed lancets, hoodmoulds, moulded labelstops; eaves cornice, saw-toothed coped buttresses, fleur-de-lis finials, base course. S ELEVATION: 4-bay nave with lower 2-bay chancel at E end. Gabled stone porch to outer left; diagonal buttresses framing entrance; moulded pointed arch carried on sandstone colonettes; blind lancet in gablehead; cross finial. 2 small paired in E returns. Red and black Minton tiles with fleur-de-lis and lion motif. Chamfered door surround with datestone AD 1850 above keystone; studded wooden door. 3 symmetrical bays to right with lancets divided by buttresses. Lower 2 bays of chancel to outer right recessed; 2-light windows under eaves with colonette mullions. E ELEVATION: gable with 3-light East window; diagonal buttresses. Recessed to right is E return of N aisle; small 2-light lancet at centre. W ELEVATION: gable with 2-light traceried window at centre; diagonal buttresses. Gable capped by gabletted bellcote of 2 pointed arches with pierced quatrefoil in spandrel. W return of porch recessed to left. N ELEVATION: 5-bay asymmetrical; gabled N aisle to outer left with porch entrance on W side at re-entrant angle between taller penultimate bay and aisle. 3 symmetrical bays to outer

right, lancets divided by buttresses. 2-light window in N gable; cross finial; set-back buttresses. Lean-to porch with pointed arch, studded door, small 2-light lancets on N return.

Diamond-pane leaded lights, (windows now all with grilles). Graded grey slate roof, saw-tooth ashlar coping to skewes; fleur-de-lis iron ridge cresting. Truncated coped ridge stack on N side.

INTERIOR: 1850 with later additions and remodelling in 1883. Chancel arch painted with psalm text(now faded), 'I will wash my hands in innocence and join the procession round your altar O Lord'. Ribbed ceiling painted deep blue with stars. Stone altar under E window, painted and giled with foliage capitals; painted medallions of the pelican and conquering lamb. Minton tiles. Gothic sedilia, piscina and easter sepulchre. Stained glass of various dates. Organ by Hamilton of Edinburgh at N side of the chancel, repositioned in 1883 from original position at NE end of chancel. Gothic pulpit at SE corner of nave. Stone font at W end. Stained glass memorial windows. Brass corona chandeliers.

Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building in use as such. The church was built and endowed by Lord and Lady Aberdour as the chapel of the Dalmahoy estate, but from the beginning was used for public worship. It was designed by John Henderson and consecrated by Bishop Terrot on the 24th September 1850. Alterations to the interior of the church were carried out in 1883 by Alice Countess of Morton in memory of her niece Evelyn Cavendish. These included enlarging the vestry, adding heating and adding a new font. The cross-slab of coarse sandstone to the NE of the church is a scheduled monument; it came from Tormain Hill. The former church choir-master's house and choir school, also designed by John Henderson, are listed separately. Ratho Park Hotel was the former manse of St Mary's Episcopal Church and was designed by John Henderson. It was delisted in 1992.

References

Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p402. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p338. RCAHMS (1929) fig 119 facing p94, p163. R W Miles ST MARY'S CHURCH DALMAHOY 1850-1970 (1970).

Site Number	57
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 2 Baird Road
Type of Site	Schoolhouse (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27705
HER Number	145769
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314003
Northing	670778
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 19th century. Single storey and attic Tudor-style; 3-bay, rectangular plan former schoolhouse. Stugged, squared honey-coloured and red sandstone with some pinning; polished red sandstone margins; chamfered reveals.

MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre (modern) with original 3-light letterbox fanlight; pentice bracketted slab canopy. Dormerheaded window to left; lancet in pediment head. Tall broad gabled bay to outer right; tripartite projecting bay window at ground; chamfered stone mullions; narrow window in gablehead; jettied slender apex stack.

12-pane sash and case window; 4-pane to tripartite lights. Ashlar coping to skews and skewblocks. Coped, apex stacks with octagonal cans.

WALL: base course; high rubble wall; semi-circular coping.
Statement of Special Interest

The former schoolhouse bears strong similarities with estate cottages such as Biel, Stenton, Tynninghame in East Lothian.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403.

Site Number	58
Site Name	Ratho, 33 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27733
HER Number	145775
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313986
Northing	670753
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Probably William Burn, circa 1840 with later, circa 1860 additions at rear. Single storey, 3-bay Tudor lodge; rectangular-plan. Painted stugged sandstone with droved sandstone margins. Chamfered arrises.

MAIN ELEVATION: 2-bay elevation to street with recessed entrance bay to outer left; taller later block built on at rear. Bipartite windows with dormerheads breaking eaves to street with ashlar gablet coping to skews and skewblocks; modern door to outer left.

E ELEVATION: bipartite window in original lower block to right; large bipartite in block to left; modern wall built directly in front of left block; modern additions at rear. Lying 6-pane fixed glazing for main block; 8 pane sash and case for later block. Rough graded grey slate; 3, squat rendered octagonal cans linked at centre of main lodge roof. Overhanging eaves for later rear block.

GATEPIERS: octagonal pedestrian gatepiers; right pier is built into corner of building.
Statement of Special Interest

The Lodge is the former lodge of Ludgate Lodge which has been converted into private apartments.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. John Tweedie and Cyril Jones OUR DISTRICT (1975) p81.

Site Number	59
Site Name	Ratho, 45 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27737
HER Number	145777
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313913
Northing	670776
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Earlier 19th century. Single storey; 3-bay rectangular- plan cottage. Squared whinstone with stugged sandstone margins, now painted.</p> <p>MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre; narrow letter-box fanlight; brackets above door. Flanking windows.</p> <p>Plate glass sash and case windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skews; square apex stacks, that to right coped sandstone with paired octagonal cans.</p> <p>WALL: low rubble wall; pedestrian entrance to right; small piers with pyramidal caps; chamfered arrises.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Shown on 1st edition OS map. Listed as a good example of the traditional house-type of the period surviving well in Ratho village.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS 1st edition map 1852.</p>

Site Number	60
Site Name	Ratho, 40 Main Street, Fernbank
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27757
HER Number	145778
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313930
Northing	670761
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Circa 1860. Single storey and attic, 3-bay villa detailed cottage. Coursed whinstone; stugged sandstone margins and raised quoins (now painted); sandstone rubble to side elevation. Base course; eaves band.</p>

MAIN ELEVATION: deep-set door at centre, doorcase of slender pilasters and consoles supporting triangular dentillated pediment which breaks eaves. Full-height flanking canted windows with blocking courses. Canted, half-piend dormers behind bay windows.

SIDE ELEVATION: (left return) gabled; blocked window at attic level.

Plate glass sash and case windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skew; square, corniced apex stack.

WALL: low whinstone boundary wall with ashlar slab coping.
Statement of Special Interest

The cottage is not marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but is indicated on the 1895 edition.

References
Bibliography

W H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p236. OS maps, 1852, 1895.

Site Number	61
Site Name	Ratho, 47-49 Main Street
Type of Site	House(s)
NRHE Number	27741
HER Number	145779
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313897
Northing	670724
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes

NT17SW 153 13897 70723

Also see:

NT17SW 238 13894 70722 51-53 Main Street (49 Main Street)

There were originally four dwellings numbered 49-53, now converted into one dwelling numbered 49. Information from RCAHMS (KD), August 2004.

Description

Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, near-symmetrical, rectangular-plan house (formerly pair of houses). Coursed, squared whinstone with droved sandstone margins; quoins.

MAIN ELEVATION: entrance bay at centre; formerly pair of doors, opening to left now blocked as window, further blocked window to right; flanking windows in outer bays. Windows regularly disposed at 1st floor level; blind window at centre.

Plate glass sash and case windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skew; coped and rendered apex stacks.

WALL: low rubble boundary wall with gabled ashlar coping; stone in upper part of wall on right

of gate inscribed alphabet. Small wynd to left giving access to rear of building.
Statement of Special Interest

Originally 4 separate dwellings; 2 entrances at front and entrances up forestair at rear.
References
Bibliography

OS 2nd edition map (1895).

Site Number	62
Site Name	Ratho, 55 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	145780
Status	Non-designated
Easting	313889
Northing	670720
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	63
Site Name	Edinburgh, Dalmahoy Estate, Entry Head, Bridge
Type of Site	Bridge (18th century)
NRHE Number	26940
HER Number	165412
Status	Listed Building - Category A
Easting	314627
Northing	669079
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE:

GD 150/3504/19

Proposed new bridge on the road to the North Gate. Alexander Laing, architect, (d.1823) has been asked to draw a plan and submit an estimate. Letter from Alexander Farquharson to the Earl of Morton.

16 May, 1785

GD 150/3504/20

Proposed new bridge on the road to the North gate. Alexander Farquharson has forwarded Alexander Laing's plan and estimate to the Earl of Morton (covering letter). He considered that the ornaments could be omitted.

26 May 1765

GD 150/3504/46

The new bridge on the road to the North gate. Alexander Laing, architect, (d.1823) wished to know the Earl of Morton's decision whether to have a plain stone in the centre with the date and arms or to have a crest. Letter from Alexander Farquharson to the Earl of Morton.

223 January 1787

GD/150/2466/21

Directions from Lady Morton for completion of the Bridge. Archibald Rankin is to finish the parapet wall of the bridge 'in his own way'. William Shaw - mason.

1787

GD 150/2467/4

Progress of the work in the grounds of Dalmahoy House. 'The new Garden is mostly cropped, the Old Garden wall mostly taken down and a great number of stones quarried for finishing the Bridge. Likeways part of the New Approach formed that leads to Dalmahoy House'. Letter from Andrew Cunningham to the Earl of Morton.

6 January, 1787

GD 150/3505/1

Dalmahoy bridge. 'Mr Stevens the Architect' inspected the bridge, certified it as sufficient and Laing's account as reasonable, 1789

Description

Probably Alexander Laing after designs by William Adam, circa 1786. Round-arched, single-span bridge carrying avenue to Dalmahoy House over Gogar Burn. Dressed ashlar with polished ashlar impost continuing as string course; moulded archivolt. Random rubble abutments advanced at angle beyond line of bridge, dressed quoins on left and right corner. Ashlar parapet fluted with moulded coping; paterae at regular intervals, 2 above bridge span and 1 at centre of abutments. Armorial plaque above crown of bridge on each side.

Statement of Special Interest

The drawings in the SRO are proposals for a new bridge on the road to the N gate by Alexander Laing architect. Laing carried out a lot of work at Dalmahoy and about this time, 1787, was building the new offices at Dalmahoy. Dalmahoy House, North entrance gates and North lodge are listed separately.

References

Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p167. SRO drawings, GD150/3504/19, proposed new bridge on the road to the N gate, Alexander Laing, 1785 & 1787, also letters regarding the building of bridge (information courtesy of the NMRS).

Site Number	64
Site Name	Dalmahoy Hotel

Type of Site	Hotel (Period Unassigned), Manse (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	212236
Status	Non-designated
Easting	314546
Northing	669289
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	References Coventry, M. (2008) Castles of the Clans: the strongholds and seats of 750 Scottish families and clans. Musselburgh. Page(s): 139,156 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.21.COV

Site Number	65
Site Name	Ratho, Easter Hatton And Gates
Type of Site	Gate(S) (Period Unassigned), House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27031
HER Number	236557
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	314018
Northing	669046
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Later 19th century 2-storey, 3-bay rectangular-plan gabled house with rear projections, reworked and extended late 19th century with taller 2-bay addition to W. Stugged, coursed ashlar with polished ashlar margins and dressings. Base course, string course, bargeboards, overhanging bracketted eaves.</p> <p>S (MAIN) ELEVATION: late 19th century advanced gabled entrance block in penultimate bay to left; deep-set door at centre under deeply-moulded round arch; round-headed, wooden, panelled door with leaded border glazing. Round-headed, traceried windows in right and left returns; bipartite window at 1st floor level. Single bay to left; bipartite window at ground, single window at 1st floor. Lower, symmetrical 3-bay original block to right; masonry evidence suggests door originally at centre with gabled porch now blocked as window and with bargeboard gable over. Tripartite window in flanking ground floor bays, single windows at 1st floor.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 3-bay; full-height bowed window to outer right, window at ground and 1st floor of centre bay, bargeboarded gablehead to outer left bay; tripartite window at ground, bipartite window at 1st floor.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: sandstone rubble with raised polished sandstone margins; 2 projections to left and right. Round-headed stair window in advanced left side of right jamb, wooden tracery with honeycomb leaded panes; 2 small narrow windows below, blank to outer right. Bipartite window at centre ground of jamb to left; bipartite and single window at 1st floor; asymmetrical arrangement of windows on returns of jambs. 2-bay centre; tall windows to right; smaller windows to left.</p>

E ELEVATION: asymmetrical; bargeboarded gable to blank bay off-centre to left; single outer left bay; 2 bays to right with blank outer right wall. Single storey, lean-to scullery to outer right. Long range of rubble-built, single storey outhouses projecting to E from wall of house (possibly including dairy).

6-lying-pane glazing over plate glass for sash and case of original house; 9-pane over plate glass for later additions; sky-lights on S ridge. Grey slate pitched roof. Coursed sandstone and whinstone ridge stacks with ashlar cornices.

INTERIOR: not seen August 1992.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATE: rubble wall with semi-circular coping surrounds kitchen court at rear left. Rubble wall, now mostly obscured with overgrowth faces Glasgow road. Right gate and piers intact; ashlar piers; panelled, wooden 2-leaf gate with decorative cast-iron panels. Statement of Special Interest

The house is not shown on the 1st edition map, the site being marked as Hatton Mains. On the 1895 map the house is shown as it now exists and is named as Easter Hatton.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st & 2nd edition 1855, 1895.

Site Number	66
Site Name	Easter Hatton Mains, Hatton Mains Cottages
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27041
HER Number	236560
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	314120
Northing	669019
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. Pair of single storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan cottages with steeply-pitched gables, facing each other on either side of secondary W entrance. Sandstone rubble with droved ashlar margins.

MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre, flanking windows. Plain boarded door, 3-pane upper panel to door of E cottage, plate-glass upper panel for W cottage.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof with slate easing course. Ashlar coping to skews; sandstone, corniced, apex stacks.

GATEPIERS: rubble walls run from S end of cottages terminating in circular ashlar pier with domed cap, (gone on left pier, askew on right pier, in poor condition). Statement of Special Interest

These cottages are on a secondary entrance to the Dalmahoy estate and have the appearance of estate cottages rather than lodges. Dalmahoy House, Dalmahoy North lodge and entrance gates are listed separately.

Site Number	67
Site Name	Dalmahoy, St Mary's Episcopal Rectory, Church Hall And Rectory Cottage
Type of Site	Hall (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26999
HER Number	236773
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	314680
Northing	669321
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

John Henderson, 1850. Single storey, L-plan now of 3 buildings comprising hall, cottage and rectory. Squared and snecked sandstone with stugged ashlar margins.

W (MAIN) ELEVATION: 4-bay church hall to outer right (former school); substantial stone entrance porch, door at centre; letterbox plate-glass fanlight; window in right and left return. Window to right of porch and 2 windows to left. L-plan of cottage and rectory to centre left. Gabled porch to cottage at centre; pediment with ashlar dressing, small windows on right and left returns. 1 window to right and 3 windows to left of porch. Rectory: flat-roofed porch on S elevation built in re-entrant angle between main range and jamb to W. Bipartite window to left of porch; canted dormer above.

CHURCH HALL: 12-pane sash and case window to outer right; 4-pane sash and case in returns of porch. COTTAGE: uPVC 12-pane sash and case windows. Rectory: 12-pane sash and case window on W elevation; 4-pane sash and case on S elevation. Graded grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skews; ashlar mutual skew between church hall and cottage; coped ridge stacks. Statement of Special Interest

The present rectory, cottage and church hall were built at the same time as St Mary's Episcopal Church as the choir school and quarters for the choirboys and choirmaster. They were designed by John Henderson and were endowed by the Dalmahoy estate. The choir school was founded in 1850 and lasted until 1930. The former rectory of St Mary's (now the Ratho Park Hotel) was also designed by Henderson but is not listed as it has been altered substantially.

References

Bibliography

R W Miles ST MARY'S CHURCH DALMAHOY 1850-1970 (1970) pp9-12.

Site Number	68
Site Name	Ratho, 50 Main Street
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27765
HER Number	237442
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313884
Northing	670745

Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Mid 19th century (post 1852). 2-storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan house. Stugged, squared whinstone with droved sandstone margins (painted at ground); droved quoins to left.</p> <p>MAIN ELEVATION: door at centre (modern) with narrow letter-box fanlight; flanking windows. Windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor. To outer right at 1st floor level cast-iron remains of former shop sign. Rendered gables.</p> <p>Plate glass sash and case uPVC windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skews; broad corniced apex stacks.</p> <p>WALL: low rubble boundary wall with semi-circular coping; curves upwards to end wall of house; wall on left side higher.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The house is not marked on the 1st edition map but is shown on the 2nd edition. It appears that there was an adjoining 2-storey house to right.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1852 and 1895.</p>

Site Number	69
Site Name	Ratho, 2 Wilkieston Road, West End Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27785
HER Number	238007
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313498
Northing	670597
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 5-bay, rectangular- plan cottage (originally 3-bay, extended sympathetically soon after). Stugged, coursed honey-coloured sandstone with droved margins and quoins.</p> <p>S (MAIN) ELEVATION: 5-bay, 3-bay symmetrical original cottage and 2-bay addition to outer left. Door at centre of cottage, flanking windows; 2 symmetrically disposed canted dormers. Penultimate bay to left blinded; window to outer left.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: gable; window to outer right; smaller window in gablehead to outer left. Stables attached to right; blocked feeding doors at ground, blocked ventilation slits at upper level; corrugated sheet metal roof.</p> <p>Plate-glass sash and case window (lower pane larger than upper); grey slate roof; half-piend roof for dormers; ashlar coping to skews; mutual skew dividing main cottage from 2-bay left end; coped apex stacks; paired circular cans.</p>

BOUNDARY WALL: low rubble wall with semi-circular coping sloping from W to E; slender stugged piers with pyramidal heads.

Statement of Special Interest

The property is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

References

Bibliography

1st and 2nd edition OS maps, 1852 and 1895.

Site Number	70
Site Name	Ratho, 6 Baird Road, Summerhall
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27710
HER Number	238009
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313998
Northing	670794
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City O
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Circa 1830. Single storey with attic, 5-bay, rectangular- plan pair of cottages. Squared and coursed whinstone with stugged sandstone margins and pilaster quoins. Sandstone rubble to side elevations. Eaves band. Base course.</p> <p>MAIN ELEVATION: Primrose Cottage 3-bay to right. Summerhall Cottage 2-bay to left. Cills of windows supported on paired stone brackets. Depressed triangular pediments supported on shaped ashlar brackets above doors; names of cottages inscribed. Pair of bipartite dormers above 2nd and 3rd bays; skylight to left of left dormer. Windows in gableheads of left and return elevations. 4-pane sash and case windows. Grey slate steeply-pitched roofs; ashlar coping to skews; bracketted skewputts. Apex stacks; centre ridge stack.</p> <p>WALL AND GATEPIERS: coursed whinstone wall; ashlar slab coping; sandstone obelisk piers.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The houses along with others on Baird Road were the results of improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho into a model village. They are shown on the 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p236. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201. OS 1st edition map 1855.</p>

Site Number	71
Site Name	Ratho, 54 Main Street

Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	27774
HER Number	255388
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313869
Northing	670736
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 19th century (post 1852). 2-storey; 3-bay, near- symmetrical, rectangular-plan terrace pair of houses raised from single storey comparatively soon after building. Coursed whinstone with droved sandstone margins and quoins. Sandstone eaves band.

MAIN ELEVATION: 3 irregular bays at ground; window to outer left; door off-centre left (No 56) and window and door to outer right bay (No 54). 3 windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor level.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof; ashlar coping to skewes; rendered and coped apex stacks.
Statement of Special Interest

Marked on 2nd edition map. Main Street is the primary street in Ratho and this building is listed for interest as an integral part of the village scape in the uniform materials of the street. This property if B grouped with the adjoining building No 52. The adjacent buildings NO 58 and 60 are listed separately. The wallhead of original cottages is apparent in the subtle change of masonry.

References
Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition maps.

Site Number	72
Site Name	Ratho Village, 58-60 (Even Nos), Main Street
Type of Site	House (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27777
HER Number	255397
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313850
Northing	670732
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes

NT17SW 234

Formerly part of 62, 64, 66 Main Street, Latona's.

Photographic Survey (June 1963)

Photographic survey of the exterior of buildings on Main Street, Ratho, by the Scottish National Buildings Record in June 1963.

Description

Early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular-plan house. Squared, Aberdeen Bond whinstone; droved sandstone margins and dressings. Base course.

S ELEVATION: central emphasis. 3 doors grouped at centre linked by stone platt. Centre deep-set door with letterbox fanlight raised higher than flanking doors; roll moulding above lintel. Corbelled, pedimented, advanced centrepiece at 1st floor; recessed at centre to accommodate window; bolection moulded architrave. String course runs between 2 corbelled sides of centrepiece. Above window corbelling supporting pediment. Pediment outlined by sandstone; blind oculus at centre. Chimney stack at apex; truncated pepperpot at each end. Windows flanking centre bays at ground and 1st floor level.

12-pane sash and case windows. Red pantiled roof; semi-circular, clay, ridge tiles. Ashlar coping to skewers; roll-moulded skewputts. Square, rendered, coped apex stacks.

Statement of Special Interest

Formerly listed as 62-66, Main Street, Latona's. An early 20th century photograph shows a forestair to a door at 1st floor level to outer left, now very carefully removed and distinctive masonry instated almost indistinguishably.

References Bibliography

Colin McWilliam, *LOTHIAN* (1978) p402. NMRS photographic Collection.

Site Number	73
Site Name	Addistoun House, Garden House And Walled Garden
Type of Site	Garden House (Period Unassigned), Walled Garden (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26710
HER Number	255405
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	315542
Northing	669407
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Charles G Soutar, 1938. 2-storey, asymmetrical, L-plan Arts and Crafts house with Scottish 17th century references. Oatmeal-coloured dry dash with polished sandstone dressings; raised concrete cills; polished eaves cornice for tower; rubble base course. Wallhead swept in unusual concave course under eaves. Bipartite windows for 1st floor; timber transomed and mullioned windows for ground floor.</p> <p>NW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: circular entrance tower set in re-entrant angle of L block and breaking eaves in conical roof above; arced, low steps to door; roll-moulded architrave; flanking narrow windows. Long, narrow window directly above at 1st floor. Lower 3-bay block to left; single window at ground right; bipartite windows to centre bay with swept dormerhead breaking eaves; blank bay to outer left. Swept concave wall (dry dash with ashlar coping) encloses area to E. Taller projecting block to right of tower, single bay return. 2-bay to N;</p>

elevation divided by tall wall of walled garden; window to left of wall at ground; bipartite window at 1st floor. Beyond wall to right, bipartite window at ground outer left, single window at ground outer right. Large stair window (transomed and mullioned) at centre.

E ELEVATION: court-effect, walled garden to S, and swept partial-enclosing curtain wall to N. Round-headed gateway entrance to garden in wall. Asymmetrical; door off-centre to right, boarded with 3-pane fanlight; flanking windows. Swept dormerhead breaking eaves at centre. Single window at ground outer left; boarded door at ground to right. Flat-roofed garage and stores opposite.

W ELEVATION: 2-bay symmetrical; large windows at ground; bipartites at 1st floor.

S ELEVATION: asymmetrical. Projecting block off-centre to right, 2 tall windows at ground, bipartite at 1st floor, similar arrangement in single bay right return. Lower 3-bay asymmetrical block to outer right; windows at centre ground, narrow windows in outer left and right bays; 2 swept dormerheads breaking eaves. Single storey, flat-roofed conservatory in re-entrant angle to left against 3-bay slightly-advanced block; regular windows to advanced block. Lean-to projection at ground on return, window above, regular bay to outer left.

CONSERVATORY: flat-roofed dry dash conservatory with concrete coping in re-entrant angle. Large round-arched window in S elevation, 2 glazed round-arched doors on return.

Leaded casement windows. Brown, graded stone slate; piended roof, concrete ridge; rendered, coped stacks.

INTERIOR: not seen 1992.

GARDEN WALLS: W WALL OF THE ORCHARD: probably 17th century, random rubble with some harl pointing; sandstone archway to orchard, bolection moulding.

WALL TO SW OF HOUSE: mid 19th century. Random rubble high walls.

TERRACE WALLS: mid 19th century. Rubble wall with harl- pointing and ashlar slab coping delimits area of main garden to S of house. Steps at either end of terrace wall lead down to lower terrace with woodland and banks of Gogar Burn beyond. Steps supported on ashlar relieving arch. Pink sandstone ashlar pier balusters. Sundial on S terrace coping.

GARDEN HOUSE AND WALLED GARDEN: to W of house. Restored and rebuilt from 1938. High rubble walls with harl pointing, slab coping. Archway into garden in NE wall similar style to archway into S garden. Garden house built into NW corner of wall. Square-plan with stone forestair to door at 1st floor. Piended roof; thick, brown stone slates.

WELLHEAD: drystone circular wellhead with ashlar coping to NW of house in entrance court. Simple decorative wrought-iron overthrow.
Statement of Special Interest

Addistoun House was built in 1938 by Charles G Soutar on the site of the former dower house of Dalmahoy. Some of the garden walls of this earlier house were incorporated very successfully into the planning of the 1938 house. The W walls of the orchard date from the 17th century, while the the terrace to the S and the garden walls to the SW date from the mid 19th century. Addistoun dovecot which dates from the 18th century is listed separately. Addistoun lodge which is contemporary with the house and ensuite is listed separately.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p75. AN INVENTORY OF GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN SCOTLAND Vol 5 pp1-3. OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1855, 1895.

Site Number	74
Site Name	Addistoun House, Wellhead
Type of Site	Well (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	26710
HER Number	255406
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	315538
Northing	669427
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Charles G Soutar, 1938. 2-storey, asymmetrical, L-plan Arts and Crafts house with Scottish 17th century references. Oatmeal-coloured dry dash with polished sandstone dressings; raised concrete cills; polished eaves cornice for tower; rubble base course. Wallhead swept in unusual concave course under eaves. Bipartite windows for 1st floor; timber transomed and mullioned windows for ground floor.

NW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: circular entrance tower set in re-entrant angle of L block and breaking eaves in conical roof above; arced, low steps to door; roll-moulded architrave; flanking narrow windows. Long, narrow window directly above at 1st floor. Lower 3-bay block to left; single window at ground right; bipartite windows to centre bay with swept dormerhead breaking eaves; blank bay to outer left. Swept concave wall (dry dash with ashlar coping) encloses area to E. Taller projecting block to right of tower, single bay return. 2-bay to N; elevation divided by tall wall of walled garden; window to left of wall at ground; bipartite window at 1st floor. Beyond wall to right, bipartite window at ground outer left, single window at ground outer right. Large stair window (transomed and mullioned) at centre.

E ELEVATION: court-effect, walled garden to S, and swept partial-enclosing curtain wall to N. Round-headed gateway entrance to garden in wall. Asymmetrical; door off-centre to right, boarded with 3-pane fanlight; flanking windows. Swept dormerhead breaking eaves at centre. Single window at ground outer left; boarded door at ground to right. Flat-roofed garage and stores opposite.

W ELEVATION: 2-bay symmetrical; large windows at ground; bipartites at 1st floor.

S ELEVATION: asymmetrical. Projecting block off-centre to right, 2 tall windows at ground, bipartite at 1st floor, similar arrangement in single bay right return. Lower 3-bay asymmetrical block to outer right; windows at centre ground, narrow windows in outer left and right bays; 2 swept dormerheads breaking eaves. Single storey, flat-roofed conservatory in re-entrant angle to left against 3-bay slightly-advanced block; regular windows to advanced block. Lean-to projection at ground on return, window above, regular bay to outer left.

CONSERVATORY: flat-roofed dry dash conservatory with concrete coping in re-entrant angle. Large round-arched window in S elevation, 2 glazed round-arched doors on return.

Leaded casement windows. Brown, graded stone slate; piended roof, concrete ridge; rendered, coped stacks.

INTERIOR: not seen 1992.

GARDEN WALLS: W WALL OF THE ORCHARD: probably 17th century, random rubble with some harl pointing; sandstone archway to orchard, bolection moulding.

WALL TO SW OF HOUSE: mid 19th century. Random rubble high walls.

TERRACE WALLS: mid 19th century. Rubble wall with harl- pointing and ashlar slab coping delimits area of main garden to S of house. Steps at either end of terrace wall lead down to lower terrace with woodland and banks of Gogar Burn beyond. Steps supported on ashlar relieving arch. Pink sandstone ashlar pier balusters. Sundial on S terrace coping.

GARDEN HOUSE AND WALLED GARDEN: to W of house. Restored and rebuilt from 1938. High rubble walls with harl pointing, slab coping. Archway into garden in NE wall similar style to archway into S garden. Garden house built into NW corner of wall. Square-plan with stone forestairs to door at 1st floor. Piended roof; thick, brown stone slates.

WELLHEAD: drystone circular wellhead with ashlar coping to NW of house in entrance court. Simple decorative wrought-iron overthrow.
Statement of Special Interest

Addistoun House was built in 1938 by Charles G Soutar on the site of the former dower house of Dalmahoy. Some of the garden walls of this earlier house were incorporated very successfully into the planning of the 1938 house. The W walls of the orchard date from the 17th century, while the terrace to the S and the garden walls to the SW date from the mid 19th century. Addistoun dovecot which dates from the 18th century is listed separately.

Addistoun lodge which is contemporary with the house and ensuite is listed separately.

References

Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p75. AN INVENTORY OF GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN SCOTLAND Vol 5 pp1-3. OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1855, 1895.

Site Number	75
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 14 Baird Road
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27720
HER Number	255493
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313990
Northing	670833
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 7-bay, rectangular- plan, terraced, pair of cottages. Squared, coursed whinstone to main elevation; rubble to side and rear elevations; droved sandstone margins and quoins.

MAIN ELEVATION: 2 cottages; 4-bay for No 14 to left; 3 bay symmetrical front for No 12 to right. 2-bay to outer left distinguished from other bays by mutual skew; adjacent window, and door with modern fanlight in 4th bay. No.12 has door (modern) at centre with letterbox fanlight and flanking windows.

8-pane sash and case windows; modern uPVC for no 14; grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewes; rendered and coped apex stacks; ridge stack at centre (evidence of thack-stane).

WALL: sandstone base course with squared whinstone and ashlar slab coping. Octagonal gatepiers raised above wall, and as corner piers.

Statement of Special Interest

The cottages were built as improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho a model village. They are shown on 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.

References
Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p403. OS 1st edition map 1855. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201.

Site Number	76
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, 73 Main Street
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27745
HER Number	255953
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313821
Northing	670683
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 19th century. Single storey, 5-bay, rectangular plan, pair of terraced cottages. Coursed, squared whinstone with stugged cream sandstone margins; chamfered arrises; quoins; raised cills; sandstone eaves band.

MAIN ELEVATION: No 73: 2-bay to left; boarded door to right; letterbox fanlight; window to left.

No 75 to right: symmetrical; door at centre (modern); narrow letterbox fanlight; flanking windows.

Plate glass sash and case window for No 73; 8-pane sash and case windows for No 75. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewes; coped, sandstone apex stacks, centre ridge stack.

WALL: low rubble, boundary wall with semi-circular coping; swept upwards at outer right and left.

Statement of Special Interest

Shown on the 1st edition OS map.
References
Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, 1852 and 1895.

Site Number	77
Site Name	Ratho, 51-53 Main Street
Type of Site	House(s)
NRHE Number	27741

HER Number	262437
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	313895
Northing	670722
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes

NT17SW 238 13894 70722

Also see:

NT17SW 153 13897 70723 47-49 Main Street (49 Main Street)

There were originally four dwellings numbered 49-53, now converted into one dwelling numbered 49. Information from RCAHMS (KD), August 2004.

Description

Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, near-symmetrical, rectangular-plan house (formerly pair of houses). Coursed, squared whinstone with droved sandstone margins; quoins.

MAIN ELEVATION: entrance bay at centre; formerly pair of doors, opening to left now blocked as window, further blocked window to right; flanking windows in outer bays. Windows regularly disposed at 1st floor level; blind window at centre.

Plate glass sash and case windows. Grey slate roof; ashlar coping to skewers; coped and rendered apex stacks.

WALL: low rubble boundary wall with gabled ashlar coping; stone in upper part of wall on right of gate inscribed alphabet. Small wynd to left giving access to rear of building.

Statement of Special Interest

Originally 4 separate dwellings; 2 entrances at front and entrances up forestair at rear.

References

Bibliography

OS 2nd edition map (1895).

Site Number	78
Site Name	Dalmahoy Home Farm, Stables
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned), Stable(S) (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	27010
HER Number	262452
Status	Listed Building - Category C
Easting	314743
Northing	668918
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Mid 18th century foundation with later additions and house reconstructed (1992). Random rubble with ashlar sandstone dressing. Chamfered reveals.

FARMHOUSE: to E of site aligned SE-NW. Originally 2-storey raised to 3-storey (1992), 6-bay, asymmetrical, originally L-plan farmhouse.

E ELEVATION: squat drum tower to outer left with corbelling at corner, now roofless, adjoining crowstepped gabled bay immediately to right. Centre block of 3 bays, 2 door with chamfered margins to outer left and right, 3 windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor, attic floor addition with triangular-headed dormers. Advanced square bay to outer right, originally with steep gable, now roofless and being raised 1-storey. Much addition and alteration at rear elevation. Long gabled wing at rear.

STABLES: only fragment of original stables remains, 2 segmental arches with Dalrymple armorial panel (probably moved there). Fragment presently obscured by later corrugated iron addition along N side of stables. Arches apparently blocked up. Number of later rubble-built farm buildings on W side of site.

Statement of Special Interest

Fuller description to follow on completion of work. Dalmahoy Home Farm and Stables are in a poor state of repair comprised of a variety of rubble-built farm buildings. The house is presently undergoing substantial reconstruction. Dalmahoy House and associated buildings are listed separately.

References

Bibliography

OS 1st and 2nd edition 1853, 1895. C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p167-168.

Site Number	79
Site Name	Ratho To Dalmahoy
Type of Site	No Class (Event)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	273482
Status	Event
Easting	314500
Northing	669100
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Archaeology Notes

NT16NW 106 145 691

Due to the proximity of known archaeological sites, a watching brief was carried out between January and March 2004 during the excavation of seven small pits for the erection of electricity poles. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Systems.

References

Inglis, R. (2004c) 'Ratho to Dalmahoy (Ratho parish), watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, vol.

5, 2004. Page(s): 60

R Inglis 2004

Site Number	80
Site Name	Dalmahoy Estate, St Mary's Episcopal Church, Churchyard
Type of Site	Burial Ground (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	274946
Status	Non-designated
Easting	314529
Northing	669100
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Archaeology Notes NT16NW 65.01 14529 69100 INVENTORY OF GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SITES IN SCOTLAND REFERENCE: Address: St Mary's Episcopal Church, Dalmahoy, Kirknewton Postcode: EH27 8EB Status: Unknown Size: 0.60 hectares, 1.48 acres Polygon: No TOIDs: Number of gravestones: Not Known Earliest gravestone: Not Known Most recent gravestone: Not Known Description: Burial ground associated with a church. Data Sources: OS MasterMap checked 12 September 2005

Site Number	81
Site Name	Edinburgh, Ratho, East And West Croft Housing Estate
Type of Site	Housing Estate (20th Century)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	303283

Status	Non-designated
Easting	314213
Northing	670799
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Architecture Notes NT17SW 259 centred 14211 70800 1970-1980 period housing estate on the E side of Ratho village.

Site Number	82
Site Name	Dalmahoy East Golf Course
Type of Site	Golf Course (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	309049
Status	Non-designated
Easting	315092
Northing	668412
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	

Site Number	83
Site Name	RATHO VILLAGE, 8 AND 10 BAIRD ROAD, WITH WALL AND GATEPIERS
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century)
NRHE Number	27715
HER Number	255499
Status	Listed Building - Category B
Easting	313994
Northing	670812
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description Earlier 19th century. Single storey, 5-bay rectangular- plan pair of cottages. Coursed, squared whinstone; droved sandstone margins and quoins. MAIN ELEVATION: No 10 to left, 2-bay; boarded door; plate glass fanlight. Mutual skew marks division between cottages. No 8 to right, 3-bay near-symmetrical (1-2). Door (modern) at centre; letterbox fanlight; flanking windows.

12-pane sash and case window at no 10; 8-pane sash and case windows at no 8; skylights in roof of both cottages. Grey slate roofs; ashlar skewes; rendered and coped apex stacks.

WALL AND GATEPIERS: stugged, coursed sandstone wall; ashlar coping; slender square piers with chamfered arrises and conical heads.

Statement of Special Interest

The houses along with others on Baird Road were the results of improvements carried out by Robert Liston of Millburn Tower, who was keen to make Ratho into a model village. They are shown on the 1st edition OS map and are listed Cat B in consideration of the dwarf walls and obelisk piers, continuous with neighbours.

References

Bibliography

C McWilliam LOTHIAN (1978) p402. F H Groome ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND (1897) p236. OS 1st edition 1855. A A Tait THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN SCOTLAND 1735-1835 (1980) p201.

Site Number	84
Site Name	Union Canal, Fountainbridge to River Almond
Type of Site	Canal
NRHE Number	11097
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	313935
Northing	670907
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

The monument known as the Union Canal, Fountainbridge to River Avon comprises that stretch of the inland waterway 9.6 miles (15km) long, forming part of the Union Canal falling within the boundary of the former county of Midlothian. The stretch of waterway runs from the site of the former Lochrin Basin (on the east) to (on the west) the west end of Lin's Mill Aqueduct over the River Almond.

The monument includes the entire stretch of canal in water together with the banks on either side, the towing path running along the north side, all distance markers and kicking stones. The monument also includes the infilled remains of the stretch of inland waterway, 0.6 mile (1km) long running from the culvert at Dumbryden Road (on the east) to the culvert at the Wester Hailes Education Centre (on the west), and includes the entire bed of the canal together with the banks on either side, the towing path running along one side, any distance markers and kicking stones.

In addition, the monument includes the following canal structures:[1] Leamington lifting bridge;[2] Bridge 1 (Viewforth);[3] Bridge 4; [4] Slateford Aqueduct; [5] Aqueduct, Redhall; [6] buried remains of Bridges 6 and 7 [7] Aqueduct at Murray Burn; [8] Bridges 8-12; [9] Aqueduct at Gogar Burn; [10] Bridge 13 (Jaw Bridge); [11] Bridge 14 (Gogar Moor Bridge);[12] Bridge 15; [13] Aqueduct over B7030; [14] Bridges 16-18; [15] Lin's Mill Aqueduct.

The monument excludes all modern fences and landing stages and also the following structures:[1] Road bridge at Yeaman Place; [2] Road bridge at Harrison Road; [3] Road bridge at Ashley Terrace; [4] Railway tunnel, Colinton Road; [5] Road bridge E of Bridge 4 at

Meggetland; [6] Prince Charlie Bridge (aqueduct); [7] Footbridge W of Slateford recreation ground; [8] Road bridge at Stoneypath; [9] Railway bridge at Longstone; [10] Culvert at Kingsknowe Road [11] Road bridge (A71) at Calder Road; [12] Scott Russell Aqueduct (over Edinburgh city by-pass); [13] Road bridge (10A) at East Hermiston.

In addition, all modern surface features, including buildings, roads, paths, fences and walls, and all modern buried cables and pipes, within the infilled remains of the stretch of inland waterway, 0.6 mile (1km) long running from the culvert at Dumbryden Road (on the east) to the culvert at the Wester Hailes Education Centre (on the west), are excluded.

In addition, the monument includes an area to either side of the canal in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive, giving an overall width of from 25m to 55m, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because, as an integral part of the Union Canal, it represents a superlative achievement of Georgian civil engineering. Designed by a noted Scots Engineer, Hugh Baird, and built 1818-23, its continuous watercourse was without need of a single lock, and was graced by three major aqueducts inspired by another great Scots civil engineer, Thomas Telford.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NT17SW 97.

References:

Lindsay J 1968, THE CANALS OF SCOTLAND, Newton Abbot.

Site Number	85
Site Name	Ratho conservation area
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	313885
Northing	670822
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	The Ratho Conservation Area Character Appraisal emphasises the strong representation of vernacular development within the village core, the predominant building form of small-scale vernacular cottages providing a unified character, the consistency in the use of traditional building materials, the uncluttered streetscape and the prevalence of residential use.

Site Number	86
Site Name	Hatton House
Type of Site	Garden and Designed Landscape
NRHE Number	GDL00209

HER Number

Status Garden and Designed Landscape

Easting 312876

Northing 668955

Parish Ratho

Council Edinburgh, City Of

Description

Good survival of terraces, garden buildings and gateways of major 17th century formal gardens created for Lord Hatton, further developed in the early/mid 18th century by the Earls of Lauderdale. Despite dereliction and tree-loss in the parkland, the policy woodlands, shelterbelts, walls and entrance gateways make a significant contribution to the local landscape character.

Type of Site

The remains of late 17th century formal gardens and designed landscape notable for its surviving range of gardens, buildings, terraces and ornamental gateways.

Main Phases of Landscape Development

Late 17th century, 18th and 19th centuries.

Importance of Site

A site included in the Inventory is assessed for its condition and integrity and for its level of importance. The criteria used are set out in Annex 5 of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (December 2011). The principles are represented by the following value-based criteria and we have assigned a value for each on a scale ranging from outstanding value to no value. Criteria not applicable to a particular site have been omitted. All sites included in the Inventory are considered to be of national importance.

Work of Art

Value

Some

Due to its current degraded state the landscape at Hatton has only some value as a Work of Art. This should be re-assessed in the light of any future historical and archaeological studies enabling better appreciation of the extent and quality of the garden and landscape layout.

Historical

Value

Outstanding

Hatton is of outstanding Historical importance due to its association with the Maitlands, who undertook an extensive 17th and early 18th century building programme at Hatton, in particular Lord Hatton.

Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural

Value

None

The remnants of the garden have no Horticultural interest.

Architectural

Value

Outstanding

Despite the loss of the house, once the focal point of the gardens, Hatton still has outstanding Architectural interest in the form of the extant, listed garden buildings.

Scenic

Value

Some

Although the landscape is much decayed and the loss of structural planting means that internal landscape views have been lost, the outer Scenic qualities of the site can still be appreciated.
Nature Conservation

Value

Some

The woodland in the south-west corner of the site offers some Nature Conservation interest.
Archaeological

Value

Outstanding

Hatton has outstanding potential for informative Archaeological field survey to enhance our knowledge of the development of the late 17th century garden and designed landscape.
Location and Setting

Hatton House lies some 13km (9 miles) west of Edinburgh City centre, north of the A71 to the east of Kirknewton. The designed landscape is situated on a slight south-east facing incline and above a point where streams from the Dalmahoy Hills meet to form the Gogar Burn, which then flows almost parallel to the A71. It is contiguous on its south-eastern boundary with the Dalmahoy policies, which lie to the south of the A71 (q.v. Inventory, Volume 5, p.49-54). The A71 forms the southern boundary to the site which extends northwards up onto Craw Hill. The historic designed landscape is now surrounded on its east and west sides by agricultural land.

As the majority of the structure planting forming the designed landscape has largely disappeared, internal views within the gardens have largely been lost. The principal view was from the South terrace, looking out over the formal water gardens and wilderness below. Views which do survive are long distance ones, eastwards from the main drive, where Arthur's Seat and Edinburgh provide the focal point. Craw Hill, which once lay within one of the deer parks, rises to 144m (461') from where there are views over the Firth of Forth to Fife. There are also views south to the Pentland Hills.

Today, the designed landscape extends to 36.2ha (89 acres) and the formal gardens below the terrace are now farmland.

The extent of the designed landscape has been reduced by steady erosion of the landscape fabric since the 19th century. Our understanding of the site derives from field evidence alongside surviving architectural features and documentary evidence. In 1793 the gardens 'in five walled areas of unequal sizes, covered fully six acres' and were said to have been surrounded by 'large plantations of at least 800 acres of ground' (OSA, 1793). Originally part of a far larger estate, the 202ha (500 acre) property acquired by Lord Morton in 1890 is said to have represented a quarter of the property sold by the 8th Earl in 1792 (Findlay, 1875).

Site History

The Lauder family was connected with Hatton from the 14th century onwards. Robert Lauder settled his Hatton estate on the Maitlands, following his daughter Elizabeth's marriage to Charles Maitland (later 3rd Earl of Lauderdale) in 1653. Charles Maitland, Lord Hatton (d.1691) was the brother and heir to John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale, Secretary of State to Charles II (1661-80), created 1st and only Duke of Lauderdale in 1673. Well known as the creator of extensive gardens at Ham House, Surrey, the Duke was the patron of Sir William Bruce whom he commissioned to improve his seat at Thirlestane Castle in 1673 (q.v. Inventory, Volume 5, p.404). Lord Hatton was appointed His Majesty's Deputy Treasurer and called in to assist Lauderdale in his management of Scottish affairs, in which post he was one of the lord commissioners of the Treasury concerning Charles II's restoration of Holyrood House. In 1679 Lord Hatton was appointed Surveyor of all the Royal Palaces and Castles in Scotland.

Between 1664 and 1692 he built a new mansion around the existing 15th century tower house, set within extensive formal gardens. Slezer's drawing (c1860) shows Argyle House (as it was

mistakenly entitled) with a walled garden to the south, comprising two terraces with a central pond on the upper terrace being ornamented with a pavilion. These pavilions survive. Formal beds are indicated either side of the pool. The lower terrace also had a central pond with formal beds on either side. The walls are shown supporting espalier fruit trees.

Following Lauderdale's death in 1682 Charles Maitland succeeded to the earldom. Sir Robert Sibbald in his *Scotia Illustrata* (1683) described the 'noble dwelling of Haltonne where are fine gardens and a large park with a high wall about it'. On his death in 1691, Richard Maitland, the 4th Earl, who built the Great Gateway in 1692, succeeded him.

After the death of James VII (d.1701), Richard Maitland took exile in France so that his considerable debts would not encumber the Lauderdale estates. Richard was succeeded by his brother, John, the 5th Earl (d.1710), who added the east front to the house in 1704, linking the north and south wings built by Charles Maitland in 1664. He further ornamented the formal gardens with the Lion Gates, which still stand at the east avenue (1700), the addition of a small summerhouse (dated 1704), and he is possibly the builder of the bath house. This bath house, inserted into the first terrace wall sometime after the date of the Slezer drawing, is still extant. Originally the interior of the bath house was ornamented with statues in niches and the walls and ceilings were decorated with shells. Regrettably, all the interior decoration has disappeared.

Charles (d.1744), the 6th Earl, is known to have made improvements to the gardens and policies of Hatton, and following his death, these may have continued by James, the 8th Earl, created Baron Lauderdale in 1806. Certainly by 1763 (Plans 1763, SRO), the formal gardens had been extended southwards, considerably beyond the gardens portrayed in 1680 (Slezer, 1680). These included a complex of water gardens to the south of the lower terrace, including a cascade fed by diverting and widening the feeder streams which rise in the Dalmahoy Hills to form the Gogar Burn. The formal ponds were amalgamated into one large lake in the 19th century.

To the east of the walled garden was an extensive wilderness with radiating paths. The wider policies included a deer park to the north of the house on hilly ground, with an avenue leading to Craw Hill. Craw Hill itself was laid out with radiating rides which are clearly indicated on Roy's Survey (1747-55). South-east of this deer park lay the Old Deer Park (Plans 1763, SRO). Square parks surround the central core of the designed landscape.

In 1792 the 8th Earl, James, sold the estate to the Trustees of General Scott, and from that time is passed through several hands, with the estate being fragmented and with incremental changes to the landscape. From 1812 to 1815, Francis Jeffrey was the tenant, and the gardens seem to have been much neglected (Country Life, 1911). Captain Davidson took up residence at Hatton in 1820, attempted to restore parts of the house, improved the grounds and thereby incurred enormous debts. The factor appointed by the Commissioners, named by the Court of Sessions to administer the property, cut down many of the trees, including the Great Avenue to the east comprised of oak, beech and lime. In 1870 Lord Morton bought 500 acres, comprising the eastern portion of the estate and included it in the entail of Dalmahoy.

By 1875 the former 'deer parks were sadly curtailed, the finest timber felled, the artificial cascades and ponds except one all drained'. Lord Morton's son, Lord Aberdour, restored the house and the upper terraces. The Whitelaws then bought the estate but it was sold in 1947 to Mr Archie Stevenson. The house was destroyed by fire in 1952 and in 1955 it was demolished. A bungalow was built on the site of Hatton House, but the remnants of the terrace gardens survive.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Entrance Gateway – sited on the A71, this gateway, the 'Great Gateway', is recorded as being moved from a position further to the east, though the exact spot is unknown. Dated 1692, it consists of a high segmental arch faced with pilasters, which have suffered some damage. There are narrower hand-gate arches to the sides. A stone pineapple once decorated the arch but this has disappeared. The back of the gateway records the relocation date 1829. The South Terrace wall with gazebos and bath house dates from c1670, and contains square gazebos with

ogee roofs, on two levels. The bath house, c1700, forms a semicircular projection in the centre of the terrace wall. Two Gate Piers, heavily rusticated in alternate courses, bear the Lauderdale arms and are buttressed to the rear. These were built for John, 5th Earl, as part of the grand eastern approach to the 'Lion Gate' and forecourt of Hatton House. The Summerhouse, dated 1704, is classical with a rusticated front arch bearing the Lauderdale arms on the keystone, and flanked by Ionic pilasters. A shallow oblong recess with rounding ceiling, it contains three niches. In the 19th century it was removed to its present position on the south-west of the house, from the bowling green. The Ice House lies near the west pavilion.

Drives & Approaches

The 17th century East Approach bounded by drystone dykes, can still be traced. The removal in the 19th century of the avenue that lined it has detracted greatly from this dramatic and impressive approach. It was carefully sited so as to take advantage of the topography and the long-distance landscape views to be gained. To the east of the original house the land rises gently and, as the brow of the rise is approached, Arthur's Seat comes into view. This is then retained as a focal point of the easternmost section of this long, straight approach.

The South Drive still maintains its 19th century route, although vehicles can no longer use the entrance gateway and the drive around it. The drive enters the site from the West Lodge and curves eastwards across the landscape, skirting the lake to approach the house from the east. Another route to the east of the present drive, entered the site directly to the west of Burnwynd, but this has disappeared. An 18th century estate plan show this to have been on an axis with the avenue that led to Crow Wood, and may have been the site of the gateway later moved in the 19th century.

Parkland

The 'parks' or fields retain their 18th century character and accord with the layout of enclosures at that time, although the parkland planting has not survived.

The Gardens

The original beds or parterres on the terraces have been grassed over and apart from the architectural garden features, other garden remains are skeletal. Most of the area of the northern garden is overrun with bamboo (*Arundinaria* sp.) and there are some areas enclosed by Leyland cypress hedge (*Cupressus leylandii*). Sweet chestnut (*Catanea sativa*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and a yew hedge line the northern boundary.

Walled Gardens

The 1763 estate plan indicates a wood on the site of the walled garden. The present walled area is divided into four large compartments bounded and divided by good-quality stone walling. The Burnwynd runs through the centre of the garden from east to west. A 19th century range of glasshouses with a conservatory stands in one of the lower gardens, and an earlier peach house in an upper garden. Both are in a very dilapidated state.

References

Bibliography

Maps, Plans and Archives

1747-55 General Roy's Military Survey, 1747-1755

book of Estate Plans: SRO RHP 23084

1852 survey, 1st edition OS 1:10560 (6"), published 1855

1893 survey, 2nd edition OS 1:2500 (25"), published 1894

Sources

Printed Sources

Country Life (6 September, 1911)

Findlay, J. R. Hatton House (1875)

Historic Scotland on Behalf of Scottish Ministers, The List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Copy of 18th century engraving of New Saughton, the Seat of Charles Watson Esq of Saughton: RCAHMS

National Monuments Record Scotland: Photographic Collection

Site Number	87
Site Name	Babbity Site 1
Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	313900
Northing	669790
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Recorded on aerial photography: Fight B773, photo number 34998 (7343), 21/05/75. Possible complex of features made up of one subcircular enclosure containing a circular feature. Associated with a line of small circular postholes/pits. Another 'Horseshore' is visible to the south of the first sub-circular.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1 Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018</p>

Site Number	88
Site Name	Babbity Site 2
Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	314130
Northing	669800
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Recorded on aerial photography: Fight AF/91/27, photo number 3/0599, 23/03/91. Curvilinear enclosure open to the east with a possible internal feature.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1</p>

Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018

Site Number	89
Site Name	Babbity Site 3
Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	314170
Northing	669820
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>A very dispersed scatter of prehistoric flint/chert artefacts over much of the area/field walked and concentrated to the east end. Assemblage included a rare Late Neolithic chisel arrowhead.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1 Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018</p>

Site Number	90
Site Name	Babbity Site 4
Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	314330
Northing	669780
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>A single sherd of Roman amphora. Unlikely to represent a Roman site. Either a chance loss or possible indicator of Iron Age occupation.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1 Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018</p>

Site Number	91
Site Name	Babbity Site 5

Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	313820
Northing	669700
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Two sherds of prehistoric pottery, similar in fabric to Bronze Age sherds from the Maybury Park excavations. A group of flint/chert artefacts were found in association including a chert scraper. The artefacts were fragile in nature indicating that they were probably freshly ploughed up from underlying deposits.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1 Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018</p>

Site Number	92
Site Name	Babbity Site 6
Type of Site	Event WSI
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	315130
Northing	669780
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	<p>Prehistoric flint/chert artefacts with a notable concentration in the centre of the field.</p> <p>Archaeology Service, City of Edinburgh District Council, Coxydene to Edinburgh City Bypass Archaeological Assessment Report 1 Babbity Environmental, Hatton Mains Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Tuesday, 30 October 2018</p>

Site Number	93
Site Name	RANSFIELD ROAD, RANSFIELD FARM AND GATEPIERS
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	27637
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Category C

Easting	314517
Northing	670185
Parish	Ratho
Council	Edinburgh, City Of
Description	Description

Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay rectangular-plan farmhouse with service wing to rear. Squared, coursed whinstone with sandstone margins and quoins; raised cills. Base course and 1st floor cill course; eaves cornice; blocking course.

S (MAIN) ELEVATION: deep-set door at centre; flush 6-panelled door; plate glass fanlight; flanking windows; windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: rubble whinstone with some pinnings adjoined by rubble boundary wall with semi-circular coping to rear kitchen yard; small rectangular piended- roofed storage shed in right corner of yard; rubble with droved sandstone margins.

W ELEVATION: 3-bay; windows in outer left and right bays; window at ground right partly blocked; blind windows at centre (now obscured by ivy).

E ELEVATION: window off-centre at ground (later addition).

Replacement uPVC 2-pane hopper, sash and case effect windows. Piend and platformed grey slate roof; tall, coped end wallhead stacks; octagonal cans.

GATEPIERS: entrance piers to S leading directly to main entrance. Stugged, sandstone piers for central carriage gate with flanking side pedestrian gates. Former fountain at centre in front of house.

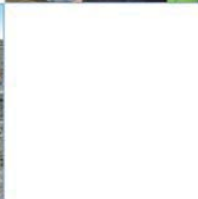
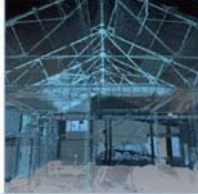
Statement of Special Interest

The house is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

References

Bibliography

OS maps 1852 and 1895. Project Scotland RANSFIELD: A DAIRY FARM IN LOTHIAN.



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 555 4425 | fax: 0131 555 4426 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com