



**Roslin Expansion:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Project 4961**

Roslin Expansion: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of: Ironside Farrar/The University of Edinburgh


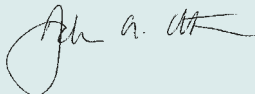
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Project Number: 4961

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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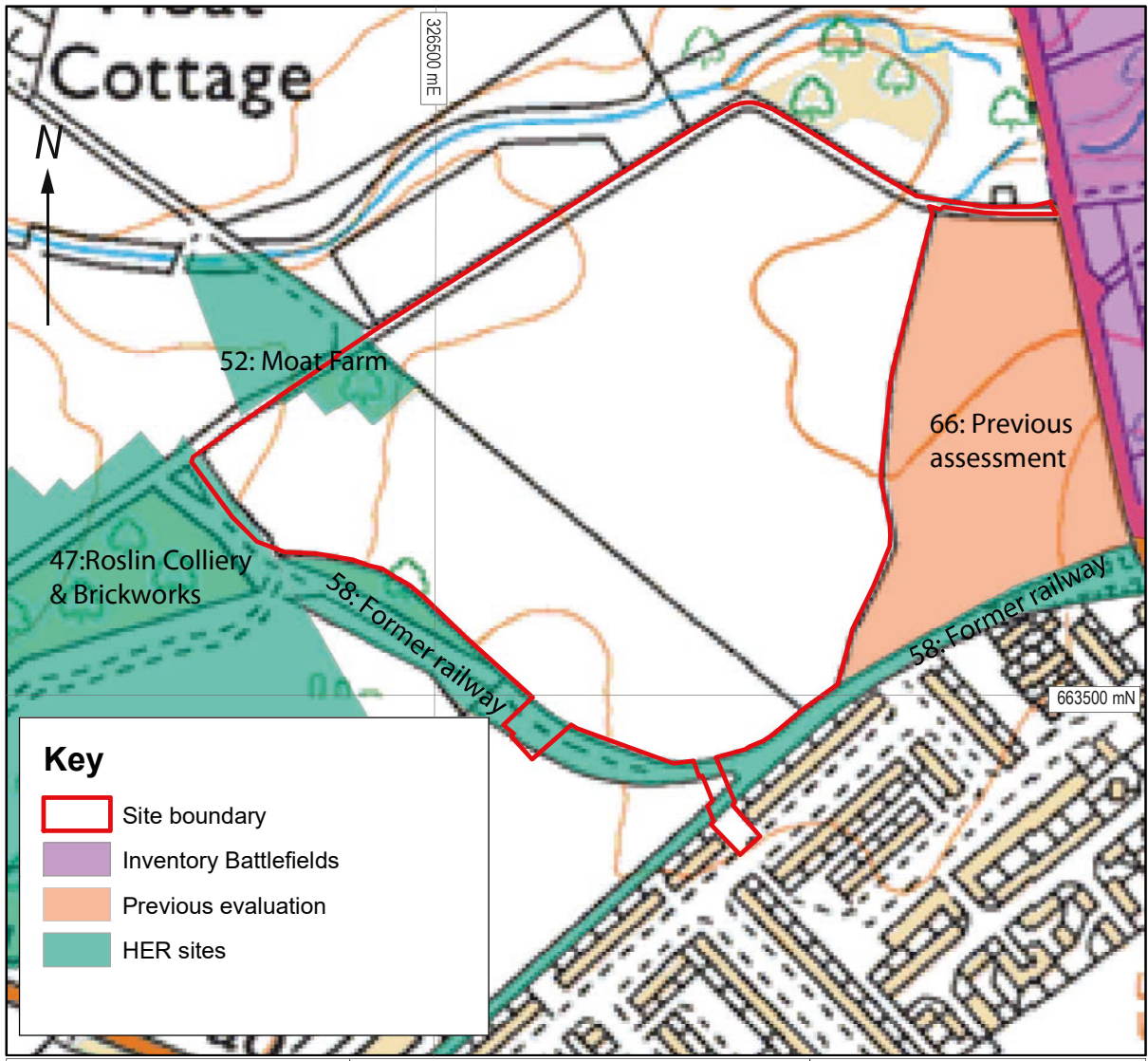
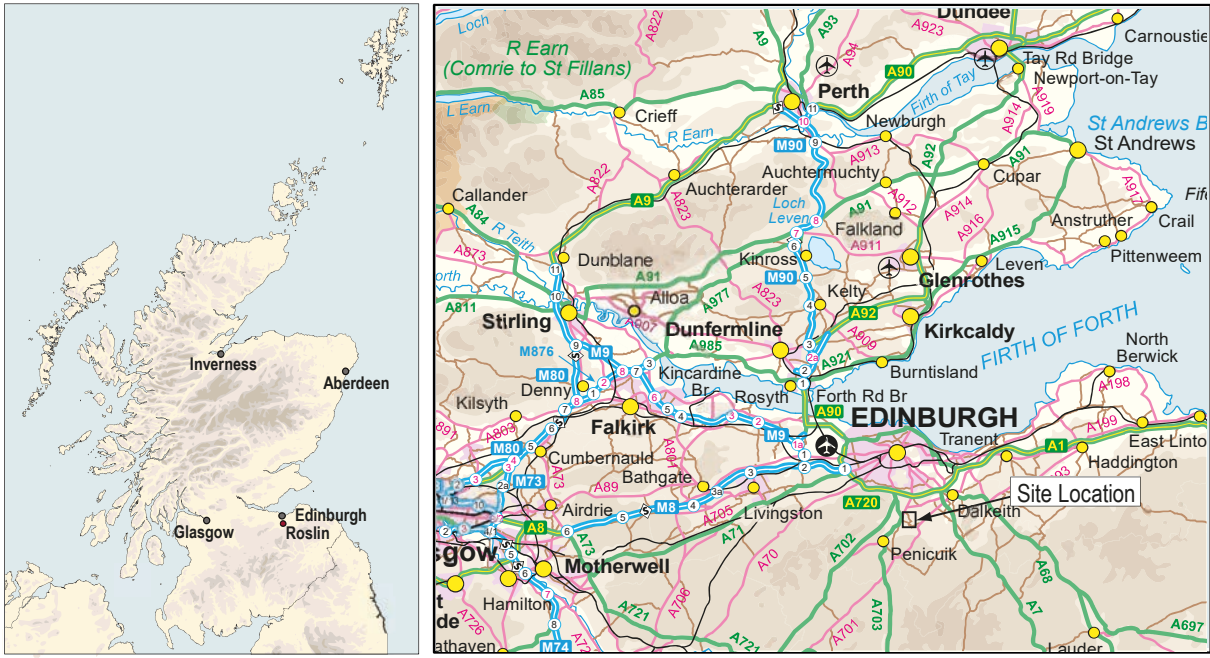


Figure 1: Site location plan.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-top study of an area proposed for development at Roslin, Midlothian. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that there are three known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, all of which are undesignated. These are the locations of a railway line, a colliery and a farmstead.
- 1.3 The proposed development area has mostly been used for agriculture since at least the mid eighteenth century. However, from the late nineteenth century there has been significant disturbance at two locations on the periphery of the Site which is likely to have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage remains at the former railway line and the colliery.
- 1.4 The Inventory Battlefield boundary for the 1303 Battle of Roslin abuts the east side of the Site, and nationally important prehistoric and medieval remains are known within 1 km of the proposed development area. Given the presence of these significant cultural heritage remains, there is good potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Consequently, Midlothian Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. While the precise specification for such works would be determined by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, the archaeological advisors to Midlothian Council, GUARD Archaeology Limited would recommend that the locations of Roslin colliery and the railway be excluded from any archaeological evaluation works.
- 1.5 A brief setting assessment found that the proposed development is unlikely to have any significant indirect effect upon the settings of 17 designated cultural heritage sites located within 1 km of the Site.

Introduction

- 2.1 In April 2018, Ironside Farrar, acting for the University of Edinburgh, commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Roslin in Midlothian (NGR: centred at NT 26696 63673). The Site is located to the north-west of Roslin and comprises agricultural fields and a small area of woodland (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The Site is bounded to the east by Main Street and to the south by a disused railway and the village of Roslin. Agricultural fields lie to the north and west of the Site. The area proposed for development is about 11.45 ha in extent.
- 2.3 The main bedrock over the Site is Upper Limestone Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type with linear intrusions of Calmy Limestone - Limestone. These are sedimentary rock types that formed in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits at the south and east of the site are Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits of sand and gravel; the superficial deposits at the north and west of the Site are Till, Devensian - Diamicton. (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

Legislative Background

National Planning Legislation

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).

3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016, and comprise:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Marine Protected Areas;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and
- Historic Battlefields.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.3 The implications of the acts noted above with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) (2016), the National Planning Framework (2014) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HESPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.

3.4 Six paragraphs of *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment* are pertinent to this assessment of the proposed Main Street, Roslin development.

Listed Buildings

SPP paragraph 141 states: “Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. 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.”

Conservation Areas

SPP paragraph 143 states: “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.”

Scheduled Monuments

SPP paragraph 145 states: “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. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development.”

Gardens and Designed Landscapes

SPP paragraph 148 states: “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.”

Battlefields

SPP paragraph 149 states: “Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields.”

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

SPP paragraph 150 states: “Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.”

3.5 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in SHEP 2011 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.6 Local planning policy is defined in the Midlothian Local Plan (2017) and in SESplan, The Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (2013).

3.7 The Midlothian Local Plan 2017 includes the following policies relating to cultural heritage that are pertinent to this assessment.

Policy ENV 19: Conservation Areas (extract)

Within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, development will not be permitted which would have any adverse effect on its character and appearance. In assessing proposals, regard will be had to any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

New buildings, extensions and alterations

In the selection of site, scale, choice of materials and design, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Materials appropriate to the locality or structure affected, will be used in new building, extensions or alterations. Care in the design of replacement windows and doors will be required on the public frontage of buildings

Policy ENV 20: Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Development should protect, and where appropriate enhance, gardens and designed landscapes. Development will not be permitted which would harm the character, appearance and/ or setting of a garden or designed landscape as identified in the *Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes*.

Policy ENV 22: Listed Buildings (extract)

Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect the character or appearance of a listed building, its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest.

New Development

Development within the curtilage of a listed building or its setting will only be permitted where it complements its special architectural or historical character.

Policy ENV 23: Scheduled Monuments

Development which could have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument, or the integrity of its setting, will not be permitted.

Policy ENV 24: Other Important Archaeological or Historic Sites

Development will not be permitted where it could adversely affect an identified regionally or locally important archaeological or historic site, or its setting, unless the applicant can show that:

- A. there is a public interest to be gained from the proposed development which outweighs the archaeological and historic importance of the site; and
- B. there is no alternative location for the proposal; and
- C. the proposal has been sited and designed to minimise damage to archaeological and historic interest.

Policy ENV 25: Site Assessment, Evaluation and Recording

Where development could affect an identified site of archaeological importance, the applicant will be required to provide an assessment of the archaeological value of the site and of the likely impact of the proposal on the archaeological resource.

Unless the Council is satisfied to the contrary, such an assessment will require a field evaluation of the site to determine:

- A. the character and extent of the archaeological remains;
- B. the likely impact of the proposed development on the features of archaeological interest; and
- C. ways in which the proposed development can be designed to preserve the archaeological interest.

Where the development is considered to be acceptable and it is not possible to preserve the archaeological resource in situ, the developer will be required to make arrangements for an archaeological investigation. The scope of this will be appropriate to the physical character of the site and proportionate to the importance of the information expected to be recoverable. Except for sites of minor local interest, this investigation will normally include excavation and recording prior to the start of development, followed by analysis and publication of field data.

- 3.8 SESplan (2013) is the Strategic Development Plan for Midlothian. Detailed consideration of the historic environment falls beyond the remit of the Strategic Development Plan. However, it clearly adheres to SPP and one of the aims of Policy 1B is to “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". The plan also aims to "Conserve and enhance the natural and built environment" (SESplan 2013, 5).

Other considerations

3.9 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Midlothian which is advised on archaeological matters by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS).

Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.

4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:

- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record;
- to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
- to carry out a walkover survey of the Site;
- to assess the potential impact of any development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
- to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 1 km beyond its boundary (the Buffer Zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within the Site.

5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:

- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Conservations Areas and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
- GIS data on the local Historic Environment Record was obtained from the NRHE;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via NLS;

- Vertical aerial photographs were viewed at The National Collection of Aerial Photography online facility to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Five series of vertical photographs, ranging in date from 1946 to 1988 were viewed;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 20th April 2018.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NRHE and Midlothian HER were checked on 18th April 2018. Any additions to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are three undesigned cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. These are the locations of a railway line, a colliery and a farmstead.
- 6.3 A further sixty-three cultural heritage sites, including four Scheduled Monuments, one Conservation Area, one Inventory Battlefield, one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, one category A Listed Building, five category B Listed Buildings and four category C Listed Building, are located within 1 km of the Site (Figure 2). The total includes the sites of four previous archaeological investigations.
- 6.4 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and Figures 1 and 2.

Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites within the Site.
- 6.6 Thirteen cultural heritage sites of prehistoric date are located within 1 km of the Site. These consist of ritual sites such as long cist burials (CHS 8 and CHS 25) and a burial cairn (CHS 9). Settlement is represented by a fort (CHS 43), a palisade settlement (CHS 64) and enclosures (CHS 10, CHS 50, CHS 56 and CHS 60), some of which are only visible as cropmarks. A rectangular earthwork (CHS 55) may also be of prehistoric date. Prehistoric artefacts found in the area include an axe hammer (CHS 26), an axehead (CHS 51) and Neolithic pottery (CHS 45).
- 6.7 A Roman coin from the reign of the emperor Claudius II (AD 268–70) was found at Bilston in about 1978 (CHS 57).

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.8 There is one possible site of Medieval date within the Site and a further nine cultural heritage sites of Medieval date are located within 1 km of the proposed development area. This includes Medieval remains uncovered during archaeological investigations.
- 6.9 Moat farmstead (CHS 52) is named as Motte on Laurie's 1766 map and both of these names raise the possibility that the site may previously have been the location of a Medieval motte or a moat. The farmstead itself is of post-medieval date.
- 6.10 The 1303 Battle of Roslin is significant as one of the largest battles fought during the First Scottish War of Independence. The Inventory Battlefield boundary (CHS 1) defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have taken place and where associated physical remains and archaeological evidence occur or may be expected. Several place-names in the vicinity of Roslin commemorate the battle, including Shinbanes Field which apparently contained many bones, Hewan Bog and Hewan Bank, where much of the fiercest fighting was said to have occurred, and Stinking Rig where bodies resulting from the battle were reputedly buried so poorly that they emitted a rancid smell as they decomposed.

- 6.11 There is documentary evidence that a deer park (CHS 24) was built at Roslin in about 1400 by Henry Sinclair of Roslin (Gilbert 1979, 215 & 358). In this context, a deer park was an enclosed reserve surrounded by a ditch and bank, on top of which was a palisade. The precise location of the deer park is not known and the NGR for this site is merely the corner point of the relevant National Grid square.
- 6.12 St Matthew's church (CHS 28) is likely to be of late medieval date. It was in use in the early fifteenth century when Sir William St Clair was married in the church. The church was abandoned when Rosslyn Chapel was constructed in the later fifteenth century. The gables may have remained standing into the early nineteenth century and part of the east gable is recorded as surviving in 1877.
- 6.13 Rosslyn chapel (CHS 33) was established as a collegiate foundation by William St Clair in 1446 with construction continuing until the death of Sir William in 1484. Only the choir and the lower-level sacristy were completed by the time of his death, though the foundations of the nave and transepts had been laid out. The completed choir forms the present Rosslyn Chapel (Paton 1794, 286; Brown 1845, 341).
- 6.14 The fifteenth century Rosslyn Castle (CHS 38) sits on a promontory bounded on three sides by the North Esk river. To the north the neck of the promontory has been isolated by cutting a very deep gap which is now spanned by a bridge (CHS 39). Both the castle and a later residential block were built for the St Clair family, Earls of Orkney.
- 6.15 Roslin was erected a burgh of barony in 1456 (CHS 2). In the late fifteenth century, the village was located at Bilston Burn, half a mile from where it now stands. Sir William Sinclair of Roslin had the masons who were building Rosslyn Chapel build houses for themselves at the present site of Roslin so that they would be convenient to their work (Hay 1835, 27).
- 6.16 A ditch containing Medieval pottery dating to the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (CHS 11) was revealed during archaeological investigations at the former Roslin Institute.
- 6.17 Rig and furrow cultivation marks were uncovered during archaeological investigations at Roslin Medical Centre (CHS 46). This method of cultivation was widely used during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and while these particular cultivation remains may have their origins in the medieval period, they are perhaps more likely to date from the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern sites (*AD 1600- Present*)

- 6.18 There are four known cultural heritage sites of post-medieval or modern date within the proposed development area. These are the locations of a colliery, a farmstead, a railway line and a sand pit. A further thirty-nine cultural heritage sites from the post-medieval and modern periods are located within the 1 km buffer surrounding the Site.
- 6.19 The earliest maps consulted did not specifically record the Site although Rosslyn Castle, Rosslyn Chapel and one unidentified structure that may have been Collegehill House (CHS 31) were depicted (Adair 1682; Adair & Cooper 1735).
- 6.20 Roy's mid eighteenth-century map showed that the Site was within unenclosed cultivated land (Figure 3). Outwith the Site, Main Street had been built and, as is the case today, trees lined its east side. A wide tree-lined avenue ran between Main Street and Dryden House (CHS 5). Unusually, Roy made no reference to the 1303 Battle of Roslin and named Kill Burn as Roslin.
- 6.21 Within the Site, Laurie's 1766 map recorded the Site as agricultural land and depicted Moat farmstead (CHS 52), which he named as Motte. Subsequent maps (Laurie 1786; Knox 1816) recorded no changes within the Site, although Knox named Moat farmstead as The Moat.
- 6.22 Outwith the Site, by 1817 the Sepulchral Monument to Count Lockhart Mountmarle (CHS 7) had been built and the future water pipeline (CHS 53) was annotated as "Proposed pipe tract from the Black & Crawley Springs to Edinburgh" (Kirkwood 1817). The remaining pre-Ordnance Survey maps showed no changes over the Site between 1821 and 1834 (Thomson & Johnson 1821; Greenwood et al 1828; Hunter & Anderson 1834; Johnson & Gellatly 1834).



Figure 3: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.23 The 1854 Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Figure 4) is the earliest to accurately record the proposed development area and its surroundings. This map demonstrated that the Site then lay within six fields and a small area of woodland. Moat farmstead (CHS 52) was a double courtyard steading on the north side of what is now an access track. On the south side (i.e. within the Site) was an irregularly shaped building, possibly the farmhouse, and a small outbuilding, both of which sat within an enclosure.
- 6.24 Outwith the Site, the same map charted the growth of Roslin and showed that Dryden Tower (CHS 4), Dryden House (CHS 5), Dryden Mains farmstead (CHS 6), 55-59 Main Street (CHS 12), Roslin bakehouse (CHS 13), Roslin post office (CHS 14), the manse (CHS 15), the Old Parish Church (CHS 16), the Original Roslin Hotel (CHS 18), the remains of the market cross (CHS 22), Roslin Parish church (CHS 23), St Matthew's Well (CHS 27), Rosslyn Chapel Custodian's office (CHS 34), Slatebarns farmstead (CHS 35), Roslin Glen footbridge (CHS 40), the curling pond building (CHS 49), the Edinburgh and District Water Trust pipeline (CHS 53), Eskhill house (CHS 59), an unidentified building (CHS 61) and a building and enclosure (CHS 65) had been built.
- 6.25 Within the Site, by the late nineteenth century, the Edinburgh Loanhead and Roslin branch of the North British Railway (CHS 58) and its spur to the north-west had been constructed at the south and west of the Site (Figure 5): the spur led to what appears to have been a bing. At Moat farmstead (CHS 52), the steading was considerably larger than previously shown and two rectangular buildings with associated plots of land lay to the south-east of the farmhouse. These were annotated as kennels on the 25" map. Aside from the changes resulting from construction of the railway, the field boundaries remained as shown in 1854.
- 6.26 Within the 1 km buffer, Rosslyn Glen cottages (CSH 41) 79-81 Main Street (CHS 48), an unidentified building (CHS 62) and the old mine shaft (CHS 63) were recorded. Also of late nineteenth century date, although not specifically noted on this map, are Roslin Glen Hotel (CHS 19), Roslin cemetery (CHS 30) and Roslin paper mill (CHS 42).
- 6.27 The 1908 Ordnance Survey map showed that Roslin colliery (CHS 47) had been established to the west of the Site and that tracks had been laid on the railway spur. Four buildings including a smithy were associated with the colliery. The colliery had been substantially enlarged by 1944. Within the 1 km buffer, the observation post (CHS 44) had been constructed.

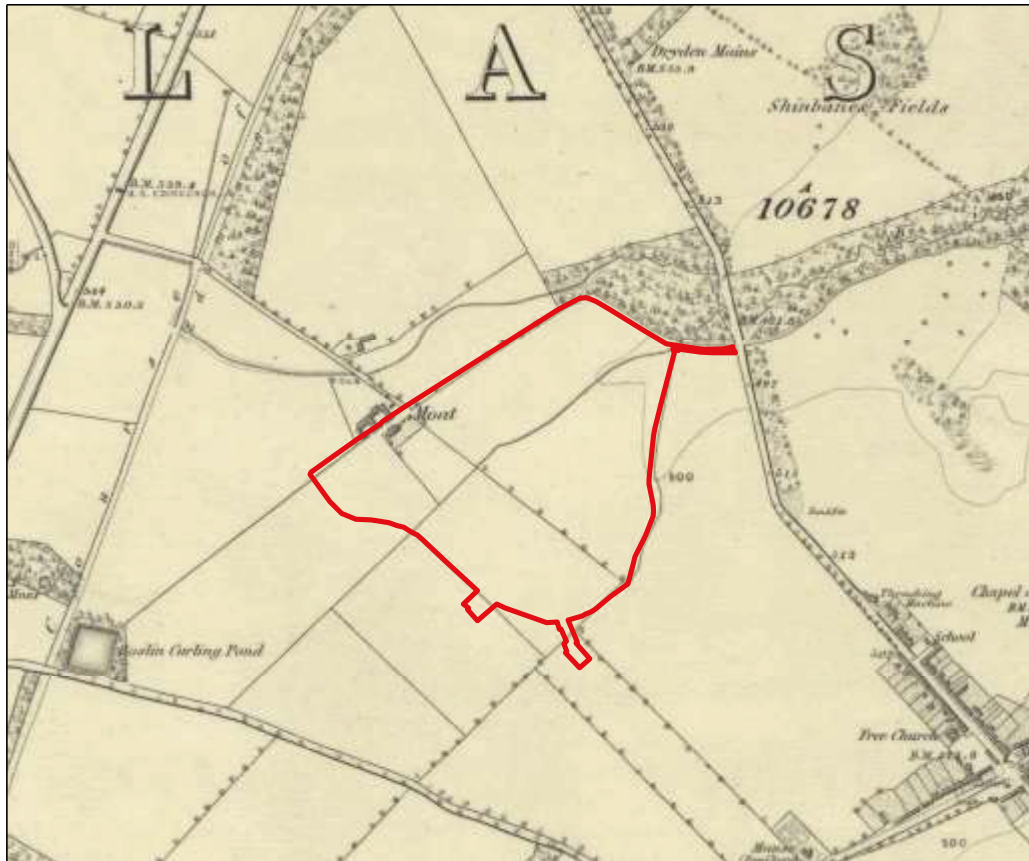


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1854 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Edinburghshire, Sheet 12 with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

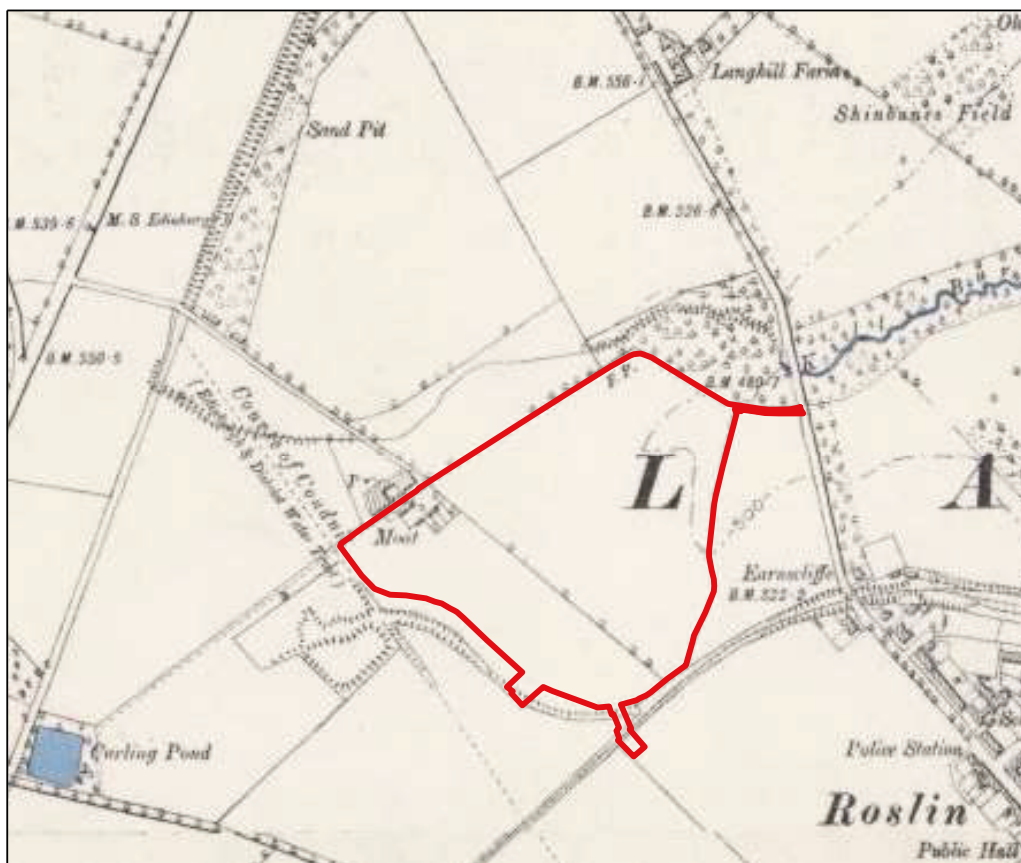


Figure 5: Excerpt from 1895 Ordnance Survey maps Edinburghshire Sheet VII.SE and Edinburghshire Sheet XIII.NE with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.28 The 1915 Ordnance Survey map (Edinburghshire Sheet VII.SE) recorded no changes over the Site although Langhill cottages (CHS 3) had been built within the 1 km buffer.
- 6.29 By 1958, Moat farmstead (CHS 52) and the kennels within the Site were annotated as “ruin” (Figure 6).

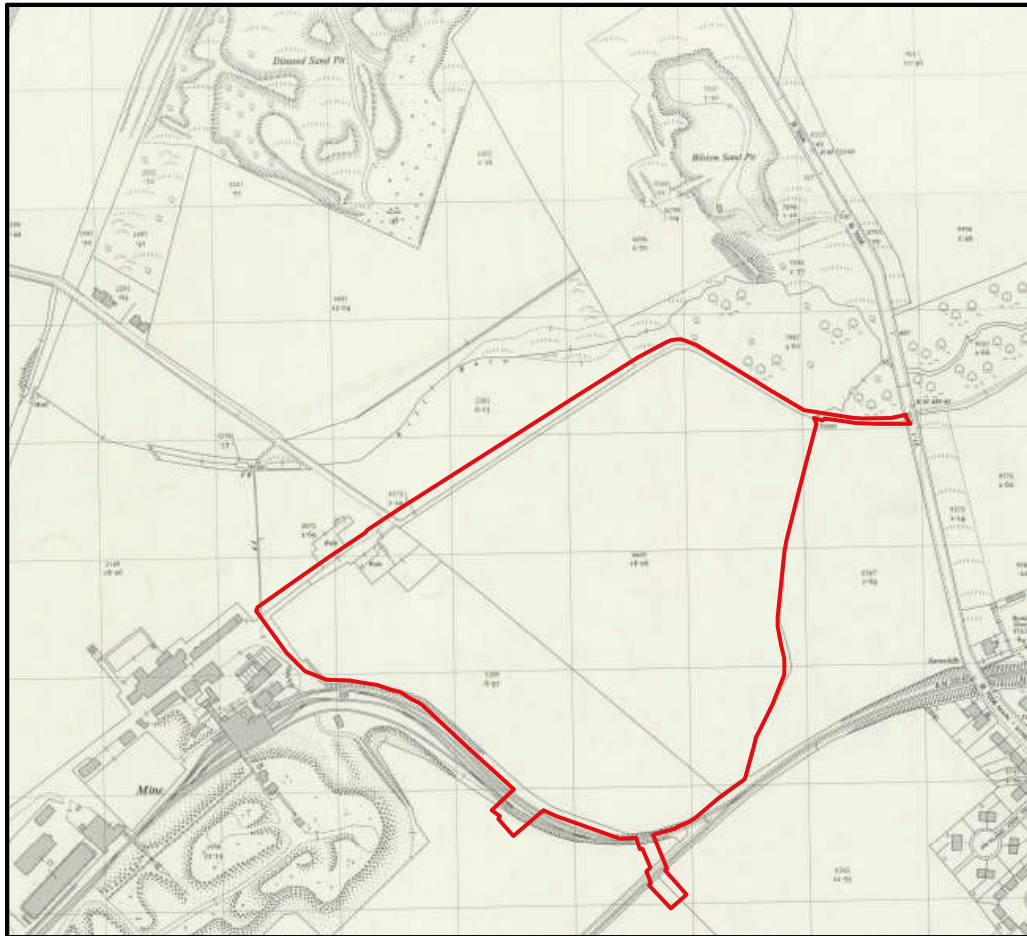


Figure 6: Excerpt from 1958 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps NT2663 – A and NT2664 – A. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.30 The building at 32 Manse Road (CHS 17), the war memorial (CHS 20) and the sundial at Roslyn Chapel (CHS 32) were not recorded on any of the maps consulted. Roslyn Conservation Area (CHS 37) was designated in 1972, and re-designated in 1996. The Scottish Office records for Roslyn village (CHS 21) are undated, but most probably date from the twentieth century. Roslyn Glen and Hawthornden Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (CHS 36) was designated in 2001.

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.31 Five sets of aerial photographs from the twentieth century were consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A).
- 6.32 Roslin colliery (CHS 47) was visible at the west side of Site between 1946 and 1973; the colliery buildings had been demolished by 1988. In the earlier aerial images, the colliery complex appeared to spread across the road at the north of the Site and in 1973, a large bing lay at the north-east edge of the colliery. The colliery may still have been operational at that date as its buildings, including the chimney, were intact.
- 6.33 The buildings at Moat farmstead (CHS 52) were visible in 1946 and 1953 but had been demolished by 1969. In 1973, the area on the south side of the track was covered with trees, as it remains today.

- 6.34 Aside from these changes, the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the period 1947 to 1988.
- 6.35 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.36 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site although four are known within the surrounding 1 km buffer zone.
- 6.37 An evaluation, metal detector survey and small excavation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology in 2015 on the site of the former Roslin Institute revealed a ditch containing Medieval pottery dating to the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (CHS 11; Hunter Blair 2017).
- 6.38 Test pitting undertaken in October 2005 in association with a GPR survey within a field north of Rosslyn Chapel did not encounter any significant archaeological features (CHS 29; Toolis 2005).
- 6.39 An evaluation carried out in November 2004 in advance of the construction of a new medical centre found the remains of rig and furrow (CHS 46; White 2005).
- 6.40 A desk-based assessment carried out in 2018 did not record any previously unknown cultural heritage sites (CHS 66; Rennie 2018).

Walkover survey

- 6.41 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 20th April in sunny conditions. The Site was systematically walked in parallel transects spaced about 25 m apart.
- 6.42 The terrain over the Site was gently undulating (Plate 1).
- 6.43 The locations of the four known cultural heritage sites were visited and their condition noted. Linear piles of rubble found at Moat farmstead (CHS 52; Plate 2) may indicate the former locations of walls; the rubble included brick, concrete, stone and pieces of metal. The location of Roslin colliery (CHS 47) has been planted with trees and is now heavily wooded. The former railway line (CHS 58) has been tarmacked and is now used as a pedestrian walkway (Plate 3).
- 6.44 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted during the walkover.
- 6.45 The walkover included a brief assessment of potential indirect effects on the 17 designated cultural heritage sites located within 1 km of the Site.



Plate 1: General view of the Site looking south towards Roslin



Plate 2: Rubble remains at Moat farmstead



Plate 3: Former railway line

- 6.46 This assessment found that the undulating nature of the terrain coupled with intervening trees and buildings meant that the proposed development would have no intervisibility with 16 designated cultural heritage sites located within 1 km of the Site.
- 6.47 There would be some intervisibility with the Battle of Roslin Inventory Battlefield (CHS 1) which abuts the north-eastern boundary of the Site. The intervisibility would be limited to that part of Main Street that lies within the Inventory Battlefield, the remainder of the Battlefield being largely screened by topography, forestry and/or intervening buildings. With such a small area of the Inventory Battlefield being potentially affected by the proposed development, the proposal could constitute a negligible and therefore not significant indirect effect upon the setting of the Battle of Roslin Inventory Battlefield.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The cultural heritage assessment of the Roslin Expansion area has shown that the Site has mostly been agricultural land since at least the mid eighteenth century. However, since the late nineteenth century there has been significant disturbance at three locations within the Site which is likely to have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage remains at these locations.
- 7.2 Significant ground disturbance is anticipated at the former locations of Roslin colliery (CHS 47) and the Edinburgh Loanhead and Roslin branch of the North British Railway and its spur line (CHS 58).
- 7.3 Roslin colliery (CHS 47), which operated between about 1903 and 1969, occupied part of the western-most area of the site. The ground disturbance associated with the colliery is likely to have been extensive and will have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage remains at this location.
- 7.4 Construction of the Edinburgh Loanhead and Roslin branch of the North British Railway (CHS 58) and its spur to the colliery will also have entailed extensive ground disturbance that will have removed any cultural heritage remains along its route.
- 7.5 The Inventory Battlefield boundary for the 1303 Battle of Roslin (CHS 1) extends up to the east side of the Site. Although outwith the designated area, there is some potential for the survival of deposits or artefacts relating to the battle within the proposed development area.
- 7.6 Some remains of buildings associated with Moat farmstead (CHS 52) are visible within the small wooded area on the north-west boundary, although these are not considered to be especially significant. However, the name of the farmstead does suggest that a moat or a motte may have once existed at or about the location of the farmstead. These types of feature most often date from the Medieval period and would be significant in terms of their cultural heritage value.
- 7.7 The assessment has found that there are significant known prehistoric and medieval remains within the wider surrounding area and, consequently, there is some potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development

area. These could include artefacts relating to the Battle of Roslin and a Medieval motte or moat at or close to the location of Moat farmstead. Given this potential, Midlothian Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. The specification for any such works would be determined by ELCAS but may comprise a metal detecting survey over the Site followed by trial trench evaluation of 5% of the available undisturbed ground. Due to the extent of ground disturbance, GUARD Archaeology would recommend that the locations of Roslin colliery and the former railway be excluded from any evaluation.

- 7.8 The proposed development would have no significant indirect effect upon the settings of 17 designated cultural heritage sites located within 1 km of the Site.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are no current management plans for the proposed development area.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2014);
 - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and
 - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2017).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-315202) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by Midlothian Council, and with the consent of the University of Edinburgh, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Roslin Expansion:
Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Sortie	Date	Frame(s)
106G/Scot/UK/0011	15/4/1946	7108
58/1097	22/4/1953	0171
OS69/235	9/6/1969	384-387
39/4204	2/2/1973	P0038
ASS/50888	27/5/1988	0015

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

CHS No: 1
 Name: Battle of Roslin Inventory Battlefield
 NGR: NT 2788 6425 (centred)
 NRHE No: NT26SE 1
 HER No: MEL8099

Significance: National: Inventory Battlefield BTL37

Description: The Battle of Roslin (24 February 1303) is significant as one of the largest battles within Scotland during the First Scottish War of Independence. The Scottish victory boosted morale for their cause, but in England the defeat enraged Edward I who personally led another campaign into Scotland the following year.

Following the Battle of Dunbar I in 1296, Scotland was in a prolonged period a state of political and economic instability. Contemporary English writers make scant mention of the numerous hostilities during this period, in which the Scots inflicted defeats upon Edward I's forces. Only two battles in this period of the war are relatively well recorded, the Battle of Stirling Bridge, where half of the English army under the command of Hugh Cressingham was slaughtered and the Battle of Roslin, where a Scottish army consisting of around 8,000 men routed a large mounted English army of up to 30,000. Much of the area is occupied by farmland, the majority of fields being given over to grazing. Agricultural activity also extends to a research facility, which represents the most extensive incursion into the battlefield area visible today. The area contains expanses of relatively level open ground to the south and east, though toward the north-eastern part of the Inventory area there are a series of deep defiles which serve to break up the landscape. The Kill Burn, which owes its name to the battle, runs across the site from south-west to north-east and the ground to the northwest of this line slopes up to form a ridge line.

Several of the place names in the area seem connected to the battle, although it is important to note these names are much later assignments. Finds of human bones in Shinbanes Fields (NT 270 641), in the south-western quarter of the site obviously suggest an association with the battle. Fighting is also associated with the Hewan Bog, a defile and area of boggy ground over to the eastern part of the area. The Kill Burn (NT 273 640), is said to have run red with blood for three days following the battle.

CHS No: 2

Name: Roslin, Medieval burgh

NGR: NT 27 64

NRHE No: NT26SE 29

HER No: MEL8120

Significance: Local

Description: In the late fifteenth century, Roslin stood at Bilston Burn half a mile from where it now stands. Sir William Sinclair of Roslin had the masons who were building Rosslyn Chapel build houses for themselves at the present site of Roslin so that they would be convenient to their work. Roslin was erected a burgh of barony in 1456.

CHS No: 3

Name: Langhill, cottages

NGR: NT 2665 6437

NRHE No: NT26SE 89

HER No: MEL5249

Significance: Lesser

Description: Early twentieth century cottages depicted on Ordnance Survey 1915 map *Edinburghshire Sheet VII.SE*.

CHS No: 4
 Name: Dryden Tower
 NGR: NT 26969 64655
 NRHE No: NT26SE 68
 HER No: MEL8725
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB13032
 Description: Mid nineteenth century gothick tower with a stone gargoyle rainwater spout added circa 2014. Initially intended as a hilltop eye-catcher for Dryden House, which was demolished in 1938, and is still a prominent landmark. It originally belonged to a wider landscape known locally as The Pleasure which was destroyed by the construction of Bilston Glen colliery. It was perhaps built to commemorate the Battle of Roslin when the Scots successfully defeated three English Divisions. The tower first appears on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map of Edinburghshire.

CHS No: 5
 Name: Dryden House (location of)
 NGR: NT 27516 64379
 NRHE No: NT26SE 100
 HER No: MEL5563
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: Dryden house was depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Edinburghshire, sheet VII, 1907) and has since been demolished.

CHS No: 6
 Name: Dryden Mains, farmstead
 NGR: NT 27612 64016
 NRHE No: NT26SE 90
 HER No: MEL5250
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The farmstead was depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).

CHS No: 7
 Name: Sepulchral Monument to Count Lockhart Mountmarle, Dryden
 NGR: NT 27819 63892
 NRHE No: NT26SE 111
 HER No: MEL5723
 Significance: Local
 Description: The memorial was partially demolished c.1960.

CHS No: 8
 Name: Dryden Mains, long cists

- NGR: NT 2784 6382
NRHE No: NT26SE 3
HER No: MEL8121
Significance: Local
Description: Four or five long cists were found in 1949, echeloned parallel to one another, with about 4' between each, on a natural hillock 10 yds south of the railway bridge. Other graves are said to have been found further south-east in the same field and in the next.
- CHS No: 9
Name: Mountmarle Cairn
NGR: NT 2789 6370
NRHE No: NT26SE 2
HER No: MEL8110
Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM1159
Description: A small circular mound of earth where it is said several urns filled with burnt bones have been dug up. This circular cairn, on the summit of a small rise, is composed of sand and stones, some of the latter being of considerable size. It measures 56' in diameter and 7' in height. It is slightly hollow on top, and part of its west arc suggests that it may have been a bell-shaped cairn, but it has been planted with trees, of which two rowans remain, and its contour has been much disturbed. All that is visible is a slight scarp around the south side of a low knoll 100m south of the Mountmarle Animal Research Centre.
- CHS No: 10
Name: Dryden Mains, enclosure
NGR: NT 276 638
NRHE No: NT26SE 28
HER No: MEL8119
Significance: Unknown
Description: Aerial photogreaphy (F21/58/RAF 1097: 0193-4) revealed the single ditch of an irregularly-shaped enclosure 100 yards south of Dryden Mains. The enclosure has two straight sides and one curved, and measures approximately 200' N-S by 160' E-W. No trace of any earthwork was found in 1975.
- CHS No: 11
Name: Roslin, archaeological investigation
NGR: NT 27290 63712
NRHE No: NT26SE 185
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: An evaluation, metal detector survey and small excavation were undertaken, 24–27 November 2015, on the site of the former Roslin Institute in advance of redevelopment of the site for housing. The evaluation covered 5% of the 2.5ha site and 23 trenches

were excavated within the accessible area. A total of 27 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a small feature in Trench 9 which was then extended. The subsequent excavation uncovered an extensive linear feature which split to form two termini at the northern extent along with three small pits and modern field drains. The linear feature may represent the truncated base of a ditch.

CHS No: 12
 Name: 55-59 Main Street, Roslin
 NGR: NT 27101 63380
 NRHE No: NT26SE 135
 HER No: MEL5755
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A building is recorded at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).

CHS No: 13
 Name: Bakehouse, Main Street, Roslin
 NGR: NT 2711 6337
 NRHE No: NT26SE 154
 HER No: MEL6818
 Significance: Local
 Description: A nineteenth-century former bakehouse. Now disused and inaccessible, it faced an uncertain future in 2001.

CHS No: 14
 Name: Post Office, Main Street, Roslin
 NGR: NT 27142 63333
 NRHE No: NT26SE 122
 HER No: MEL5737
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A building is recorded at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).

CHS No: 15
 Name: Manse, 29 Manse Road, Roslin
 NGR: NT 27339 63425
 NRHE No: NT26SE 127
 HER No: MEL5743
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB44176
 Description: Built in 1832 with a later addition to the north-west and a garage to the south-west. On the 1st edition OS map, the Manse is affiliated to the neighbouring Chapel of Ease. The New Statistical Account records the construction of the Manse in 1832 at the expense of the congregation, who also paid for the church and the school-house.

CHS No: 16
Name: Old Parish Church (location of)
NGR: NT 27371 63466
NRHE No: NT26SE 126
HER No: MEL5742
Significance: Lesser
Description: A Chapel of Ease was recorded at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*). It has since been demolished.

CHS No: 17
Name: 32 Manse Road, Roslin
NGR: NT 27462 63507
NRHE No: NT26SE 173
HER No: MEL10779
Significance: Lesser
Description: This house was built in January 1961 and has been partly re-modelled.

CHS No: 18
Name: Original Roslin Hotel
NGR: NT 27243 63264
NRHE No: NT26SE 125
HER No: MEL5741
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB44175
Description: The Star Hotel was recorded on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).

CHS No: 19
Name: Roslin Glen Hotel
NGR: NT 27223 63241
NRHE No: NT26SE 124
HER No: MEL5740
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB44177
Description: Designed by Archibald Sutter and built in 1868, this is a baronial revival hotel. According to Thomas, the Roslin Glen Hotel was built "to accommodate the stream of day-trippers from Edinburgh following in Sir Walter Scott's footsteps". When McWilliam was writing, the hotel was called the Royal Hotel.

CHS No: 20
Name: War memorial, Penicuik Road
NGR: NT 27233 63210
NRHE No: NT26SE 177

- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The war memorial was recorded for data upgrade project to record war memorials.
- CHS No: 21
- Name: Roslin village (general)
- NGR: NT 27246 63223
- NRHE No: NT26SE 87
- HER No: MEL5207
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The Scottish Record Office archive includes appraisal of the village and proposals for the future, maps of landowners, master plan for new developments, conservation area and Main Street (No date GD164/Box 66/615).
- CHS No: 22
- Name: Market cross, Roslin (location of)
- NGR: NT 2725 6324
- NRHE No: NT26SE 7
- HER No: MEL8157
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The remains of Roslin market cross are described in 1853 as 'a square stone pedestal with a cavity for a pillar, on a circular mound of earth in the centre of Roslin'. Its site is marked on the road surface by inlaid metal studs.
- CHS No: 23
- Name: Roslin Parish church
- NGR: NT 26996 63150
- NRHE No: NT26SE 128
- HER No: MEL5744
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The manse for the Free Church was recorded at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).
- CHS No: 24
- Name: Medieval deer park, Roslin
- NGR: NT 27 63
- NRHE No: NT26SE 45
- HER No: MEL8138
- Significance: Local
- Description: It is said that Henry Sinclair of Roslin built parks of fallow and red deer about 1400. A document of 1476 indicates the existence of a park at Roslin belonging to Oliver

Sinclair. In this context, a park was an enclosed game reserve surrounded by a ditch and bank, on top of which was a palisade - of NS79SE 7.

CHS No: 25
 Name: Roslin, long cist
 NGR: NT 27 63
 NRHE No: NT26SE 5
 HER No: -
 Significance: Local
 Description: A 'stone coffin' about 9' long, containing human bones, was found while ploughing near Roslin village in 1754.

CHS No: 26
 Name: Roslin, axe hammer
 NGR: NT 27 63
 NRHE No: NT26SE 31
 HER No: -
 Significance: Local
 Description: A greenstone axe-hammer was found near Roslin. This Class I axe-hammer has been petrologically attributed to 'near' group XXVIII (quartz dolerite from various sources in Scotland and Northern England).

CHS No: 27
 Name: St Matthew's Well
 NGR: NT 2732 6298
 NRHE No: NT26SE 23
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: St Matthew's Well lay outside the west wall of the burial ground and was fed by a copious spring which forms the main water supply for Roslin. Two concrete domes each having a small wooden door are at this location.

CHS No: 28
 Name: St Matthew's Church and war memorial
 NGR: NT 2735 6302
 NRHE No: NT26SE 8
 HER No: MEL8158
 Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM6458
 Description: The monument is the remains of the late medieval church of St Matthew's, visible as the standing remains of two buttresses and grass-covered footings. This represents the west end of the chapel, which extended for a further 9m. Later burials have disturbed the profile of the east end of the church, which survives as buried remains.

Although the date of foundation of St Matthew's church is not documented, it is likely of late medieval date. It was in use in the early 15th century when Sir William St Clair was married in the church. The church was abandoned when Rosslyn Chapel was constructed in the later 15th century. The gables may have remained standing into the early 19th century and part of the east gable is recorded as surviving in 1877.

There is good potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, including structural remains, human burials, artefacts and environmental remains, within, beneath and around the remains of St Matthew's church. The buried archaeological deposits have the potential to add to our understanding of ecclesiastical structure, land-use and environment during the medieval and post-reformation periods. They can clarify the plan and extent of St Matthew's church. There are likely to be burials spanning a considerable time depth within St Matthew's church, with potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice at medieval ecclesiastical sites.

- CHS No: 29
 Name: Roslin cemetery, archaeological investigation
 NGR: NT 274 631
 NRHE No: NT26SE 129
 HER No: EEL356
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: Due to the proximity of Rosslyn Chapel, test pitting was undertaken in October 2005 in association with a GPR survey within a field north of Rosslyn Chapel, as part of the development phase of a TV programme. No significant archaeological features were encountered.
- CHS No: 30
 Name: Roslin cemetery
 NGR: NT 27357 63066
 NRHE No: NT26SE 129
 HER No: MEL5747
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB44178
 Description: Dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century with some headstones dating from the late eighteenth century, the cemetery comprises two walled and gated graveyards on ground falling to south-west and separated by a track which leads to Rosslyn Castle. It appears that the graveyard was originally a single site, located to the lower side of the track. It is in this section that the oldest headstones appear.
- CHS No: 31
 Name: Collegehill House, Roslin
 NGR: NT 27439 63101
 NRHE No: NT26SE 121
 HER No: MEL5736
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed building LB13029
 Description: This house is dated 1660 and has later alterations and additions. The house, now a private dwelling, was until 1866 the local inn which played host to the many tourists

that came to see the chapel, the innkeeper being the custodian of the chapel. The windows bear the names of some of the more famous visitors to the chapel such as Johnson, Boswell, Robert Burns, the Wordsworths and Prince Edward (later Edward VII).

CHS No: 32
 Name: Roslin Chapel, sundial
 NGR: NT 2746 6305
 NRHE No: NT26SE 168
 HER No: MEL10156
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: None of the maps consulted for this assessment recorded the sundial.

CHS No: 33
 Name: Rosslyn Chapel
 NGR: NT 27489 63073
 NRHE No: NT26SE 22
 HER No: MEL8113
 Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM6458
 National: Category A Listed Building LB13028

Description: Rosslyn chapel was established as a collegiate foundation by William St Clair in 1446 with construction continuing until the death of Sir William in 1484. Only the choir and the lower-level sacristy were completed by the time of his death, though the foundations of the nave and transepts had been laid out. The completed choir forms the present Rosslyn Chapel. The chapel and burial ground continued in use until the reformation, at which date they were abandoned. The chapel was restored and rededicated in the 19th century.

Rosslyn Chapel was dedicated as the Collegiate Church of St Matthew, with a staff of a provost, six prebendaries and two choristers. Collegiate churches were churches where the daily office of worship was carried out by a college of canons, a non-monastic or "secular" community of clergy, often established to pray for the soul of the founder and spread intellectual and spiritual knowledge. Such foundations grew in popularity during the late medieval period as support for the established monastic orders waned. Rosslyn Chapel was one of a number of such foundations established in Scotland in the late medieval period under the patronage of nobility and is one of the most intact late collegiate churches in Scotland, recognised for the quality and quantity of its decorative stonework.

CHS No: 34
 Name: Custodian's office, Rosslyn Chapel
 NGR: NT 27496 63097
 NRHE No: NT26SE 121.01
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB13030

Description: The eighteenth-century building was formerly the stable for the inn and now serves as the chapel custodian's office, souvenir and tea shop.

CHS No: 35

Name: Slatebarns, farmstead

NGR: NT 27502 63196

NRHE No: NT26SE 133

HER No: MEL5752

Significance: Lesser

Description: The farmstead was recorded on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map *Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*.

CHS No: 36

Name: Roslin Glen and Hawthornden Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape

NGR: NT 2849 6438 (centred)

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: National: Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape GDL00327

Description: Roslin Glen is a cultural landscape developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, epitomising the Scottish Romantic landscape portrayed by numerous artists, historical and literary figures. The poet William Drummond of Hawthornden settled here, and both poetry and place inspired Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, William and Dorothy Wordsworth, and the artist J.M.W. Turner. Part of the wooded gorge is a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The IGDL has outstanding historical and archaeological value. The warren of caves is thought to have been made in the Bronze Age, and its early inhabitants left carvings on the rocks nearby. Traditionally the caves are associated with King Robert the Bruce and Sir Alexander Ramsay during the Wars of Independence. Three chambers are known as the King's Gallery, the King's Dining Room and the King's Bedchamber. One chamber contains a fireplace, windows, seats and cupboards and is dated RG 1736 and WMD 1716.

CHS No: 37

Name: Roslin Conservation Area

NGR: NT 2774 6315 (centred)

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: National: Conservation Area

Description: Roslin Conservation Area comprises three areas of distinct character: the south-east side of the village, the setting of Roslin Chapel, and Roslin Glen. Roslin was originally designated a Conservation Area in 1972, and re-designated in 1996. The conservation area lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) and an Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape.

- CHS No: 38
Name: Rosslyn Castle
NGR: NT 27475 62763
NRHE No: NT26SE 21
HER No: MEL8112
Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM1208
National: Category A Listed building LB13026
Description: This monument is the remains of a great fifteenth-century castle with a later residential block all built of the St Clair family, Earls of Orkney. The castle sits on a promontory bounded on three sides by the River North Esk. To the north the neck of the promontory has been isolated by cutting a very deep gap which is now spanned by a bridge.
The remains of the 15th-century building are very fragmentary but make it evident that this was a very fine castle.
- CHS No: 39
Name: Rosslyn Castle, bridge
NGR: NT 27500 62810
NRHE No: NT26SE 21.02
HER No: MEL6524
Significance: National: Category A Listed building LB13026
Description: Substantial late fifteenth-century bridge, probably reconstructed late sixteenth century.
- CHS No: 40
Name: Roslin Glen, footbridge
NGR: NT 27402 62791
NRHE No: NT26SE 131
HER No: MEL5750
Significance: Local
Description: A footbridge is recorded at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).
- CHS No: 41
Name: Roslin Glen cottages (location of)
NGR: NT 27363 62715
NRHE No: NT26SE 130
HER No: MEL5749
Significance: Lesser
Description: The cottages are depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (*Edinburghshire Sheet 7*) and have since been demolished.

- CHS No: 42
 Name: Roslin, paper mill
 NGR: NT 2725 6280
 NRHE No: NT26SE 73
 HER No: MEL5041
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: None of the maps consulted for this assessment recorded a paper mill at this location. The site was previously occupied by Rosslyn Carpet Manufactory (*Edinburghshire Sheet XIII.NE*; 1895).
- CHS No: 43
 Name: Roslin, fort
 NGR: NT 2695 6304
 NRHE No: NT26SE 26
 HER No: MEL8117
 Significance: Unknown
 Description: RAF vertical air photographs (106G/SCOT/UK140: 5035-6) taken in 1946 reveal the presence of an oval fort on the S side of Penicuik Road, Roslin. It measures about 60m by 40m within triple ditches, but most of the site is now covered by houses and their gardens.
- CHS No: 44
 Name: Roslin Glen, observation post
 NGR: NT 2674 6256
 NRHE No: NT26SE 70
 HER No: MEL4990
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A the top of the south bank of the River South Esk in Roslin Glen across fields from Lea farm is a concrete firewatcher's post. It is a small square pillbox type building with a flat overhanging roof. This building is located near to the Explosive Works in Roslin Glen. This is noted on the 1908 OS map (*Edinburghshire Sheet XIII.NE*).
- CHS No: 45
 Name: Oatslie Sandpit, Neolithic pottery
 NGR: NT 2648 6270
 NRHE No: NT26SE 24
 HER No: MEL8115
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: In 1948 a straight-sided Neolithic bowl was found in a sand-pit at Oatslie. Its heavy rim, projecting inwards and outwards, relates the bowl to the 'Rothesay Style' of pottery. There was a sooty encrustation on both the inside and the outside of the bowl.

- CHS No: 46
Name: Roslin Medical Centre, rig and furrow/archaeological evaluation
NGR: NT 265 633
NRHE No: NT26SE 158
HER No: MEL8748
Significance: Lesser
Description: An evaluation was carried out in November 2004 in advance of the construction of a new medical centre recorded the remains of rig and furrow.
- CHS No: 47
Name: Roslin, colliery and brickworks
NGR: NT 2615 6345
NRHE No: NT26SE 66
HER No: MEL8713
Significance: Lesser
Description: The colliery operated from 1901 until 1969 and the associated brickworks, established in 1937, operated until the 1970s.
- CHS No: 48
Name: 79-81 Main Street, Roslin
NGR: NT 26941 63558
NRHE No: NT26SE 136
HER No: MEL5756
Significance: Lesser
Description: Two semi-detached buildings were shown at this location on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire Sheet VII.SE*).
- CHS No: 49
Name: Curling pond building
NGR: NT 26051 63403
NRHE No: NT26SE 157
HER No: MEL7847
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB49691
On Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)
Description: This small structure was probably built as a shelter/store for the adjacent Roslin Curling Pond and acts as a reminder of the sporting activity that took place on this site for hundreds of years. Although Roslin Curling Club was officially founded in 1816, curling stones have been found in the vicinity inscribed with the date 1613 [Roslin Heritage Society]. It is possible therefore that the building is pre-19th century, however this has not been firmly substantiated.

CHS No: 50
 Name: Gowkley Moss, cropmarks, enclosure, pit enclosure
 NGR: NT 262 636
 NRHE No: NT26SE 69
 HER No: MEL8726
 Significance: Local
 Description: No details of this cultural heritage site were supplied by NRHE or HER.

CHS No: 51
 Name: Moat Farm, stone axehead
 NGR: NT 263 637
 NRHE No: NT26SE 27
 HER No: MEL8118
 Significance: Local
 Description: This small felstone axe was found on Moat Farm.

CHS No: 52
 Name: Moat, farmstead
 NGR: NT 26365 63708
 NRHE No: NT26SE 134
 HER No: MEL5754
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The farm was depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (*Edinburghshire Sheet 7*).

CHS No: 53
 Name: Edinburgh And District Water Trust, pipeline
 NGR: NT 26287 64201
 NRHE No: NT26SE 165
 HER No: MEL9970
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A water pipeline runs from Glencourse Reservoir to the mound and possibly Leith. Built by the Edinburgh Water Works/Edinburgh and District Water Trust, it was often referred to as the Crawley Tunnel, although through most of its distance it was actually a cast iron pipeline. The "course of conduit" is recorded on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire, Sheet 12*).

CHS No: 54
 Name: Roslin, sand pit
 NGR: 326389 664170
 NRHE No: -

- HER No: MEL11010
Significance: Lesser
Description: This sand pit was recorded for a desk-based assessment and walkover field survey as part of work for an EIA for a proposed wind farm at Mount Lothian.
- CHS No: 55
Name: Bilston, earthwork
NGR: NT 2614 6427
NRHE No: NT26SE 58
HER No: MEL8152
Significance: Local
Description: The remains of a ploughed-down earthwork are visible immediately west of the A701 public road to the south of Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston.
- CHS No: 56
Name: Bilston, enclosure
NGR: NT 2604 6431
NRHE No: NT26SE 171
HER No: MEL10771
Significance: Unknown
Description: No details of this cultural heritage site were supplied by NRHE or HER.
- CHS No: 57
Name: Castlelaw Crescent, Roman coin findspot
NGR: NT 261 644
NRHE No: NT26SE 49
HER No: MEL8142
Significance: Lesser
Description: An Antoninianus coin of Claudius II (AD 268-70) was found in or before 1978 by W Duffy in his garden at Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston.
- CHS No: 58
Name: Edinburgh Loanhead & Roslin branch of the North British Railway
NGR: NT 26172 62975 to NT 27920 63956
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1895 Ordnance Survey map (*Edinburghshire Sheet VII.SE*) recorded the railway line at the south of the Site.
- CHS No: 59
Name: Eskhill House

- NGR: NT 26416 62498
 NRHE No: NT26SE 137
 HER No: MEL5757
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB13846
 Description: Built ca.1800 for Hezekiah Merricks who, with his partner Hay, established a gunpowder factory nearby. In the terrace wall, just below the house is a round-arched recess which looks onto the steeply sloping garden. The listing includes the gatepiers, boundary walls, terrace and outbuilding.
- CHS No: 60
 Name: New Milton, enclosure
 NGR: NT 25670 62920
 NRHE No: NT26SE 43
 HER No: MEL8136
 Significance: Local
 Description: Cropmarks on air photographs (C.180 112/71.149-50) reveal what is probably a rectangular enclosure to the E of the junction between the B7026 and A701 public roads; it measures about 100m by 70m within a ditch.
- CHS No: 61
 Name: Bilston, building
 NGR: NT 26406 64708
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: MEL11013
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: This small square building within an enclosure was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1854), annotated as part of Bilston. The same building and enclosure are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1895; 1908; 1915). The building and enclosure are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1957, 1979, and 1988 Editions (NT26 SE) and on the 2002 Ordnance Survey map (Ordnance Survey Digital Data archive).
- CHS No: 62
 Name: Bilston, building
 NGR: NT 26436 64641
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: MEL11012
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: This small rectangular building and a small square structure were depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1854; 1895). Only the larger rectangular building is shown on the 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1908; 1915) and the Ordnance Survey 1957 and 1979 Editions (NT26 SE). The building is not shown on the 1988 Edition.

- CHS No: 63
Name: Bilston, mine shaft
NGR: NT 26636 64840
NRHE No: -
HER No: MEL11014
Significance: Lesser
Description: This old shaft was depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd Edition maps (1895; 1908), but was not shown on subsequent Editions (1915).
- CHS No: 64
Name: Roslin primary school, prehistoric settlement
NGR: NT 26870 63140
NRHE No: -
HER No: MEL11067
Significance: Local
Description: Excavations in 2015 uncovered the remains of a prehistoric settlement site that consisted of part of a palisade ditch, 20 pits, a posthole and a stakehole. Several of the pits contained charcoal and six of the features contained prehistoric pottery and probable stone tools.

At its southern edge, the palisade ditch had been truncated by a post-medieval boundary ditch. The remains of rig and furrow agriculture were identified within the interior area of the enclosure and appear to have also contributed to the denudation of the palisade ditch. The majority of the pits were covered with a possible medieval plough soil, also identified during the previous trial trench evaluation, present in the northern part of the excavation area.
- CHS No: 65
Name: Roslin, building
NGR: NT 26369 63830
NRHE No: -
HER No: MEL11009
Significance: Lesser
Description: Two rectangular buildings and an enclosure were shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1854). None of these were shown on subsequent editions.
- CHS No: 66
Name: Main Street, Roslin, assessment
NGR: NT 26848 63676 (centred)
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: A cultural heritage assessment of this area found no previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains within the proposed development area.

Appendix C: Archive material

	Description	Format	Number
Paper archive	Photographic record	A4	1
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	12
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.shp	2
		.shx	1

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