

Longniddry Steading

Longniddry, East Lothian

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for

Wemyss and March Estate

January 2016



Longniddry Steading (photo 068)

Addyman Archaeology

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Job number 2198.00

January 2016

by Andrew Morrison

Contents

Illustrations

Executive Summary

1.	<i>Introduction</i>	3
	i. <i>General</i>	3
	ii. <i>Setting and geology</i>	3
2.	<i>Desk Based Assessment</i>	5
	i. <i>General</i>	5
	ii. <i>Statutory Designations</i>	5
	a. <i>World Heritage Sites</i>	5
	b. <i>Inventory Battlefields</i>	5
	c. <i>Conservation Areas</i>	6
	d. <i>Gardens and Designed Landscapes</i>	6
	e. <i>Scheduled Monuments</i>	7
	f. <i>Listed Buildings</i>	7
	iii. <i>The History of the development area</i>	19
	a. <i>General</i>	19
	b. <i>Prehistoric</i>	19
	c. <i>Roman</i>	20
	d. <i>Early Medieval</i>	21
	e. <i>Medieval</i>	21
	f. <i>Post-Medieval</i>	22
	g. <i>Modern</i>	23
3.	<i>Map Regression</i>	24
	i. <i>General</i>	24
	ii. <i>Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps of the area</i>	24
	iii. <i>Ordnance Survey and Estate Maps</i>	27
	iv. <i>Summary</i>	34
4.	<i>Aerial Photographs</i>	35
	i. <i>General</i>	35
	ii. <i>Summary</i>	36
5.	<i>Site Gazetteer</i>	37
	i. <i>General</i>	37
6.	<i>Overall Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	50

7. Archiving	51
<i>Selected Bibliography</i>	51
<i>Appendix A Maps Consulted</i>	52
<i>Appendix B Photographic Register</i>	54
<i>Appendix C Photographic Thumbnails</i>	59
<i>Appendix D Provisional DES Entry</i>	68

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site Location	4
Figure 2 Indicated location of the Battle of Prestonpans Inventory Battlefield (in purple) in relation to the Site Boundary (in red) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	6
Figure 3 HES Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes designated Gosford House (Site A, in Yellow) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	7
Figure 4 Location of Listed Buildings within, and to the north of, the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	8
Figure 5 Location of Listed Buildings within, and to the south of, the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	9
Figure 6 NMRS and HER Prehistoric sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	19
Figure 7 NMRS and HER Roman sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	20
Figure 8 NMRS and HER Early Medieval sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	21
Figure 9 NMRS and HER Medieval sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	22
Figure 10 NMRS and HER Post-Medieval sites within the site boundary, and within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	23
Figure 11 NMRS and HER Modern sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	24
Figure 12 Extract from ‘Scotiae Regnum (South Sheet)/per Gerardum Mercatorem per privilegio’ by Gerhard Mercator. 1595. NLS	25
Figure 13 Extract from ‘Lothian and Linlitquo/ Joh. Et Cornelius Blaeu exc. Blaeu Atlas of Scotland’ by Joan and Cornelius Blaeu. 1654. NLS	25
Figure 14 Extract from ‘East Lothian/ authore Johanne Adair’ by John Adair. 1682. NLS	26
Figure 15 Extract from ‘Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland Scotland’ by William Roy. 1752-1755 © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)	26

Figure 16 Excerpt from ‘ALT-P2 Longniddry’ WSP Large-Scale National Grid Data, 1:2,500. Published 1993 (Addyman Archaeology after Landmark Information Group)	27
Figure 17 Excerpt from ‘Ordnance Survey 2nd edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. ‘Haddingtonshire’ Sheets 004.15, 009.03’ Revised 1906, Published 1908. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)	29
Figure 18 Excerpt from ‘Ordnance Survey 2 nd edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. ‘Haddingtonshire’ Sheets 004.15, 009.03’ Revised 1892, Published 1894. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)	30
Figure 19 Excerpt from ‘Ordnance Survey 1 st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. ‘Haddingtonshire’ Sheet 9’ Surveyed 1853, Published 1854. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)	31
Figure 20 Excerpt from ‘Plan of the Estate of Longniddry. The Property of John Glassell Esq. Surveyed 2 nd May, 1798 by Thomas Richardson, Surveyor, Edinburgh’. (Addyman Archaeology after Wemyss and March Estate, Gosford)	32
Figure 21 Excerpt from ‘Plan of the Barony of Long Niddery, Lying in the Parish of Gladismuir and County of East Lothian. Surveyed Spring 1778, by John Home’. (Addyman Archaeology after Wemyss and March Estate, Gosford).	33
Figure 22 Excerpt from OS Air Photo mosaics of Scotland ‘NT 47 N.W. & NT 37 N.E. East Lothian’ 1946. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)	35
Figure 23 Google Earth image, taken 05/11/2009. (Addyman Archaeology after GoogleEarth).	36
Figure 24 Site 001 (OS 1993)	38
Figure 25 Site 002 (OS 1993)	39
Figure 26 Site 003 (OS 1993)	39
Figure 27 Site 004 Granary (OS 1993)	40
Figure 28 Site 004 Mill (OS 1993)	40
Figure 29 Site 004 Threshing Barn (OS 1993)	40
Figure 30 Site 005 Sluice and Mill Lade (OS 1993)	41
Figure 31 Site 006 Cattle Courts (OS 1993)	41
Figure 32 Site 007 NW-SE Range (OS 1993)	42
Figure 33 Site 008 Stable Range (OS 1993)	43
Figure 34 Site 009.1 Range on 1 st edition, pre-1853 (OS 1993)	44
Figure 35 Site 009.2 Cattle Courts (OS 1993)	44
Figure 36 Site 009.3 (OS 1993)	45
Figure 37 Site 010 (OS 1993)	45
Figure 38 Site 013 Bothy (OS 1993)	46
Figure 39 Site 014 Enclosure (OS 1993)	46
Figure 40 Site 015, Enclosure east of Walled Garden (OS 1993)	46
Figure 41 Site 016, Modern barns and Cattle Court to east (OS 1993)	47
Figure 42 Site 017, Track (OS 1993)	47
Figure 43 Site 018 Farm Cottages (OS 1993)	47
Figure 44 Site 019 Access Road from north (OS 1993)	48
Figure 45 Site 020 Access road from west (OS 1993)	48
Figure 46 Site 021 Walled Garden (OS 1993)	48
Figure 47 Site 027 Cattle courts (OS 1892)	49
Figure 48 Site 029, Legate Road (OS 1853)	49

List of Plates

Plate 1 Farm Cottages from N (photo 008)	38
Plate 2 Farm Cottages from SE (photo 123)	38
Plate 3 Longniddry House, from W (photo 105)	38
Plate 4 Longniddry House from E (photo 163)	38
Plate 5 Longniddry House from N (photo 176)	39

Plate 6 Cartshed, Granary from E (photo 170)	39
Plate 7 Cartshed, Granary from N (photo 175)	39
Plate 8 Site 004 overall from E (photo 073)	39
Plate 9 Site 004 overall from N (photo 158)	40
Plate 10 Interior of mill from N (photo 232)	40
Plate 11 Interior of barn from NE (photo 226)	40
Plate 12 Lade towards mill from SE (photo 197)	41
Plate 13 Lade beneath mill from NW (photo 212)	41
Plate 14 Structure from NW (photo 088)	41
Plate 15 Range from SW (photo 001)	42
Plate 16 Range from W (photo 054)	42
Plate 17 Range from SW (photo 171)	42
Plate 18 Interior from NW (photo 057)	42
Plate 19 Stable range from S (photo 043)	43
Plate 20 Stable range from W (photo 181)	43
Plate 21 Stable range from N (photo 034)	43
Plate 22 Cattle Courts from E (photo 082)	43
Plate 23 Range on 1 st edition, S end of Cattle Court (photo 155)	44
Plate 24 Late 19 th century Cattle Courts to north-east (photo 086)	44
Plate 25 Late 19 th century Cattle Courts to north-east (photo 140)	44
Plate 26 South Range from E (photo 077)	45
Plate 27 Structures from W (photo 021)	45
Plate 28 Waterwheel from N (photo 217)	45
Plate 29 Bothy from SW (photo 010)	46
Plate 30 Site 014 from S (photo 161)	46
Plate 31 Farm Cottages from SE (photo 183)	47
Plate 32 Interior from SW (photo 112)	48
Plate 33 Area of Site 027 Cattle courts (photo 088)	49
Plate 34 Site 027 looking north (photo 081)	49
Plate 35 Location of Legate Road (photo 108)	49

List of Tables

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Assets within the development area located during the DBA and Site Survey	10
Table 2 Cultural Heritage Assets adjacent to the development area located in the DBA	14
Table 3 Site Gazetteer of upstanding structures, features, and visible remains	38

Longniddry Steading

Longniddry, East Lothian

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment : January 2016

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Wemyss and March Estate to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of Longniddry Steading, in the town of Longniddry East Lothian. It is proposed to restore and repurpose the steading for conversion into a multi-use complex.

Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a detailed cartographic regression, the DBA and associated research identified 54 known sites within the boundaries of the development area at Longniddry Steading. Analysis of the HER data has shown the area around Longniddry Farmstead to be an important prehistoric landscape. Little evidence remains of the medieval layout of the village, though an indication of Longniddry as it existed in the last quarter of the 18th century is given on John Home's Barony map of the area dated 1778. The Home map shows the village of Longniddry as it existed immediately prior to the Wemyss and March estate's agricultural improvements in the late 18th century that saw the demolition of a large number of crofts and farmsteads to make way for the foundation of the Longniddry Farmstead circa 1790.

The map regression has shown the primary stages of farmstead development to have taken place in and around 1790, including the construction of Longniddry House, the L-shaped ranges to the rear, and possibly the threshing barn and walled garden to the east. The farmstead was shown to have undergone an expansion around 1850 that saw the addition of the mill, mill lade, sluice, waterwheel, and barn to the rear of the L-shaped range. The map regression also showed a major program of construction and expansion to have taken place in the second half of the 19th century, prior to 1892 that included a large complex of structures and cattle courts to the east, as well as a number of enclosures to the south and a cartshed and granary to the rear of Longniddry House.

The Gazetteer outlined the condition and relative significance of the upstanding structures, features, and visible remains within the proposed development area identified during the DBA and on-site visual inspection. Site significance was assessed using criteria based on the Burra Charter for the assessment of significance outlined in 2004 (Section 5), which provides the five significance categories of: Outstanding, Considerable, Moderate, Neutral, and Negative.

With the exception of the upstanding remains, there are no other designations covering the site and no known archaeological sites or remains within the site boundary. The DBA has shown the potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the proposed development area to be high, with a strong possibility of encountering prehistoric and/or medieval/post-medieval remains of the former village of Longniddry during any potential ground-breaking works. Many greenfield sites on the edge of a village would have a similarly high potential and archaeological evaluation of such sites would therefore not be uncommon or unusual. Any buried heritage assets that are found on the site are unlikely to be of considerable significance and are therefore likely to be subject to preservation by record.

It is recommended that an additional building survey with full photographic survey is undertaken in order to properly record the phasing and relationships between structures. A watching brief is also recommended during the removal of any historic fabric, and also an evaluation in advance of any proposed groundworks. It is also recommended that the historic features and character of the complex be maintained, and, where possible, an association with its former use.

A record of the building recording (OASIS ID: addymana1-237062) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Taylor Architecture and Urbanism Ltd. (contact: Ed Taylor) on behalf of the Wemyss and March Estate (contact: Rock Feilding-Mellen), to produce an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and Gazetteer in advance of the proposed restoration, conversion, and development of Longniddry Steading, in Longniddry, East Lothian.

The DBA was undertaken in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage importance within the proposed development area, as well as to assess the condition and importance of any upstanding structures in order to inform future development plans. The DBA also included the consultation of historic maps and any aerial photographs readily available online; further to this, the research was then completed by assessing all known cultural heritage sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development boundary. The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 1* and *Table 2* below. A photographic survey of Longniddry Steading was undertaken on the 10th of December, 2015, by Andrew Morrison and Tom Addyman. Weather conditions were excellent, with clear blue skies giving way to overcast cloud and light rain in the afternoon. The survey aimed to assess the character, condition, phasing, and importance of any upstanding structures or features on site, while also assessing any sites within the site boundary identified during the DBA.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, please visit www.nls.uk. This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

ii. Setting and geology

Located in the village of Longniddry, the proposed development area at Longniddry Steading encompasses an area of 22 hectares, and is roughly centred on NGR NT 44308 75979. The site is bound to the north by the embankment of the East Coast main line from Edinburgh to London, and to the west by the B6363. The proposed development area comprises the structures and features associated with the Longniddry steadings and includes a portion of the cultivated field systems located within a semi-circular site boundary to the south and east (*Figure 1*).

The proposed development area currently operates as a working farm, with cultivated fields and stabled horses. The site also includes seven inhabited residential properties, including the Category B listed Longniddry Farmhouse, and the Category C listed Longniddry Farm Cottages. The site is primarily flat, gently sloping from south to north, with a small burn cutting through the centre of the steading.

The underlying bedrock geology is sedimentary- Sandstone with Subordinate Argillaceous Rocks and Limestone of the Lower Limestone formation, formed approximately 322 to 331 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period. The bedrock formed in an environment dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas, along coastal plains periodically inundated by the sea. The underlying sedimentary bedrock includes bands Limestone of the Blackhall formation, formed 326 to 331 million years ago in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas. Here, rocks formed from carbonate depositing on sea platform, shelf, and slope areas rich in corals and shelly fauna. The overlying superficial geology is a Devensian – Diamicton Glacial Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period during Ice Age conditions; during this period, glaciers scoured the landscape, depositing morains of till with outwash from seasonal meltwaters depositing sand and gravel.¹

¹ Geological information taken from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 05/01/16

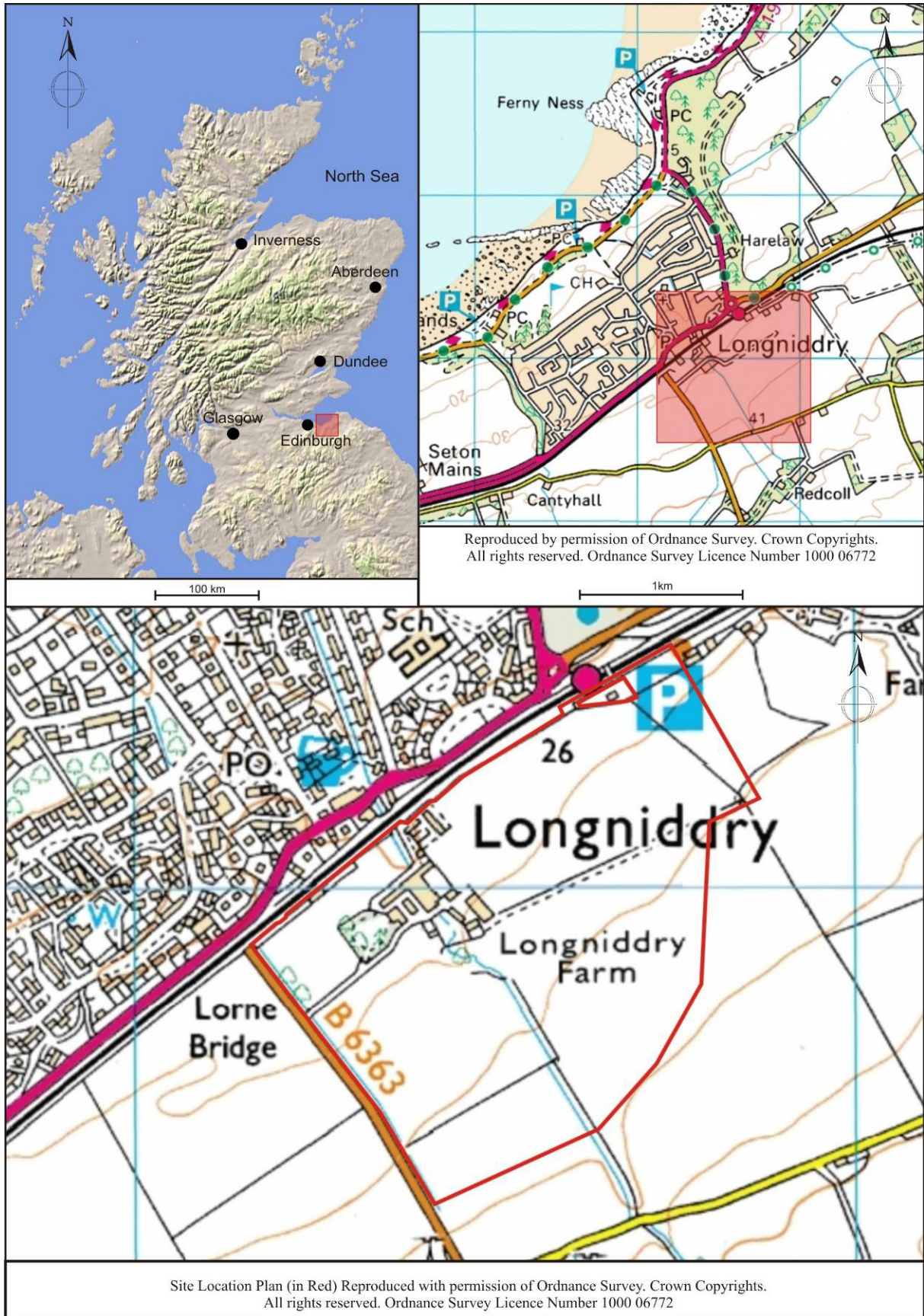


Figure 1 Site Location

2. Desk Based Assessment

i. General

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- East Lothian Historic Environment Record (HER)- John Gray Centre
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available OS maps
- www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk –this website is working towards providing comprehensive coverage of air-crash sites in Scotland

All sources consulted were the most up to date available.

Twelve known sites were identified within the development area as recorded in the East Lothian Historic Environment Record (HER); these sites are identified by their unique HER numbers and are detailed in *Table 1*.

The following Desk-Based Assessment extensively covers all the known cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of, and thus directly affected by, the proposed development. Due to the nature of the development, it is possible that the proposed scheme may have an indirect impact on the setting of other monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries.

ii. Statutory Designations

a. World Heritage Sites

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a site deemed by the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* to be of outstanding universal value, and to have met at least one of ten selection criteria indicating it to be in need of special protection and conservation².

The proposed development area does not lie within the boundaries of, or in close proximity to, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

b. Inventory Battlefields

The Inventory of Battlefields held by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is a list of nationally important historic battle sites that have been selected as meeting the criteria as outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

The proposed development area does not lie within the boundaries of an Inventory Battlefield, though it is situated less than 2km east of the site of the Battle of Prestonpans (*Figure 2*). The Battle of Prestonpans, the opening battle of the Jacobite rising, was fought on the 21st of September, 1745 between Jacobite and Government forces. The destruction of the Government forces by the Jacobites under the leadership of Bonnie Prince Charlie gave considerable momentum to their cause, and paved the way for their march into England. Government losses were thought to be near 300, with 500 prisoners taken, to 100 Jacobites killed.³

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/> -10/11/2015

³ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:DESIGNATION:::::DES:BTL16> -07/01/16

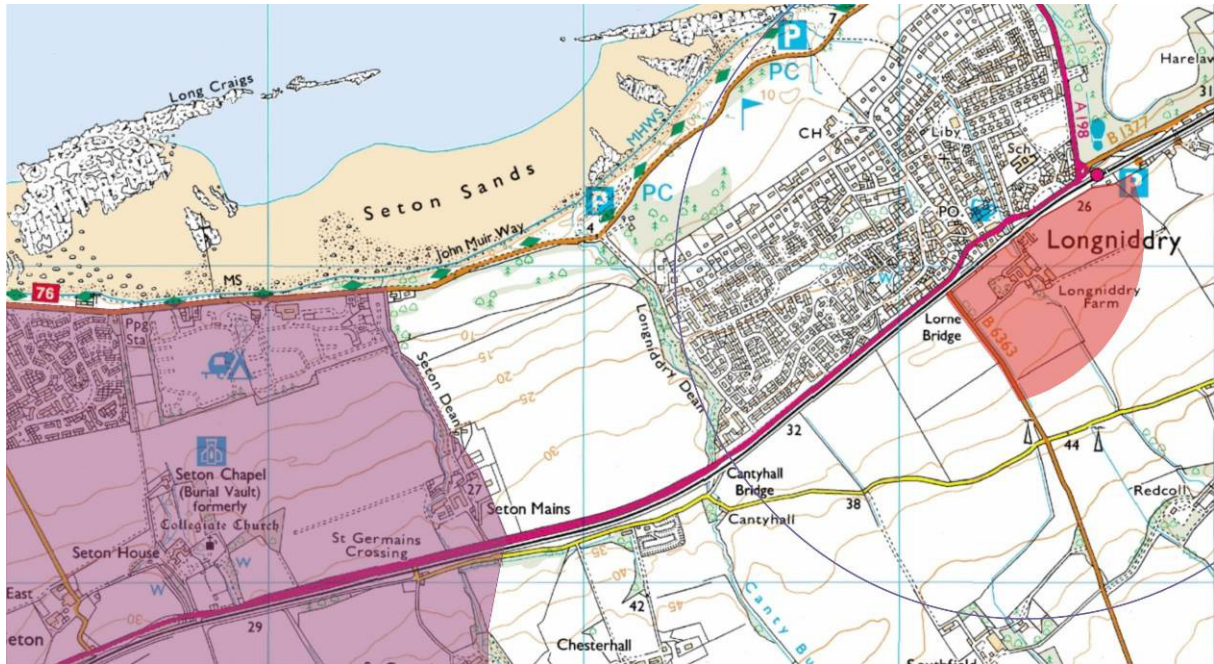


Figure 2 Indicated location of the Battle of Prestonpans Inventory Battlefield (in purple) in relation to the Site Boundary (in red) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

c. Conservation Areas

A designated Conservation Area is an area deemed to be of special architectural or historic interest, and is deserving of careful management by the local council in order to protect its character.

The proposed development site does not lie within, or within 1km of, a designated Conservation Area.

d. Gardens and Designed Landscapes

The Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes lists a series of sites that have been considered to be of national importance in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no Gardens or Designed Landscapes recorded by HES within the proposed development area, though one is listed to the immediate north/ north-east.

Located to the north, across the course of the East-Coast Main Line, the area known as Gosford House (**Figure 3**, in yellow) is recorded on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (ref:GDL00200) (**Table 2**). The park has existed since the 17th century, though the current layout can be traced to the late 18th century design of James Ramsay, with further addition and expansion in the 19th century. The current extent of the gardens and policies at Gosford House cover an area of 556 hectares. Of the value-based criteria Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes are assessed on, Gosford House scores the highest grade of ‘Outstanding’ in five out of six categories.⁴

⁴ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:DESIGNATION:::::DES:GDL00200> – 05/01/16

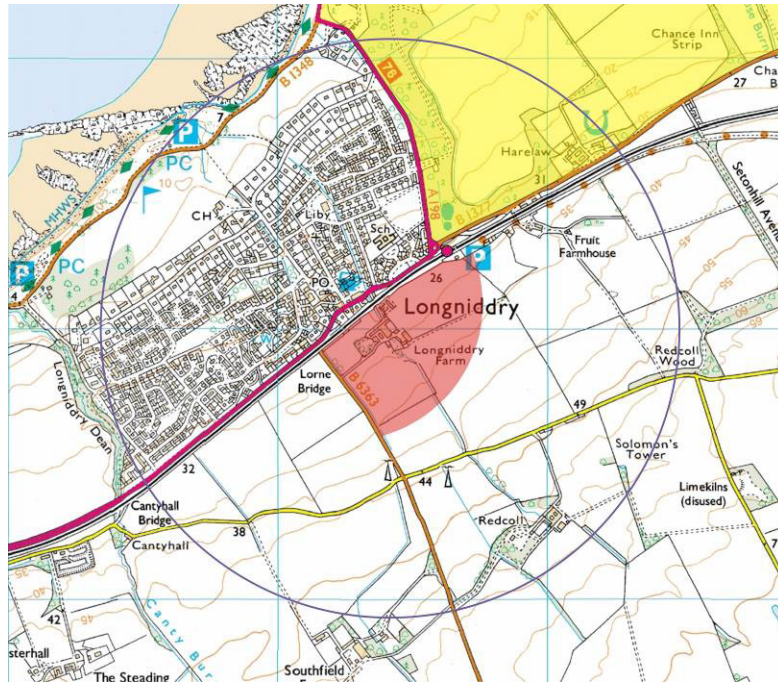


Figure 3 HES Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes designated Gosford House (Site A, in Yellow) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

e. *Scheduled Monuments*

A Scheduled Monument is a monument that has been categorised as of national importance and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the boundaries of, or within a 1km radius of, the proposed development area.

f. *Listed Buildings*

Listing is the recognition through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 that a building or structure is of 'special' interest whether architecturally or historically.

There are currently three listings within the site boundary, encompassing the farmhouse, farmstead, and farm labourer's cottages to the north. Longniddry Farmhouse (*Site 002, LB13159*), built circa 1790 as part of the late 18th century Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements, is a Category B listed building- meaning that Historic Environment Scotland has deemed the building to be of regional importance. The associated farmstead (*LB13160*), also Category B listed, dates to the late 18th century with mid-19th century additions, and includes: the Stables; Cartshed and Granary; Mill, Threshing Barn, and Granary; Sluice and Mill Lade; and Cattle Courts to the east (*Sites 003-010, 027*) (**Figure 16, Figure 17**). To the north of Longniddry Farmstead are the Category C listed Longniddry Farm Cottages (Nos. 3-6) (*Site 001*); a terrace of four single-storey farm labourers cottages dating to the late 19th century, deemed to be of local importance (**Figure 4**).

Outwith the site boundary, there are a total of 29 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. The majority of these sites are located within the village of Longniddry (**Figure 4**), with a number to the north-east as part of the Gosford Estate, and to the south at Redcoll (**Figure 5**). Of the 29 total sites, 14 are listed Category B, and 14 are listed Category C, and are of Regional and Local importance, respectively; the Gosford Gateway, West Lodge, and Policy Walls is the only site listed Category A, meaning that it has been deemed to be of National importance.

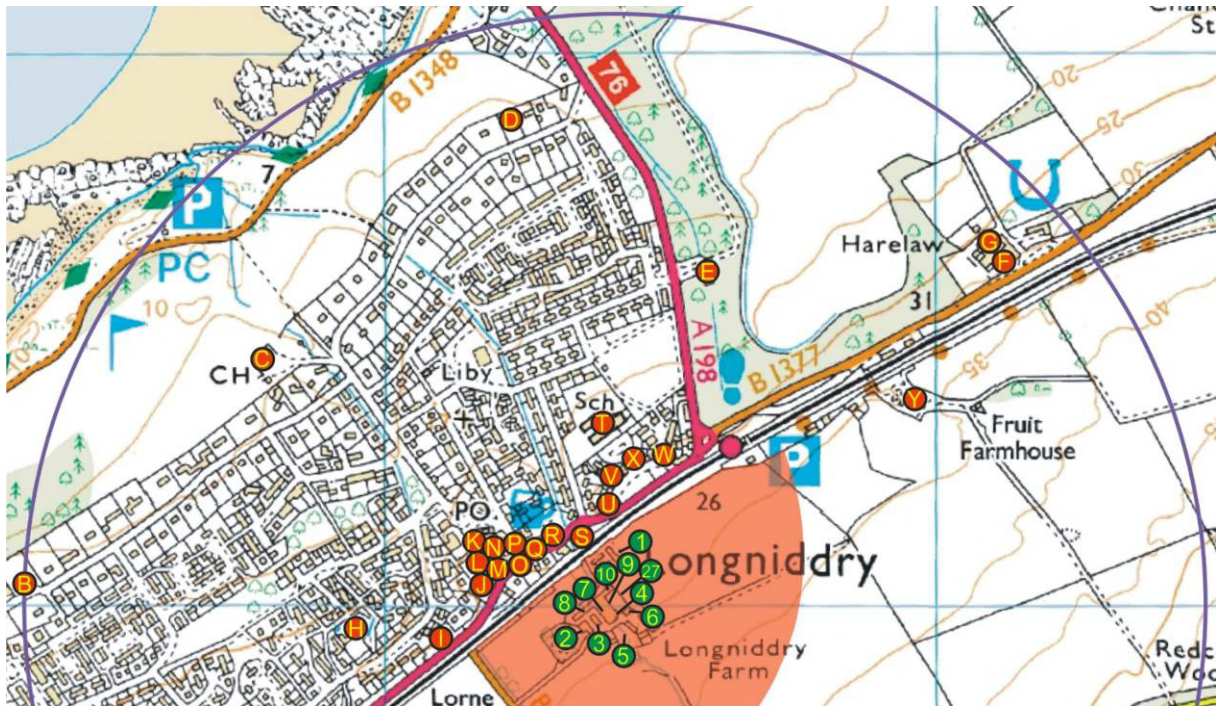


Figure 4 Location of Listed Buildings within, and to the north of, the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

The Category B listed Longniddry House (*Site H*) (**Figure 4**), dating to the 17th century, is the earliest listed building in the village of Longniddry. The B listing (*LB13162*) includes the Laird's house, outbuildings, garden walls, and wellhead- which incorporates fragments of a rubble building known as 'John Knox's Kirk' in its fabric.⁵

During the 19th century, Longniddry was a small, lightly populated weaving village with the majority of the buildings and inhabitants concentrated on the north side of the main road.⁶ The listed buildings dating to this period are all Category C listed, and include: the early 19th century cottages at 8 Main Street (*Site P*, *LB13171*), and 14-15 Main Street (*Site S*, *LB13174*); the early to mid-19th century cottages at Longniddry Main Street- Grainfoot (*Site L*, *LB13175*), 11 Main Street- Roselea (*Site M*, *LB13173*), 9-10 Main Street (*Site O*, *LB13172*), 7 Main Street (*Site Q*, *LB13170*), and the row of 6 former cottages converted into the single block in 1974, and now housing the Longniddry Inn (*Site R*, *LB13176*); listed mid to late-19th century structures include the 1867 Longniddry Mains Cottages and Steading (*Site C*, *LB13168*), the cottage at 12 Old School Road (*Site N*, *LB13177*), the former schoolhouse at Old School Road- Greendykes (*Site K*, *LB13178*), and the Longniddry Main Street Reading Room- an 1890 timber building gifted by the Countess of Wemyss and March (*Site J*, *LB13169*) (see **Figure 4**).

Longniddry remained relatively undeveloped until the construction of 20 semi-detached cottages, with two shops, by the Scottish Veteran's Garden Cities Association in 1916.⁷ These cottages, designed by Henry & MacLenan, and grouped around Kitchener Crescent, are all Category B listed (*Sites U-X*, *LB13163-66*). Other listed 20th century structures include: the Category B listed 1933 Arts and Crafts villa- Harmony, Gosford Road (*Site D*, *LB13161*), 25 Kings Road- a Category C listed villa by Sir Basil Spence c.1939-40 (*Site B*, *LB51780*), the Category B listed Longniddry School, built in 1905 (*Site T*, *LB13179*), and the Longniddry Golf Club at 18 Links Road (*Site C*, *LB52102*), an Arts and Crafts clubhouse built in 1922 out of the demolition rubble from the 18th century Amisfield House.⁸

⁵ <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:DESIGNATION:::DES:LB13162> – 05/01/16

⁶ McWilliam, C. 2003. *The Buildings of Scotland: Lothian*. London: Yale University Press. p317.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

To the east of Longniddry and the boundary of the proposed development area, and within the 1km radius of investigation, four Listed Buildings are shown- three within the policies of the Gosford House estate, and one across the rail line to the south (**Figure 4**). The Gosford Gateway, West Lodge, and Policy Walls (*Site E, LB12711*), designed by R.W. Billings, and built in 1854⁹, are all listed Category A, meaning that they have been deemed to be of national importance. To the east, are the Category B listed Harelaw Farmhouse (*Site G, LB13153*), and Harelaw Steading (*Site F, LB13155*), built in 1800 as part of the Wemyss and March estate. To the south of Harelaw, on the opposite side of the rail line, are the Category C listed mid-19th century Harelaw Limekilns (*Site Y, LB13154*), a tunnel complex of limekilns cut into the low hillside.

To the south of the proposed development area, five buildings are listed at Redcoll, as shown in **Figure 5**. Built in 1824, Redcoll House (*Site AA, LB13143*), Redcoll Carriage House (*Site AB, LB 13181*), Redcoll Steading, north-west Range, and Doocot (*Site AC, LB13184*), and the Redcoll Gate Lodge and Gate Piers (*Site Z, LB13183*), are all Category B listed. The Redcoll Cottages, a row of three, earlier 19th century single storey farm cottages, are Category C listed (*Site AD, LB13182*).

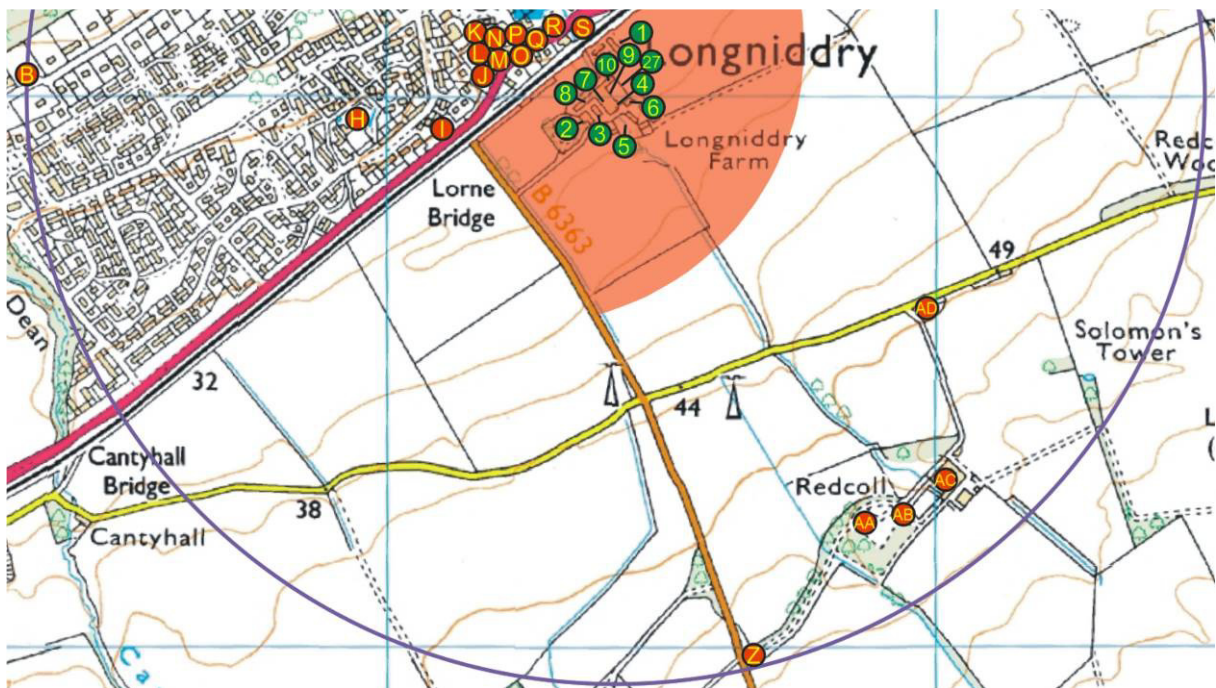


Figure 5 Location of Listed Buildings within, and to the south of, the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

⁹ *Ibid.* p224.

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Assets within the development area located during the DBA and Site Survey

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
001	Longniddry Farm Cottages (Nos 3-6)	NT 44327 76076	LB13158, 261966-69, MEL4378, MEL7392- 94	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Later 19 th century- Farm labourer's cottages.
002	Longniddry Farmhouse	NT 44272 75946	LB13159, 211165, MEL4377	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1790's- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements.
003	Longniddry Farmsteading- Cartshed and Granary	NT 44300 75959	LB13160, 267228-29, MEL7779- 80	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
004	Longniddry Farmsteading- Mill, Threshing Barn, and Granary	NT 44329 75961	LB13160, 267232, MEL7781	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1778-1789- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
005	Longniddry Farmsteading- Sluice and Mill Lade	NT 44343 75942	LB13160, 267234, MEL7782	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1778-1789- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
006	Longniddry Farmsteading- Cattle Courts to SE	NT 44351 75978	LB13160, 267236, MEL7783	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1778-1789- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
007	Longniddry Farmstead- Steading and Cattle Courts (NW-SE Range)	NT 44308 75972	LB13160, 267244, MEL7786	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1778-1789- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
008	Longniddry Farmsteading- Stable Range to NW (SW-NE Range)	NT 44275 75976	LB13160, 261973, MEL7395	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1778-1789- Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
009	Longniddry Farmsteading- Cattle Courts to NE	NT 44314 75985	LB13160, 267237, MEL7784	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
010	Longniddry Farmsteading- Cattle Courts to NE, NW Facing Structures	NT 44320 76014	LB13160, 267243, MEL7785	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Part of Wemyss Estate agricultural improvements replacing small holdings.
011	Longniddry Farm Findspot- Battle Axe	NT 444 760	54924, MEL501	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric c.3800-900BC Diorite battle axe 7" long.
012	Longniddry Mains, Waterwheel	NT 44323 75961	90060, MEL2138	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1600-1900

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
013	Bothy, S of Farm Cottages 3-6	NT 44313 76033	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25"	Map Regression	Two storey Bothy with toilet block and boundary wall
014	Enclosure/Sheepfold W of Walled Garden	NT 44324 75930	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25"	Map Regression	Sub-rectangular Enclosure/ Sheepfold along western wall of Walled Garden
015	Enclosure/Sheepfold E of Walled Garden	NT 44382 75922	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25"	Map Regression	Sub-rectangular Enclosure/ Sheepfold along eastern wall of Walled Garden. Possible pens/stalls
016	Cattle Courts and Barns E of Lade	NT 44377 75958	1993 OS	Map Regression	Modern Farm Buildings and yard.
017	Trackway, from Site 016 towards NE	NT 44469 75968	1993 OS	Map Regression	Orientated SW-NE, runs along field boundary
018	Longniddry Farm Cottages- NW of Longniddry Farmhouse	NT 44165 75977	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25", 1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Two cottages orientated SW-NE at foot of railway embankment
019	Access Road from North	NT 44295 76036	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25", 1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Access road from below rail line leading to Longniddry Farmhouse
020	Access Road from West	NT 44205 75850	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25", 1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Access Road from B6363 leading to Longniddry Farmhouse
021	Walled Garden	NT 44335 75923	1993 OS, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25"	Map Regression	Walled Garden surrounding Mill Lade, contains formal paths and footbridge
022	'L' Shaped Range, W of Site 018	NT 4414 7595	1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25", 1853 OS 6"	Map Regression, Air Photo	'L' shaped complex of 5 structures with pen to SW, orientated SE-NW/SW-NE
023	Square Enclosure	NT 4418 7591	1906 OS 25"	Map Regression, Air Photo	Enclosure within western field, W of Site 002, S of Sites 018, 022
024	Informal Trackway	NT 4420 7596	1906 OS 25"	Map Regression, Air Photo	Trackway orientated NW-SE, Connecting Site 018 to Site 002
025	Possible Enclosure Wall	NT 443 758	1906 OS 25"	Map Regression, Air Photo	Linear boundary within S field. Runs SE from Site 020, to NE to Site 005. Encloses Sheepfold 014
026	Possible feeding trough or pens	NT 4434 7590	1906 OS 25"	Map Regression	Pens or possible feeding troughs. Likely associated with Site 014

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
027	Longniddry Farmsteading- Cattle Courts E of Site 009	NT 44337 75997	LB13160, 1906 OS 25", 1892 OS 25"	Category B Listed, Map Regression	Structure and stalls in NE of steading complex, no longer upstanding
028	Trackway from SE to Yard near Site 015	NT 44416 75891	1892 OS 25"	Map Regression	Trackway orientated NW-SE running along eastern bank of Mill Lade
029	Roadway, N extent of 'Legate Road'	NT 44212 75904	1853 OS 6", 1798, 1778	Map Regression, Air Photo	Formal former Roadway from south towards village of Longniddry. Section connects Site 020 to Site 018. Associated with Site 039
030	Trackway, NE-SW orientated, NW of Site 002	NT 44221 75943	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Trackway connecting access road 019 to roadway 029. Runs along NW edge of Site 002
031	Trackway, NW-SE orientated, E of Site 007	NT 44331 75983	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	South-eastward extension of Roadway 019, running to Site 004 Mill and Threshing Barn
032	Ranges to the rear of Longniddry House	NT 44290 75955	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	NE-SW oriented ranges and courtyards extending from the rear of Site 002
033	Eastern Courtyard Enclosure Boundary Wall	NT 4434 7599	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	NE-SW and NW-SE orientated boundary wall forming the eastern courtyard of the steading
034	Burnfoot Well	NT 4431 7609	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Well shown SW of Burnfoot School along trackway and rail line
035	Burnfoot School Trackway, NE-SW orientated	NT 4430 7608	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Trackway from Access Road 019 leading NE to Burnfoot School
036	Burnfoot School	NT 4439 7613	1853 OS 6", 1798, 1778	Map Regression	School along rail line to NE of Longniddry Farmstead. Complex of 4 structures
037	Field Boundary	NT 4461 7623	1853 OS 6"	Map Regression	Field boundary in NE corner of development area. Adjacent to Longniddry Station
038	Course of burn, pre-diversion. Later Mill Lade	NT 4439 7586	1798, 1778	Map Regression, Air Photo	Natural course of burn S of Steading prior to straightening and diversion as mill lade
039	Roadway, S extent of 'Legate Road'	NT 44290 75803	1798, 1778	Map Regression, Air Photo	Formal former Roadway from south towards village of Longniddry. Section connects from E-W roadway Site 041 N to Site 020. Associated with Site 029

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
040	Bridge over burn. Part of E-W roadway Site 041.	NT 4446 7574	1798, 1778	Map Regression	Bridge over burn within south field.
041	Roadway, E-W orientated. Connects to Roadway 039	NT 4433 7569	1798, 1778	Map Regression, Air Photo	E-W extent of two roadways from south converging into NW orientated 'Legate Road' towards village 039/029. Contains bridge 040.
042	Grouping of Crofts, within N field	NT 4419 7594	1798, 1778	Map Regression	4-5 structures, possibly crofts on either side of Site 029 Legate Road, part of Longniddry village. See Site 044
043	Spring well	NT 4425 7598	1778	Map Regression	Spring Well SE of burn, associated with village crofts Site 044.
044	Grouping of Crofts SW of burn, N field	NT 44219 75982	1778, 1798	Map Regression	Former SE extent of Longniddry village, associated with Site 042. Removed as part of Estate improvements.
045	'Dovecoat', E of burn	NT 4437 7596	1778	Map Regression	Dovecot shown E of burn between croft 046, 047
046	Crofts E of burn, N of Dovecot	NT 4433 7601	1778	Map Regression	4 croft structures and associated garden plots along western edge of Burnfoot Crofts field system
047	Crofts E of burn, S of Dovecot	NT 4438 7591	1778	Map Regression	5 croft structures and associated garden plots along bank of burn near Stone Park
048	Trackways from S to Crofts 047	NT 444 4 7585	1778	Map Regression	Trackway running E-W to S of crofts 047, and S-wards to W of Stone Park
049	West Park	NT 4424 7578	1778	Map Regression	Field System orientated NW-SE, between Cadger burn and Legate road, bound to S by Site 041, and 052 to N. Listed as belonging to Tho. Rennie.
050	East Park	NT 4435 7583	1778	Map Regression	Field System orientated NW-SE, between Legate road and Mill burn, crofts 044 to N and Road 041 to S. Listed as belonging to George Ronaldson.
051	Stone Park	NT 4453 7590	1778	Map Regression	Rectangular field system shown as 'Stone Park' E of crofts 047. Listed as belonging to George Ronaldson.

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
052	Park	NT 4410 7590	1778	Map Regression	Field System bound by Cadger Burn to W, Village of Longniddry to E, West Park to S and roadway from to N
053	Trackway through Burnfoot Crofts field system	NT 4443 7613	1778	Map Regression	Runs S and W through Burnfoot Crofts field system from Edinburgh road to N
054	Burnfoot Crofts Field System	NT 4441 7608	1778, 1798	Map Regression	Field system E of Sites 046, 045, and 047. Listed as belonging to George Ronaldson. As Burnfoot Park on 1798 map

Table 2 Cultural Heritage Assets adjacent to the development area located in the DBA

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
A	Gosford House	NT 45804 77993	GDL00200	Gardens/ Designed Landscapes	Post Medieval 17 th -18 th century
B	25 Kings Road, West Court including Garages and Entrance Forecourt	NT 43334 76031	LB51780, 273201, MEL9203	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1939-1940 Sir Basil Spence, Arts and Crafts
C	18 Links Road, Longniddry Golf Club including Terracing-Clubhouse	NT 43784 76439	LB52102, 267889, MEL8998	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1922- Arts and Crafts
D	Gosford Road, Harmony	NT 44224 76867	LB13161, 211263, MEL2914	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1933- Arts and Crafts dwelling
E	Gosford Gateway, West Lodge, and Policy Walls	NT 44593 76606	LB12711, 209683, MEL3864	Category A Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1854
F	Harelaw Steading	NT 45141 76638	LB13155, 54913, 261956, 261959-64, MEL7390	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1800- Part of Wemyss and March Estates
G	Harelaw Farmhouse	NT 45110 76651	LB13153, 209673, MEL3865	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1800- Part of Wemyss and March Estates
H	Longniddry House, with Outbuilding, Garden Walls, Wellhead, and Kirk Ruin	NT 43965 75928	LB13162, 54929, 211271, 262013, 262015-16, MEL506, 509, 4408, 7427-30	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 17 th century Laird's House with 18 th and 19 th c. additions. Includes John Knox's Kirk. Part of the Wemyss Estate.

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
I	Longniddry Mains Cottages and Steading	NT 44106 75929	LB13168, MEL7425	Category C Listed, HER	Post Medieval 1867
J	Longniddry Main Street Reading Room	NT 44198 76031	LB13169, 211178, MEL4321	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1890
K	Old School Road, Greendykes	NT 44192 76099	LB13178, 211291, MEL4419	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Mid-19 th century Schoolhouse
L	Longniddry Main Street, Grainfoot	NT 44206 76065	LB13175, 211244, MEL4399	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Pre 1854 Cottage
M	11 Main Street, Roselea	NT 44221 76064	LB13173, 211234, MEL4393	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Early-Mid 19 th century Cottage
N	12 Old School Road	NT 44219 76073	LB13177, 211290, MEL4418	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Mid- 19 th century Cottage
O	9 and 10 Main Street	NT 44234 76070	LB13172, 211232, MEL4392	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Early-Mid 19 th century Cottages
P	8 Main Street	NT 44244 76086	LB13171, 211231	Category C Listed, Canmore	Post Medieval Early 19 th century Cottage
Q	7 Main Street	NT 44269 76091	LB13170, 211179, MEL4382	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Early-Mid 19 th century Cottage
R	Longniddry Main Street, Longniddry Inn	NT 44292 76115	LB13176, 211252, MEL4401	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Early-Mid 19 th century
S	14 and 15 Main Street	NT 44358 76117	LB13174, 211253, 238803, MEL6327	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Early 19 th century Farm Cottages
T	Longniddry School	NT 44393 76317	LB13179, 209676, MEL3868	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1905
U	1 and 2 Kitchener Crescent	NT 44407 76167	LB13163, 211273, 262017, MEL4409	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1916, Henry and MacLennon
V	3 and 4, 13 and 14 Kitchener Crescent	NT 4441 7619	LB13165, 211282, 262018, 262026-27, MEL7432, MEL7441	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1916, Henry and MacLennon
W	5 and 6, 11 and 12, 15 and 16, 17 and 18 Kitchener Crescent	NT 44422 76216	LB13166, 211283, 262019, 262024-25, 262028-31, MEL7433, MEL7439	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1916, Henry and MacLennon

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, Feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
X	7 and 8, 9 and 10 Kitchener Crescent	NT 44435 76232	LB13164, 211280, 262021-23, MEL4411, MEL7437	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Modern 1916, Henry and MacLennon
Y	Harelaw Limekilns	NT 44970 76367	LB13154, 76048, MEL2009	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Mid-19 th century
Z	Redcoll Gate Lodge and Gate Piers	NT 44667 74982	LB13183, 211311, MEL4433	Category B Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval c.1824, possibly James Burn
AA	Redcoll House	NT 44875 75214	LB13143, 114069, MEL2378	Category B Listed, Canmore HER	Post Medieval c.1824, possibly James Burn
AB	Redcoll Carriage House	NT 44947 75237	LB13181, 211308, MEL4431	Category B Listed, Canmore HER	Post Medieval c.1824, possibly James Burn
AC	Redcoll Steading, NW Range and Dovecot	NT 45010 75283	LB13184, 211314, MEL4434	Category B Listed, Canmore HER	Post Medieval c.1824, possibly James Burn
AD	Redcoll Cottages	NT 44977 75601	LB13182, 261965, 211309, MEL4432, MEL7391	Category C Listed, Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Earlier 19 th century
AE	Longniddry Links Road, Longniddry Golf Course	NT 43518 76515	210916, MEL4276	Canmore, HER	Modern 1921
AF	Bogle Hill House	NT 437 767	253209, MEL6905	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 18 th ?-19 th century
AG	Longniddry Sea Defences	NT 439 768	264963, MEL7773	Canmore, HER	Modern WWII, Anti-tank Blocks and Culvert
AH	Gosford Bay- Find Site	NT 44 77	54921, MEL498	Canmore, HER	Roman 138-161AD Coin, Denarii of Antoninus Pius
AI	Longniddry Evergreen House- Cist Inhumations	NT 4418 7701	182426, MEL2838	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 2500-900BC 5 individuals plus possible cairn
AJ	Longniddry Golf Course, Cist and finds	NT 4421 7699	54955, MEL532	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric Bronze Age 2500-900BC burial ground- Cist, beaker, cinerary urns
AK	Four Winds Longniddry, Long Cist Cemetery	NT 4424 7700	54949, MEL526	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric Iron Age- Early Christian 900BC-400AD 28 inhumations
AL	Longniddry Dundurn-Watching Brief	NT 4421 7704	275786	Canmore	Modern No finds or features uncovered

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, Feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
AM	Longniddry House, Garden/Landscape	NT 4386 7596	347232	Canmore	Post Medieval 17 th century remnants of designed landscape
AN	Longniddry House, Cottages and Village	NT 439 759	54932	Canmore	Post Medieval 17 th century?
AO	Longniddry- Find Site	NT 44 76	54925, MEL502	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 3800-900BC Stone Axehead
AP	Longniddry House, Gate Lodges	NT 43948 75777	276686, MEL9034	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Likely 17 th century
AQ	Longniddry Village	NT 43937 76153	54946, MEL523	Canmore, HER	Medieval-Post Medieval
AR	Grainfoot, Longniddry-Cist	NT 4419 7606	54950, MEL527	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric Bronze Age 1305- 940BC, 2 individuals
AS	Gosford Road, The Cottage	NT 44322 76909	134167	Canmore	Modern 1951, Sir Basil Spence
AT	Longniddry Castle	NT 4440 7617	54953, MEL530	Canmore, HER	Medieval 16 th century remains of castle, Hugh Douglas of Longniddry
AU	Kitchener Crescent Veterans Garden City Scheme	NT 44456 76230	211333, MEL4437	Canmore, HER	Modern 1916
AV	Kitchener Crescent Veterans Garden City Scheme Shop	NT 44535 76247	211334, MEL4438	Canmore, HER	Modern 1916
AW	Longniddry Railway Station Footbridge	NT 4461 7626	144204, MEL2556	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 19 th century
AX	Longniddry Railway Station	NT 44673 76296	114068, MEL2377	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 1846
AY	Longniddry Railway Station Shelter	NT 4465 7626	144206, MEL2558	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 19 th century
AZ	Longniddry Station House	NT 44669 76255	144205, MEL2557	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval 19 th century
BA	Ferryess Wood, Gosford Estate- Huts/Nissen Huts	NT 4460 7690	283468, MEL9471	Canmore, HER	Modern, WWII, Pos. POW camp
BB	Harelaw Farm Cottages	NT 45199 76677	210286, MEL4010	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval Likely 19 th century
BC	Harelaw- Find Site	NT 4519 7673	54872, MEL449	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 3800-900BC Stone Axehead
BD	Harelaw- Find Site	NT 45 76	54873, MEL450	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 3800-900BC 3 stone axeheads, bead, spindle whorl
BE	Setonhill- Cropmarks	NT 45224 76186	54890, MEL10214	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 2500BC-500AD Settlement, rectilinear enclosure

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, Feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
BF	Redcoll Wood-Cropmarks	NT 45302 75894	54878, MEL455	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 2500BC-500AD Possible enclosure
BG	Solomon's Tower- Cist	NT 452 755	54915	Canmore	Prehistoric 2500BC-400AD
BH	Redcoll- Cropmarks	NT 452 752	54901, MEL478	Canmore, HER	Prehistoric 3800-900BC Possible Ringditch
BI	Longniddry Track	NT 44748 75601	263361, MEL7755	Canmore, HER	Medieval-Post Medieval Possible trackway flanked by ditches
BJ	Longniddry Railway Bridge	NT 4437 7608	144210, MEL2559	Canmore, HER	Post Medieval
BK	Setonhill/Harelaw Limestone Quarry	NT 45055 76268	MEL467	HER	Post Medieval 19 th century

iii. The History of the development area

a. General

The site known as Longniddry Steading lies to the south-east of the village of Longniddry, along the historic route from Edinburgh to North Berwick, and has a long history of land-use and occupation.

b. Prehistoric

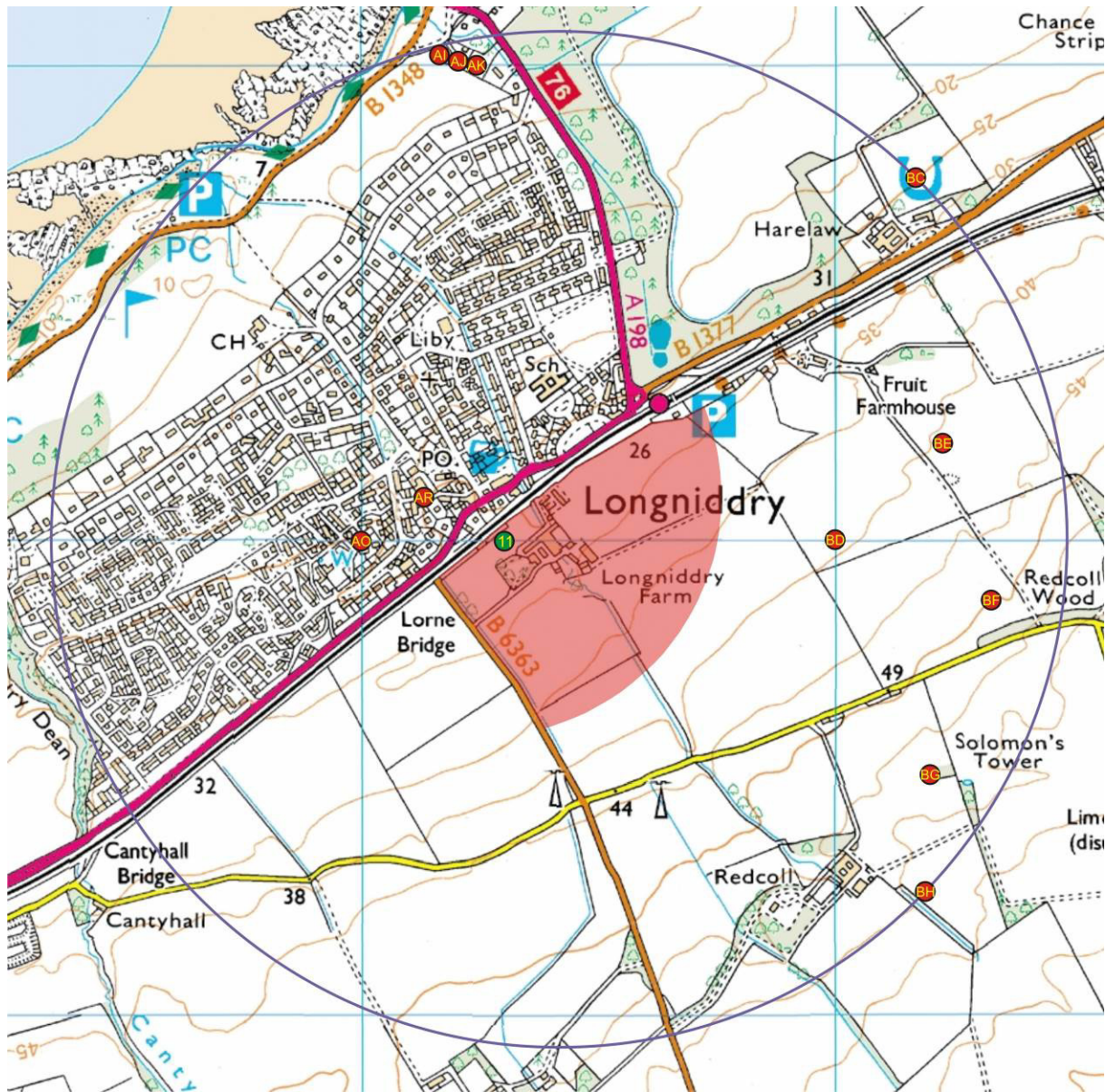


Figure 6 NMRS and HER Prehistoric sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

There are currently no known Prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are protected by statutory legislation, however the findspot of Battle Axe (*Site 011, MEL501*) is recorded in the East Lothian Historic Environment Record (HER) (*Table 1*). This 0.17m long Diorite Battle axe is thought to date from c.3800-900BC, and may represent evidence of prehistoric ceremonial or warfare activity in the area (*Figure 6*).

Finds of prehistoric axe heads dating from between 3800-900BC have been made to the north-west of the site within the village of Longniddry (*Site AO, MEL502*), and to the north-east at Harelaw (*Site BC, MEL449*). Further prehistoric finds uncovered near Harelaw (*Site BD, MEL450*) include three stone axe heads, a bead, and spindle whorl thought to date from 2500-500BC (**Figure 6**).

Along the eastern edge of the Longniddry golf course, at the modern junction of the A198 and B1348, is a prehistoric cemetery complex whose use spans a period of over 2000 years. This complex comprises: the site known as Longniddry Evergreen House (*Site AI, MEL2838*), a series of cist inhumations thought to represent at least five individuals, with the remains of a possible cairn, dating from 2500-900BC; Site AJ, immediately adjacent at Longniddry Golf Course (*MEL532*), a prehistoric burial ground with cist and finds of beaker and cinerary urns dating from 2500-900BC; and to the immediate south-east of Site AJ, an Iron-Age to Early Medieval Long Cist Cemetery known as Four Winds (*Site AK, MEL526*), where upwards of 28 inhumations were uncovered and are thought to date from 900BC-400AD (**Figure 6**). These three cemetery sites in close proximity to one another suggest the importance of this site as a spiritual location, with a continuity of space and function extending over a period of almost 3000 years. With cemeteries such as these in continuous use over long periods, it would be likely for there to be a larger prehistoric settlement/ settlements located nearby.

Two other prehistoric burial locations are known within the 1km study radius: Grainfoot, within the village of Longniddry (*Site AR, MEL527*), a cist inhumation containing two individuals dating to the Bronze Age c.1305-940BC; and Solomon's Tower (*Site BG, 54915*), a Bronze Age cist burial to the south-east of the development area, dating from 2500-400BC (**Figure 6**).

Also to the east, and south-east of the development area, evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity exists at three sites: Redcoll Cropmarks (*Site BH, ref:MEL478*), a possible ring-ditch thought to date from 3800-400BC; the Setonhill Cropmarks (*Site BE, MEL10214*), a settlement and rectilinear enclosure dating from 2500BC-500AD; and another possible prehistoric enclosure identified through cropmarks at Redcoll Wood (*Site BF, MEL455*), thought to date from 2500BC-500AD (**Figure 6**).

c. Roman



Figure 7 NMRS and HER Roman sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

There are currently no known Roman sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area.

Outwith the site boundary, a single find of a Roman Coin represents the extent of known Roman activity within the allotted 1km radius study zone. The coin, a possible beach find (*Site AH, MEL498*), is a Denarius of Antoninus Pius, dating from 138-161AD (**Figure 7**).

d. *Early Medieval*

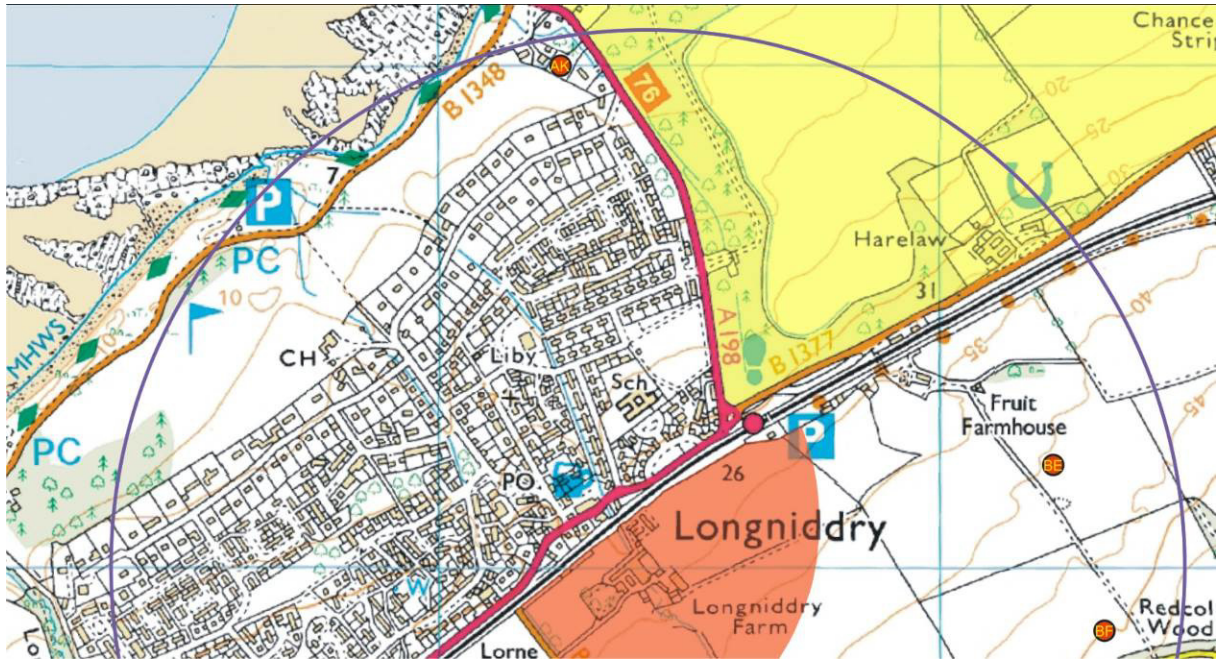


Figure 8 NMRs and HER Early Medieval sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

Three possible early medieval sites have been identified within the 1km study radius; one to the north, and two to the east of the proposed development area. Site AK, the long cist cemetery identified at Fourwinds (*MEL526*); the Setonhill Cropmarks (*Site BE, MEL10214*); and the Redcoll Wood Cropmarks (*Site BF, MEL455*), are all evidence of possible prehistoric occupation and land use that extended into the early medieval period (**Figure 8**).

e. *Medieval*

There are currently no known Medieval sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are protected by statutory legislation, or that are recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the East Lothian Council. There is a possibility that the layout of the field systems and the orientation of the routeways surrounding the site may have origins in the medieval period, though this cannot be readily confirmed.

Though there are currently no known sites within the boundary of the proposed development area, the site does lie within a region likely rich in medieval activity. The HER records three Medieval sites in close proximity to the development area: Longniddry Castle (*Site AT, MEL530*), the remains of a 16th century castle belonging to Hugh Douglas of Longniddry, surviving as a circular mound and vaults; the former medieval village of Longniddry (*Site AQ, MEL523*), now removed; and a possible medieval trackway flanked by ditches (*Site BI, MEL7755*), seen as parallel linear cropmarks in the fields south of the proposed development area (**Figure 9**).

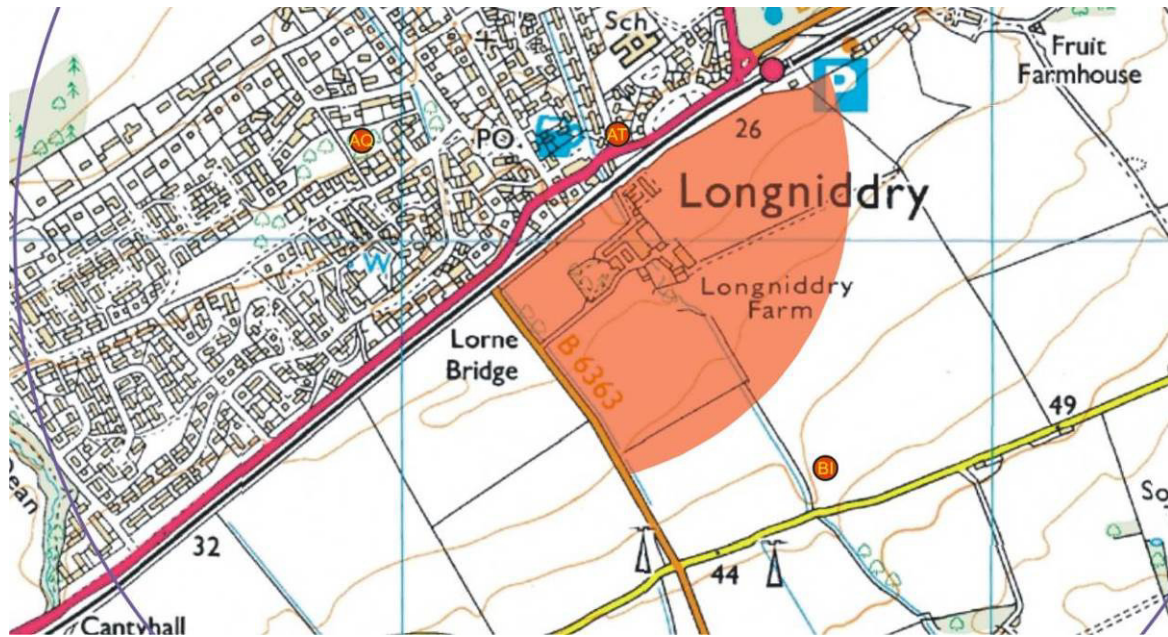


Figure 9 NMRS and HER Medieval sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

f. *Post-Medieval*

The proposed development area is centred around the Post-Medieval farmhouse and farmstead at Longniddry Farm. The structures making up the complex will be discussed further in Section 5, and will not be touched upon here.

A large number of Post-Medieval sites exist within the 1km radius study area, many of which are Listed Buildings already mentioned above. Additional Post-Medieval sites as listed in the *East Lothian Council HER* and by *HES* include: Longniddry House, and its associated Garden, Landscape, Cottages, and Gate Lodges dating to the 17th century (*Sites AM, AN, AP*; see Table 2), much of which is no longer extant; the 18th-19th century Bogle Hill House (*Site AF, MEL6905*), once situated along the dunes next to the bay, but no longer standing; to the east of the development area, Harelaw Farm Cottages (*Site BB, MEL4010*), and the Setonhill/Harelaw Limestone Quarry (*Site BK, MEL467*) both date to the 19th century. Structures associated with the Edinburgh to London Mainline are also listed, and include: the Longniddry Railway Station (*Site AX, MEL2377*) built in 1846, as well as the Longniddry Railway Station Footbridge (*Site AW, MEL2556*), Longniddry Station House (*Site AZ, MEL2557*), Longniddry Railway Station Shelter (*Site AY, MEL2558*), and Longniddry Railway Bridge (*Site BJ, MEL2559*) (see **Figure 10** below).

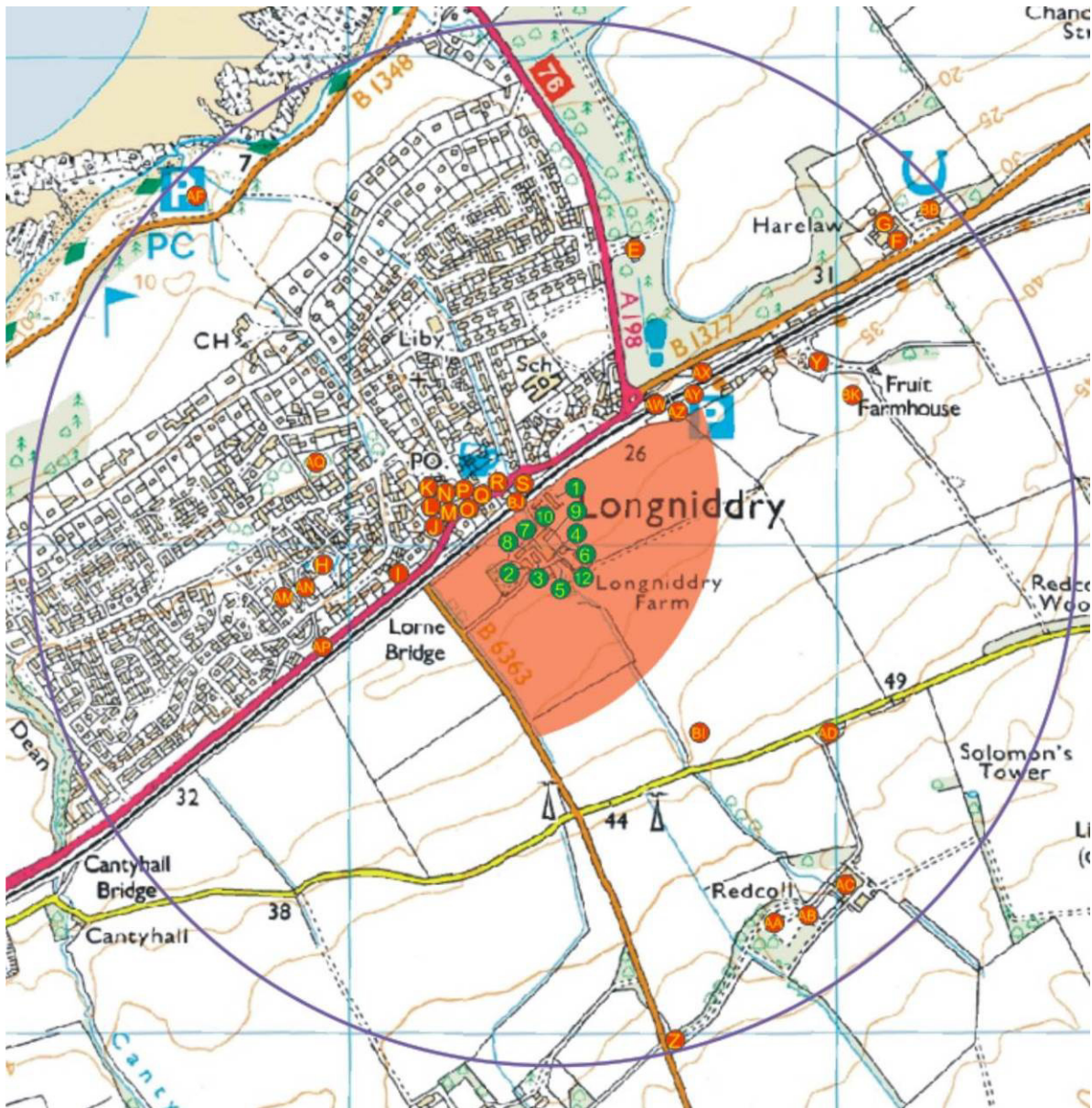


Figure 10 NMRS and HER Post-Medieval sites within the site boundary, and within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

g. Modern

A number of Modern sites exist within the 1km radius study area, many of which are Listed Buildings already mentioned above.

Modern sites, meaning those 20th century in date or later, listed in the *East Lothian Council HER* and by *HES* include: the Longniddry Links Golf Course (*Site AE, MEL4276*) founded in 1921, and The Cottage- Gosford Road (*Site AS, 134167*) a 1951 villa designed by Sir Basil Spence. Two WWII era sites are also listed, showing a portion of Longniddry's wartime role- these include: the Longniddry Sea Defences (*Site AG, MEL7773*), which comprises a series of anti-tank blocks and culverts; and the Ferryness Wood, Gosford Estate- Huts/Nissen Huts (*Site BA, MEL9471*), a possible P.O.W. camp previously identified through the analysis of aerial photographs.

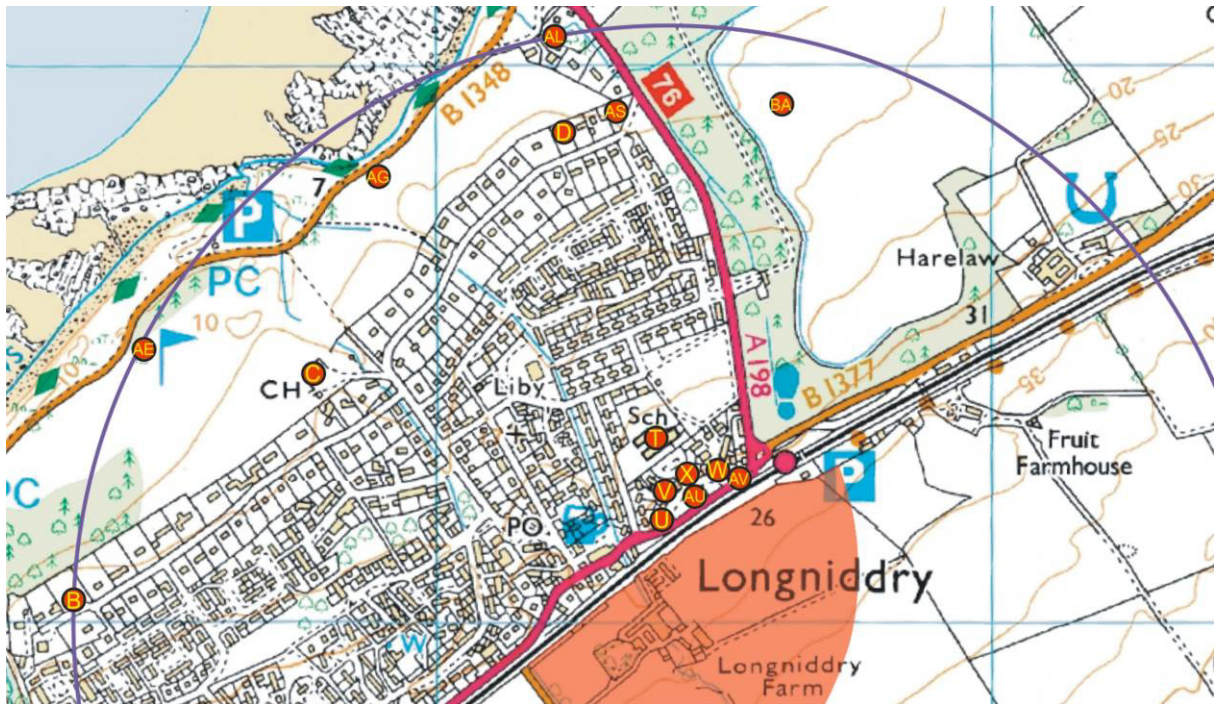


Figure 11 NMRS and HER Modern sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

3. Map Regression

i. General

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the nature and evolution of the proposed development area and the environment in which it is situated. The purpose of this map regression is to highlight the potential archaeological sites identified through this stage of the desk-based assessment that may be affected by future development schemes. A complete list of maps consulted is given in *Appendix A*.

ii. Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps of the area

Maps produced before the first Ordnance Survey of the area in the mid-19th century are by their very nature extremely varied with regards to accuracy, scale, and level of detail presented. Non-OS maps of this age were produced by diverse groups of individuals who often possessed differing skill-sets, and often held very specific goals that their maps were intended to achieve or portray. The proposed development area at Longniddry Farm is small in comparison to the scale that many of the consulted maps represent; as a result, many of the available maps do not show the area in sufficient detail to be of particular use in this instance.

The earliest map consulted that shows the place name for Longniddry, is the 1595 map ‘Scotiae Regnum (South Sheet)’ by Gerhard Mercator (*Figure 12* below). Mercator’s map depicts the coastlines of Scotland fairly accurately, and also gives the relative positions of major waterways, showing the points at which they empty into the Forth. The major cities, towns, and villages are listed, with an attempt to place them in their correct locations, and in correct relation to one another; an error has been made, however, in the placement of ‘Langnedri’ (Longniddry), as it is shown along the coast to the north-east of ‘Abirlady’ (Aberlady). It is most likely that this may be down to a transcription error, associating the placement of the settlements with the incorrect settlement name.



Figure 12 Extract from 'Scotiae Regnum (South Sheet)/per Gerardum Mercatorem per privilegio' by Gerhard Mercator. 1595. NLS



Figure 13 Extract from 'Lothian and Linlitquo/ Joh. Et Cornelius Blaeu exc. Blaeu Atlas of Scotland' by Joan and Cornelius Blaeu. 1654. NLS

The 1654 map 'Lothian and Linlitquo' by Joan and Cornelius Blaeu (**Figure 13**), is the first of the consulted maps to place Longniddry in its correct location. Interestingly, this map is also the first to use the spelling of 'Longniddry' as it is used today. More effort appears to have been made in the depiction of the coastline and coastal features, while settlements and estates are depicted in their correct relative positions, with the main road from Edinburgh shown running eastwards. Here, Longniddry is positioned near the mouth of a larger burn, possibly a depiction of the same burn that cuts its course through the centre of the proposed development area.



Figure 14 Extract from 'East Lothian/ authore Johanne Adair' by John Adair. 1682. NLS

The map 'East Lothian' by John Adair, 1682 (**Figure 14**), shows a much smaller scale and a greater level of detail than previously seen. The village of 'Longniddry' is situated along the course of a waterway, at roughly the correct distance from the shoreline. Two rows of houses are shown facing on to a main, north-east/south-west orientated street, with garden plots situated to the rear. The depiction of the village is likely to be a representation of the settlement lining the main street, rather than an accurate portrayal of the exact number and layout of dwellings.



Figure 15 Extract from 'Roy's Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland Scotland' by William Roy. 1752-1755 © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1755 revolutionised map making in Scotland, providing a superior level of terrain detail than had been previously seen. Roy's map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'.¹⁰ The various inaccuracies the map contains can be forgiven, as it provides us with the first cartographic view of Scotland at any real level detail, giving us a snapshot of mid-18th century life.

Roy's military survey of lowland Scotland (**Figure 15**) was conducted between 1752 and 1755. Here, the map shows the village of 'Long Niddery' as clusters of crofts situated along the roadway towards North Berwick, straddling the courses of two burns, and surrounded by cultivated field-systems. The proposed development area occupies the land south of the road and west of the easternmost burn; Roy's map shows this area to be a network of cottages, plots, and routeways, demolished in the late 18th century as part of the Estate's agricultural improvements.

iii. Ordnance Survey and Estate Maps

For this section of the map regression, it proved more useful to start with the analysis of a more recent Ordnance Survey map (showing the site more or less as it exists today) and to chart the changes in the development of the farmstead by working backwards through time. The map regression then concludes with the analysis of two late-18th century Estate maps, which show both the foundation of the farmstead and the settlement and land prior to the farmstead's construction.

The large-scale National Grid Data OS map dated 1993 (**Figure 16 below**), shows the proposed development area generally as it appears today. Structures identified in the Historic Environment Record are shown numbered 1-10, while other remaining currently extant features and structures beyond those listed in the HER follow in numbering from 13 onwards. Sites 11 and 12 are not visible on the 1993 OS, and therefore are not included.

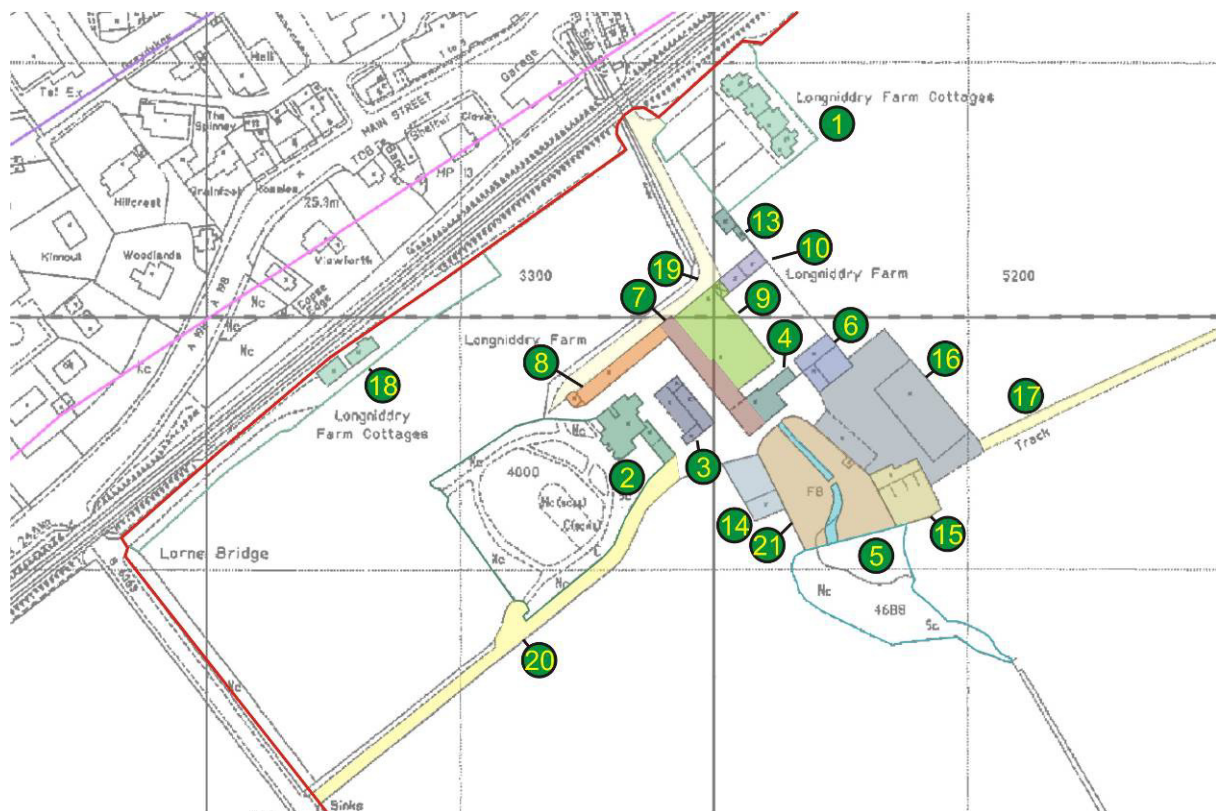


Figure 16 Excerpt from 'ALT-P2 Longniddry' WSP Large-Scale National Grid Data, 1:2,500. Published 1993 (Addyman Archaeology after Landmark Information Group)

¹⁰ Fleet, C. Wilkes, M. Withers, C. 2011. *Scotland-Mapping the Nation*. p.88

Figure 16, above, illustrates the following sites: Site 1, Longniddry Farm Cottages 3-6, is shown in green to the north extent of the farmstead. This site is first noted on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**), and includes the Category C listed farm cottages, the gardens to the front, and drive to the north and rear. The Category B listed Longniddry Farmhouse, and its associated outbuildings, garden, garden walls, and front drive (Site 2, shown in green to the west), first appears on the 1798 Richardson map (**Figure 20**); Site 3, the B listed Cartshed and Granary to the rear of Longniddry House is noted on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**), and is shown in grey; The Category B listed Mill, Threshing Barn and Granary complex (Site 4) first appears on the OS 1st edition of 1853 (**Figure 19**) is shown in green to the north of the Sluice and Mill Lade- Site 5 (in blue); the Sluice and Mill Lade are first shown following their present course on the OS 1st edition of 1853 (**Figure 19**).

Site 6, first shown on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**), includes the B listed Cattle Courts to the south-east (shown in purple), and includes the rectangular structure in ruins and its small adjoining courtyard; Site 7, shown in brown, includes the B listed north-west/south-east orientated range of the original steading now used as a Granary, which is joined with the south-west/north-east orientated, B listed Stable Range (Site 8, shown in orange). Both of these sites are visible on the Thomas Richardson Estate map surveyed in 1798 (**Figure 20**); Site 9, the B listed Cattle Courts to the north-east (shown in green), includes the north-east/south-west orientated ranges, courtyard, and gated archway; Site 10 (in purple) adjoins Site 9 as part of the same range, and includes the two B listed north-west facing structures at the north-east end. Both sites 9 and 10 are first seen on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**). Please refer to section 2.ii.f for more information on the listed buildings; **Table 1**, and the gazetteer in section 5 for more information on all other sites within the development area.

Site 13, identified as a Bothy (shown in green), appears on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**), is located to the immediate south of Site 1, and includes the main cottage, toilet block to the south-east, and boundary wall; the remains of a small Enclosure/Sheepfold (Site 14), first shown on the 1906 OS 25inch (**Figure 17**), adjoins the Walled garden to the west (shown in grey), while the Enclosure/Sheepfold (Site 15), shown on the 1892 OS 25inch (**Figure 18**), adjoins the Walled Garden to the east, and is shown in yellow; connected to the immediate north of Enclosure 15, are the more modern Cattle Court and Barns (Site 16), shown in grey; Site 17 represents a trackway running along the alignment of a field boundary from Site 16 towards the north-east, shown in yellow. Both Sites 16 and 17 are shown only on the 1993 OS (**Figure 16**, above).

To the north of site 2, and below the rail line, Site 18 is first shown as a single cottage on the 1853 OS 1st edition (**Figure 19**), is listed on the map as 'Longniddry Farm Cottages', and includes the two cottages, property boundary, and drive (shown in green); the access road (Site 19) leading from the north, below the rail line, past Site 1, and into the farmstead is shown in yellow; the access road from the west (Site 20, also shown in yellow), provides access into the farmstead from the B6363. The route of both Sites 19 and 20 are first shown on the OS 1st edition of 1853 (**Figure 19**); Site 21, the Walled Garden (shown in brown), is the walled area south of the Mill, and includes the sluice, a portion of the mill lade, a footbridge, and network of formal paths. The Walled Garden is first shown on the 1798 Richardson Estate map as a formally enclosed area containing planned vegetation and a section of the waterway (**Figure 20**).

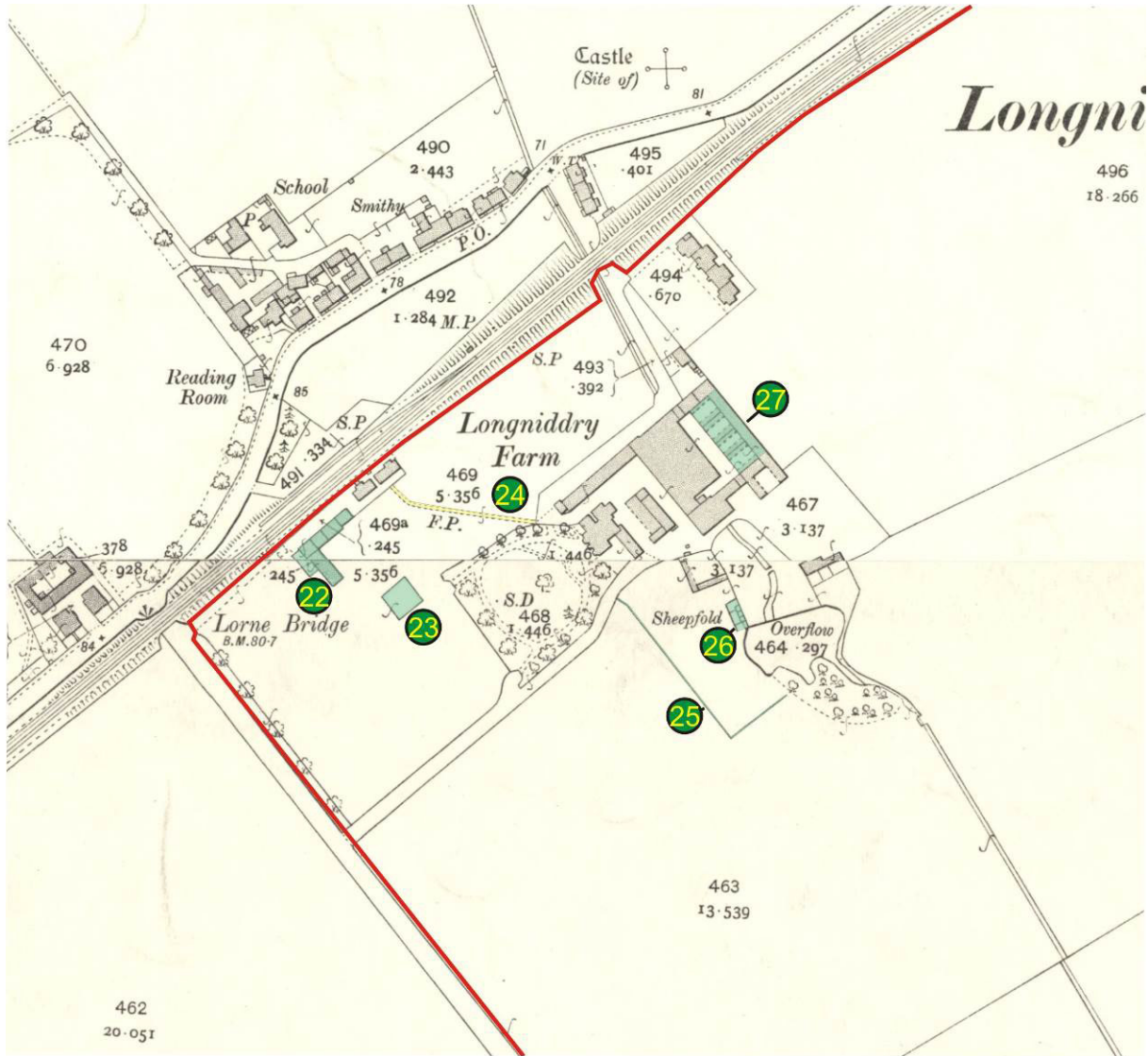


Figure 17 Excerpt from 'Ordnance Survey 2nd edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. 'Haddingtonshire' Sheets 004.15, 009.03' Revised 1906, Published 1908. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)

The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 25 inch to 1 mile, revised in 1906 (**Figure 17**), accurately depicts Longniddry Farmstead as it appeared at the turn of the 20th century. Sites 1-5, and 7-13 are shown to exist in the same form as they are in today. Site 6 is shown as a 'U' shaped structure with courtyard to the centre, and a covered entrance joining with Site 4 to the south-west, leading to the central cattle court. Site 14 is shown as a sheepfold, and is associated with an enclosure wall (Site 25), and a possible feeding trough or pens (Site 26).

The 1906 OS shows the existence of an L-shaped range (Site 22) associated with, and to the immediate south-west of, the Farm Cottages at Site 18. Site 22 first appears on the 1853 OS first edition, and predates the building of the north-easternmost cottage at Site 18. Also likely associated with Site 18 are the rectangular enclosure of site 23, and the informal trackway of Site 24, leading from the farm cottages towards Longniddry Farmhouse and the steading to the south-east. Site 24 is also shown on the 2nd edition OS of 1892 (**Figure 18**).

Site 27, Longniddry Farmsteading Cattle Courts to the east of Site 9, is a complex of structures first shown on the 1892 OS, and now no longer extant. **Figure 17**, above, shows Site 27 as a long, linear north-west/south-east orientated structure with a series of four bays projecting towards the central courtyard to the south-west.

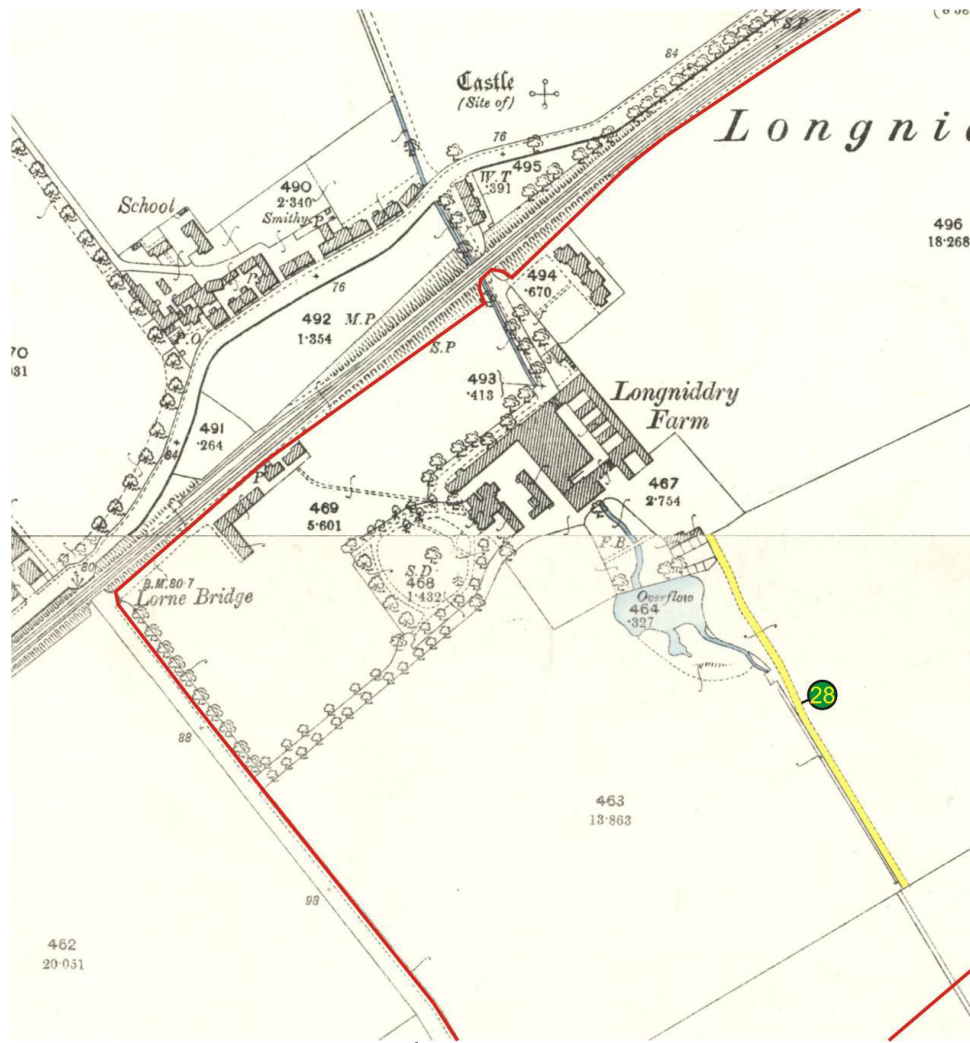


Figure 18 Excerpt from 'Ordnance Survey 2nd edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. 'Haddingtonshire' Sheets 004.15, 009.03' Revised 1892, Published 1894. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)

The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile, revised in 1892 (**Figure 18**), shows the proposed development area more or less the same as was depicted on the 1906 OS map (**Figure 17**). A few minor differences of note include the lack of sheepfold at Site 14 west of the walled garden (though an enclosure is shown), and an alternate arrangement of pens within the enclosure at Site 15. The main difference on the 1892 OS, is the inclusion of a linear trackway (Site 28), shown running south-east/north-west along the eastern bank of the mill lade from the field boundary to the south, up the enclosure at Site 15.

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of the area were surveyed in 1853 and provide the first truly accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. The OS 6 inch to 1 mile, below (**Figure 19**), shows an earlier phase of the mill and threshing barn at Site 4 prior to the construction of range joining to the north-east, the stable range of Site 8 with an addition projecting towards the north-west, and a north-east/south-west orientated range projecting from the rear of Site 7, later included as part of Site 9.

The 1853 OS 1st edition (**Figure 19**) depicts the surviving north section of what is shown on the 1778 John Home map as 'Legate Road' (**Figure 21**). Legate Road is the historic road from the south leading into the village of Longniddry, surviving in 1856 as a connecting road from the main west entrance to the steading to the farm cottage to the north.

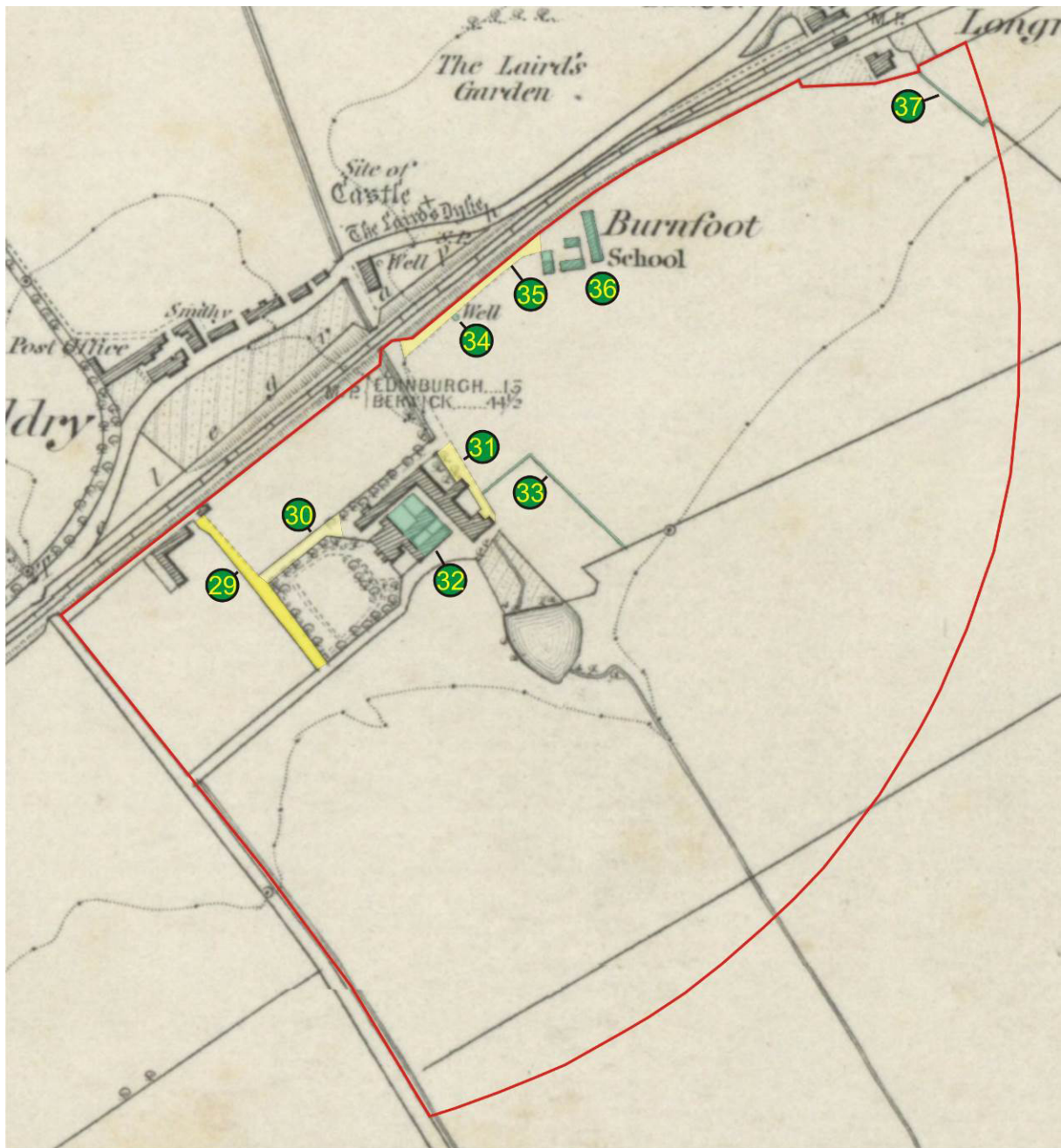


Figure 19 Excerpt from 'Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Haddingtonshire' Sheet 9' Surveyed 1853, Published 1854. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)

Site 30, first depicted on the 1790 Richardson estate map (**Figure 20**), is a north-east/south-west orientated trackway connecting Legate Road (Site 29) to the access road into the steading from the north (Site 19), running along the north-west boundary of Longniddry House. Site 31, another trackway first shown on the 1798 Home map, runs along the east end of the farmstead connecting the access road from the north down to the mill and threshing barn (Site 4).

The 1853 1st edition (**Figure 19**) shows two north-east/south-west orientated ranges with courtyards connected to the rear of Longniddry House, in the area of the farmstead now occupied by the cartshed (Site 3); these ranges do not appear on the 1798 Estate map, and have been replaced by the cartshed by 1892. Site 33 is the former north boundary wall of the enclosure to the east of the farmstead, first shown on the 1798 map, in the area now occupied by the modern barns of Site 16. Another boundary wall, or field boundary, Site 37, is located at the north-east corner of the proposed development area.

The final three sites identified on the 1853 first edition (Figure 19), are located to the north of the farmstead, along the base of the railway embankment. Site 34 is shown as a small well at the south-eastern edge of the trackway (Site 35) leading from the main access road up to Burnfoot School (Site 36). The group of structures identified as Burnfoot School are shown on the 1778 Home map (Figure 21), and the 1798 Richardson map (Figure 20) as a group of three structures (possibly a croft and byre) located within the land referred to as 'Burnfoot Park'; by 1892, these structures appear to be no longer extant (Figure 18).

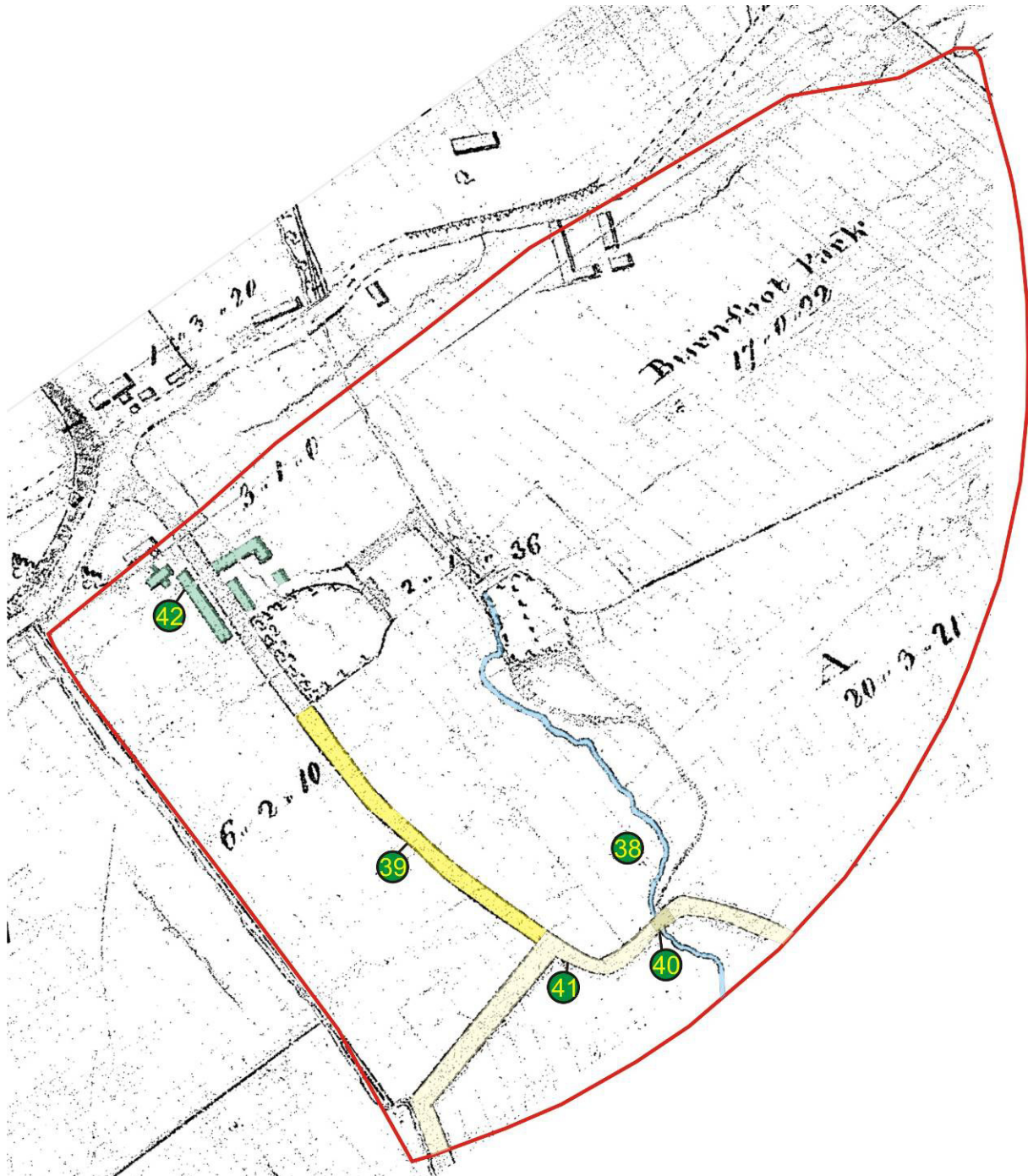


Figure 20 Excerpt from 'Plan of the Estate of Longniddry. The Property of John Glassell Esq. Surveyed 2nd May, 1798 by Thomas Richardson, Surveyor, Edinburgh'. (Addyman Archaeology after Wemyss and March Estate, Gosford)

The map 'Plan of the Estate of Longniddry. The property of John Glassell Esq.' was surveyed by Thomas Richardson in May of 1798 (Figure 20). This map shows the Longniddry Farmsteading shortly after its foundation in the final decades of the 18th century, and includes remnants of the village

of Longniddry south of the main road prior to the Estate's agricultural improvements. **Figure 20**, above, shows Longniddry Farmhouse (Site 2) prior to the later extensions to the rear, fronting a courtyard to the rear containing the L-shaped ranges made up of the stables (Site 8), and granary (Site 7). It is unclear from the map if a mill structure is present, though it is possible that an external waterwheel could have been located along the burn running behind the northwest-southeast orientated range.

Site 38 (**Figure 20**), shows the original course of the burn prior its diversion and the establishment of the formal Sluice and Mill Lade flowing through the later Walled Garden. Site 39 is the section of Legate road south of Longniddry House, running from the south, between the field systems identified on the 1778 map as 'West Park' and 'East Park' (**Figure 21**). Part of the road network associated with the north-south orientated 'Legate Road' (Sites 29 and 39), are the roughly east-west orientated section (Site 41) and bridge over the burn (Site 40). The map also shows a grouping of structures or crofts (Site 42) along either side of the roadway west of the farmstead. These structures are likely the remnants of the south portion of the village of Longniddry, not yet demolished as part of the agricultural improvements. It is not clear if these structures are still inhabited or in use at this point, or if they have been abandoned (**Figure 20**).

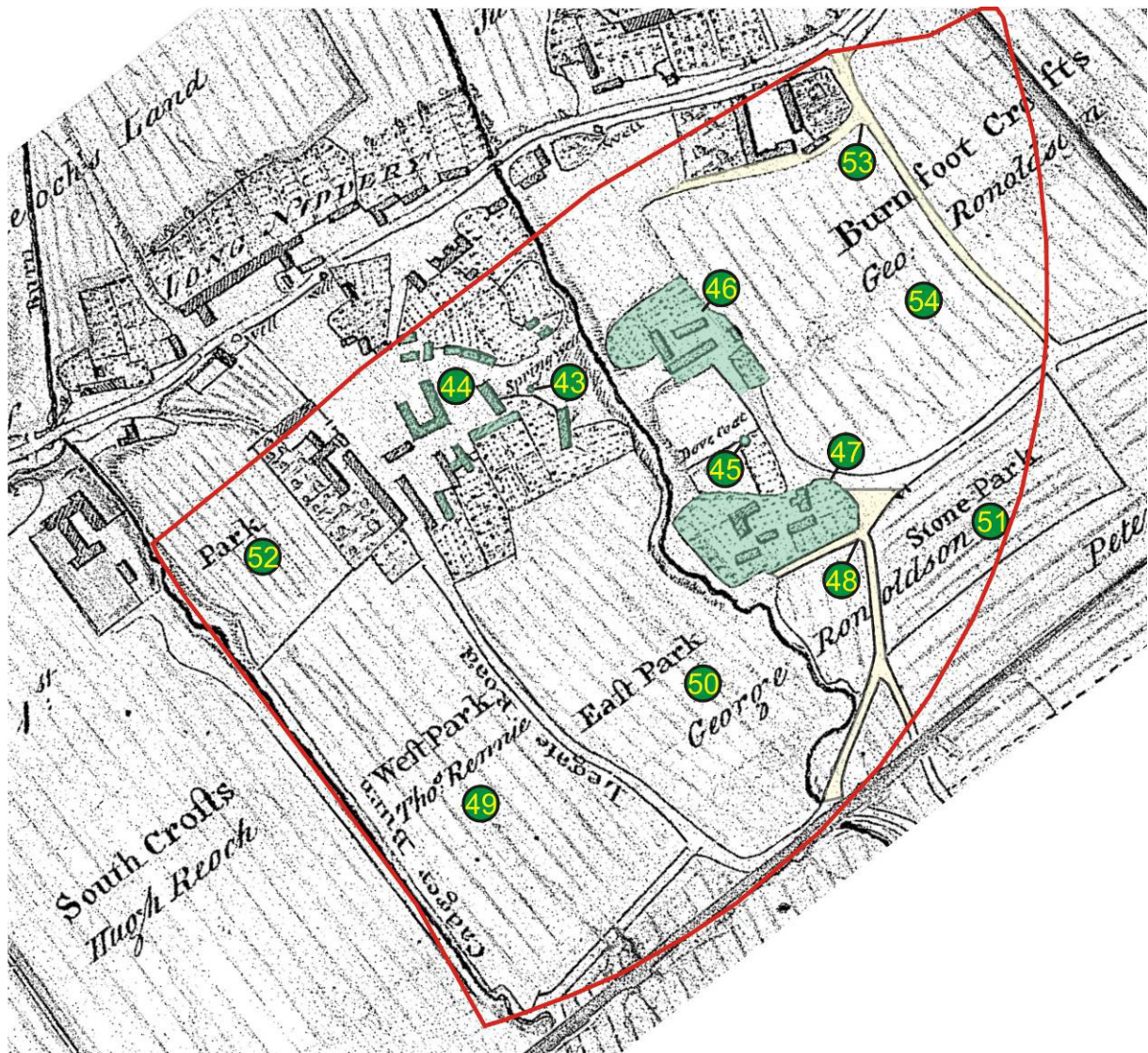


Figure 21 Excerpt from 'Plan of the Barony of Long Niddry, Lying in the Parish of Gladis-muir and County of East Lothian. Surveyed Spring 1778, by John Home'. (Addyman Archaeology after Wemyss and March Estate, Gosford).

The map 'Plan of the Barony of Long Niddery' surveyed by John Home in the spring of 1778 (**Figure 21**), shows the proposed development area as it existed prior to the Estate's agricultural improvements and the foundation of Longniddry House and the Longniddry Farmsteading. The site boundary in red, shows the approximate orientation of the later rail line to the north-west, and the course of the burn in black running due north-west through the centre of the site. The map shows the 18th century village of Longniddry extending south from the main road, with groupings of crofts and small farmsteads clustered around Legate road and the burn to the east.

Site 43, towards the centre of the map (**Figure 21**), is indicated as 'Spring Well'. This well is one of the numerous wells shown on the map, and is located in what is now a field north-west of the farmstead, used for horse-riding. Site 44 is a grouping of structures to the west of the well in what appears to be a form of village centre. The structures in this grouping are orientated in such a way as to face towards the centre, with the gardens to the rear, and are clustered around the larger, U-shaped building in the middle.

East of the burn, in the area now occupied by the modern barns and cattle courts of Site 16 (**Figure 16**), a 'Dove Coat' or Doocot (Site 45, **Figure 21**) is shown situated within a garden plot between two small farmsteads. The farmstead to the north (Site 46), is shown as a collection of four structures surrounded by cultivated land. Site 47 to the south, is a slightly larger farmstead of five structures, also surrounded by cultivated land, situated along the eastern bank of the burn. A trackway (Site 48) also runs south along the east side of the burn, connecting the farmsteads and track systems to the north to Legate road and the bridge over the burn.

A series of field systems are shown on the 1778 map that area later absorbed by the foundation of the Longniddry farmstead, changing both in shape, and likely ownership as well. These field systems include: West Park (Site 49), between Cadger Burn and Legate Road and belonging to Thomas Rennie; East Park (Site 50), between Legate Road and the burn to the east, owned by George Ronaldson; Site 51, Stone Park, also belonging to George Ronaldson, the name of which may indicate the former location of a prehistoric standing stone of small quarry; and Site 52, simply labelled 'Park', to the north of West Park and along the bank of the Cadger Burn (**Figure 21**).

The collection of structures shown on the 1778 map (**Figure 21**), in the north-east corner of the proposed development area also appear on the 1798 map in the same form (**Figure 20**), and may be represented by 'Burnfoot School' (Site 36) on the OS 1st edition of 1853 (**Figure 19**). These structures are shown on the 1778 map to be associated with the 'Burnfoot Crofts' field system (Site 54), and the trackway to the east (Site 53), leading south from the main road through the field systems beyond.

iv. Summary

The map regression exercise of the proposed development area has shown that the site had undergone drastic changes between 1778 and 1798, with a large portion of the village of Longniddry having been demolished as part of a programme of agricultural improvements that saw the foundation of Longniddry house and Longniddry Farmstead. The farmstead appears to have gone through a period of gradual alteration and expansion between the late 18th century and mid-19th century, before experiencing a period of growth and major construction in the latter half of the 19th century. Map evidence suggests that there was very little change from the late 19th, into the 20th century, eventually leading to decline, and many structures falling out of use and into ruin as they remain today.

4. Aerial Photographs

i. General

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the site boundary. For this exercise, the Ordnance Survey air photo mosaics 1944-1950, available from the National Library of Scotland's online map resources were used, along with readily available satellite imagery available online from Bing Maps, Google Maps, and Google Earth, the latter of which provided aerial views dated 01/01/1945, 05/11/2009, 09/14/2011, and 07/31/2012.

The aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and flight altitude are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition, the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken.



Figure 22 Excerpt from OS Air Photo mosaics of Scotland 'NT 47 N.W. & NT 37 N.E. East Lothian' 1946. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS)

The Ordnance Survey air photo mosaic, taken 1946 (**Figure 22**), shows the Longniddry Farmstead as it existed post-WWII, prior to the construction of the modern barns to the east, but largely as it appears today.

No new potential sites were noted in the analysis of this aerial image, though a number of sites identified during the map regression were noted: Site 22, the L-shaped range west of the farm cottages first identified on the 1853 OS 1st edition (**Figure 19**), is visible as a cropmark, highlighted by the yellow line in **Figure 22**; the square enclosure (Site 23) is also visible as a cropmark to the immediate south-east; Site 24, the track connecting the Farm Cottages of Site 18 to the Longniddry Farmhouse, appears as though it is still in use; Site 25, an enclosure first noted on the 1906 OS 2nd edition (**Figure 17**), is shown as a rectangular area of lighter soil surrounded by planted fields; Site 38, the bank of the burn pre-alteration is also visible, as is Legate Road (Site 39) and roadway to the south (Site 41) (**Figure 22**).

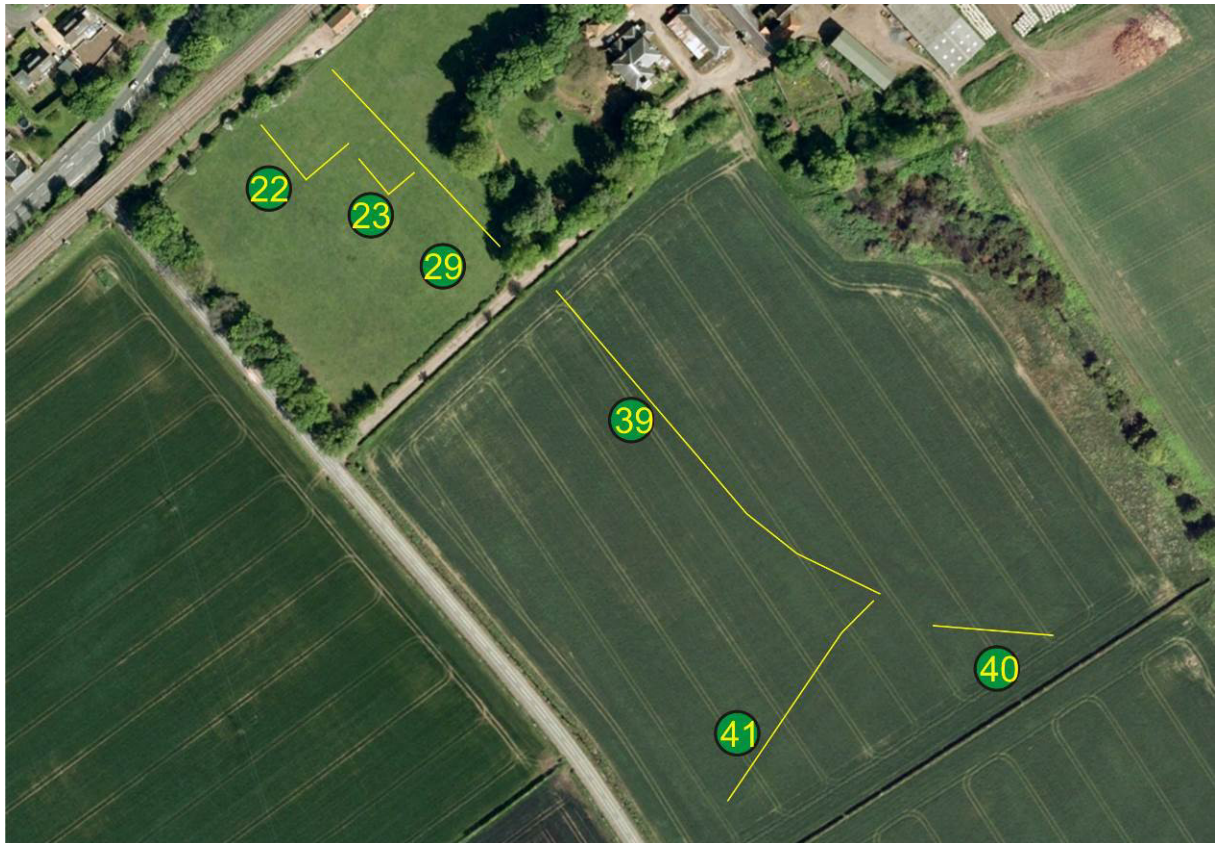


Figure 23 Google Earth image, taken 05/11/2009. (Addyman Archaeology after GoogleEarth).

The Google Earth image (**Figure 23**), taken 05/11/2009, shows a series of cropmarks indicating the presence of: the L-shaped structure (Site 22) and square enclosure (Site 23), indicated by the yellow lines; the north and south extents of Legate Road (Sites 29, 39), as well as the trackways of Site 41, and possibly Site 42.

ii. Summary

The analysis of the aerial images suggest that there is considerable potential for the survival of a number of sites below the level of the topsoil, including roadways, structures, and other sites identified during the map regression.

5. Site Gazetteer

i. General

The following table provides a description of the upstanding structures, features, and visible remains of sites within the proposed development area identified in the various stages of the desk based assessment and on-site visual inspection. For each of these sites, the table includes an assessment of condition via on-site visual inspection, and an assessment of significance using the criteria based on the Burra Charter¹¹ for the assessment of significance outlined in 2004.

The categories of condition are as follows:

- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Destroyed






The categories of cultural-heritage significance are:







- *Outstanding Significance*- A building or element of national or international importance, or a fine, intact or little-altered example of a particular period, style or type that embodies the importance of the buildings or site overall or the element to which it is a part.
- *Considerable Significance*- A building or element of regional importance (the south-east of Scotland), or a good example of a particular period, style or type with a high degree of intact original fabric that contributes substantially to the importance of the buildings or site overall, or the element to which it is a part, that may have been altered.
- *Moderate Significance*- A building or element of local importance (village of Longniddry), or an element that contributes to, but is not a key element to the importance of the buildings or site overall, or the element to which it is a part, that may have been altered.
- *Neutral Significance*- An element which neither contributes, nor detracts from the importance of the buildings or site overall.
- *Negative*- A building or element which detracts from the overall significance of the buildings or site overall.






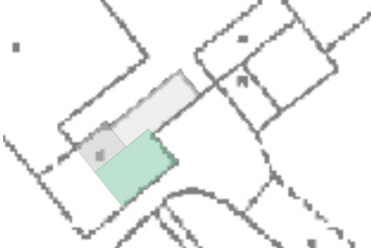
The sites are discussed in numerical order based on the site number allocated (i.e. 001, 002, etc.). Sites identified during the DBA not readily visible above ground have not been included, though their sub-surface presence and survival should not be discounted (see **Table 1** for a comprehensive list).






¹¹ Walker, M. Marquis-Kyle, P. 2004. *Illustrated Burra Charter: good practice for heritage places*. Australia: ICOMOS.






Table 3 Site Gazetteer of upstanding structures, features, and visible remains






Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
001	 <p>Plate 1 Farm Cottages from N (photo 008)</p>  <p>Plate 2 Farm Cottages from SE (photo 123)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44327 76076</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farm Cottages (No.3-6)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Contiguous block of four single-storied farm labourer's cottages, stone-built of mixed sandstone. Stone-built extensions to the rear. Renovated 1992. Currently inhabited.</p> <p><u>Listing:</u> Category C Listed</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Moderate</p>  <p>Figure 24 Site 001 (OS 1993)</p>
002	 <p>Plate 3 Longniddry House, from W (photo 105)</p>  <p>Plate 4 Longniddry House from E (photo 163)</p>	<p>1790's</p> <p>NT 44272 75946</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmhouse</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Key structure within the wider complex. Late 18th century rectangular structure with later 19th century additions. Two-storied, 3-bay building of classical proportions and detailing with a hipped slated roof. Bay windows to the principal west-facing elevation may be secondary. Sandstone rubble construction with pale grey sandstone dressings. Surviving sections of a thin coat of exterior harl. Currently inhabited.</p> <p><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Considerable</p>






Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
002	 <p data-bbox="308 645 810 678">Plate 5 Longniddry House from N (photo 176)</p>		<p data-bbox="978 264 1353 331"><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmhouse <i>cont.</i></p>  <p data-bbox="978 622 1305 656">Figure 25 Site 002 (OS 1993)</p>
003	 <p data-bbox="308 1075 810 1108">Plate 6 Cartshed, Granary from E (photo 170)</p>  <p data-bbox="308 1500 810 1534">Plate 7 Cartshed, Granary from N (photo 175)</p>	<p data-bbox="842 694 954 828">Late 19th century Pre- 1892</p> <p data-bbox="842 862 954 963">NT 44300 75959</p>	<p data-bbox="978 694 1385 761"><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Cartshed and Granary</p> <p data-bbox="978 795 1401 1097"><u>Description:</u> Two-storied, six bay cartshed and granary with five arches at ground level and workshop to the north. Six first floor openings and doors at either gable end with external stairs from ground. Rubble sandstone with dressed grey sandstone quoins. Currently used as a stable block.</p> <p data-bbox="978 1131 1305 1164"><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p> <p data-bbox="978 1198 1185 1232"><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p data-bbox="978 1265 1313 1299"><u>Significance:</u> Considerable</p>  <p data-bbox="978 1512 1305 1545">Figure 26 Site 003 (OS 1993)</p>
004	 <p data-bbox="308 1926 810 1960">Plate 8 Site 004 overall from E (photo 073)</p>	<p data-bbox="842 1545 954 1780">Late 18th century, c.1790, also 1850- late 19th century</p> <p data-bbox="842 1814 954 1915">NT 44329 75961</p>	<p data-bbox="978 1545 1401 1612"><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Mill, Threshing Barn, and Granary</p> <p data-bbox="978 1646 1401 1982"><u>Description:</u> Late 18th century, with 1850, and later 19th century additions. Houses overshot waterwheel located below the structures (Site 012). Two-storied mill above waterwheel contains lintel inscribed '1850'. Threshing barn to south, and granary to east. Surviving original fixtures within the interior.</p> <p data-bbox="978 2016 1305 2049"><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p>






Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
004.1	 <p>Plate 9 Site 004 overall from N (photo 158)</p>	Late 19 th century, pre-1892	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Granary</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> <i>Moderate</i></p> <p><u>Significance:</u> <i>Moderate</i></p>  <p>Figure 27 Site 004 Granary (OS 1993)</p>
004.2	 <p>Plate 10 Interior of mill from N (photo 232)</p>	1850	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Mill</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> <i>Poor</i></p> <p><u>Significance:</u> <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p>Figure 28 Site 004 Mill (OS 1993)</p>
004.3	 <p>Plate 11 Interior of barn from NE (photo 226)</p>	1790's	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Threshing Barn</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> <i>Moderate</i></p> <p><u>Significance:</u> <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p>Figure 29 Site 004 Threshing Barn (OS 1993)</p>






Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
005	 <p>Plate 12 Lade towards mill from SE (photo 197)</p>  <p>Plate 13 Lade beneath mill from NW (photo 212)</p>	<p>Early 19th century, Pre-1853</p> <p>NT 44343 74942</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Sluice and Mill Lade</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Redirected burn forming mill lade entering a walled garden over a sluice. Enters under roadway and threshing barn via archway, continuing under farmstead to north. Channel to west diverts water beneath walled garden towards overshot waterwheel, boxed wooden aquaduct below threshing barn no longer extant.</p> <p><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> <i>Moderate</i></p> <p><u>Significance:</u> <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p>Figure 30 Site 005 Sluice and Mill Lade (OS 1993)</p>
006	 <p>Plate 14 Structure from NW (photo 088)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44351 75978</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to south-east</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Rubble sandstone structure with courtyard to the south-east. Now in ruins. Associated with Site 004 granary, and formerly joined via arched gateway. Part of the late 19th century expansion.</p> <p><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> <i>Poor</i></p> <p><u>Significance:</u> <i>Moderate</i></p>  <p>Figure 31 Site 006 Cattle Courts (OS 1993)</p>


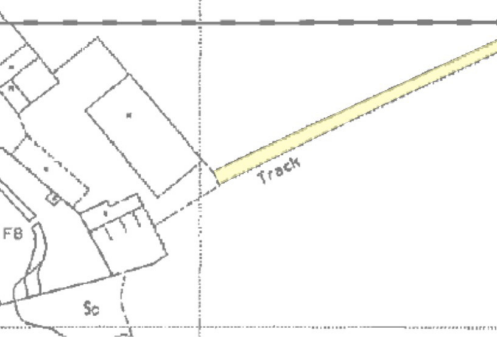

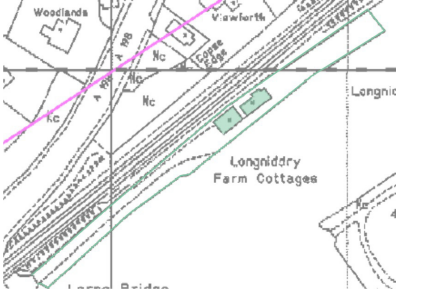
Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
007	 <p data-bbox="357 645 762 674">Plate 15 Range from SW (photo 001)</p>  <p data-bbox="357 1055 762 1084">Plate 16 Range from W (photo 054)</p>  <p data-bbox="357 1464 762 1494">Plate 17 Range from SW (photo 171)</p>  <p data-bbox="357 1877 762 1906">Plate 18 Interior from NW (photo 057)</p>	<p data-bbox="847 264 932 427">1790's NT 44308 75972</p>	<p data-bbox="983 264 1402 360">Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Steading and Cattle Courts, north-west/south-east orientated range</p> <p data-bbox="983 398 1402 831">Description: North-west/south-east orientated section of L-shaped range to the rear of Longniddry House. Associated with Site 008 stables. Mixed sandstone rubble construction. South section wider with taller slate roof, north section covered with pantile, and shows evidence of roof having been raised. Part of the original 1790's farmstead, now used as a granary. Evidence of surviving original fixtures within the interior.</p> <p data-bbox="983 869 1302 898">Listing: Category B Listed</p> <p data-bbox="983 936 1182 965">Condition: <i>Good</i></p> <p data-bbox="983 1003 1302 1032">Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p data-bbox="983 1308 1402 1361">Figure 32 Site 007 NW-SE Range (OS 1993)</p>

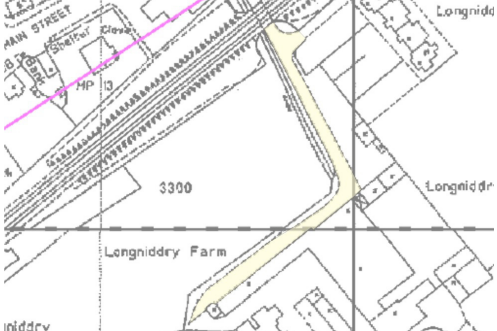



Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
008	 <p>Plate 19 Stable range from S (photo 043)</p>  <p>Plate 20 Stable range from W (photo 181)</p>  <p>Plate 21 Stable range from N (photo 034)</p>	<p>1790's NT 44275 75976</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-stable Range to north-west, south-west/north-east orientated</p> <p>Description: South-west/north-east orientated section of L-shaped range to the rear of Longniddry House. Associated with Site 007 granary. Former stable block/byre. Mixed sandstone rubble construction with pantile roof. Part of the original 1790's farmstead, with late 19th century addition to the south-west. A partial ruin, surviving bays now used for storage.</p> <p>Listing: Category B Listed</p> <p>Condition: <i>Moderate</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p>Figure 33 Site 008 Stable Range (OS 1993)</p>
009	 <p>Plate 22 Cattle Courts from E (photo 082)</p>	<p>Post 1790, pre 1853 Also, late 19th century, pre 1892 NT 44314 75085</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to north-east</p> <p>Description: Cattle courts to the rear of the range at Site 007. Site includes early 19th century range to south and adjoining barn adjacent to Mill.</p> <p>Listing: Category B Listed</p>



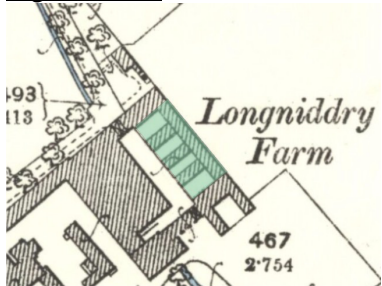

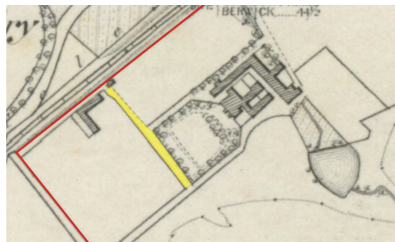
Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
009.1	 <p data-bbox="316 651 802 712"><i>Plate 23 Range on 1st edition, S end of Cattle Court (photo 155)</i></p>	<p data-bbox="850 264 954 365">Post 1790, pre 1853</p> <p data-bbox="850 398 954 499">NT 44318 75981</p>	<p data-bbox="986 264 1401 331">Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to north-east.</p> <p data-bbox="986 365 1401 600">Description: Range at south end of Cattle Court, appears on 1st edition map of 1853. Likely altered later 19th century as part of the Cattle Court construction. Likely contemporaneous with the Mill and Threshing Barn to the south.</p> <p data-bbox="986 633 1233 667">Condition: <i>Moderate</i></p> <p data-bbox="986 701 1305 734">Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p data-bbox="986 1025 1345 1081"><i>Figure 34 Site 009.1 Range on 1st edition, pre-1853 (OS 1993)</i></p>
009.2	 <p data-bbox="316 1473 802 1529"><i>Plate 24 Late 19th century Cattle Courts to north-east (photo 086)</i></p>  <p data-bbox="316 1955 802 2011"><i>Plate 25 Late 19th century Cattle Courts to north-east (photo 140)</i></p>	<p data-bbox="850 1081 954 1182">Post 1853, pre 1892</p> <p data-bbox="850 1216 954 1317">NT 44311 75989</p>	<p data-bbox="986 1081 1401 1149">Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to north-east.</p> <p data-bbox="986 1182 1401 1417">Description: Cattle courts to the rear of the range at Site 007. Entered via arch-gabled pend from the north. Formerly roofed cattle courts to the west, cast iron columns and stone feeding troughs. Red pantile roof.</p> <p data-bbox="986 1451 1177 1485">Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p data-bbox="986 1518 1305 1552">Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p data-bbox="986 1821 1345 1877"><i>Figure 35 Site 009.2 Cattle Courts (OS 1993)</i></p>

<p>009.3</p>	 <p>Plate 26 South Range from E (photo 077)</p>	<p>Post 1853, pre 1892</p> <p>NT 44324 75975</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to north-east. South Range.</p> <p>Description: Rubble built, north-east/south-west orientated range with dressed sandstone quoins. Possibly contemporaneous with Granary (Site 004.1) to south. Cracked gable and split lintel.</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Moderate</i></p>  <p>Figure 36 Site 009.3 (OS 1993)</p>
<p>010</p>	 <p>Plate 27 Structures from W (photo 021)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44320 76014</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Farmsteading-Cattle Courts to NE, NW facing structures</p> <p>Description: Two single-storied cottages three bays each. Dressed sandstone and pantile roof. Part of Site 009 Cattle Court complex to the south.</p> <p>Listing: Category B Listed</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>  <p>Figure 37 Site 010 (OS 1993)</p>
<p>012</p>	 <p>Plate 28 Waterwheel from N (photo 217)</p>	<p>Likely 1850's</p> <p>NT 44323 75961</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Mains Waterwheel</p> <p>Description: Overshot waterwheel, c.1850, housed below ground level under Mill (Site 004). Wood and iron construction.</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Considerable</i></p>

<p>013</p>	 <p>Plate 29 Bothy from SW (photo 010)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44313 76033</p>	<p>Name: Longniddry Farmstead-Bothy</p> <p>Description: Two-storied, dressed sandstone, 3 bay structure with pantile roof. Referred to as a Bothy. Toilet range addition to south. Now ruinous.</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Moderate</i></p>  <p>Figure 38 Site 013 Bothy (OS 1993)</p>
<p>014</p>	 <p>Plate 30 Site 014 from S (photo 161)</p>	<p>Early 20th century, Pre-1906</p> <p>NT 44324 75930</p>	<p>Name: Enclosure/Sheepfold west of Walled Garden</p> <p>Description: Enclosure or sheepfold surviving as a single upstanding wall with arched doorway. Shown as an enclosure on the 1906 OS.</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Neutral</i></p>  <p>Figure 39 Site 014 Enclosure (OS 1993)</p>
<p>015</p>	 <p>Figure 40 Site 015, Enclosure east of Walled Garden (OS 1993)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44382 75922</p>	<p>Name: Enclosure/Sheepfold east of Walled Garden</p> <p>Description: Enclosure or sheepfold surviving as a series of overgrown pens and boundary walls. First shown on the 1892 OS map.</p> <p>Condition: <i>Poor</i></p> <p>Significance: <i>Moderate</i></p>

Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
016	 <p data-bbox="311 627 810 683">Figure 41 Site 016, Modern barns and Cattle Court to east (OS 1993)</p>	<p data-bbox="842 264 954 398">Late 20th century, Pre-1993</p> <p data-bbox="842 436 954 533">NT 44377 75958</p>	<p data-bbox="976 264 1412 331"><u>Name:</u> Modern Cattle Court and Barns to the east of the Lade</p> <p data-bbox="976 369 1412 504"><u>Description:</u> Three modern open-sided steel structures used for cattle-penning and storage set around a central courtyard.</p> <p data-bbox="976 537 1189 571"><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p data-bbox="976 604 1236 638"><u>Significance:</u> Neutral</p>
017	 <p data-bbox="311 1064 810 1108">Figure 42 Site 017, Track (OS 1993)</p>	<p data-bbox="842 728 954 862">20th century, Pre-1993</p> <p data-bbox="842 896 954 992">NT 44469 75968</p>	<p data-bbox="976 728 1412 795"><u>Name:</u> Trackway, from Site 016 towards the north-east</p> <p data-bbox="976 828 1412 963"><u>Description:</u> Informal trackway orientated along historic field boundary, leading from cattle court in the SW.</p> <p data-bbox="976 996 1189 1030"><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p data-bbox="976 1064 1236 1097"><u>Significance:</u> Neutral</p>
018	 <p data-bbox="311 1500 810 1545">Plate 31 Farm Cottages from SE (photo 183)</p>	<p data-bbox="842 1131 954 1265">19th century, Pre-1853</p> <p data-bbox="842 1299 954 1395">NT 44165 75977</p>	<p data-bbox="976 1131 1412 1232"><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farm Cottages, north-west of Longniddry Farmhouse</p> <p data-bbox="976 1265 1412 1534"><u>Description:</u> Two single-storied 19th century farm cottages in dressed sandstone with pantile roofs. Currently inhabited. Western cottage first appears on the 1853 OS 1st edition, while the eastern cottage is first shown on the 1892 OS revision.</p> <p data-bbox="976 1568 1189 1601"><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p data-bbox="976 1635 1236 1668"><u>Significance:</u> Neutral</p>  <p data-bbox="976 1960 1412 2016">Figure 43 Site 018 Farm Cottages (OS 1993)</p>

Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
019	 <p>Figure 44 Site 019 Access Road from north (OS 1993)</p>	<p>Early 19th century, Pre-1853</p> <p>NT 44295 76036</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Access Road from north into farmstead</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Historic trackway from village of Longniddry to the north, entering into farmstead below the rail line, providing access to farm cottages and farmstead. Runs along eastern edge of the burn. Dirt, unpaved.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Moderate</p>
020	 <p>Figure 45 Site 020 Access road from west (OS 1993)</p>	<p>Early 19th century, Pre-1853</p> <p>NT 44205 75850</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Access Road from west into farmstead</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Historic trackway from the roadway to the west, providing access to the front of Longniddry house and the farmstead beyond.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Good</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Moderate</p>
021	 <p>Plate 32 Interior from SW (photo 112)</p>	<p>Late 18th century, 1790's</p> <p>NT 44335 75923</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Walled Garden</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Irregular-shaped, roughly subrectangular, sunken walled garden. Rubble sandstone boundary wall with formal pathways and arched footbridge across the mill lade. Incorporates sluice, and mill lade. Overgrown with Hogweed.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Moderate</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Considerable</p>  <p>Figure 46 Site 021 Walled Garden (OS 1993)</p>

Site No.	Images	Date, NGR	Name, Description, Condition
027	 <p>Plate 33 Area of Site 027 Cattle courts (photo 088)</p>  <p>Plate 34 Site 027 looking north (photo 081)</p>	<p>Late 19th century, Pre-1892</p> <p>NT 44337 75997</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Longniddry Farmsteading-cattle Courts to the east of Site 009</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Shown on the 1892 OS map as a series of structures and stalls in the north-east of the steading complex. Four bays shown, possible a feeding area. No longer extant.</p> <p><u>Listing:</u> Category B Listed</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Destroyed</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Neutral</p>  <p>Figure 47 Site 027 Cattle courts (OS 1892)</p>
029	 <p>Plate 35 Location of Legate Road (photo 108)</p>	<p>Pre 1778</p> <p>NT 44212 75904</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> Former roadway, north extent of Legate Road</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Former formal roadway from the south towards the village of Longniddry. North section survived into mid-19th century, connecting western farmstead access with farm cottage to north. Likely survives below ploughsoil. Possibly metalled with ditches along both sides.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Destroyed</p> <p><u>Significance:</u> Neutral</p>  <p>Figure 48 Site 029, Legate Road (OS 1853)</p>

6. Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

The desk-based research, including map regression and the analysis of aerial photographs has revealed a long and fascinating history of the proposed development area at Longniddry Farmsteading.

Analysis of the HER data has shown the area around Longniddry Farmstead to be an important prehistoric landscape, with many settlements, findsites, and even cemeteries located within a 1km radius of the development area. Though little evidence remains of the medieval layout of the village, an indication of Longniddry as it existed in the last quarter of the 18th century is given on John Home's Barony map of the area dated 1778 (**Figure 21**). The Home map shows the village of Longniddry as it existed immediately prior to the Wemyss and March estate's agricultural improvements in the late 18th century that saw the demolition of a large number of crofts and farmsteads to make way for the foundation of the Longniddry Farmstead circa 1790.

The map regression has shown the primary stages of farmstead development to have taken place in and around 1790, including the construction of Longniddry House, the L-shaped ranges to the rear, and possibly the threshing barn and walled garden to the east. The farmstead was shown to have undergone an expansion around 1850 that saw the addition of the mill, mill lade, sluice, waterwheel, and barn to the rear of the L-shaped range. The map regression also showed a major program of construction and expansion to have taken place in the second half of the 19th century, prior to 1892 that included a large complex of structures and cattle courts to the east, as well as a number of enclosures to the south and a cartshed and granary to the rear of Longniddry House.

The Gazetteer in Section 5 outlined the condition and relative significance of the upstanding structures, features, and visible remains within the proposed development area identified during the DBA and on-site visual inspection. Site significance was assessed using criteria based on the Burra Charter for the assessment of significance outlined in 2004 (Section 5), which provides the four significance categories of: Outstanding, Considerable, Moderate, Neutral, and Negative.

The assessment of significance as part of this DBA identified no sites (considered by the Burra Charter definition) to be of *Outstanding Significance*. Sites considered to be of *Considerable Significance* include: Longniddry House (Site 002), the Cartshed and Granary (Site 003), the Mill and Threshing Barn (Site 004), Sluice and Mill Lade (Site 005), the 18th century L-shaped range (Sites 007, 008), the 19th century Cattle Courts (Sites 009, 010), the Overshot Waterwheel (Site 012), and the Walled Garden (Site 021). Sites considered to be of *Moderate Significance* include: the Farm Cottages to the north (Site 001), the late 19th century Granary (Site 004), the Cattle Court range associated with the granary (Site 006), the Bothy (Site 013), the Enclosure/Sheepfold east of the walled garden (Site 015), and the Access Roads from the west and north (Sites 019, 020). Sites considered to be of *Neutral Significance* include: the Enclosure/Sheepfold to the west of the walled garden (Site 014), the Trackway east of the farmstead (Site 017), the Farm Cottages to the north-west (Site 018), the portion of the Cattle Courts at Site 009 no longer extant (Site 027), the line of the north section of Legate Road though to survive below the ploughsoil (Site 029), and Site 016, the Modern Barns and Cattle Court to the east.

In summary, those buildings closest to the farmhouse are considered to be the most significant, alongside the mill complex and the walled garden. It would be important to endeavour to renovate and restore these buildings for future use. There is good precedent for restoration of steadings in East Lothian and an attempt to restore the most important parts of the complex would be likely to be supported. The cattle courts and later structures are in a poorer state of repair and are of less importance. Although the less important buildings may not be required to be preserved, there will be a requirement to record them, possibly in less detail than the other buildings.

In addition to the assessment of upstanding remains, the DBA has shown the potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the proposed development area to be high, with a strong possibility of encountering prehistoric, medieval/post-medieval remains of the former village of Longniddry during any potential ground-breaking works. However, unless buried archaeological

remains are found to be of considerable significance it is usually the case that they are subject to preservation by record; that is a condition is placed that requires an evaluation/watching brief followed by an excavation if any archaeological remains are uncovered. It may be the case than there are no remains uncovered, as they have been destroyed by later activity. However the location of the site close to the edge of the village and the history of East Lothian generally as a good place for settlement from the prehistoric period onwards means that there is a high potential for their discovery. Many greenfield sites on the edge of a village would have a similar high potential and archaeological evaluation of such sites would therefore not be uncommon or unusual.

It is expected that both the recording of the upstanding remains and the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains can be addressed through the use of conditions on the planning consent and as such would be in keeping with conditions placed on similar developments of this nature. This is likely to include: additional building and photographic survey undertaken by an archaeologist prior to construction in order to properly record the phasing and relationships between structures; an archaeological evaluation prior to construction to determine whether any buried archaeological remains will be disturbed by the development; and a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist during demolition/removal of any historic fabric. It is also recommended that the historic features and character of the complex be maintained. The work completed so far will aid the Conservation Officer and the Archaeology Officer in determining the requirements for the site. However, any archaeological conditions will be determined by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

7. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final form will be submitted to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Services for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record. The project archive, including site records and digital photographs, will be submitted to Historic Environment Scotland for inclusion in their archives.

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Selection of websites consulted:

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Appendix A Maps Consulted

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25 inch to 1 mile, 2nd edition. Haddingtonshire, Sheet 004.15. Revised 1892, Published 1894.

25 inch to 1 mile, 2nd edition. Haddingtonshire, Sheet 009.03. Revised 1892, Published 1894.

25 inch to 1 mile, 2nd edition. Haddingtonshire, Sheet 004.15. Revised 1906, Published 1907.

25 inch to 1 mile, 2nd edition. Haddingtonshire, Sheet 009.03. Revised 1906, Published 1907.

Appendix B Photographic Register

Image No.	Frame	Facing	Date	Description	Taken By
001	7343	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, SW facing	AJLM
002	7344	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, Towards sites 3,4	AJLM
003	7345	W	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, Towards W extent	AJLM
004	7346	W	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, Stable range, SE facing	AJLM
005	7347	W	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, Interior of stable range	AJLM
006	7350	V/N	10/12/2015	Site 8, L-shaped stable range and granary, Interior of stable range at granary	AJLM
007	7351	S	10/12/2015	Site 1, N facing, from rear	AJLM
008	7352	SE	10/12/2015	Site 1, NE facing, from rear	AJLM
009	7355	NE	10/12/2015	Site 1, Front, with gardens	AJLM
010	7356	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Bothy, Frontage	AJLM
011	7357	E	10/12/2015	Site 12, Bothy, SW facing elevation and NW gable	AJLM
012	7358	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Bothy, Entrance hallway	AJLM
013	7359	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Bothy, Front room towards hallway	AJLM
014	7360	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Bothy, SE gable and toilet block	AJLM
015	7361	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Toilet block, N end	AJLM
016	7362	NE	10/12/2015	Site 12, Toilet block, S end	AJLM
017	7363	E	10/12/2015	Boundary wall between Sites 12, 13	AJLM
018	7364	SE	10/12/2015	Site 13, NW facing elevation, NE end	AJLM
019	7365	SE	10/12/2015	Site 13, NW facing elevation, NE end	AJLM
020	7366	NE	10/12/2015	Site 13, Interior, NE end	AJLM
021	7367	E	10/12/2015	Site 13, NW facing elevation, Overall	AJLM
022	7368	E	10/12/2015	Site 13, Interior, SW end	AJLM
023	7369	S	10/12/2015	Site 13, Interior, SW end	AJLM
024	7370	E	10/12/2015	Site 13, Interior, SW end	AJLM
025	7371	SE	10/12/2015	Site 13, Interior, SW end	AJLM
026	7375	S	10/12/2015	Site 9, Steading and cattle courts, NW entrance	AJLM
027	7376	E	10/12/2015	Site 9, Steading and cattle courts, NW facing elevation	AJLM
028	7377	E	10/12/2015	Site 9, Steading and cattle courts, NW facing elevation	AJLM
029	7378	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, 9 intersection, N facing	AJLM
030	7379	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, 9 intersection, N facing	AJLM
031	7380	SW	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation	AJLM
032	7381	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, NE end	AJLM
033	7382	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, NE end	AJLM
034	7383	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation, Mid	AJLM
035	7384	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation, Mid	AJLM
036	7385	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation, Overall	AJLM
037	7386	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation, Overall	AJLM
038	7387	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus block	AJLM
039	7388	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus block, Join	AJLM
040	7389	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus block, S corner	AJLM
041	7390	SE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Farmhouse, NW extension	AJLM
042	7391	NE	10/12/2015	Drive to courtyard between Sites 2, 8	AJLM
043	7392	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW end, SE facing elevation	AJLM
044	7393	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block, Collapsed roof	AJLM
045	7394	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block, Collapsed roof and blocked door	AJLM

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken By</i>
046	7395	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block, Collapsed roof and blocked door	AJLM
047	7397	W	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block, Collapsed roof, Interior	AJLM
048	7399	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block, Interior	AJLM
049	7400	N	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE facing elevation, Towards NE end	AJLM
050	7402	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Interior of stable block	AJLM
051	7403	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, Stable block and granary corner	AJLM
052	7404	N	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW-SE granary, NW end	AJLM
053	7405	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW-SE granary, SW facing	AJLM
054	7406	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary towards SE end	AJLM
055	7407	S	10/12/2015	Site 3, N corner	AJLM
056	7409	N	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Interior, NW end	AJLM
057	7410	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Interior, Partition	AJLM
058	7411	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Interior, Partition	AJLM
059	7412	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Interior, Roof pitch scar	AJLM
060	7413	N	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , At join	AJLM
061	7414	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , SE end, SW facing	AJLM
062	7415	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Join between ranges	AJLM
063	7416	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , Join between ranges	AJLM
064	7417	N	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary , SW facing elevation	AJLM
065	7418	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE end, SW facing	AJLM
066	7419	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE gable and S corner	AJLM
067	7420	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Mill lade, Entrance	AJLM
068	7424	W	10/12/2015	Site 4, SE elevation, and Site 8 gable	AJLM
069	7425	W	10/12/2015	Site 4, SE elevation, and Site 8 gable	AJLM
070	7426	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, SE elevation, W half	AJLM
071	7427	W	10/12/2015	Site 4, SE elevation, W half	AJLM
072	7428	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, SE elevation, at entrance to courtyard	AJLM
073	7429	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Overall, E half	AJLM
074	7430	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Overall, E half	AJLM
075	7431	N	10/12/2015	Site 4, E half, Boundary wall	AJLM
076	7432	S	10/12/2015	Site 4, W half, NW facing elevation	AJLM
077	7433	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, SE range, E corner	AJLM
078	7434	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, SE range, Interior	AJLM
079	7435	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4 and 9 from Site 10	AJLM
080	7436	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, Overall, from Site 10	AJLM
081	7437	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, 13 from Site 10	AJLM
082	7438	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, Overall	AJLM
083	7439	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, NE facing, SE end of courtyard	AJLM
084	7440	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Interior, SE end of courtyard	AJLM
085	7441	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, SE facing, NW range and entrance	AJLM
086	7442	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, SE facing, NW range and entrance	AJLM
087	7443	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard showing rear of Site 8	AJLM
088	7444	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, E half, from Site 10	AJLM
089	7445	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, E half, NW corner detail	AJLM
090	7446	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Entrance to Wheel Room	AJLM
091	7447	SW	10/12/2015	Rear of Site 8 from Site 4	AJLM
092	7448	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Entrance to Wheel Room with date stone '1850'	AJLM
093	7449	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE corner	AJLM
094	7450	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE corner	AJLM
095	7451	SE	10/12/2015	Site 14, entrance	AJLM
096	7453	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE gable	AJLM
097	7454	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE facing, W extension	AJLM
098	7455	N	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE facing, W extension, Join	AJLM
099	7456	NE	10/12/2015	Site 3, Extension, SW facing gable	AJLM
100	7457	W	10/12/2015	Site 2, Rear extension from Site 3	AJLM

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken By</i>
101	7458	N	10/12/2015	Site 3, Port	AJLM
102	7460	SW	10/12/2015	Site 2, NW extension and wall	AJLM
103	7461	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Front, Overall from drive	AJLM
104	7462	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Front, Overall from drive, Detail	AJLM
105	7463	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Front, Overall from drive, Detail	AJLM
106	7464	NW	10/12/2015	Site 16, Overall, SE facing	AJLM
107	7465	NW	10/12/2015	Site 16, Overall, SE facing	AJLM
108	7466	NW	10/12/2015	Site 16, Overall, Across field	AJLM
109	2983	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Sluice, Inlet, from exterior	TA
110	2984	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Sluice, Inlet, from exterior	TA
111	2985	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Sluice, NW of boundary wall	TA
112	2986	NE	10/12/2015	Site 5, Sluice, Towards Site 7	TA
113	2987	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Towards Site 4	TA
114	2988	SW	10/12/2015	Gatepier to Farmhouse garden	TA
115	2989	SW	10/12/2015	Gate and Gatepiers to Farmhouse garden	TA
116	2990	E	10/12/2015	Gate and Gatepiers to Farmhouse garden, Towards Site 2	TA
117	2991	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus, NW facing	TA
118	2992	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus, N corner	TA
119	2993	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation, Stables	TA
120	2994	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, N end at junction with Site 9	TA
121	2995	S	10/12/2015	Site 1, Rear of Cottages	TA
122	2996	SW	10/12/2015	Site 1, Rear of Cottages, from field	TA
123	2997	SW	10/12/2015	Site 1, Rear of Cottages, from field	TA
124	2998	W	10/12/2015	Site 1, Rear of Cottages, from field	TA
125	2999	SW	10/12/2015	View of site from NE	TA
126	3001	W	10/12/2015	Site 12, E corner, from rear	TA
127	3002	NW	10/12/2015	Site 13, NE end, from wall	TA
128	3003	NW	10/12/2015	Site 13, NE end, from wall	TA
129	3004	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Rear of Site 8, Sites 10, 13	TA
130	3005	S	10/12/2015	Across Site 10, Showing Sites 8, 9, 4	TA
131	3006	S	10/12/2015	Across Site 10, Showing Sites 8, 9, 4	TA
132	3007	S	10/12/2015	Across Site 10, Showing Sites 8, 9, 4	TA
133	3008	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range	TA
134	3009	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range, Showing Site 8 to the rear	TA
135	3010	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range, Showing Site 8 to the rear	TA
136	3011	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range, Entrance	TA
137	3012	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard,	TA
138	3013	W	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard, Detail	TA
139	3014	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard, Showing NW range	TA
140	3015	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard, Site 8 to rear	TA
141	3016	NW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Entrance with Site 13	TA
142	3017	N	10/12/2015	Site 10, NE wall	TA
143	3018	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, NW facing elevation, W side from Site 10	TA
144	3019	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, NW facing elevation, W side from Site 10, NE end	TA
145	3020	NE	10/12/2015	Site 10, Rubble	TA
146	3021	N	10/12/2015	Site 10, Rubble	TA
147	3022	N	10/12/2015	Site 10, Rubble	TA
148	3023	SW	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard, with Site 8 to the rear	TA
149	3024	N	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range and entrance	TA
150	3025	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, Rear, Showing Site 9 roof pitch	TA
151	3026	S	10/12/2015	Site 8, Rear, Showing Site 9 roof pitch	TA
152	3027	S	10/12/2015	Site 9, Fe support	TA
153	3028	S	10/12/2015	Site 9, Fe support, Capital detail	TA
154	3029	S	10/12/2015	Site 9, Fe support, Capital detail	TA
155	3030	SE	10/12/2015	Site 9, Courtyard and SE range	TA

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken By</i>
156	3031	N	10/12/2015	Site 9, NW range and entrance	TA
157	3032	SE	10/12/2015	Site 9, SE ranges towards Site 4	TA
158	3033	S	10/12/2015	Site 4, NW facing elevation, W half	TA
159	3034	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, 8 from SE	TA
160	3035	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE gable	TA
161	3036	N	10/12/2015	Site 14, Across to Site 8	TA
162	3037	NW	10/12/2015	Site 14, Entrance across to Site 3	TA
163	3038	NW	10/12/2015	Site 2, From Site 14	TA
164	3039	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE gable, Stone detail, E of W window	TA
165	3040	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE gable, Stone detail, E of W window	TA
166	3041	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE gable, Stone detail, W window	TA
167	3042	NW	10/12/2015	Site 8, SE gable, Stone detail, W window	TA
168	3043	W	10/12/2015	Site 3, Stables, NE facing	TA
169	3044	W	10/12/2015	Site 3, Stables, E corner	TA
170	3045	W	10/12/2015	Site 3, Stables, E corner	TA
171	3046	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary, Join between ranges, SW face	TA
172	3047	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary, Join between ranges, SW face	TA
173	3048	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, Granary, Stone detail W of join	TA
174	3049	S	10/12/2015	Site 3, N corner	TA
175	3050	S	10/12/2015	Site 3, N corner	TA
176	3051	S	10/12/2015	Site 2, Rear from N	TA
177	3052	SE	10/12/2015	Site 2, NW entrance	TA
178	3053	SE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Original structure with later extension	TA
179	3054	SE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Upper storey, NW gable	TA
180	3055	NE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus	TA
181	3056	SE	10/12/2015	Site 8, SW terminus	TA
182	3057	E	10/12/2015	Site 8, NW facing elevation	TA
183	3058	NW	10/12/2015	Site 16, from across field	TA
184	3059		10/12/2015	Boundary fence to Site 2 from W field	TA
185	3060	NE	10/12/2015	Entrance gate to Site 2	TA
186	3061	E	10/12/2015	Entrance gate to Site 2, SE end	TA
187	3062	E	10/12/2015	Entrance gate to Site 2, Mortar and Slag detail	TA
188	3063	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Frontage	TA
189	3064	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Frontage	TA
190	3065		10/12/2015	Site 2, Garden gazebo	TA
191	3066	NE	10/12/2015	Site 2, Frontage	TA
192	3067		10/12/2015	Boundary wall along drive bordering Site 2	TA
193	3068	NW	10/12/2015	Site 2, from Drive	TA
194	3069	N	10/12/2015	Site 3, S corner of extension	TA
195	3070	NW	10/12/2015	Site 3, SE gable, Stone detail	TA
196	3071	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Lade at arch, Working shot	TA
197	3072	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Lade at arch	TA
198	3073	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Lade at arch, Entrance	TA
199	3074	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Lade, Inside arch	TA
200	3075	N	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
201	3076	NE	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
202	3077	SE	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
203	3078	S	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
204	3079	S	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
205	3080	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
206	3081	SW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
207	3082	SW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4	TA
208	3083	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4, N tunnel entrance	TA
209	3084	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Below Site 4, N tunnel entrance	TA
210	3085	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Interior of tunnel	TA
211	3086	NW	10/12/2015	Site 5, Interior of tunnel	TA
212	3087	SE	10/12/2015	Site 5, From tunnel interior	TA

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken By</i>
213	3088		10/12/2015	Site 4, Stone detail	TA
214	3089		10/12/2015	Site 4, Stone detail	TA
215	3090	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Stone detail, Lintel '1950 t'	TA
216	3092	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
217	3092_S	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel, Stitch	TA
218	3093	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
219	3094	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
220	3095	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
221	3096	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
222	3097	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
223	3098	SE	10/12/2015	Site 6, Waterwheel	TA
224	3099	NE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade	TA
225	3100	NE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade	TA
226	3101	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade	TA
227	3102	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade, Stock prizes	TA
228	3103	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade, Stock prizes	TA
229	3104	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade, Stairs	TA
230	3105	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Interior of barn above Lade, Stalls	TA
231	3106	NE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
232	3107	SE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
233	3108	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
234	3109	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
235	3110	SW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
236	3111	NW	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
237	3112	NE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel	TA
238	3113	NE	10/12/2015	Site 4, Room above waterwheel, Window detail	TA
239	3114		10/12/2015	Barn interior	TA

Appendix C Photographic Thumbnails



2198 (001).JPG



2198 (002).JPG



2198 (003).JPG



2198 (004).JPG



2198 (005).JPG



2198 (006).JPG



2198 (007).JPG



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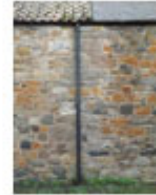
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Appendix D Provisional DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Longniddry Steading
PROJECT CODE:	2198.00
PARISH:	Gladsmuir
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	-
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 44300 75959
START DATE (this season)	December 2015
END DATE (this season)	December 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Wemyss and March Estate to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of Longniddry Steading, in the town of Longniddry East Lothian. It is proposed to restore and repurpose the steading for conversion into a multi-use complex.</p> <p>Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a detailed cartographic regression, the DBA and associated research identified 54 known sites within the boundaries of the development area at Longniddry Steading. Analysis of the HER data has shown the area around Longniddry Farmstead to be an important prehistoric landscape. Little evidence remains of the medieval layout of the village, though an indication of Longniddry as it existed in the last quarter of the 18th century is given on John Home's Barony map of the area dated 1778. The Home map shows the village of Longniddry as it existed immediately prior to the Wemyss and March estate's agricultural improvements in the late 18th century that saw the demolition of a large number of crofts and farmsteads to make way for the foundation of the Longniddry Farmstead circa 1790.</p> <p>The map regression has shown the primary stages of farmstead development to have taken place in and around 1790, including the construction of Longniddry House, the L-shaped ranges to the rear, and possibly the threshing barn and walled garden to the east. The farmstead was shown to have undergone an expansion around 1850 that saw the addition of the mill, mill lade, sluice, waterwheel, and barn to the rear of the L-shaped range. The map regression also showed a major program of construction and expansion to have taken place in the second half of the 19th century, prior to 1892 that included a large complex of structures and cattle courts to the east, as well as a number of enclosures to the south and a cartshed and granary to the rear of Longniddry House.</p> <p>The Gazetteer outlined the condition and relative significance of the upstanding structures, features, and visible remains within the proposed development area identified during the DBA and on-site visual inspection. Site significance was assessed using criteria based on the Burra Charter for the assessment of significance outlined in 2004 (Section 5), which provides the four significance categories of: Outstanding, Considerable, Moderate, Neutral, and Negative.</p> <p>In addition to the assessment of upstanding remains, the DBA has shown the potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the proposed development area to be high, with a strong possibility of encountering prehistoric, medieval/post-medieval remains of the former village of Longniddry during any potential ground-breaking</p>

	<p>works.</p> <p>It is recommended that an additional building survey with full photographic survey is undertaken in order to properly record the phasing and relationships between structures. A watching brief is also recommended during the removal of any historic fabric, and also an evaluation in advance of any proposed groundworks. It is also recommended that the historic features and character of the complex be maintained, and, where possible, an association with its former use.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	