

**Redheugh, Gorebridge, Midlothian:
Archaeological Assessment and Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by David R Murray and Associates on behalf of O.R.S. Plc. in respect of a proposed development at Redheugh, near Gorebridge, Midlothian (centred on NGR: NT 331 626). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be affected by any proposed development, thereby facilitating the design of an appropriate development and mitigation strategy.
2. The development area concerned comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land bounded on the west side by the River South Esk, and on the east by the A7 and the former line of the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch).
3. Within this study area ten archaeological sites were identified (Figure 1). Of particular interest were firstly, the designed landscape associated with Dalhousie Castle, and also the former site of the Prestonholm Mill, a flax mill founded in the late eighteenth century. The site of this mill and its associated buildings (which included Prestonholm House and a 'subterranean passage' which seems likely to have been a culvert or lade) had been concealed and perhaps even obliterated as a result of late twentieth century coal mining and subsequent landscaping activities.
4. Also included within the study were upstanding remains associated with the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch) and the nineteenth century courtyard farm of Redheugh of C(S) listed status. The remainder of the features were associated with nineteenth-century agricultural activities. A significant portion of the study area, lying to the west of Povert Road, also forms part of the Dalhousie Castle Designed Landscape, which is included amongst the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

Methodology

5. The programme of works agreed with David R Murray and Associates commenced with a desk based assessment. The assessment covers a larger area than the proposed redline boundary of any potential proposal. A 200m buffer has been examined within the assessment (not the walkover) to examine any sites that are in close proximity and present the potential to extend into the development area. This buffer was based on the scale of development and character of the landscape
6. The desk assessment has also reviewed of monuments of national significance within 2km of the proposed development area. Such monuments within this review area are the most likely to need the nature of impact on their setting to be considered in due course relative to specific development proposals. The scale of this buffer was based on the likely character of the development proposal.
7. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
8. Information contained within available published and web-based sources will also be consulted. The baseline will be compiled using a GIS package (ArcView).
9. A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 7th April 2010, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the

desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site locations surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on base maps.

Planning & Legal context

World Heritage Sites

10. World Heritage Sites are described by UNESCO as exceptional places of 'outstanding universal value' and 'belonging to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located'. Scotland currently has five cultural World Heritage Sites. Once a World Heritage Site is inscribed, under the Convention, member states have a duty to protect, conserve and present such sites for future generations. Although this designation is non-statutory, it is recognised internationally and is addressed by all relevant policy and guidance.

Scheduled Monuments

11. Under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments assessed to be of national importance. Criteria for identifying sites of national importance are included within *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*.
12. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. Historic Scotland administers this system on behalf of Scottish Ministers and they provide a range of guidance on the consequences of and appropriate treatment of Scheduled Monuments.
13. Planning authorities are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Scheduled Monuments or their settings. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act and is introduced as a concept thorough planning guidance.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

14. Under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into non-statutory Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Sustainable development is the principle underlying Government policy towards the historic environment. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings or their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess.
15. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act, although the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* advises planning authorities to interpret the term broadly. This policy goes on to state that a Listed Building should at all times remain the focus of its setting, and that attention should not be distracted from it by the presence of any new development.
16. In addition, under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas. Policy on the criteria for established Conservation Areas are presented in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* while guidance for the management of Conservation Areas is presented in *PAN 71 Conservation Area Management*.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

17. Historic Scotland compile and maintain an inventory of nationally significant gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland, this is a non-statutory designation. The effect of a proposal on a designated historic garden or designed landscape listed in the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland* is a material consideration in the

determination of a planning application.

18. Under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992*, planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory.

Designation significance

19. The importance of a historic environment site reflected in a designation (statutory or non-statutory) is assessed primarily by the criteria published in the Annexes of the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* and in *Scotland's Historic Environment Audit*. From these the main inferred categories are International, National, Regional, Local and Other (or nil) Importance.

Table 1: Summary of Significance

Importance	Site types	Status
International	World Heritage Sites	Non-Statutory
National	Scheduled Monuments Category A Listed Buildings Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes sites or monuments of national importance, either architectural or historic, or fine, little-altered examples of some particular period, style or building type	Statutory Statutory Non-Statutory Non-Statutory
Regional	Archaeological sites of distinctive regional importance Category B Listed Buildings Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes identified in Development Plan major examples of some period, style or building type, which may have been somewhat altered	Non-Statutory Statutory Non-Statutory Non-Statutory
Local	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and areas of local importance Category C(s) Listed Buildings lesser examples of any period, style or building type, whether as originally constructed or as a result of subsequent alteration	Statutory Non-Statutory Statutory Non-Statutory
Other	Sites or monuments without statutory protection and with less than local importance such as findspots with no known remains Unlisted Buildings and townscapes of some historic or architectural interest	Non-Statutory Non-Statutory

Findings

20. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within the study area. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the area (see Figure 1 for location of sites).

Table 2: Archaeological Sites within study area

Site	Name	UID & Designation	NGR Ref:	Description
S1	Prestonholm House House	NMRS NT36SW 137 Midlothian SMR:	NT 3237 6250	Country house, shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map. Debris found at NT 3235 6250 is likely to correspond to this same structure – amongst

Site	Name	UID & Designation	NGR Ref:	Description
		MEL 5816		the piles of rubble identified at this location were various pieces of worked stone.
S2	Prestonholm Subterranean Passage	NMRS NT36SW 138 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5817	NT 324 626	No further information given. This record probably describes a lade or culvert associated with the Prestonholm Mill, perhaps even that shown of Roy's Map of 1747-55
S3	Prestonholm Mill Flax Mill	N/a	NT 324 628 (centred – location and full of site elements extent unknown)	Flax spinning mill first established in late 18 th century. At the height of its success in the early-mid 19 th century, structures associated with this industrial complex were located along much of the west bank of the River South Esk in the area to the south of Cockpen Old Parish Church and Burial Ground. Recent landscaping following late 20 th century mining activities appears to have largely obliterated the site though traces may survive under the landscaped bing. S5 may represent a surviving remnant of this complex.
S4	Prestonholm Possible Structure	N/a	NT3248 6300	A low rectangular feature identified in landscaped area. It measures roughly 28 x 19m in extent and is overlain by a large bund at the W side. It survives as an earthen bank upstanding to a height of 0.4m. Since it overlies the area of modern landscaping, it is probably modern.
S5	Prestonholm Structure	N/a	NT 3251 6300	Remnant of stone structure, comprising short length of walling measuring 6m in length and upstanding to a height of 0.6m. It has been rebuilt in recent times in places. This may represent a surviving fragment of a structure once associated with Prestonholm Mill (S3 above).
S6	Glenesk Manse	NMRS NT36SW 144 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5936	NT32676 63284	Two-storey building of 19 th century date, still occupied.
S7	Cockpen, Old Parish Church & Burial Ground Burial Aisle; Burial Ground; Church	NMRS NT36SW 3 Midlothian SMR: MEL 8530	NT 32677 63336	Ruined remains of 13 th century church, with later additions, including the 17 th century Dalhousie Aisle.
S8	Brewer's Bush Building	NMRS NT36SW 143 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5931	NT 33078 63296	House shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map.
S9	Brewer's Bush Building	NMRS NT36SW 55 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5166	NT3305 6320	The ruined remains of a structure, shown as an unroofed building on the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map. This may represent the structure named 'Poverty', which is shown on

Site	Name	UID & Designation	NGR Ref:	Description
				Roy's map of 1747-55.
S10	Edinburgh & Dalkeith Railway, Arniston Branch Railway	NMRS NT36SW 76 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5239	NT3322 6293	The line of the former railway, first shown on the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Also surviving in association with the railway are a number of associated structures, including overbridges and a post-war concrete linesman's hut which appears to have been linked with the nearby Arniston Colliery (this latter feature is outwith the study area).
S11	Gorebridge, Redheugh Farmsteading	NMRS NT36SW 52 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5105; MEL 7183-7 (inclusive)	NT 331 626	Early 19 th century courtyard farm steading, still well-preserved and including such elements as cart sheds and a byre. The complex is C(S) Listed.
S12	Gorebridge, Kirkhill Hotel, Lodge House	NMRS NT36SW 80.1 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5939	NT 33456 62076	Early 19 th century gate lodge associated with the former Kirkhill House.
S13	Arniston Gas Holder Station	NMRS NT36SW 23 Midlothian SMR: MEL 8823	NT 3343 6202	Remains of 19 th century gasworks
S14	Arniston Colliery, Emily Pit Colliery	NMRS NT36SW 42.0 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5004	NT 3358 6198	Site of late 19 th century colliery.
S15	Kirkhill Possible Structure	N/a	NT 3296 62376	Rectangular building, with the N gable end wall surviving up to wallhead. Shown on Thomson's map of 1832 as a 'Folly', but it is likely to have originated as a cottage
S16	Gorebridge, Kirkhill Hotel House	NMRS NT36SW 80.0 Midlothian SMR: MEL 5273	NT32856 62158	The former Kirkhill House (now Kirkhill Hotel) built in 1828 to designs by the architect Thomas Hamilton.
S17	Redheugh Structure	N/A	NT 32678 62435	Rectilinear structure or enclosure measuring 64m by 15m in visible extent, represented by low, grass-covered footings. It occupies a terraced platform and may represent the precursor of Redheugh farmsteading, shown on Thomson's map of 1832.

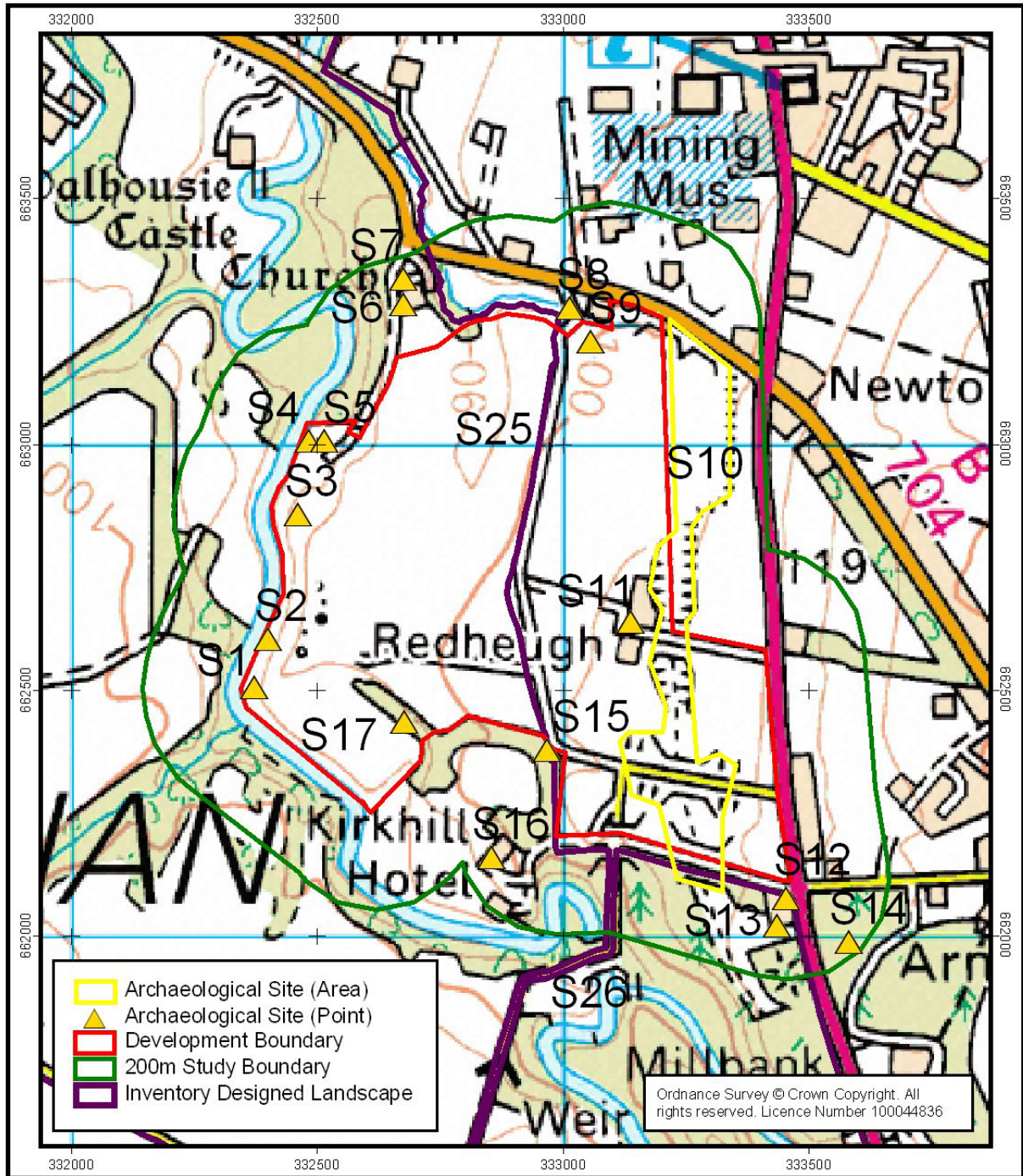


Figure 1: Location Map Showing Archaeological Sites and Areas of Archaeological Areas within the Study Area (see Table 2)

Statutory and non-statutory designations

21. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites within the landholding protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
22. A portion of the study area covering roughly half its extent and comprising the site of the former Prestonholm Mill and those fields lying to the west of the Povert Road lies within the Dalhousie Castle Designed Landscape, i.e. within an area designated as a garden/designed landscape in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. This is a non-statutory designation of national significance.
23. There was one building protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997. This was the C(S) Listed farmhouse and steading at Redheugh, a courtyard farm of nineteenth century date. This is a statutory designation of local significance.

Historic Landuse

24. The earliest map evidence for the area is provided by Blaeu's map of 1654, which is itself based upon an earlier map surveyed by Timothy Pont in the mid sixteenth century and revised by Blaeu in AD 1654 (Figure 2a). The South Esk is clearly shown in this particular extract, running between the bottom left- and top right-hand corners, with Dalhousie Castle a prominent feature in the centre. A large area of enclosed woodland or parkland is shown lying to the right of Dalhousie Castle. This represents the forerunner of the designed landscape, of which elements have survived to this day, though at this early stage in its development it probably functioned more as a deerpark, providing a ready source of animals for hunting, and therefore a reliable source of meat throughout the year for the Earl of Dalhousie and his household.
25. It is also worthy of note that Cockpen Old Parish Church and Burial ground has by this time been incorporated into the extent of the enclosed parkland, thus indicating that its function has changed from being that of a place of worship to that of a burial monument used exclusively by the Earl of Dalhousie and his family and retained as a decorative feature within the policies associated with his family seat.
26. Moll's map of 1745 (Figure 2b) shows that little change has taken place in the landscape since Blaeu surveyed his 1654 map. Again, the prominent features are the River South Esk, with Dalhousie Castle and its associated enclosed parkland lying in the immediate vicinity. Both maps are similar in terms of the features shown, though the layout of the individual elements varies slightly.
27. The first map to show the area in greater detail is William Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 (Figure 3a). The location of the survey area can easily be identified, with the course of the River South Esk clearly shown, and Dalhousie Castle lying to the west. The parkland shown on earlier maps has been replaced by an enclosed field system, with woodland planting confined to the river banks. There is, in addition, an area of woodland lying to the south-west of Dalhousie Castle which appears to represent the beginnings of a larger designed landscape.
28. Of particular interest are several structures shown as lying within, or in close proximity to, the study area. The first of these is a rectangular building named 'Poverty', which no doubt gave its name to 'Povert Road', which remains extant in the modern landscape. It is hard to establish the likely location of 'Poverty' with regards to the modern landscape, but it seems most likely to be the structure identified as an unroofed building on the later Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (**S9**).
29. The second structure of interest is 'Cockpenmill', which is shown as two or possibly more structures lying to the east of a lade which runs between the north and south sides of a loop in the River South Esk. This structure may occupy the same site as that occupied by the later mansion or country house of Prestonholm (**S1**). Also worthy of note is the lade – this feature may represent the 'subterranean passage' identified in the vicinity of Prestonholm House (**S2**). When the mill fell into disuse, the lade would either have been filled in, re-used as part of the later mill complex or perhaps culverted for use as a drain.



Figure 2a: Extract from Blaeu's Map of 1654

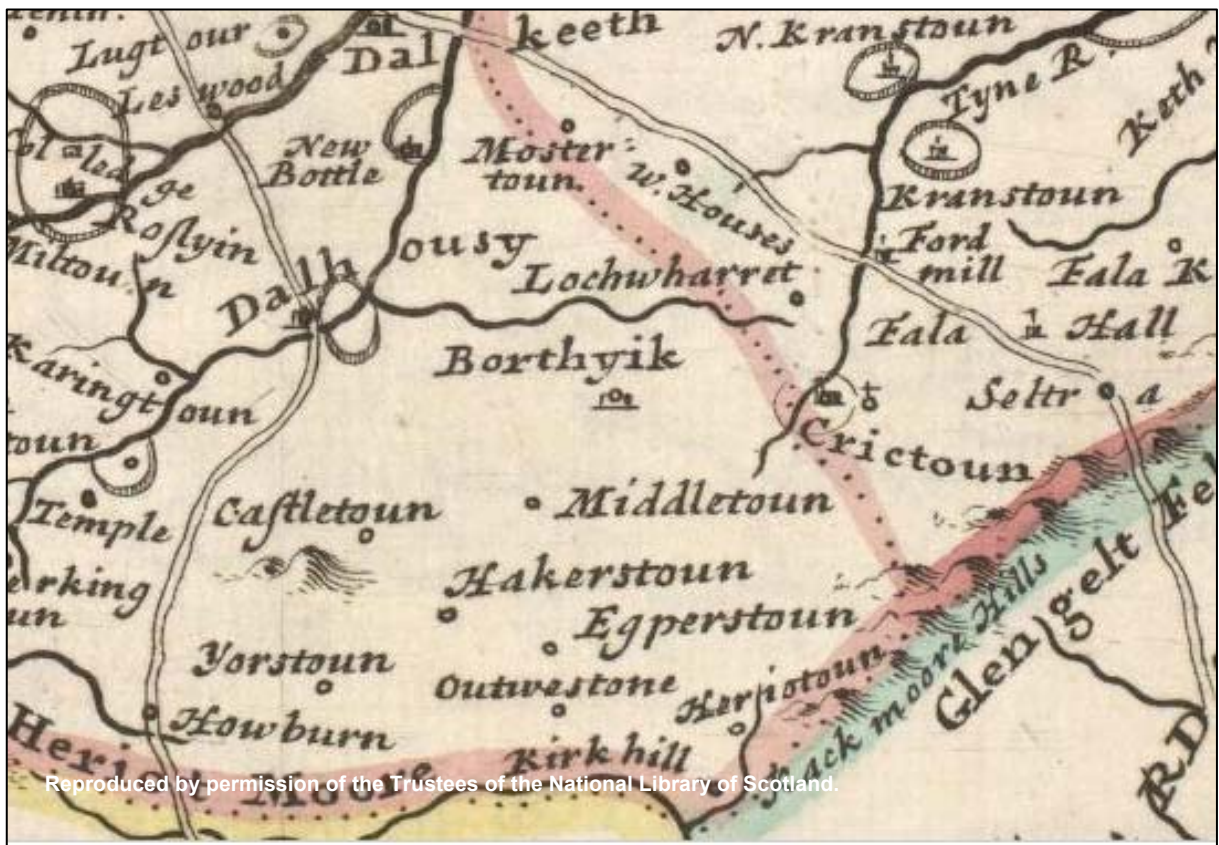


Figure 2b: Extract from Moll's Map of 1745



Figure 3a: Extract from Roy's Military Map of 1747-55



Figure 3b: Extract from Thomson's Map of 1832

30. The final structure shown on Roy is an unnamed building lying on the east bank of the River South Esk, a little to the east of Cockpenmill, in an area lying to the west of the Povert Road. This may represent a structure shown on Thomson's map of 1832, and could conceivably be represented by the footings identified as **S17**.
31. The landscape as depicted on Roy's map is largely agricultural. By the time Thomson's map was surveyed and published in 1832, however, a transformation was evident (Figure 3b). While most of the area was still dominated by agriculture and farming, a strip of land lying on the east bank of the River South Bank was becoming increasingly built up, with numerous small rectangular structures evident. These represent the early stages of industrialisation on the site, with elements of the Prestonholm Flax Mill (founded in the late eighteenth century) now established here.
32. By the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1857, Prestonholm Mill has transformed from a cluster of small buildings into a smaller concentration of much larger ones, annotated 'Prestonholm Spinning Mill' (Figure 4a). At the loop of the river to the south of the main mill complex is an arrangement of rectangular structures around a courtyard which probably represents Prestonholm House, home to the proprietor of the mill, and its associated service buildings. The 'L'-shaped arrangement of buildings to the east may be workers' rows, providing accommodation for some of the mill workers.
33. Beyond the area occupied by the Prestonholm Mill, the rectangular structure named 'Poverty' on Roy's Map is shown as a ruin, and the site of Redheugh Mains appears to change, the farm being rebuilt as Redheugh, the formal nineteenth century courtyard farm with its associated outbuildings.
34. By 1898, when the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed and published, the number of structures shown at Prestonholm had markedly dwindled (Figure 4b). The large mill had vanished, and only a few isolated buildings remained of the once-dense settlement and industrial complex that had once represented the flax-spinning mill. Prestonholm House and its associated service buildings still remained intact and presumably occupied, however. The other noteworthy difference is the arrival of the railway, cutting a swathe through the fields to the east of Redheugh.
35. The 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1958 shows a significant change in land use on the western edge of the study area, i.e. at the former site of the Prestonholm Mill (Figure 5a). The area now appears to be used as a mine or quarry, with only a few ruinous structures upstanding.

Aerial Photographs

36. The National Monuments Record for Scotland holds a number of vertical aerial photographs within its collections which provide detailed coverage of the study area. Consultation of these proved valuable in several respects. Firstly it allowed previously recorded sites to be identified and their continuing presence or absence to be noted as appropriate. Secondly, it provided a potential means of identifying previously undiscovered sites located within the study area. Finally, it provided an insight into changing land use patterns throughout the late twentieth century, which in turn gave an indication of the intensity of land use. This was useful as it informed on the likelihood of the discovery and long-term survival of upstanding archaeological remains within the area of interest.
37. Aerial photographs dating to the late 1940s, i.e. the immediate post-war period, show that the mill complex at Prestonholm Mill had already been virtually obliterated by this time. A few structures however, are visible in the earliest Post-War period which corresponds well with those shown on the 1904 3rd edition map. Also visible are a number of cropmarks which appear to show the line of the nineteenth century plantation bank shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857. By this time the area of mill is already occupied by a massive spoil heap, the result of coal or mineral extraction.



Figure 4a: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1858

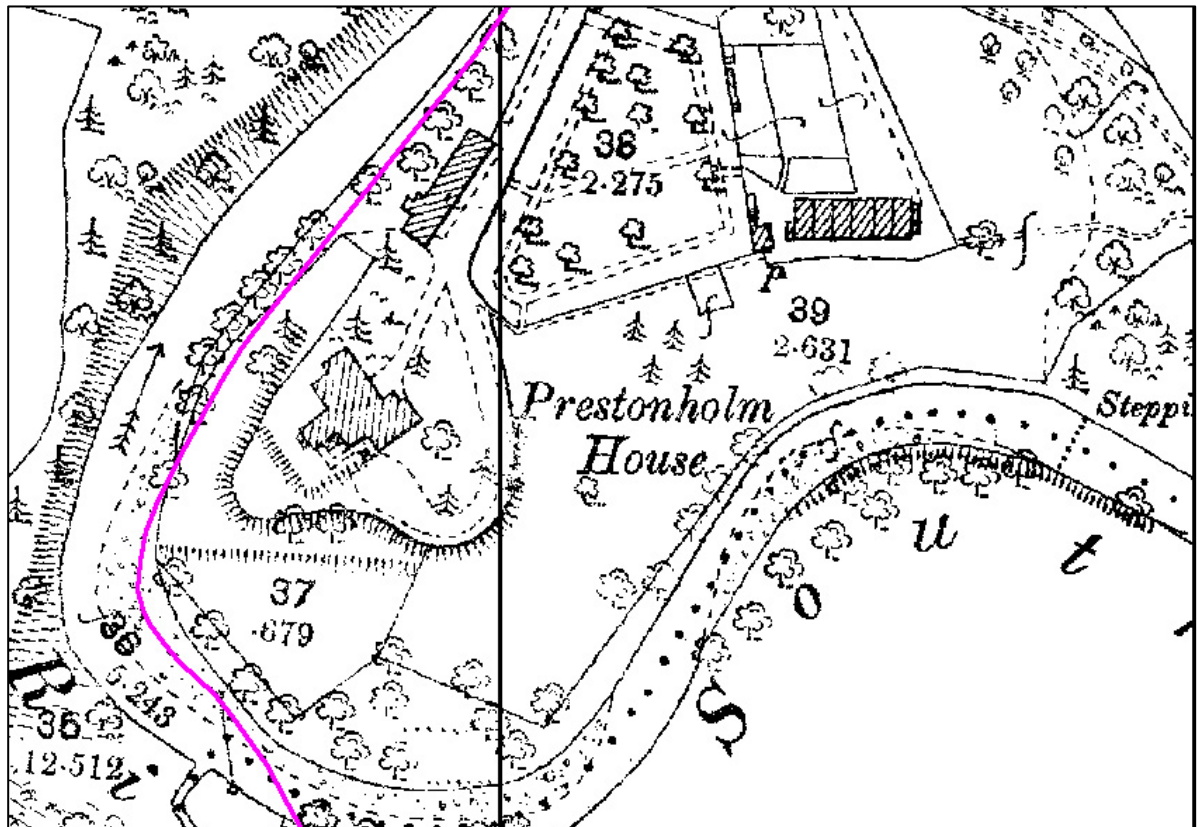


Figure 4b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1898 (Reproduced from Landmark Information Group, 2010)

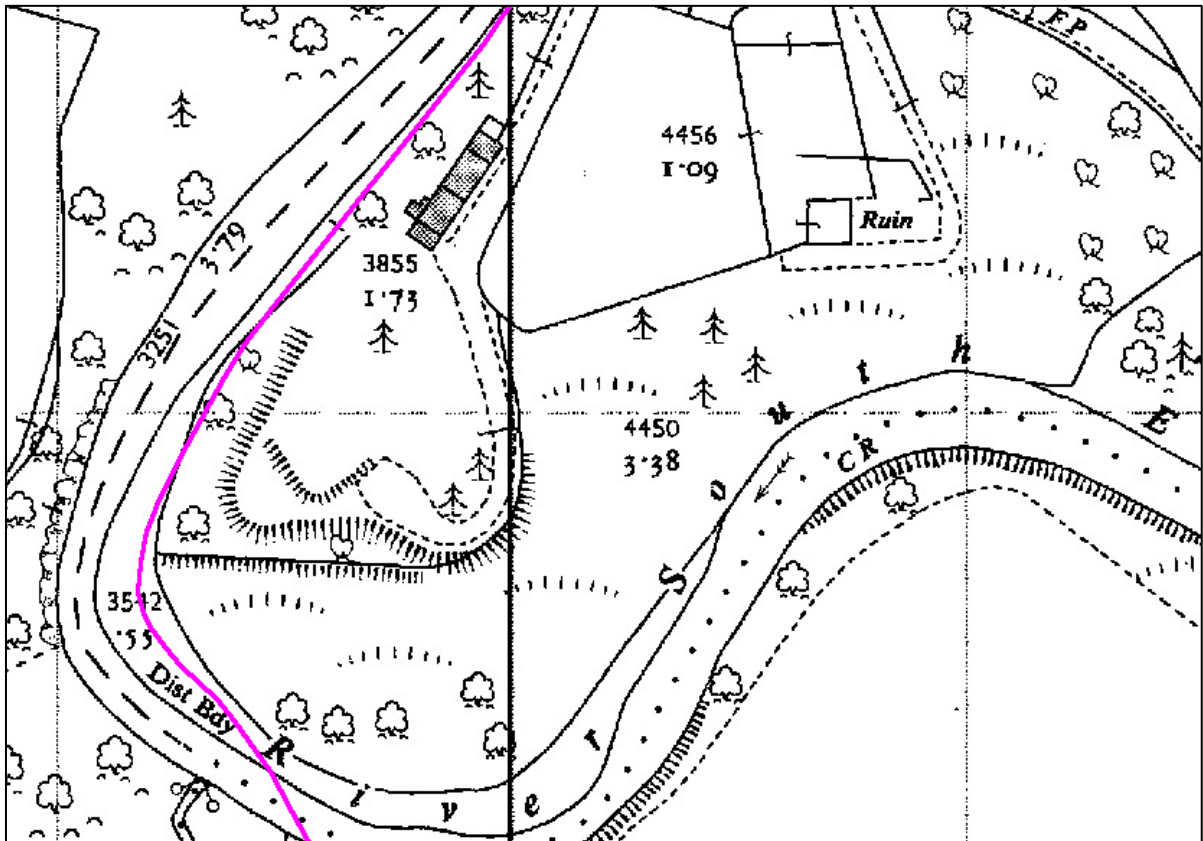


Figure 5a: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1958 edition map, showing detail of Prestonholm Mill Site (Reproduced From Landmark Information Group, 2010)



Figure 5b: RAF Aerial Photograph of Prestonholm House (green circle) from 1940s

38. Later aerial photographic coverage shows the extent of the spoil heaps to be ever-increasing, until they ultimately engulf the entire mill site. Some, however, show - at the south-west corner, just beyond the extent of the spoil heap - the ruinous of a large building, 'T'-shaped on plan. These appear to be the remains of the former mansion of Prestonholm (Figure 5b).
39. Evidence of major landscaping activities are also apparent, resulting in the re-routing of the River South Esk and the creation of a much broader, sub-rectangular land mass in what was formerly a naturally-formed, though probably canalised, loop in the river.
40. The large-scale changes evident at the western edge and southern corner are, however, the exception rather than the rule. Elsewhere, little change appears to have taken place in the study area, with land-use still dominated by agriculture.

Archaeological and Historical Background

41. The parish of Cockpen, within which the study area is located, appears to have been a popular focus for human occupation since at least the later prehistoric period. Evidence comes in the form of artefacts, such as the fragmentary Neolithic stone axehead from Dalhousie Mains (NMRS No. NT36SW 14) and also monuments. A possible henge (Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ritual enclosure) has been identified at Stonefield Hill Farm, to the east of the study area and an enclosed settlement and a palisaded settlement are located to the west at Capielaw and Whitebog Farm respectively. The latter features are likely to be Late Bronze Age – Iron Age in date, though an early medieval date cannot be ruled out for the palisaded enclosure.
42. It is difficult to establish the early history of the parish of Cockpen with any certainty. These lands may have belonged to one of the religious establishments that abounded in the area, such as Newbattle Abbey, or they may have been part of the neighbouring, and much larger, Dalhousie estate.
43. The Ramsays of Dalhousie were certainly in possession of the Cockpen lands by late 16th century, but they lost control of this portion of their estate between 1601 and 1622 when it passed into the hands of Sir William Kerr of Cockpen, having apparently been granted to Kerr as a means of paying for an outstanding debt. They did not, however, remain in the hands of the Kerr family for any length of time. By 1628, an offer to buy the Cockpen lands were made by the Cass, or Carse, family, but less than a hundred years later, the family appears to have been forced to sell them in order to satisfy the financial demands of creditors.
44. The study area appears to have formed a discrete portion of the Cockpen estate which comprised the lands of Prestonholm and those of nearby Povert (marked 'Poverty') on the Roy 1747-55 map. The buyers for the Cockpen estate in 1731 are unknown, but by the closing decade of the eighteenth century, Mark Stark of nearby Kirkhill (located just to the south of the study area) appears to have been in possession of the Prestonholm and Povert lands.
45. Mark Stark appears to have been an ambitious industrialist – upon his death, he granted the house of Kirkhill, the lands of Prestonholm and Povert and a spinning licence (presumably that once held by the Kirkhill Spinning Company, of which he was a partner) to Robert Dundas, Adam Rolland and John Craig. At this time, John Craig was described as a 'merchant in Glasgow' (National Archives of Scotland: GD45/16/457). This suggests that that the Prestonholm Mill was already in operation by the late 18th century.
46. By 1819, the Prestonholm Mill had passed into the sole care of John Craig, then described as a 'merchant in Leith' (National Archives of Scotland: GD45/16/477). Upon his death, the mill was granted to a group of individuals who comprised Major General George Thomas Napier, who appears to have been based in Dawlish, England, and Dugald and Andrew Bannatyne, both based in Glasgow (National Archives of Scotland: GD45/16/491).
47. Two of these men, Major General Napier and Andrew Bannatyne, then granted the lands to James, Marquis of Dalhousie in 1853, thus returning the Prestonholm lands to the

Dalhousie estate. It is noted that an earlier holder of the title, also called James, was a vigorous improver of the local landscape. Marshall recalls in the New Statistical Account how the late Earl (as of 1791-9) did much to improve the landscape around Dalhousie Castle, with one of these so-called improvements comprising the purchase of the mansion of Cockpen, which was subsequently demolished and turned into a ruin. It is quite possible that his successor carried out a similar exercise on the Prestonholm lands, as map evidence shows a marked decline in the density of structures on the site after the mill and its environs became incorporated into the Dalhousie estate.

Site Walkover

48. The survey took place on 7th April 2010. It confirmed that the study area primarily consists of agricultural land, dominated by pasture but including one field currently in use for arable production. A strip of mature woodland occupied the low-lying ground forming the river bank to the east of the River South Esk.
49. The main objective of the work was to identify the remains of earlier structures shown on historic mapping of the area from the mid-eighteenth century onwards. Of particular interest were: the building named 'Povert' or 'Poverty'; the former site of Redheugh Mains; and the mill of Prestonholm and its associated mansion. The current condition of known sites, in particular the line of the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch) and its associated structures, also required to be established. However, it was also recognised that there was, in addition, the potential to identify previously unrecorded sites.
50. Aerial photography suggested that the mansion and mill structures still survived as footings during the 1940s. However, mining operations on the site were already transforming the landscape in their vicinity at this time. In particular, a large spoilheap was being generated to the north-east of the ruined mansion, which clearly had the potential to overwhelm it in the future.
51. The field survey revealed that the resulting spoilheap or bing had been heavily landscaped in the recent past. An initial examination of the site revealed what appeared to be a rectilinear enclosure (**S4**).
52. It was hard at first to establish whether **S4** pre-dated the landscaping or not, but more detailed examination of the river terrace helped clarify the situation. It suggested that while the river terrace remained at the original ground level, elsewhere an overlying spread of colliery waste measuring up to 2m deep in places was evident. This in turn was overlain in many places by a larger landscaped spoilheap that reached a depth of 5m (Figure 6a). This observation was confirmed by information held in the Environcheck Report (Landmark Information Group, 2010: Agency & Hydrological Section, p.1 of 3).
53. It was therefore apparent that no supposed 'structures' which projected above the level of the landscaped terrace of spoil could predate the twentieth century mining operations. All evidence associated with the original Prestonholm Mills had to underlie the primary spoil terrace, and therefore this area was subject to special attention to try and identify if any such remains survived.
54. Two examples of potential early survivals were noted. The first was a low stretch of drystone walling **S5** which projected from the spoil (Figure 6b). It had been subject to later rebuilding, but the original fabric was arguably nineteenth or even late eighteenth century in date. The origin and potential function of this wall remained uncertain, though it is possible that it represented the remains of a structure associated with the mill.
55. Although an extensive search was made of the river terrace, no upstanding structural remains associated with the nineteenth century house, Prestonholm House, could however be identified. There was, however, an extensive dump of stone which included numerous pieces of worked nineteenth century masonry (Figure 7a), including an ornate lintel from a window (Figure 7b).
56. These fragments are likely to have originated from the demolished mansion, but whether this concentration of material actually occupies the site of the mansion remains a matter



Figure 6a: Prestonholm Mill (**S3**) – Limit of Recent Landscaping Works



Figure 6b: Prestonholm Mill – Surviving Stretch of 18th/19th Century Walling (**S5**)



Figure 7a: Prestonholm House **S1** – Rubble from Demolished House



Figure 7b: Prestonholm House **S1** – Worked Stone Lintel of 19th Century Date

of conjecture without further investigation. Map evidence certainly suggests, however, that the debris lies within 20m from the location of the house as cited by the Ordnance Survey.

57. These remains, like the wall **S5** above, were partially overlain by a thick layer of landscaped colliery waste. They were located in close proximity to a dense concentration of shrubs which appear to represent the surviving remnants of the associated garden.
58. Apart from the remains described above, there were no traces of any structures that could be ascribed to the Prestonholm Mills or its associated service buildings. Nor could the site of the former lade **S2**, identified in the NMRS as a 'subterranean passage', be identified during the course of the walkover survey.
59. A feature of more ambiguous character was a low stone footing **S17**, which potentially represented the remains of an extensive building or enclosure (Figure 8a). It appears to correspond to the building named 'Red Heugh Mains' on Thomson's map of 1832, and may represent the predecessor of the 19th century courtyard farm named Redheugh. It lay close to the limits of the modern landscaping recently undertaken on the site, but appears to have been a feature which predates rather than post-dates this landscaping activity. Its early date can be demonstrated by its close proximity to an existing 19th century field boundary, with no differences in level apparent.
60. Of the building named 'Povert' on Roy's Map of 1747-55 and later shown as a ruin on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 (**S9**), no upstanding remains could be identified.
61. One monument which did, however, survive in good condition was the line of the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch) (**S10**). To the north of the farm buildings of Redheugh, the study area abuts the edge of the former railway, which runs along the base of a cutting at this point. To the south, the line of the railway actually lies within the study area. In this particular location, the line of the trackbed survives in good condition (Figure 8b)
62. Of particular interest were the surviving remains of railway infrastructure associated with the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch). These included two railway overbridges, one carrying a track over the former railway near the farmsteading at Redheugh (Figure 9a), the other carrying a minor road running east to west through the study area (Figure 9b). The former had been subject to extensive repair, but its masonry buttresses and parapets still survived *in situ*. The other remained in good condition.
63. Also noted was the farmhouse and associated steading of Redheugh (**S11**). This 19th century courtyard farm survived in good condition, with a number of original elements remaining intact and well-preserved (Figures 10a & b).

Sites of National Significance on or within 2km

64. The review area, a buffer of 2 km from the proposed development area, was assessed for sites of national significance (see Table 1) covering Scheduled Monuments, Grade A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Some eleven possible receptors were identified at this level of significance (Figure 11, Table 2).
65. Three Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes were identified:
 - ❖ Dalhousie Castle (**S25**), is of particular significance in that it includes amongst its extent the entire western portion of the study area, its eastern limits demarked by the roughly north to south line of the Povert Road. The bulk of this designed landscape appears to extend to the south and east of Dalhousie Castle, but it also includes the valley of the River South Esk within its limits.
 - ❖ Arniston (**S26**) abutted the southern edge of the development area and the Dalhousie Castle Designed Landscape. This represented the northern edge of a much larger area extending 3km from north to south and centred on Arniston House;



Figure 8a: Prestonholm – Rectangular Footings of Structure **S17**, with mature hedgerow



Figure 8b: Line of Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch)



Figure 9a: Railway Overbridge near Redheugh - Original Masonry and Later Railings



Figure 9b: Railway Overbridge to south of Redheugh – Original Parapet



Figure 10a: General View, with Redheugh Farmhouse to right



Figure 10b: Steading Buildings at Redheugh.

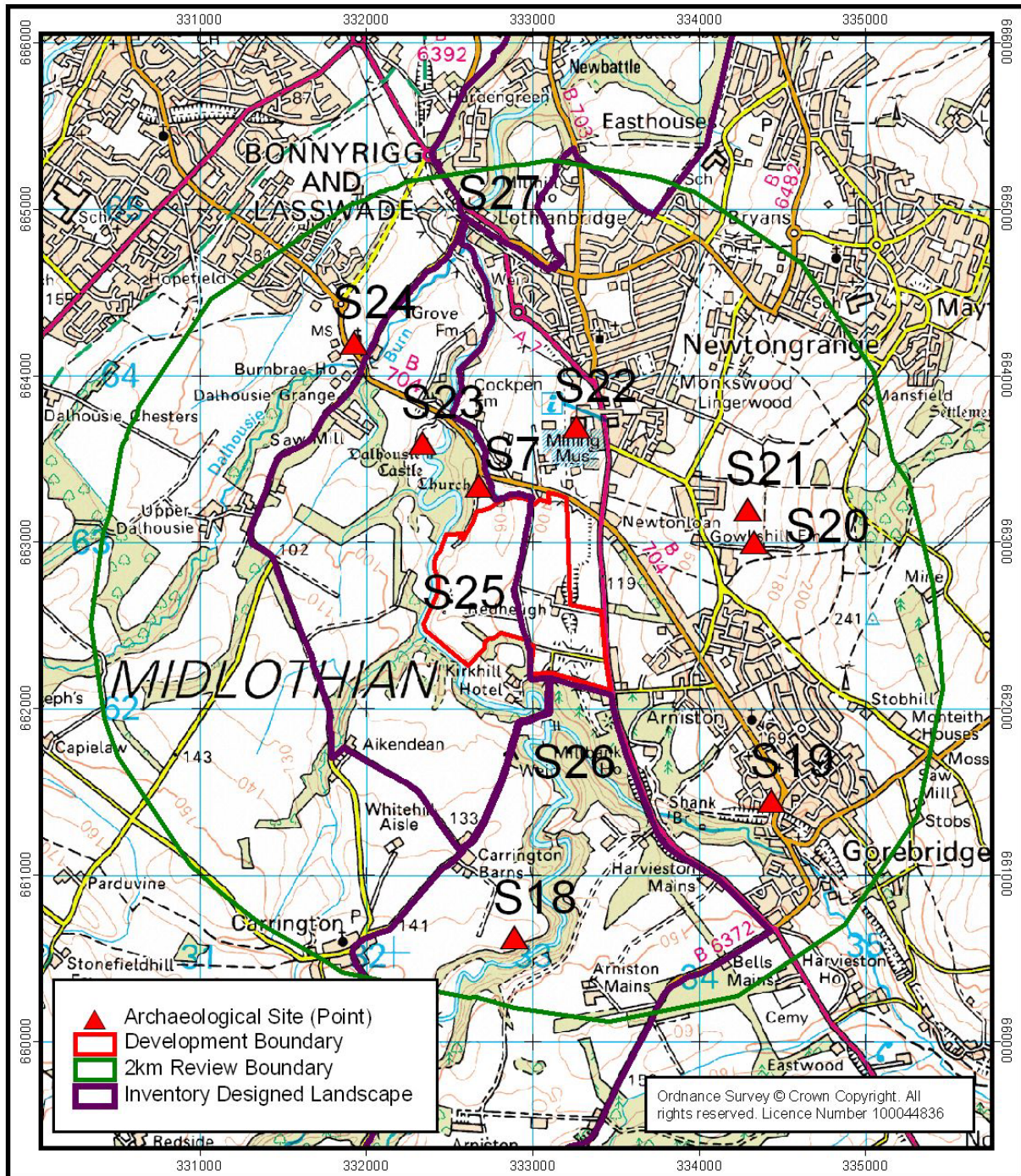


Figure 11: Location Plan Showing Sites of National Significance on or within 2km

- ❖ Newbattle Abbey (**S27**) has its southern limits 1.5 kilometres to the north of the north edge of the development area. Measuring over 2km from north-south by roughly 1km in extent, this designed landscape incorporates the area around Newbattle Abbey and is centred upon the valley of the River South Esk.
66. A total of five Scheduled Monuments were identified, of which three were cropmark sites (S18, S20 & S21). As such these three sites have been levelled by agricultural ploughing, which means that while there are archaeological features of national significance below ground there are no longer any upstanding remains. Conventionally such sites are treated as not having settings that can be impacted upon by development.
67. The remaining two Scheduled Monuments are Newbyres Castle (**S19**), located in the town of Gorebridge, and Cockpen Old Parish Church and Burial Ground (**S7**). The current land management regime for the latter is to have the church ruins located within a dense belt of mature trees, which currently form a screen preventing views from and to the monument.
68. Some three grade A Listed Buildings were identified within the review area whose settings may have the potential to be impacted by any proposed development. These are the Cockpen and Carrington Parish Church (**S23**), Dalhousie Castle (**S24**), and the Lady Victoria Colliery (**S22**).
69. Cockpen and Carrington Parish Church could not be seen during the walkover survey from within the development area, but Dalhousie Castle (**S24**) was visible across much of its extent, a situation exacerbated in part by its own imposing location and also by the flat nature of the fields incorporated into the development area (Figure 12a). So too were the taller elements of the Lady Victoria Colliery, though the lower structures were screened from view by a dense belt of trees (Figure 12b).

Table 2: Sites of National Significance within 2km

Site No.	Name	Ref.	Designation	Description
S7	Cockpen Old Parish Church	Index 1186	Scheduled Monument	13th century church building with original masonry surviving in places, later re-used as the burial place of the earls of Dalhousie and now surviving as a picturesque ruin.
S18	Carrington Barns, Enclosure 500m SE of	Index 6259	Scheduled Monument	Sub-rectangular enclosure, identified through a cropmark.
S19	Newbyres Castle	Index 5652	Scheduled Monument	Mid 16th century 'L' plan towerhouse.
S20	Gowkshill, Enclosure 300m SE of	Index 6337	Scheduled Monument	No further information, identified through a cropmark
S21	Gowkshill, Enclosure 150m E of	Index 6337	Scheduled Monument	No further information, identified through cropmark.
S22	Newtongrange, Lady Victoria Colliery	HB 14604	Category A Listed Building (A Group)	Complete model colliery with chimney, engine house, power station, and pithead. Two terraces of cottages also form part of the colliery complex.
S23	Cockpen and Carrington Church	HB 780	Category A Listed Building	Early 19th century cruciform-plan Tudor-Gothic church designed by Archibald Elliot.

S24	Dalhousie Castle	HB 784	A Listed Building (B Group)	Tower-house dated 1450 incorporated into later building (c. 1863). Forms a group with elements of an associated designed landscape.
S25	Dalhousie Castle	IGDL 126	Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Designed landscape associated with Dalhousie Castle. The core of this feature was designed by James Robertson in 1750, with further elements added by James, 1 st Marquis of Dalhousie in the late 19 th century.
S26	Arniston	IGDL 29	Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Designed landscape associated with Arniston House. A former Knights Templar estate, these lands passed into the hands of the Dundas family. Arniston House, designed by Robert Adam, was built by 1755 and gardens, woods and parklands were in place by the late eighteenth century with further substantial planting taking place in the mid 19 th century.
S27	Newbattle Abbey	IGDL 291	Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Designed landscape associated with Newbattle Abbey. It was the seat of the Kerr family (the Earls of Lothian) for 400 years. Elements of the designed landscape were in place by the early 18 th century with additional work taking place in the late 19 th century.

Analysis

70. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey identified a total of ten archaeological sites within the proposed development area and a further seven within a surrounding 200m buffer.
71. Of particular note is that a substantial portion of the survey area formed part of a designed landscape included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, being part of the designed landscape associated with nearby Dalhousie Castle. The earliest elements of this designed landscape were designed by James Robertson and date back to the early eighteenth century, forming the core of a larger wooded landscape planted at the behest of the 1st Marquis of Dalhousie in the late nineteenth century.
72. In addition to the designed landscape, a number of archaeological sites were identified. The most noteworthy of these was the site of the former Prestonholm Mill (**S3**), which had, at its zenith, comprised mill buildings, accommodation for its workforce and a large country-house or mansion which was occupied by its owner (**S1**).
73. Though historic map evidence suggested an extensive spread of remains at the former mill, modern mapping and aerial photography indicated that extensive mining activity had taken place on the mill site during the twentieth century. A field survey confirmed

that much of the mill site is now covered by the remains of a large spoilheap or bing, and it was evident that extensive landscaping works had taken place in and around the former colliery in the period which followed its closure. It is unclear whether the mill buildings were demolished at the commencement of mining on the site or whether they had been removed previously at the behest of the then-Marquis of Dalhousie when he finally regained the Prestonholm lands in the late nineteenth century.

74. It was impossible to establish whether any traces remained of the Prestonholm Mills or their associated structures. One isolated stretch of walling (**S5**) was identified which may have been part of the mill complex, as was a concentration of rubble which contained good quality worked stone of likely nineteenth century date that may have marked the site of the former mansion (**S1**). The location as given on Ordnance Survey historic mapping matched closely, but any surviving building footings were buried beneath the remains of the coal bing, which reached a height of 5m above the neighbouring river terrace in places.
75. Various additional structures of eighteenth and nineteenth century date were identified on historic mapping of the study area, but no upstanding remains were identified in the field which could clearly correspond to these. One set of footings **S17**, identified in an area just beyond the limits of the modern landscaping may, however, correspond to Red Heugh Mains, a rectangular building shown on Thomson's map of 1832. Identifying possible locations for these structures was hindered by the fact that large-scale land engineering works, undertaken in the recent past, had changed the course of the River South Esk and profoundly altered the shape of its north bank in places, making it difficult to compare contemporary and historic mapping for the area.
76. Perhaps the most prominent feature of historical interest which could be readily identified in the study area was the remains of the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch) (**S10**). The line of this disused railway remains intact over its extent, running north-south along the base of cutting. It skirts the eastern edge of the proposed development area over the northern two-thirds of its extent, and runs through its south-eastern corner for a distance of 255m. Some of its associated infrastructure remains in sound condition; in particular, two overbridges were identified which still carry minor roads over the former trackbed.
77. The final site of note was that of Redheughs, the nineteenth century courtyard farm steading and farmhouse which survives in excellent condition within the study area and which has been given C(S) Listed status.

Assessment of significance

78. The ten sites identified within the development area were assessed against the criteria for significance.

Table 3: Significance of sites within the proposed development area

Site No	Name	Type	Significance
S1	Prestonholm House	House	Regional
S2	Prestonholm	Subterranean Passage	Local
S3	Prestonholm Mill	Flax Mill	Regional
S4	Prestonholm	Possible Structure	Local
S5	Prestonholm	Structure	Local
S9	Brewer's Bush	Building	Nil
S10	Edinburgh & Dalkeith Railway, Arniston Branch	Railway	Local
S11	Gorebridge, Redheugh	Farmsteading	Local

S17	Redheugh	Structure	Nil
S25	Dalhousie Castle	Inv Design Landscape	National

Recommendations

79. The consequence from the heritage resource within and adjacent to the proposed development area can be divided into two main aspects: physical and visual impact. The nature of both these aspects cannot be fully defined prior to the development of specific development proposals. Indeed the development of such proposals should be an iterative process that takes into account and is strongly influenced by a consideration of the constraints and potential from the pre-existing archaeological landscape.

Physical Impact

80. The eastern two thirds of the development area (i.e. all ground outwith the made ground; see Figure 13) has very few identifiable archaeological sites. Further, none of these are earlier than the nineteenth century in origin. Hence we consider it unlikely that these sites will present substantive constraints to development proposals.
81. There is the uncertain prospect of the scale of currently unlocated archaeology. Clearly the sensitivity of such archaeology must remain speculative given the information available on known archaeological sites, past landuse and geology. However, the existence of cropmark sites to the east suggests that there is the reasonable potential for currently unlocated archaeology. This potential should be tested through an intrusive evaluation in keeping with planning guidance to inform the development of the development proposal.
82. The western half of the development area (see Figure 13) is dominated by a set of interrelated issues, the:
- ❖ significant industrial development (**S1-S5**) along the bank of the South Esk;
 - ❖ Dalhousie Castle Designed Landscape (**S25**); and
 - ❖ made ground that has buried the industrial sites.
83. In terms of the consequences for any development proposal, the retention of the modern landform and minimisation of any ground reduction in the same area should avoid any significant impact on the industrial sites (**S1-S5**). This would enable the promotion of preservation *in situ* of these sites, in keeping with planning guidance and best practice.
84. The direct, physical alteration to the perceived character of the designed landscape is a significant issue, even though a large portion of this designated ground within the development area is an artificial modern landform. Any design proposal should be developed in conjunction with a landscape architect with a view to minimising the disruption to this landscape and seeking a sensitive and compatible use of the ground.

Visual Impact

85. Any development proposal should be developed with a view to minimising, or excluding, adverse impact on the setting of nationally significant archaeological sites outwith the development area. The review undertaken examined an initial 2km area and has identified some eleven sites (or external receptors).
86. Evidence from this assessment suggests that two discrete sites and two landscapes are the most relevant for future consideration of visual impact. The two discrete sites were both Listed Buildings: Dalhousie Castle (Figure 10a) and Lady Victoria Colliery (Figure 10b). Both structures were clearly visible from across almost the entire extent of the development area. Two Inventory Designed Landscapes, Dalhousie (S25) and Arniston (S26) are extensively intervisible with the proposed development area. Any development



Figure 12a: View of Dalhousie Castle, from SW corner of site (Castle Visible in Centre of Photograph)



Figure 12b: View of Lady Victoria Colliery, from S of site (Winding Gear & Chimney Visible on Skyline)

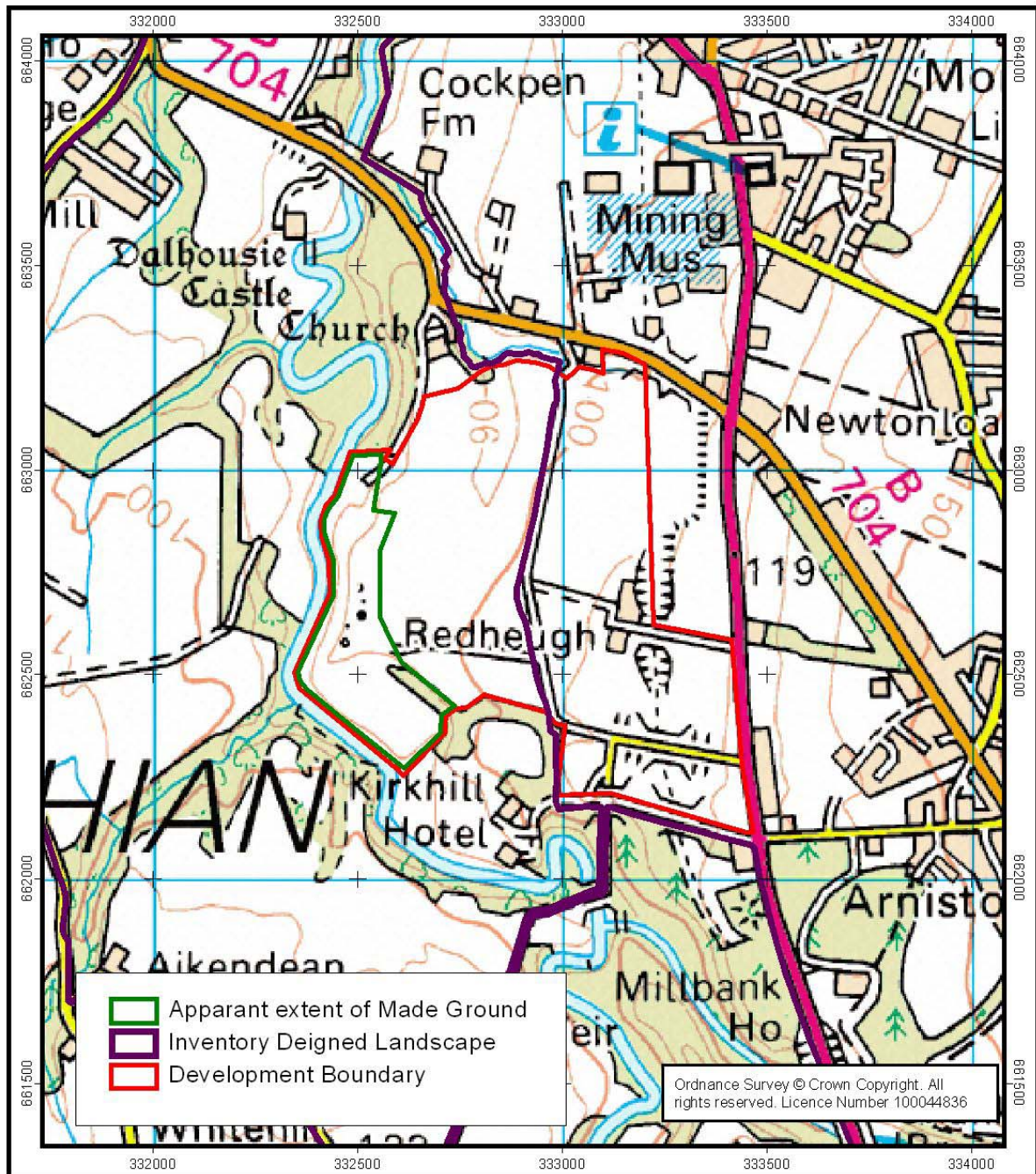


Figure 13: Key elements of the development relative to Recommendations showing Made Ground (obscuring and protecting Industrial Landscape) and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscape

proposal should ensure a sympathetic change of landuse.

87. The assessment of impact on setting also stresses the importance of shared views, where the significant monument may not be intervisible with a development but where a commonly experienced view incorporating that monument may be significantly (and adversely) altered. This is relevant for all of the identified sites, but given the proximity of Cockpen Old Parish Church and Burial Ground to the development area the consequences for this site should be a focus of attention.

Conclusion

88. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required for David R Murray and Associates on behalf of O.R.S. Plc. in respect of a proposed development at Redheugh, near Gorebridge, Midlothian. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present. The archaeological survey works were carried out on 8th April 2010.
89. Part of the study area lay within the designed landscape associated with Dalhousie Castle, with a further two designed landscapes located within a 2km review area around the limits of the proposed development area. A further five Scheduled Monuments and three Grade A Listed Buildings lay within this review area, which will have implications for any proposed development.
90. A total of 17 sites were identified through the course of the desk-based assessment and associated walkover survey, ten of which lay within the proposed development area. The desk-based assessment revealed a number of sites dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These were associated with agriculture (in particular, farm buildings or associated structures), industry (the Prestonholm Mills) and communications (Edinburgh – Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch)).
91. The field survey confirmed that the railway still survived in good condition, but demonstrated that the site of the Prestonholm Mill had been subject to large-scale landscaping works in the late 20th century which may have eradicated most, if not all, of the earlier structures. The footings of another structure were identified beyond the limits of the landscaping, and it is possible that these represent the remains of a 19th century farm building which preceded the current farmsteading of Redheughs and which is shown on Thompson's map of 1832.
92. Overall to advance the understanding of the potential limitations on the development of the ground from archaeological issues we would recommend an intrusive evaluation of the non-made ground portion of the site and early negotiations with Historic Scotland and the planning authority with regard to the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape on-site and other visual receptors outwith the site.

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Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Redheugh
PROJECT CODE:	RA10022
PARISH:	Cockpen
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NMRS NT36SW 52; NMRS NT36SW 76; NMRS NT36SW 137; NMRS NT36SW 138
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmsteadings; Railway; House; Subterranean Passage; Flax Mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 3237 6250
START DATE (this season)	April, 2010
END DATE (this season)	April, 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of a proposed development at Redheugh, near Gorebridge, Midlothian. The study area included a well-preserved 19th century courtyard farm (Redheugh) and an upstanding stretch of the Edinburgh-Dalkeith Railway (Arniston Branch).</p> <p>It also incorporated, along its western edge, the former site of the Prestonholm Mill. Founded in the late eighteenth century, the Prestonholm Mill had once represented an extensive flax mill with mill buildings and a number of ancillary structures which would have included workers' accommodation. Also associated with the site was Prestonholm House (NMRS NT36SW 137).</p> <p>A 'subterranean passage' recorded in the NMRS in the vicinity seems likely to have been a lade or culvert associated with the mill – a similar feature is shown on Roy's Map of 1747-55, suggesting that there had been an earlier mill structure here prior to the founding of the flax mill.</p> <p>The mill buildings may have been demolished following their</p>

	acquisition by the Earl of Dalhousie in the late nineteenth century. Since that time, late twentieth century coal mining activities and subsequent landscaping appear to have obliterated all trace of the earlier structures, though a dump of worked stone near the site of Prestonholm House could still be seen and an isolated stretch of walling was identified elsewhere.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with Midlothian Council Archaeology Service and National Monuments Record of Scotland

Contact Details

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