



Case information

Case ID	300008966
File Reference	HGPI/P/LC/2
Name of Site	Dalhousie Castle

Local Authority	Midlothian Council
National Grid Reference	NT 32343 63588
Designation No.	GDL00127
Designation Type	Garden and designed landscape
Case Type	Removal

Start Date	2014
Decision Date	12/07/2016

1. Decision

In our current state of knowledge, Dalhousie Castle no longer meets the criteria for inclusion on the Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes. Dalhousie Castle has been removed from the Inventory.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

Dalhousie Castle was included in the original Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (published in July 1987). There have been no previous reviews of this designation.

The area around Dalhousie Castle Hotel and the former walled garden is included in the Dalhousie and Cockpen Conservation Area. Dalhousie Castle designed landscape contains 1 scheduled monument (Cockpen Old Parish Church SM1186) and 9 listed buildings (these designations remain unchanged), which are listed below:

LB784	Dalhousie Castle	Category A
LB787	Burial Ground Cockpen Old Parish Church	Category B
LB788	Kirkhill Hotel, Former Kirkhill House, Gorebridge	Category B

LB48975	Footbridge to NW of Dalhousie Castle	Category C
LB46130	Dalhousie West Lodge	Category C
LB46134	Grove Farm, former Walled Garden	Category C
LB785	Bridge over River South Esk to SE of Castle	Category C
LB46127	Dalhousie Castle Folly to SE of Castle	Category C
LB46131	Glenesk, Former Manse	Category C

The designed landscape contains two local nature conservation sites. These are Dalhousie Burn Local Biodiversity Site, and Dalhousie Castle Estate Local Biodiversity Site ((www.midlothian.gov.uk/midlothian_local_biodiversity_action_plan)).

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals affecting this review.

3. Assessment

Dalhousie Castle was reviewed as part of the Inventory Refresh Project (2014-15). The site was visited on 16/12/2014 and on 21/07/2015. Dalhousie Castle Hotel and its surrounding landscape, the former walled garden and parts of the banks of the River South Esk were seen during the site visits. Other areas of woodland and agricultural land were seen from the public roads.

We notified 33 owner/occupiers within the designed landscape boundary of the consultation and also Midlothian Council as planning authority.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

An assessment against the criteria for inclusion on the Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes was carried out and the site was found to no longer meet the criteria for inclusion on the Inventory (see **Annex A**).

The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement June 2016, Annex 5, pp. 58-59.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory*

Dalhousie Castle

1. Description

1.1 Type of site

Dalhousie Castle is an estate landscape centred on Dalhousie Castle, with some lawns and parkland around the hotel, agricultural land and woodland.

1.2 Main phases of landscape development

Circa 1760s –1820s

1.3 Location and Setting

Dalhousie Castle is a designed landscape of about 361 hectares (892 acres), situated four miles south of Dalkeith. The castle itself is located at the centre of the policies on a promontory overlooking the River South Esk, south of its union with the Dalhousie Burn. It has a surrounding lawn and two areas of parkland called Anna Park, to the south, and Castle Park to the north. There are a number of woodland areas within the landscape, particularly along the banks of the South Esk, which flows from south to north along the length of the designed landscape. The majority of the wider landscape is agricultural land with some shelterbelt woodlands. The site is bordered on the west by Carrington Road and extends to Carrington Barns Cottages to the south. The northern border extends along Dalhousie Burn to its confluence with the South Esk and along Catholes Wood to Cockpen Old Parish Church. The eastern edge of the site runs along Povert Road and down to Carrington Barns Cottages.

1.4 Site History

Dalhousie was a medieval estate associated with the Ramsay family from the 12th century (Macgibbon and Ross 1889: 147). The Ramsays were raised to the peerage as the Earls of Dalhousie in the early 17th century, and are known for their record of public service in Scotland, particularly in the realms of politics, the military, and foreign diplomacy.

Dalhousie Castle itself was first built in the 15th century as a keep, the inner stronghold of a castle, probably to replace earlier fortifications on or near the site (Macgibbon and Ross 1889: 147). Early historical maps suggest that there was a

large enclosed park or demesne in its vicinity, with planting (eg. Blaeu 1654; Adair 1682). Cockpen Old Parish Church, a medieval church founded by the Ramsays, is depicted as situated within this park (Blaeu 1654; O'Sullivan 1995: 883). Some of the woodland within the designed landscape, including all the gorge woodlands along the River South Esk, are classed as Woodland of Ancient and Semi-Natural origin, which suggests they too form one of the older surviving features in this landscape (see under Landscape components: Woodlands).

Landscape design work at Dalhousie probably commenced in the second half of the 18th century. The well-known landscape designer, James Robertson, was working in this area of Scotland in the 1760s and it is thought that he was employed at Dalhousie around this time (Tait 1980: 2, 72), although there are no known records of a design plan or the extent of his involvement. The castle, which had already been modified during the 16th century, was repaired and further extended in the 1770s and 1780s, and the neighbouring lands of Cockpen were acquired by the Dalhousie estate in circa 1785 (Mitchell 1881: 30). The small, circular-plan folly to the south of the castle also dates to this era, which suggests a picturesque approach to the development of the castle landscape that was typical of contemporary landscape trends.

Descriptions of Dalhousie written in the first half of the 19th century provide a useful source of evidence for subsequent work (eg. Archibald 1826; Loudon 1841; McIntosh 1853). They record key developments including the planting of banks of trees near the Castle at the very end of the 18th century, the creation of a new principal approach by Walter Nicol in circa 1806 and the construction of a walled garden in 1806, designed by John Hay. Also mentioned is the planting of a further 200 acres of shelterbelt and ornamental woodland (circa 1807-1825), and the introduction of many plants sent from Canada in 1817 (Archibald 1826).

The artist, Alexander Nasmyth (1758-1840), painted a landscape view of Dalhousie Castle within its grounds in 1802 and it is possible that he too advised on the ongoing design of the castle grounds (Cooksey 1991: 100). John Claudius Loudon, the garden encyclopaedist, praised the emerging landscape in 1822, when he described 'extensive and romantic pleasure grounds' (1822: 1280) and again in 1841, when he thought the walk along the river bank to be the 'finest part of the place' (Loudon 1841).

In the wider landscape, small settlements and rural industries that had been part of earlier landscape were removed or displaced in the mid and later 19th century. A flax-spinning mill at Prestonholme made way for further woodland planting in the 1850s, while by the 1880s, the old ribbon settlement of Long Dalhousie, by Dalhousie Burn existed 'only in name', and became the site of new estate buildings (Mitchell 1881). The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894 depicts a mature designed landscape, with infrastructure (lodges, drives and ancillary building), a large and cultivated walled garden, extensive woodlands and core parklands around the castle with many specimen trees.

The 20th century brought many changes to Dalhousie Castle designed landscape. In the early 20th century, the Ramsay family seat was transferred to Brechin Castle and Dalhousie Castle became a preparatory school for boys from 1927 to 1950. In 1955 it became a hotel for the accommodation and entertainment of Canadian visitors from the Dalhousie College in Canada, and in 1972 it became a hotel. Estate lands were sold and are now divided into different ownerships. Traditional cultivation of the walled garden ceased while Castle Park and Anna Park lost the majority of their specimen trees and were brought into agricultural cultivation. An industrial estate by the west lodge was built in the late 20th century.

1.5 Landscape Components

Architectural features:

The A-listed Dalhousie Castle stands at the centre of the site. It was built in the 15th century, extended by George Paterson in 1778-1779 and again by William Burn in 1825-28. There are a number of listed structures around the hotel which were integral parts of the former estate. They include a late 18th-century single span bridge across the South Esk to the immediate southeast of the castle and a roofless, circular-plan C-listed folly. The C-listed west lodge and a footbridge lie to the west of the castle. The lodge now forms an entrance to an industrial estate. Other designated buildings include the former walled garden at Grove Farm, Cockpen Old Parish Church and Burial Ground and the former manse (now Glenesk) which lie to the west of the castle and Kirkhill Hotel to the south.

Drives and approaches:

The earlier entrance drives to the castle have been altered from their historic layout. Dalhousie Castle is currently approached via a road from the north that curves around and under the B704.

The approach road devised by Walter Nicol in circa 1806 remained in use until at least the earlier 20th century, together with a north lodge. The lodge no longer exists. An approach from the west is apparent on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, but its character has been altered as there is now an industrial estate in this area, immediately behind the west lodge.

Paths and walks:

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps depict a network of paths around the core policy woodlands (1854, 1894). The riverside walk was particularly noted by J.C. Loudon in 1841 as the 'finest part' of the estate. Only remnants of this walk exist in the present landscape.

Parkland:

The parklands at the core of the designed landscape are Castle Park to the north of Dalhousie Castle and Anna Park, to the south. Forming part of the immediate landscape setting of the castle, they were probably developed during the second half of the 18th century and earlier 19th centuries through the process of planting curving wooded shelterbelts and individual specimen trees. At the time of writing (2016), Castle Park and Anna Park are under agricultural cultivation with very few surviving parkland specimens.

Woodland:

Mature, mixed deciduous wooded areas at Dalhousie Castle include peripheral shelterbelts, riparian (riverside) woods along the River South Esk and its tributaries (Aikendean Burn, Castledean Burn and Dalhousie Burn), and former policy woods around the inner grounds (Blow Loun, Fancy Grove Wood, and Castle Dean Wood).

Historic maps from the 17th century onwards suggest a long history of woodland management around Dalhousie Castle (eg. Blaeu 1654; Adair 1682) and the gorge woodlands along the South River Esk are classed as Woodlands of Ancient and Semi-natural origin. Written accounts testify to planting work taking place at the end of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century (eg. Archibald 1826). Some woods at Blow Loun and Castle Dean Wood were replaced with conifers in circa 1950.

Long established woodlands provide valuable habitat for wildlife and form part of the landscape setting for Dalhousie Castle and other surviving historic features (including remnants of a former riverside walk). The wider woodland structure also contributes to the general scenic character of the area. Part of the woodlands are included in two locally designated biodiversity sites (Dalhousie Castle Estate and Dalhousie Burn). A wildlife survey of 2014 recorded observed species in certain areas of the woods and this list included locally and nationally rare lichens and other plants (information courtesy of owner 2015)

The Gardens:

The lawns immediately around the castle feature some ornamental trees. Four mature trees, including a Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) and an Oriental spruce (*Picea orientalis*) are recorded as county champions for Midlothian on the Tree Register (www.thetreeregister.org.uk).

19th-century accounts suggest that the designed landscape formerly contained a significant plant collection, deriving partly from imports from Canada and North America (Archibald 1826). By 1841, Loudon notes that only some of the collection was in a 'thriving state' (Loudon 1841). There are no remaining major plant collections in the present landscape.

Walled Garden:

The former walled garden, which was designed and constructed by John Hay and Walter Nicol in 1806, lies to the north of the castle at Grove Farm and is listed at category C. It has high, pink sandstone walls enclosing a curved, long, irregularly shaped area. There are some surviving elements of former structures, including a gardener's house.

In the first half of the 19th century, this was a diverse and ambitious garden space that, according to Archibald, was 'admired by every person of taste who has visited it' (Archibald 1826). A description and annotated plan of 1853 shows that it contained various kinds of glass houses, part of the American plant collection, plots for flowers and kitchen produce, a shrubbery, ancillary structures and even an upper room for a collection of gardening books and 'specimens of natural history' (McIntosh 1853: 47-8). According to McIntosh, however, the garden was already in decline by this date. None of the collections described above survive in the present garden, which is now mostly laid to grass.

2. Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes *The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement June 2016, Annex 5, pp. 58-59.* <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

Criteria for determining whether a garden or designed landscape is of 'national importance' for inclusion on the Inventory under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents>]

2.1 Value as individual work of art in its own right

Value: Some

Dalhousie Castle designed landscape is associated with several individuals who achieved national renown for their landscape design, art or garden architecture. James Robertson is thought to have been involved in the design in the 1760s and it is possible that Alexander Naysmith advised on the emerging layout of the grounds at the start of the 19th century (see Site History). Walter Nicol (1769-1811) devised the principal approach and contributed to the building of the walled garden in 1806.

While these associations are of some value in this category of assessment, what survives of the designed landscape at Dalhousie Castle, in its present form, is not considered representative of the work of these individuals (see Condition and Integrity below).

Similarly, while 19th-century accounts indicate that some elements of the designed landscape were appreciated by contemporary society (such as the riverside walk and the walled garden), there is not a known collection of documentary evidence which indicates that the designed landscape as a whole was considered to be a work

of art in its own right. There is also no known evidence that Dalhousie Castle became a trendsetter for later landscape design works.

2.2 Historic value

Value: Some

Surviving 19th-century descriptions of Dalhousie designed landscape are of some historic value in this category of assessment and contribute to an understanding of the development of the designed landscape. McIntosh's account of the walled garden is of particular interest in providing a snapshot of a substantial and diverse garden that once contained a variety of structures and ornamental and kitchen produce (1853).

However, unlike Inventory landscapes such as Paxton House, in the Scottish Borders, (which is contemporary with Dalhousie, and which retains its earlier designed structure), there is no known associated large or rare historical archive, which contains design plans, or which documents the historical development of the landscape.

In terms of its historic importance, Dalhousie Castle is not an outstanding representative of a particular period of the historic development of gardens and designed landscapes, and is not thought to be a trendsetting landscape.

The long and irregular walled garden, which was built to fit its immediate landscape, was noted to be an unusual example in the mid-19th century (McIntosh 1853). However, it is not thought to have been particularly influential and McIntosh's account suggests that it was relatively short-lived as a fully functioning, cultivated garden (1853: 48).

The main physical features which relate to the earlier layout of the Dalhousie estate include the castle itself, its immediate parks and some of the woodland, particularly along the banks of the South Esk River. Based on our current knowledge of the site, there are no surviving features that provide physical evidence of a particularly early form of designed landscape, such as the conspicuous earthworks of the earlier 17th-century royal gardens at Stirling (the Kings Knot), or the remains of the 17th-century parterre at Hopetoun House, which are visible in some aerial photographs.

2.3 Horticultural, arboricultural or silvicultural value

Value: Some

Four county champion trees within Dalhousie Castle designed landscape provide some value in this category of assessment (see under 'Gardens').

Nineteenth century accounts record the development of a plant collection stocked with imports from Canada and North America (Archibald 1826; McIntosh 1853). However, this no longer exists. Some woods at Blow Loun and Castle Dean Wood

were replaced with conifers in circa 1950. Castle Park and Anna Park are under agricultural cultivation with very few surviving parkland specimens

At the time of writing, there are no outstanding, unusual or scientific collections of plants, shrubs or trees at Dalhousie that are being documented and propagated. Based on our current knowledge of the site, Dalhousie is not associated with any important pioneering steps in horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture.

2.4 Architectural value

Value: Outstanding

The designed landscape provides the setting for the category A listed Dalhousie Castle, sections of which date to the 15th century, with the majority from the 17th century.

Other nearby or associated buildings and structures, which have been listed in recognition of their local or regional architectural and historic interest, contribute further value in this category. They include the former walled garden, the West Lodge, a footbridge to the west at category C, the bridge to the southwest of the castle and a folly tower to the southeast of the castle, which stands on the river bank.

2.5 Scenic value

Value: Some

The belts and blocks of deciduous woodland and the crowns of mature ornamental specimen trees around the castle contribute some scenic interest in landscape views around Dalhousie. The woods help to define the landscape's spatial structure and different tree species provide a diversity of texture. A limited number of associated architectural features, and in particular, the castle, add variety and interest.

However, the woodlands at Dalhousie are not extensive, and the landscape pattern of riparian (riverside) woodlands, shelterbelts and adjacent agricultural land is not confined to this designed landscape, but can be found at other areas along the South Esk. For a high or outstanding level of interest, designed landscapes will make a major contribution to the surrounding landscape by virtue of their size, location or nature, or because of their contrast to adjacent landscapes. Inventory sites with outstanding value in this category will often have very large areas of policy woodland and distinctive landscape features such as avenues, (like Haddo House in Aberdeenshire, for example), or also contain distinctive landforms and prominent architecture (such as Brodick Castle on Arran or Culzean Castle in South Ayrshire).

2.6 Nature Conservation value

Value: High

Dalhousie Castle designed landscape is an important resource for nature conservation in this part of Midlothian. Although there are no internationally or nationally designated sites, such as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, there are two

local biodiversity sites (Dalhousie Burn and Dalhousie Castle Estate). These designations recognise the value of the habitats present for wildlife, especially the watercourses and the long-established woodlands (www.midlothian.gov.uk/midlothian_local_biodiversity_action_plan).

The gorge woodlands along the River South Esk are classed as a Woodland of Ancient or Semi-Natural Origin. This scarce habitat will typically support a rich abundance of wildlife and rare plants that are not seen in other woodland types. This has recently been corroborated by a wildlife survey which records the presence of diverse flora and fauna, including nationally and locally rare and scarce species, (information courtesy of owner 2015).

2.7 Archaeological value

Value: Outstanding

Cockpen Old Parish Church, scheduled monument (ref no. 1186) is located to the southeast of Dalhousie Castle. This medieval monument was founded by the Ramsay family and contains the Dalhousie Burial Aisle, added in the 17th century, and is therefore directly associated with the estate.

Other, undesignated archaeological sites, including a possible enclosure, settlement, and rig and furrow in Castle Park (Canmore ID 260198) contribute further interest in this category. As with all estate landscapes, there is also potential for future survey and investigation to reveal more information about the landscape over time.

3. Condition and Integrity

The condition of the site today and its overall integrity are important elements of the assessment process.

The designed landscape at Dalhousie Castle has a core area of inner parks and woodland and a peripheral area of agricultural land and shelterbelts. It retains its rural character, as depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854.

However, the integrity, or wholeness, of the designed landscape has been affected by the loss of some formerly important design elements over time and other later developments. One of the main documented features at Dalhousie was the elaborate walled garden. Whilst the enclosure and some structural elements remain, it is no longer in horticultural use. Similarly, only remnants of the former riverside walk survive. The former north entrance approach, which was devised by Walter Nicol at the start of the 19th century, no longer exists. Only a couple of parkland specimen trees still stand within the two parks, Castle Park and Anna Park.

Meanwhile, the construction of an industrial estate immediately to the east of the West Lodge has altered the character of the designed landscape at one of its former entrance points.

4. Summary of Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes**

Dalhousie was a former medieval estate belonging to the Ramsay family that was developed into a Picturesque-style designed landscape in the second half of the 18th century, and further developed in the earlier 19th century. During the 20th century, Dalhousie Castle became a school and later a hotel.

Prominent individuals associated to some degree with the design and construction of the landscape include James Robertson, Walter Nicol and possibly Alexander Naysmith, who painted Dalhousie Castle in its grounds in 1802. Unlike Inventory landscapes such as Paxton House, in the Scottish Borders, (which is contemporary with Dalhousie, and which retains its earlier designed structure), there is no known associated large or rare historical archive, which contains design plans, or documents the general historical development of the landscape. Based on current knowledge of the site, it is not thought to be a trendsetter for subsequent designed landscapes.

While the walled garden attracted praise for its design and planting schemes during the earlier 19th century, there has not been a continuity of planting from this time, and there are now no outstanding collections of plants, shrubs or trees in the designed landscape.

The woodland and parkland around the castle is not especially extensive compared with other designed landscapes and although the ornamental specimens and mature woods offer some scenic value within the wider landscape, the estate as a whole is not particularly distinct from the countryside around.

In the present landscape, the open grounds, mature woods and the River South Esk provide a variety of important habitats for wildlife, recognised through local and woodland designations. Dalhousie Castle remains central within the landscape and there are a number of associated surrounding structures and a scheduled monument which add together to provide outstanding architectural and archaeological interest. The individual value of these elements, however, is recognised through listing (for buildings) and scheduling (for monuments).

This assessment has found that Dalhousie Castle scores 'outstanding' for architectural and archaeological interest, and has high value for nature conservation. The other value scores are all 'some'. Meanwhile, in terms of the integrity, or wholeness, of the designed landscape, this assessment has found that 20th-century change has had an impact on the overall historic character of Dalhousie Castle. Some key former elements of the design no longer survive or survive only in partial form, including the former walled garden, former walks and paths, the former approach routes, and the parkland specimen trees in Castle Park and Anna Park.

Taking the above into account, we conclude that Dalhousie Castle does not meet the criteria of national importance for inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

5. Designation Boundary

N/A

6. Other Information

N/A

7. References

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 53605

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* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge and has been prepared for the purpose of consultation or to provide a view on the national interest of a site. This assessment is a consultation document and will form the basis of any new or updated Inventory record should the site be added to the Inventory. The content of this assessment may change to take into account further information received as a result of the consultation process.

** A site may be found to meet the Inventory criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the Inventory. See 'Designation Process' at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/gardens-and-designed-landscapes/>